



Sraith Nua Iml 16 Uimhir 23  
(England, Scotland, Wales 50p) Price 45p

# An Phoblacht

REPUBLICAN NEWS

Déardaoin, 9 Meitheamh  
Thursday, 9 June 1994

# Britain to face Euro court over Gibraltar

*"We're very pleased  
that after six years of  
struggling for justice  
we've reached the  
highest court of  
justice in Europe."  
— Niall Farrell.*

*"We're very pleased that after six years of struggling  
for justice we've reached the highest court  
of justice in Europe." — Niall Farrell.*

FAMILIES of the three IRA Volunteers, Mairéad Farrell, Daniel McCann and Seán Savage, shot dead by the SAS in Gibraltar in 1988, have achieved a major victory. The European Commission of Human Rights has referred the case of the Gibraltar Three to the European Court of Human Rights.

Britain now stands accused of contravening Article Two of the Human Rights Convention, the right to life, and legal representa-

tives of the families are confident that the higher court will rule in their favour.

Describing the decision of the

commission as "a great win", Belfast solicitor Paddy McGrory pointed out that "only 2% of cases get past the commission and are referred to the European Court of Human Rights... it is therefore very significant indeed that we have got this far".

However, the commission also ruled, in a split decision, that the British were not guilty of using unnecessary force when they shot the three unarmed Irish people dead. This decision was leaked to the press prior to the accepted

embargo in an attempt by the British government to undermine the effect of the referral to the European Court.

The leaking of the report was denounced by both McGrory and the relatives' representative, Niall Farrell, as an attempt to manipulate the media. McGrory stated that "by breaching the embargo placed on the judgment, British spin doctors have manipulated the story to make it sound like we've lost a case that hasn't been heard. What has been presented as a defeat for the relatives is in fact a great win."

The majority report, backed by eleven of the 17 commissioners, largely accepted the statements of the British government witnesses. The key point in the report was the acceptance of evidence given by the SAS personnel responsible for the killing. They claimed to have been informed that the three would be in possession of a remote-control device, designed to detonate a bomb they knew to be in place. The justification for the obvious 'shoot-to-kill' policy of the British is that they believed that one of the three might "go for the button" of the device. The inconsistency of this British position is pointed out in a minority report produced by the dissenting commissioners.

Three of these commissioners, the Irish, Polish and San Marino representatives, jointly produced a report treating the evidence of British witnesses more

(continued on page 3)



• Vol MAIRÉAD FARRELL



• Vol DANIEL McCANN



• Vol SEÁN SAVAGE

1994 Bodentstown 1994  
Assemble 2pm Sunday, 19 June  
Sallins, County Kildare

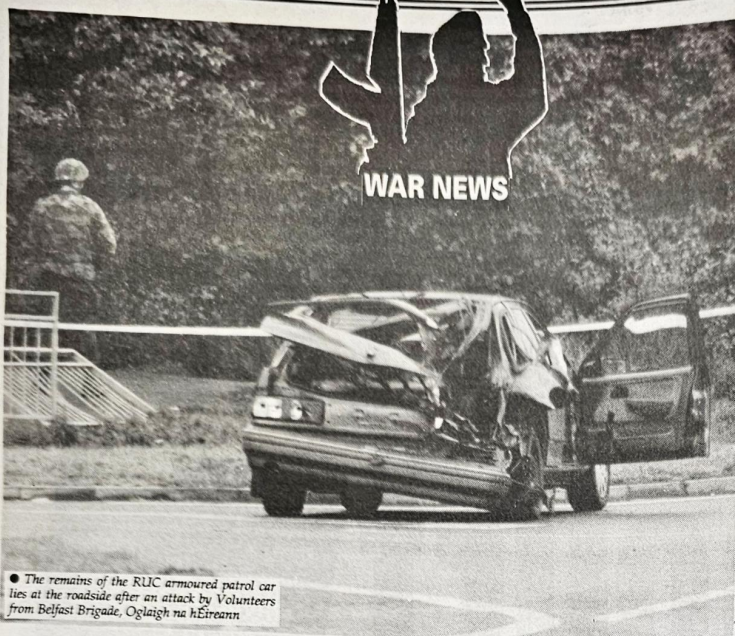
**SPEAKER: Lucilita Bhreatnach**

All bands taking part in this year's parade are asked to inform the National Commemoration Committee in advance.  
Areas should encourage a large attendance and buses should be booked now!

**CHINOOK CRASH** — Massive blow to British  
counterinsurgency  
— SEE PAGES 6/7



## News



● The remains of the RUC armoured patrol car lies at the roadside after an attack by Volunteers from Belfast Brigade, Ogleigh na hÉireann

## IRA ambush RUC in Poleglass

SCORING ANOTHER DIRECT HIT with the recently-improved armour-piercing rocket, the IRA in Belfast immobilised an RUC armoured vehicle in Poleglass on Monday, 6 June. Claiming the attack, the Belfast Brigade, in a statement said that despite British soldiers opening fire on one of their active service units, all Volunteers returned safely to base.

"The attack was launched from bushes and the rocket struck the RUC vehicle, one of a five-vehicle British raiding convoy entering the estate just before 10.30am. The damaged British vehicle was in the middle of the convoy and was totally wrecked when the missile was fired from a distance of ten yards.

"Its crew of four, including two RUC members in plain clothes sitting in the rear of the vehicle, suffered shrapnel injuries. Despite RUC claims, these are thought to have been seriously wounded. A taxi driver who witnessed the attack said that he saw two of the RUC personnel fall out of the vehicle after the explosion blew it across the road.

"Recently, British forces have carried out massive house searches causing widespread destruction to nationalist homes. Over 400 homes in Poleglass alone have been raided over this past few months".

## ■ AUDACIOUS MOUNTAIN BIKE ATTACK

In what some newspaper reports admitted was a "daring daylight city centre attack", a lone IRA Volunteer lobbed an improvised grenade over the 15-foot high security fence which surrounds the British High Court in Belfast city centre. The attack took place last Thursday morning, 2 June.

In a statement issued to the media, the Belfast Brigade said:

"A Volunteer on a mountain bicycle cycled close to the south-facing May Street section of the highly-fortified courts shortly before 11am. The Volunteer threw the device over the fence, whereupon it exploded inside the security compound near a hut used by ten British collaborators who are working to reinforce the fence.

"Several of these were injured in

the explosion and required emergency treatment, while Diplock judges were forced to suspend cases as they were forced to evacuate the building. In order to escape, our Volunteer cycled up Vernor Street eluding a number of armed plainclothes RUC personnel. One of these opened fire with a handgun at the Volunteer, but once again the Volunteer evaded death, injury or capture and returned uninjured to base.

"Some of the Six Counties' most senior legal figures sit in this building which was badly damaged in a massive 1,000lb van bomb attack five years ago. In 1991 another 500lb car bomb exploded causing further damage and the court complex has come under repeated IRA gunfire. Court-houses in Derry, Dungannon, Banbridge, Armagh and Newry have also been badly damaged in IRA attacks since 1987.

## ■ UVF DEATH SQUAD LEADER TARGETED

One of the leading planners of the loyalist death squad activity was blown out of his car last Saturday, 4 June, in Portadown.

Known as 'King Rat', Portadown loyalist Billy Wright was getting into his car in the Brownstown Estate when the IRA bomb exploded at 11.30am. He, along with several other UVF members in the Mid-Ulster area, has been responsible for multiple murders carried out by that organisation in this area over a number of years. These include the recent murder of 76-year-old Roseanne Mallon near Castlecaulfield, County Tyrone, last month.

In a statement claiming responsibility for the attack, the IRA's North Armagh Brigade said:

"Our Volunteers placed an

explosive device under Wright's car minutes before he left a house in the Brownstown Estate. His movements are continually monitored by our units and we discovered an established pattern. It was then that we struck.

"Our Volunteers will continue to attack both those who plan and carry out attacks against the nationalist community and Wright and others should be under no illusion as to the commitment and determination of our Volunteers to execute them at times and places of our choosing.

"Wright was admitted to the Craigavon Area Hospital with shrapnel injuries along with an RUC member also caught in the blast. This was confirmed by a hospital spokesperson."

The IRA statement also revealed that British soldiers and RUC personnel had sealed off the entrances of four housing estates in the area but that Volunteers had successfully evaded them to attach the high explosive charge.

## ■ ENGLISH POLICE IGNORE BOMB WARNINGS

The IRA has again accused English police of deliberately ignoring bomb warnings. In a statement issued to the media this week, the IRA said:

"IRA warnings of a bomb on railway lines in Kent, England were telephoned to a number of Irish newspapers on Friday evening, 3 June.

"With no public acknowledgement of any of these warnings, precise instructions regarding the bomb were telephoned to the BBC on Monday, 6 June.

"A controlled explosion was carried out on the device in question on Monday evening following the BBC announcement of their receipt of bomb warnings. This was a full three days after the initial warnings were given by the IRA.

"Once again it appears that the British police are endangering civilian lives by their deliberate failure to act on clear and adequate IRA warnings."

## IN BRIEF...

## New plant for Sellafield

BRITISH NUCLEAR FUELS LIMITED (BNFL) is to build another new reprocessing plant at Sellafield at a cost of £100m. Plans for the new plant come at a time when the two existing vitrification plants are running at less than half their production capacity.

The plant turns liquid nuclear waste into glass blocks for 'storage and disposal'. The target for the existing plants is production of 600 blocks. But they have had a notorious history of safety problems.

Parts of the machinery involved in the process have had to be replaced constantly and the vitrification process has come under intense criticism from environmental groups for its lax safety record.

The new plant is being set up to cope with the expected increase in waste from the controversial £2.8 billion THORP reprocessing plant. It is expected to start up later this month. After a spillage of highly corrosive nitric acid put the start up date back by three months.

## Judith Ward to fight for McLaughlin

Judith Ward, who spent 18 years in prison for a bombing she did not commit, is to head a new British campaign for the release of Pat McLaughlin. The Derry man was jailed for life in 1985 for the bombing of Chelsea Barracks the previous year.

The new lobby group will be based in York, eight miles away from where McLaughlin is in jail in Full Sutton. Ward, who has already applied to visit the Derryman in prison, said the case was not nearly as widely known in Britain as it was in Ireland.

Relatives and supporters of McLaughlin say they are currently very concerned about the state of his health.

Sadie Matthew of the Friends of Pat McLaughlin said she hoped that Judith Ward would be able to help the father of four deal with the trauma of prison. "Judy has been there herself and knows just how rough it can get, her involvement in the campaign is another great step forward for us."

## Call for Kane release

A Belfast man wrongly sentenced to life imprisonment for the killing of two undercover British army corporals at the funeral of Volunteer Kevin Brady in March 1988, should have his conviction quashed, a Belfast Sinn Féin councillor has urged.

Una Gillespie said Kane's conviction was part of a wider concern she had about justice in the Six Counties. Kane, who suffers from a severe mental disorder, was sentenced in March 1990 and an application for his conviction to be appealed in 1991 was dismissed by the court of appeal.

Last year a BBC documentary produced evidence based on psychological expertise that backed Kane's plea that he was innocent.

However, as yet the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) have not commented or moved on the case.

## Solidarity with Basques

On Saturday last the streets of the Basque port of Donostia filled with Irish and Basque flags and a 10,000 strong crowd marched to the stirring tunes of Belfast piper Gerry O'Neill.

The occasion was a Herri Batasuna/Sinn Féin rally of solidarity, and when the crowds finally packed into the Anoeta Stadium they witnessed a moving tribute to Basque and Irish prisoners and their families at which Bernadette O'Hagan, mother of Long Kesh 'lifer' Félím O'Hagan, was the guest of honour.

Speaking in Irish (which was immediately translated into Basque to thunderous applause) Bernadette spoke of her pride in those prisoners because of their struggle for Irish freedom and of the solidarity with Basque political prisoners felt by the Irish prisoners and their families.

The meeting which was 75% in Basque, was also addressed by a speaker from Northern Euskadi (Pamplona Saint Marie), by Basque MEP and candidate in the European elections Karmelo Landa and by Sinn Féin Councillor Pat Rice.





## UDA in rocket attack on bar

THE UDA AGAIN attempted to commit multiple murder with an RPG attack on a bar at Belfast's docklands late on Tuesday evening, 7 June. Monaghan's Bar, situated in a small nationalist area near the city centre, was rocked in the explosion, but fortunately no one was injured during the indiscriminate attack.

The rocket was fired by a member of a UDA death squad as 40 patrons sat enjoying a drink on the ground floor of the building. Casualties were avoided due to the fact that the rocket penetrated an upstairs lounge, fortunately empty at the time of the attack.

The bar which faces the Stella

Maris seaman's mission, is close to the entrance to the main docks complex and has only been rebuilt after another bomb attack two years ago.

Only a matter of weeks ago a nationalist shopkeeper was murdered less than 50 yards away from Tuesday's attack by UVF

assassins. The murdered man, Jim Brown a former docker, owned a newsagents shop on the same block as Monaghans Bar which is frequented mainly by dockers and seamen.

Both premises are part of the dwindling nationalist community around Belfast's docks decimated by both the building of the West-link motorway and loyalist attacks. Other recent sectarian incidents in the same small area have included bomb and gun attacks. In one at the Dockers'

Club last year two men were shot and seriously wounded.

In an area which was once a thriving and bustling nationalist community, loyalist attacks occurred on a weekly basis during the 1970s. In the past 20 years every bar has been bombed or shot at, causing a large number of casualties. Ironically some of those killed during these loyalist attacks were Protestants who enjoyed the friendship common amongst the area's dock workers. Five other bars are now gone, all blown up in no warning loyalist bomb attacks.

In the other UDA bomb attack last Thursday, 2 June, in Poleglass on the outskirts of west

Belfast, a car bomb was left in the middle of the densely populated housing estate. Children were playing around the car bomb for a number of hours before residents became suspicious and cleared the immediate area.

The bomb, which was attached to a large gas cylinder would undoubtedly have caused fatalities if it had detonated. It was hidden in a Volkswagen Polo and left by the UDA in the Colinvale area of Poleglass. It was later taken away from the area by British army technical officers. Further explosive devices and an Uzi machine gun were recovered in a loyalist area nearby later the same day.

## RUC refuse to reveal forensics at inquest

"FAR TOO MANY QUESTIONS remain unanswered following the inquests into the deaths of Tommy Casey and Seán Anderson." These are the words of Sinn Féin Mid-Ulster representative Barry McElduff after the unsatisfactory conclusion to the inquests into the murders of Tommy Casey in October 1990 and Seán Anderson in 1991. Both were killed by the pro-British death squad, the UVF.

Sinn Féin activist Tommy Casey was gunned down on Friday, 26 October, 1990, while 31-year-old Seán Anderson was shot on 25 October, 1991, as he drove down the laneway of his home on the Loughbracken Road in Pomeroy. Both murders were characterised by the fact that for several weeks both men were the subject of crown forces' harassment and death threats.

At the Casey inquest the RUC's representative, Detective Inspector Farr, refused to give details of the guns used in the killing and even though two of the weapons had been found Farr refused to reveal their forensic history.

Also when asked by the solicitor for the family if the RUC had set up vehicle checkpoints or put a helicopter into air after the attack Farr again refused to answer or give details about the extent of the follow up operation and if any suspects were identified at checkpoints.

However, the most sinister disclosure centred on the statement of a witness to events which happened 20 minutes before the attack.

This witness submitted a statement to the RUC in which he said he saw three cars in the vicinity just 20 minutes before Casey was shot dead. Two of the cars were unmarked RUC vehicles and the other was a civilian vehicle.

The witness says he saw an RUC officer, whom he identified, in one of the cars. But this statement was not part of the evidence presented by the RUC to the inquest. It was only raised when the officer was questioned by the Casey family's legal representative.

Farr admitted that the officer in question was not on duty and looked decidedly uncomfortable when he was unable to say what the two unmarked vehicles were doing in the area at the time along with the off-duty officer.

Because the killers used Casey's car for their getaway it was impounded by the RUC as part of their investigation. However, when it was returned to the family after forensic examinations the car had been wiped clean of fingerprints. This is not a usual practice of the RUC and must be viewed with suspicion in the cir-

cumstances, especially as the car was locked in a garage.

Similarly suspicious circumstances surrounded the Anderson case. Seán Anderson, like Casey, was the target of crown forces' harassment in the weeks before his death and only several days before he was killed an RUC patrol were enquiring about the location of Anderson's home.

Anderson had spent some time in the H-Blocks on the basis of a confession he signed while under interrogation by the RUC and this was cynically used by the RUC in a thinly-veiled attempt during the inquest to justify his killing.

The death squad's getaway car was found burnt out several weeks later and only after the RUC had issued a statement that the car had still not been found. This raised suspicions among local people that the car was still being driven about the east Tyrone area by the killers and their associates.

The immediate handling of the murder investigation is indicative of the RUC's lack of concern about these killings. The nearest RUC station is in Pomeroy yet the first RUC squads to arrive at the scene had been sent from the further away Cookstown station.

"The scope of the inquest system in the Six Counties is much too narrow since it serves only to establish the cause of death and the identity of the victim," said Sinn Féin representative Barry McElduff.

"The questions raised about the presence of an RUC officer at the scene of the killing, the removal of fingerprints from the car and the refusal to disclose the forensic history of the killer weapons have not been adequately addressed here proving the nonsense of the inquest and the RUC investigation. There should be an open, independent inquiry. The RUC's so-called 'thorough investigation' of these deaths is so full of holes that one could take a horse and cart through it."

The inquest into the UVF killing of Magherafelt Sinn Féin Councillor Bernard O'Hagan took place last week on Tuesday, 31 May. O'Hagan was shot dead in the car park of Magherafelt College of Further Education, where he worked as a lecturer. The



● Barry McElduff confronting the nonsense of the inquest into the deaths of Tommy Casey and Seán Anderson and calling for an independent inquiry

killing occurred on 16 September, 1991.

Witnesses to the shooting say that Councillor O'Hagan was leaning into his car when the assassin, aged between 18-20 years, ran up to him and shot him several times at close range.

It was revealed during the inquest that the pistol, a Stat .22, used in the O'Hagan killing was also used in the killing of 36-year-old Malachy Carey in Ballymoney on 12 December of the same year

and a gun attack in Coleraine in February, 1992. Carey was a member of Sinn Féin at the time of his death.

Two different people had been charged in relation to both gun attacks in Ballymoney and Coleraine. Nobody has yet been charged with the murder of Councillor O'Hagan even though the assassin was seen by several different witnesses on the day of the killing.

Sinn Féin Councillor John Hurl

reiterating the scepticism surrounding inquests in the Six Counties said:

"At the time of Bernard's killing there were suspicions that the killer was working in league with the crown forces as he was very cool and calm during and after the attack. Also the heavy crown forces' presence in the area the night before the killing could not be investigated in an inquest of this type. There needs to be an open inquiry into all these suspicious killings."

The Relatives for Justice group has also welcomed the decision of the commission to refer this case to the European Court of Human Rights.

"This is the first of the shoot-to-kill cases to reach the European Court and the British must be feeling very exposed... it will give a great morale boost to those many people who have had relatives murdered by the British security forces but still... have not even had an inquest into the deaths... (this case) will not be the last... to be presented to the commission."

The fundamental inconsistencies of the British position were summed up by Niall Farrell, brother of Mairéad: "The SAS at Gibraltar knew of the three's plans four months in advance. Why didn't they arrest them? In the end they shot them dead."

The European Court of Human Rights hearing will ensure that the British government's actions will be scrutinised internationally as seldom before.

(continued from front page)  
critically. The remaining commissioners made similar points in separate judgments.

These judges point out that while the British position implies a fear that the IRA Volunteers might be prepared to "push the button", and cause massive loss of life, they appear to have had little concern that one of the 27 bullets fired at the three might trigger the supposed device. The British authorities also failed to clear the area around which they said the alleged bomb was.

The minority report also questions the supposed assumption that an object as bulky as a detonating device could have been easily concealed by the three, given the clothes they were wearing. Indeed, they found no satisfactory answer as to why the Volunteers should be assumed to be carrying a remote-control detonation device, given that they were shot two days prior to the changing of the guard, which was alleged to be the target for the bomb.

All 17 of the judges agreed that there were three points which the British government had failed to satisfactorily explain:

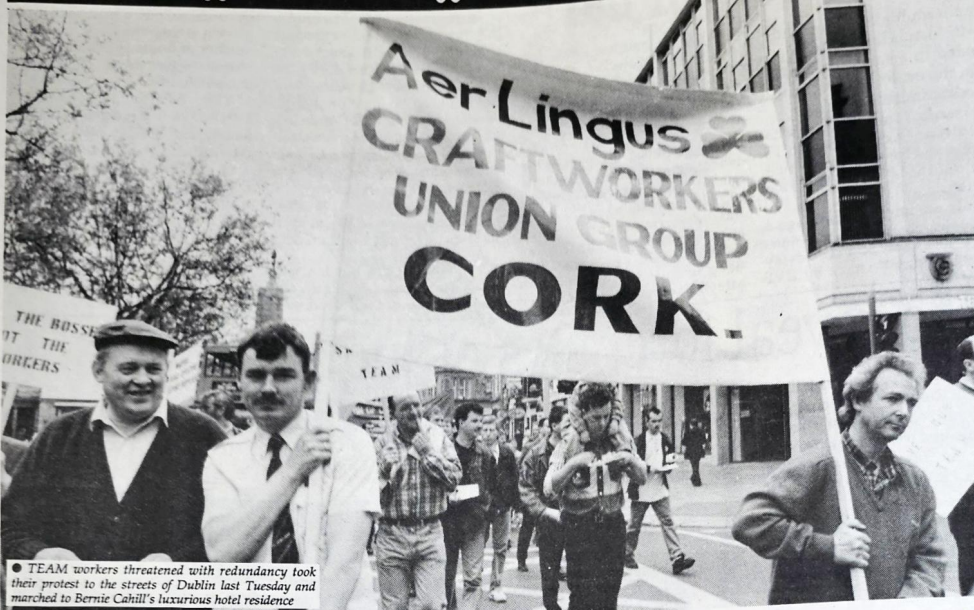
- Why were the three allowed to enter Gibraltar unhindered, despite the British being aware some months in advance that they intended planting a bomb in the British colony;
- Why was no attempt made to overpower or disable the three;
- Why were the three deliberately killed.

The British government is clearly embarrassed by the progress of this case. As a statement from the relatives points out:

"We have won an important victory. The British government stands before Europe's highest human rights court accused of what in plain English can only be called murder. What many people have known for so long now becomes unmasked before the world, state terrorism is part of the vicious circle in Northern Ireland."



workers in struggle...workers in struggle...workers in struggle...workers in struggle...workers in struggle...



● TEAM workers threatened with redundancy took their protest to the streets of Dublin last Tuesday and marched to Bernie Cahill's luxurious hotel residence

## Coalition to blame in TEAM crisis

■ BY NEIL FORDE

IN A WEEK when 1,900 TEAM workers were put on protective notice by Aer Lingus management, it was disclosed that the catering division of the group had, since 1990, overpaid its suppliers by a staggering £12 million.

Protective notice is due to expire tomorrow (Friday), the day after polling in the EU elections as the company is, according to management, insolvent after that date. However, it has also emerged during the week that up to £17 million in credit owed to TEAM for work done had not been invoiced for by management and remains uncollected in a company allegedly in the grips of a cash crisis.

Over 500 of the workers took to the streets of Dublin on Tuesday, 7 June. The rally was part of

a massive effort to publicise management intransigence and the failure of the Dublin government to play its part in securing the long-term future of TEAM.

The march from St Stephen's Green to the Westbury Hotel, Dublin residence of Aer Lingus chairperson Bernie Cahill, came as the stand-off between management and workers continued.

The meeting was chaired by Denis Smith, chair of the TEAM unions. In a short address he laid the blame for the crisis on Bernie

Cahill and the coalition government. He said that the minister responsible for Aer Lingus, Brian Cowen, had refused to meet the TEAM workers.

Paddy Finnegan, the AEEU convenor said Cahill was an industrial terrorist. He told the workers that they were giving Cahill a view from his luxury apartment of who the workforce is and that he won't be allowed to forget what he has done.

Speaking on the management's demands of a 16% wage cut and a minimum 48-hour week, he said: "It is impossible to negotiate on management's agenda." It was like being asked "which form of execution do you favour?"

Mick O'Reilly, Irish secretary of the ATGWU told the meeting that the conflict with TEAM management was a battle "we cannot

afford to lose". He said, "the struggle of TEAM workers will send a message of hope to public and private-sector workers". The Cahill plan was "an attack on conditions which took generations to secure".

He said that the campaign should be put in the context of political circumstances. There was no mention of a 16% wage cut and 48-hour working week in the promises made in the November 1992 election. The current government were "hiding behind Bernie Cahill".

"This is not about selfish trade unionists. It is about fighting for communities, families and our future," said O'Reilly.

The speakers hit the nub of the crisis. When Aer Lingus' financial problems were first publicised in 1992, a range of promises were made from the government on securing Aer Lingus' future. It was clear then that management in the group was responsible for

the decisions which drove the company into crisis and massive losses. However, there has been any public acknowledgment of this.

The Fianna Fáil/Labour coalition has given Aer Lingus management and the Cahill plan the unequivocal support. They have refused to intervene, but it is not Bernie Cahill, who are the employers of TEAM workers, it is they who are asking TEAM workers to accept these cuts. It is they who have rejected the £12 million of wage and cost cuts offered by TEAM workers.



### INOUE handbook launched

Working For Work is the title of an Irish National Organisation of the Unemployed (INOUE) handbook launched last week. They describe it as a "survival handbook for unemployed people".

The book is filled with information on all aspects of the social welfare system — rights and entitlements, career and training options, education opportunities and advice on money management.

It is laid out in an informative and easy to read style with accessible referencing. The handbook will help keep unemployed people informed about a range of crucial information.

Launching the handbook, INOU chairperson Barrie McLatchie said: "The handbook will increase options and bring about change for unemployed people. It is about demanding improvements from government departments and changing our society so that all resources, work, income and information are more equally shared".

Working For Work is compiled and produced by the welfare rights team of the INOU. It is available free of charge to unemployed people from their local centre for the unemployed or directly from INOU headquarters.

If you have a story at your workplace, let us know. Contact AP/RN by phone 8733611 or fax 8733074.

## RUC Federation want more powers

THE RUC's Police Federation has called for the implementation of new laws lobbied for by RUC Chief Constable Hugh Annesley. Implementation of such laws would result in a further weakening of the civil rights of the Six Counties' population and would in practice result in the formation of a new 'security' agency covering both Britain and the Six Counties.

The federation, in its magazine *Police Beat*, showed its contempt for human rights when it stated that the loss of civil rights of members of the community should be ignored for the sake of achieving "law and order".

This call comes a year after the federation's chairperson, Sam Beattie, called for the indefinite incarceration of members of the IRA "for the duration of the conflict", a theme he followed

up at this year's conference.

Addressing the conference and British Direct Ruler Mayhew, Beattie warned: "Do not let it [amnesty] find its way into any government negotiations package". Recently, Beattie criticised the Independent Commission for Police Complaints (ICPC) after it requested more powers to implement investigations against the RUC.

These comments come at a time

when RUC Chief Constable Hugh Annesley has mounted a concerted bid to introduce even more draconian powers. The 'new powers' in reality would mean the setting up of a new so-called national anti-terrorist unit. Annesley claims that the new squad would be "outside the jurisdiction of local chief constables and police authorities" (AP/RN 23 July 1992). This, in reality, would mean it has more power and even less accountability than these individual agencies presently have.

The call for the setting up of this Gestapo-type force was followed by speculation in the British press that Hugh Annesley has been shortlisted for the post of head of such an agency. The *Sunday Times* claimed that the new coordinating body would be cynically announced after the "next IRA spectacular in Britain", but had been brought forward after the Mulla of Kintyre helicopter crash.



● Sam Beattie — calling for more of the same failed solutions to the conflict in Ireland

Applauding the idea of such an Orwellian organisation, Ulster Unionist, Ken Maginnis said that the creation of such an agency would only be "effective" if it had increased powers. Annesley has

over the years been setting himself up for such a post. He outlined in a speech in July 1992 "his vision" of just such a force and unashamedly promoted its suitability for the job at the same time.





## Historic march reaches Town Hall

**E**AST TYRONE nationalists, long denied the freedom to march, made history on Sunday, 5 June, when they held a rally at Cookstown Town Hall.

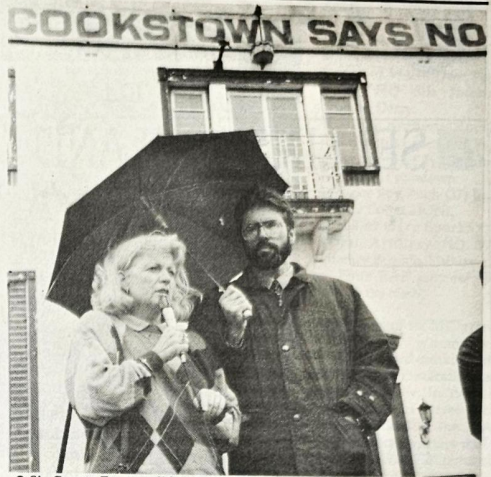
Leaving Kevin McGovern Drive in the besieged Greenvale Estate a parade consisting of three bands and several hundred marchers paraded to the townhall, long seen as a symbol of unionist domination.

Led by senior Sinn Féin figures including party president Gerry Adams, EU candidate Dodie McGuinness, Mitchel McLaughlin, Barry McElduff and local councillors Séamus Campbell, Seán Begley, Patsy

Groogan and Vincent Kelly, the parade went through the ring of steel placed around the estate by the crown forces.

At the RIR barracks on the corner of the main road RIR soldiers, using personally owned instamatic cameras, photographed the crowd. Given this British regiment's record of collusion with loyalist killers this was indeed a sinister incident.

As the crowd reached the main street of the town, William Street,



● Six-County Euro candidate Dodie McGuinness on the platform with Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams

a barrier of RUC armoured vehicles and personnel prevented the parade going along its desired route through the nationalist Orritor Street.

Then a delegation of Sinn Féin representatives approached the barrier and registered a complaint with the RUC officer, Pickering, who was in charge of the operation and who decided to bar the march from going to Orritor Street.

"There is no question that the RUC was bowing to the wishes of the unionists on the issue," Seán Begley later told AP/RN.

The parade, taking the compromise route to the townhall, assembled in front of the building where they listened to statements from Fermanagh priest and human rights activist, Joe McVeigh, Gerry Adams and Dodie McGuinness. Barry McElduff chaired the proceedings.

All the speakers commended

the people of Tyrone and especially Cookstown for their resilience in the face of intense crown forces' harassment. McVeigh recalled his visit to Greenvale in the aftermath of the McGovern murder when the crown forces were intent on a policy of blanket harassment of the local population.

Gerry Adams greeted the crowd telling them how he felt privileged to be with them. "I could have been in Casement Park watching Antrim."

("Given the result he was better off in Tyrone," said someone afterwards).

"The people of Tyrone have written a special chapter in the struggle for Irish freedom," said the Sinn Féin president to warm applause. The rally ended with the playing of Amhrán na bhFiann after which the parade reformed and marched back to the Greenvale Estate to disperse.

## Role of the gardaí in Widow Scallan's attack raised Special Branch linked to UVF death threats

■ BY ART  
Mac EOIN

**A** DUBLIN WOMAN who believes that she can identify the loyalist death squad members who carried out the gun and bomb attack at the Widow Scallan's pub on Dublin's Pearse Street on Saturday, 21 May, is living in fear because she believes that her details and identity have fallen into the hands of the UVF.

The woman says that she saw the killers of Volunteer Martin Doherty in three separate locations before the attack on Widow Scallan's. An anonymous phone call was made to the woman's place of work some days after the attack and after she had made a statement to the gardaí about what she saw. A man with a northern accent spoke to another

woman who was staffing the office switchboard. He named the woman who saw the killers and said that she was "dead".

The woman was deeply shocked by the incident and Garda Special Branch detectives escorted her home from work that day. She has been under Garda protection since. The woman's neighbours report having seen

strangers lurking in the vicinity as if they were watching her house.

The question raised by the affair is how, if it is the case, the woman's identity and particularly her place of work, came into the hands of loyalists. The woman's workplace is not known to her neighbours, but they were provided to the gardaí when she made her formal statement and as such the gardaí were the only source of who knew where she lived, worked and that she was a witness. Gardai who have questioned people who were in the Widow Scallan's on the night of the attempted massacre have refused to confirm or deny the presence of the unmarked Garda car at the time of the attack and have sought to distance themselves from the

Special Branch. Despite this numerous witnesses have said that they saw an occupied Garda Special Branch car outside the Widow Scallan's before the attack, which means that the Special Branch know the identity of the attackers. This is confirmed by the fact that they also knew the identity of other passersby who saw them and the attack.

**A**dding to the suspicion surrounding the Garda Special Branch in relation to the Widow Scallan's attack is that several of its members made direct threats to members of Sinn Féin in the weeks preceding the attack. It is the nature of the threats in which the Special Branch specifically identified the UVF as the group who would attack Dublin that has heightened fears. They spoke of a UVF unit being in place in Dublin and passed the comment that: "They will blow the fuck out of youse in this town."

Close gardai collaboration with

British intelligence and the RUC has been a constant feature of the conflict over the past three decades and was admitted by Garda Commissioner Patrick Culligan in the wake of the Mull of Kintyre helicopter crash.

The direct involvement of British intelligence in directing and supplying information to the loyalist death squads has been documented time and again and hundreds of crown forces' members, from both the British army and RUC, have been before the courts charged with supplying weapons, personal details and movements of republicans and nationalists North and South to the UDA and UVF.

Apart from cooperation at an official level, British intelligence agents within the gardai have been exposed in the past. Such garda agents have provided invaluable assistance with British intelligence operations south of the border.

## New Belfast Lord Mayor named in UVF case

**T**HE newly-elected lord mayor of Belfast Progressive Unionist Hugh Smyth, was named, six years ago, in the prosecution of a Canadian found guilty of smuggling weapons to the UVF.

In October 1988, a Canadian court heard that a former Canadian Army Officer, Howard Wright, long with Canadian Orangeman,

Bill Taylor, was sending anti-tank rockets, machine guns and CS gas, through Liverpool, to the UVF in Belfast.

Messages from the UVF to their Canadian contacts were found to have been typed on a machine in the Shankill Road office of Hugh Smyth, at his party's headquarters.

Also discovered during the

investigation was a letter from Smyth to the UVF's Liverpool contact, Trevor Cubbon. Cubbon's address, and other letters typed on the same machine, were found in the possession of Taylor in Canada. Cubbon was later sentenced to four

years for his part in the conspiracy.

The Canadian intelligence service estimates that up to 18 shipments were sent from Canada to the UVF over a six-year period, with each shipment containing between 20 and 50 weapons.





# An Phoblacht

REPUBLICAN NEWS

9 JUNE 1994

## SELLING IRELAND

Will German, French or Dutch  
Inscribe the epitaph of Emmet  
When we have sold enough of Ireland  
To be but strangers in it?  
For what died the sons of Roisín?  
Was it greed?

To whom do we owe our allegiance today?  
To those brave men who fought and died  
That Roisín live again with pride  
Her sons at home to work and sing  
Her youth to dance and make her valleys ring  
Or the faceless men who for mark and dollar  
Betrayed her to the highest bidder?  
To whom do we owe our allegiance today?

THESE WORDS of Luke Kelly's poem *For What Died the Sons of Roisín* were brought to mind by the passports for investment scandal which dominated the headlines in the 26 Counties in the closing stages of the European election campaign.

The controversy centred on a scheme whereby wealthy foreign business people who invest over £1 million can qualify for Irish citizenship. Albert Reynolds' family business benefitted from the scheme and much has been made of the issue by the opposition in Leinster House. Of course, this is another example of the golden circle working for all its members but the fact that there has been little public outcry points to the hardened cynicism of a people well used to such carry-on. They know that those in power in this state benefit personally and substantially from their power. They are not surprised.

Nor are the public surprised by the hypocrisy of Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats. They, above all, who have pioneered the concept of "selling Ireland", are in no position to point the accusing finger. For all the main parties in Leinster House the sovereignty of the 26 Counties has long been a saleable commodity, sold off in job lots in return for Euro billions or the dubious favours of the multinationals. The Maastricht Treaty was in fact a bill of sale for Irish sovereignty.

Multinational companies are offered huge tax breaks here and are allowed to export without any restriction the wealth they make from the labour of Irish workers. The reliance of the government on this policy for employment is still almost total. The inherent instability of many of the jobs that are created is like an economic timebomb.

Asset-stripping has become an acceptable way of dealing with the public sector, the largest employer in the state. The same parties who have been howling about the sale of passports are the most prominent advocates of privatisation across the board — selling off public companies for the enrichment of their business friends.

Passports are the least of what money can buy for those who have wealth in our society. Higher standards of health and education are there in abundance for those who can pay, while the disadvantaged must make do with inadequate services, constantly subject to cutbacks. Lavish lifestyles co-exist in our towns and countryside with poverty and homelessness.

The concept of "selling Ireland" was once synonymous with betrayal. Now it is a byword in politics and business. Those who work for Irish sovereignty and social justice should declare loud and clear that our country is not for sale.



# An Phoblacht

REPUBLICAN NEWS

9/6/94

## UNCENSORED NEWS

In subscribing weekly to *An Phoblacht/Republican News* you are not only keeping yourself informed of the truth of what's happening in Ireland today but playing an important part in spreading the uncensored news at home and abroad.

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Ireland	£35
England, Scotland & Wales	Stg£35
Europe Surface	Stg£40
Europe Airmail	Stg£58
USA	US\$90
Canada	Can\$100
Australia	Aus\$105
Elsewhere	Stg£50/Ir£58

To: *An Phoblacht/Republican News*,  
58 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

Country .....

Tel .....

Amount enclosed .....

## News

# Devastating blow to British counterinsurgency

A "CATASTROPHIC LOSS" and "incalculable blow" to the "antiterrorist effort" was how most correspondents headlined their reports into the deaths of 29 members of the British crown forces in the Chinook helicopter crash in Scotland last week. The crash occurred after the special helicopter flight left the high-security compound at Aldergrove near Belfast on a secret military mission.

The Chinook was flying in the low pattern common in the Six Counties when it hit the side of a mountain and burst into flames last Thursday, 2 June.

It was well known that if even one of the dead had been executed by the IRA it would have been a significant coup in the war which has been continuing now for a 25-year uninterrupted period.

The pinnacle of the three key "antiterrorist" agencies was effectively wiped out in the crash and many of those who died served on a crucial intelligence coordinating committee set up three years ago.

Of the 29, the British army lost a colonel, three lieutenant-colonels and five majors. Six MIS agents also died, including its 'station head' and MIS's coordinator of information. Four RAF members, the crew of the Chinook based at RAF Oldham in Hampshire, England, also died. Ten RUC Special Branch members, some of the most senior in that force were also killed. Among these was Brian Fitzsimmons, the head of Special Branch.

Although not killed by IRA action, these deaths will have a bearing on Britain's ability to prosecute its war against the Irish people. But, mindful of the threat posed by the IRA, the helicopter's low flight path put it in direct jeopardy.

Low flying is standard practice throughout the Six Counties, particularly from the time a number of years ago when an RAF pilot reported seeing a ground-to-air missile fly past his helicopter in the Clougher Valley area of Tyrone. A number of British helicopters have been shot down by heavy IRA machine-gun fire, particularly within the past ten years. Only a matter of weeks ago, a helicopter was destroyed during an IRA mortar bomb attack on the British army's heavily-fortified Crossmaglen base.

The low flight path chosen by those directing this flight, which may well turn out to be one of the key questions regarding this incident, was, however, glossed over by most news reports.

John Osmond, editor of *Defence Helicopter* magazine said that if he had been flying this Scottish route he "would have taken the helicopter up

to a nice safe level of 5,000 feet or more and cruised at that level all the way avoiding the Scottish peaks". Chinooks can fly to a maximum altitude of 10,000 feet.

RAF pilots who usually fly the Scottish route have the newly-installed Global Positioning System which enables pilots to know their location to within a few feet. This system also lets the pilots know when to adjust course and direction while the aircraft's altimeter would have told the pilot how high he was flying.

However, all speculation about equipment failure and the fact that the Chinook had no weather radar can be dismissed as a red herring. Expert evidence points to the fact that the pilot was obeying the flight rules which dominate flying in the Six Counties and following a pre-arranged flight path laid down by his superiors.

Most reporters acknowledged that 40% of the highest echelon in Britain's counterinsurgency war has been wiped out, but in an armed occupation force

which numbers over 30,000 there are certainly others available to replace the dead.

Included among the dead was the head of the RUC's Special Branch, Brian Fitzsimmons, who reported almost on a daily basis to RUC Chief Constable Hugh Annesley and the deputy director general of MIS John Devereux. He was Britain's third highest ranking MIS officer.

Also killed was the British army's most senior officer to die during the conflict. He was Colonel John Biles, an Assistant Chief of Staff for the British army for the entire Six Counties.

The head of British military intelligence G2, Brian Dore, was also killed. He was in charge of intelligence. Several members of his immediate staff died with him.

A list of the dead and their responsibilities shows the impact their loss will have on the British war effort.

■ Brian Fitzsimmons, Assistant Chief Constable, head of Special Branch (SB) from 1989. He joined the RUC in 1963 and during his 21 years in Special Branch he was known as the central counterinsurgency strategist in the Six Counties. Fitzsimmons played a pivotal role in overall counterinsurgency operations spanning the entire covert intelligence network. Also, Fitzsimmons was a constant contact with British



● Hugh Annesley — Mull of Kintyre is not his favourite song at the moment





● The Six-County's 'security' godfathers gather at the press conference after last Thursday's 'tragic' accident

military intelligence, Garda Special Branch, MI5, Interpol, CIA and the FBI.

He also personally 'ran' a number of informers early on in his RUC career when he served under his predecessor Trevor Forbes and was directly responsible for coordinating Special Branch operations with the SAS. As a chief intelligence coordinator, Fitzsimmons would have had direct input into the numerous shoot-to-kill operations carried out by the crown forces.

■ Detective Inspector Steven Davidson was recently appointed as Fitzsimmons' staff officer. Previous head of one of the Special Branch's 'organisation desks'. He was 14 years in the Special Branch.

■ Detective Chief Superintendent Maurice Neilly, head of the Special Branch in the RUC's northern region, an area stretching from north Antrim to the Donegal border. He had overall control of running informers. He was three years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Chief Superintendent Dennis Conroy, head of Special Branch in the Belfast region and based at RUC headquarters at Knock in East Belfast. Seventeen years in the Special Branch.

■ Detective Superintendent Ian Phoenix, a former member of the Parachute Regiment in charge of supervisory and liaison duties in the Special Branch at RUC HQ. Placed in this

post because of his British army experience. Fifteen years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Superintendent Philip Davidson, in line for promotion as future head of Special Branch. Coordinated operations between RUC departments. Twenty-two years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Superintendent Robert Foster, divisional head of Special Branch based at Tennant Street and Oldpark Road barracks in North Belfast. Scores of secret files on republican suspects have 'gone missing' from both these bases. Foster also liaised with the RUC's main undercover units in E4A. It was these E4A units that carried out the shoot-to-kill operations

in Armagh in 1982 in which six people were shot dead and which led to the Stalker/Sampson inquiry. Foster was eight years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Superintendent William Gwilliam attached to RUC HQ. Twenty-four years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Chief Inspector Dennis Bunting, also attached to RUC HQ. Sixteen years in Special Branch.

■ Detective Inspector Kevin Magee recently seconded to Mahon Road RUC Barracks in Portadown, County Armagh. Portadown is base to some of the most headline UVF death squad units and it was from there that the 1974 Dublin/Monaghan bombings were planned and launched

in conjunction with British military intelligence operatives. Previously believed to be staff officer to Fitzsimmons. Fourteen years in Special Branch.

The British army personnel included:

■ Colonel Christopher Biles, Assistant Chief of Staff at British army HQ Lisburn. Formerly with the Devon and Dorset Regiment.

■ Lt Col Richard Gregory Smith (42) Intelligence Corps, Headquarters Northern Ireland (HQNI).

■ Lt Col John Tobias, (41) Intelligence Corps, HQNI.

■ Lt Col George Williams (49) Intelligence, HQNI.

■ Major Richard Allen (34) Royal Gloucester, Berkshire

and Wiltshire Regiment, HQNI.

■ Major John Dockerty (33) Prince of Wales Own Regiment, HQ 8th Infantry Brigade, Derry.

■ Major Anthony Hornby (38) Queen's Lancashire Regiment based at 3rd Infantry Regiment, Portadown.

■ Major Roy Pugh (37) Intelligence Corps, HQNI.

■ Major Gary Sparks (33) Royal Artillery HQ 39th Infantry Brigade, Lisburn.

Four RAF aircrew also died in the crash.

The loss of six MI5 agents, one of whom was Britain's third-ranking MI5 officer John Deverell, was a grievous blow. In 1989, he was named in secret documents leaked to the IRA's General Headquarters staff as head of MI5's 'Irish terrorism' branch.

The documents gave details of British intelligence operations against the IRA in Europe and named other senior British intelligence officers and Irish agents recruited by MI5, MI6 and the British army's intelligence department.

The other MI5 operatives were named as Stephen Rickard, Michael Maltby, John Haynes, Martin Dalton and Anne James.

All these personnel are seconded by MI5 headquarters to the NIO's law and order division, a cover name for the NIO's MI5 base of operations.

Their field of responsibility would have included the coordination of a joint strategy linking intelligence agencies in Britain and the Six Counties. It is almost certain these would not have been 'field operatives' but rather would have assessed intelligence patterns and used their experience to influence policy and general intelligence trends.

Regardless of who replaces the crown forces personnel who died in the Chinook crash, they will all have one thing in common. They offer a military response to the Irish peoples' right to self-determination at a time of movement towards demilitarisation.

## A BROKEN BRANCH

■ BY SUSINI

THE CRASH of the Chinook helicopter over the Mull of Kintyre last Thursday evening, with the resulting loss of 29 lives, was indeed yet another human tragedy related to the ongoing conflict in this country. At the time of their deaths, the 29 passengers were on 'active service', en route to a destination in Inverness to work on some major aspect of their military policy in Ireland. Amongst the dead were ten senior members of the RUC Special Branch.

The Special Branch occupies a pivotal position in the military drive of the British state to repress Irish republicans. Whatever the undoubted virtues of the ten dead as family members or neighbours in private life, in their political role as the strategic intelligence of a repressive state strategy they comprised the most ruthless body of people ever to die at one time

in the entire history of this conflict.

Since the formation of the Special Irish Branch of the British police in the 1880s as a response to Fenian bombing operations, the Special Branch has practically assumed a monopoly over the intelligence drive against resistance to British involvement in Ireland.

One of its early major

successes against republicans in the partitionist state of 'Northern Ireland' came in 1936 when, in Belfast's Crown Entry, it engineered the capture of Jim Kileen, the Adjutant General of the IRA, and ten other senior republicans who comprised the northern leadership of the IRA. The IRA responded by executing the Special Branch agent who had provided the information about the gathering in Crown Entry. And so emerged a pattern which has continued up to the present day, albeit it in a much more sophisticated form.

The Special Branch throughout the past 25 years has endeavoured to disrupt the activity of republicans. They

were instrumental in the torture of detainees as part of the internment strategy, the formation of the special support units of the RUC, the persistent trawling of the nationalist community with the specific purpose of brutally forcing people into becoming informers, and the shoot-to-kill operations. Such was their power that they faced down John Stalker when he made what was perhaps the only genuine official attempt to get to the bottom of the murky and sinister waters in which the state security services conduct their illicit business.

But their successes have often been pyrrhic. At the amazing trial of Special Branch sergeant Charlie McCormick, accused of murdering a fellow RUC member, the defendant claimed that the IRA "was light years ahead of the Special

Branch in intelligence and methods".

In addition to losing hundreds of informers to IRA security measures, more than 40 of whom were subsequently executed, at least four important figures in the Special Branch were themselves killed by the IRA. Inspector Cecil Patterson died in an IRA ambush in Ardoyne in February 1971. Such was his knowledge about his opponents — and his desire to keep it from his colleagues in order to ensure his 'top dog' slot — that he was described as a 'walking filing cabinet'. With his death, the cabinet shut, never to yield its secrets, leaving a considerable gap in Special Branch intelligence.

Inspector Peter Flanagan was shot dead in an Omagh pub in August 1971, while in August 1987, Special Branch officers Stanley Carson and

William Malone were shot dead by the IRA as they mounted a surveillance operation against boat passengers boarding and disembarking near Belfast Harbour.

The loss of the ten Special Branch men at the Mull of Kintyre is a shattering blow to RUC counter-republican strategies. They did not die as a direct result of the war effort of the IRA. But they did die as a direct result of the war effort of the British state. And yet, it need not have happened. In stark contrast to the peace strategy being presently pursued by republicans, these men were being ferried to a conference specifically designed to discuss war measures. Victims of their own militarism — victims of a government refusal to wage peace rather than war.



## FRAME-UPS OF THE DIPLOCK SYSTEM

# Travesties of justice

**E**ARLIER THIS YEAR, the issue of what have become known as miscarriages of justice raised its ugly head again with the massive media coverage given to the acquittal of Paul Hill in Belfast's appeal court for the killing of British soldier Brian Shaw.

Following on from the well-publicised cases of the Birmingham Six, the Guildford Four, the Maguires, Judith Ward, the UDR Four, and Nicky Kelly, a lot of people must have wondered as they watched Paul Hill walk free from the court, were there not many more similar cases among the nationalist community in the Six Counties. Within the community that has borne the brunt of repression and has seen so many of its men and women go to jail, can it really be true that none of them have been framed in the same way as the most famous frame-up cases in England?

Have none of them been convicted on the basis of false and perjured evidence similar to that used against Paul Hill? Have they never been forced to sign concocted statements?

Of course there are victims of frame-ups in jail in the Six Counties. Many of them. The RUC has never had any qualms about fitting up an innocent nationalist.

The Diplock system in essence is a counterinsurgency process. With a corrupt and brutal police force, a lower standard of evidence required and a case-hardened judge sitting without a jury, a conviction is much easier to obtain in a Diplock Court. It is therefore much more difficult to prove a convicted person innocent.

In order for a conviction to be overturned, an innocent person must furnish new evidence or discredit the evidence on which they were convicted. This has proven a difficult problem. For example, in 75-80% of the cases it is estimated that the prosecution case has depended

wholly or substantially on confession evidence.

However, over the last few years a number of events have come together to change the climate for those campaigning against miscarriages of justice and to give new hope to innocent people languishing in jail.

The first of these was the emergence of ESDA testing. ESDA — Electro-Static Document Analysis is a forensic technique which allows a scientist to read indentations on paper. It is possible for a person to write on the top sheet of a writing pad and for a scientist to read the indentations on the sheet underneath. It is therefore possible to determine whether RUC interrogation notes have been fabricated or parts of them rewritten some time after the interrogation. ESDA testing helped secure the release of the Birmingham Six, the Guildford Four and three of the UDR Four.

A number of prisoners in Long Kesh have asked the RUC to release their original interrogation notes to be ESDA tested. The replies have been devastating to the credibility of the RUC and point towards a massive cover-up.

**T**he second climate-changing event was the incredible list of innocent people (mainly in Britain) released over the past two years. After years of often demoralising work by many dedicated campaigners, the judicial system finally had to own up to blatant travesties of justice. No longer can campaigners be dismissed as crypto-Provos, who tell outlandish lies when they say that British

justice jails innocent people.

One major lesson from these successful campaigns is that each case must be fought inch by inch. Even though the system is ultimately at fault, overturning a conviction is a painstaking legal task in each individual case. What is also clear, however, is that while the Diplock system remains in place, such travesties of justice will continue.

A large number of cases from the Six Counties have been taken up by civil liberties groups and below we highlight a selection of these.

There is a need for public support and widespread publicity for those wrongly convicted. But for these cases to be properly aired there must be a few ground rules. Firstly, gone are the days of behind-the-scenes influence and cocktail party contacts favoured by figures in the Catholic Church, the SDLP and the nationalist middle class. Paul Hill, the Birmingham Six and others know the bankruptcy of that approach. Only through maximum support and publicity will justice be done.

Secondly, there needs to be some kind of impartial, independent body set up to investigate travesties of justice like those mentioned below.

**T**he following list of cases alleging that a miscarriage of justice has occurred was given to the Sinn Féin Prisoner of War Department by the republican prisoners in the H-Blocks at Long Kesh. Sinn Féin is not asking people to automatically believe that these men are innocent just because they say so. What they are asking journalists, civil liberties groups, politicians, the clergy, trade unionists, women's groups and others to do is to begin seriously to call for an independent tribunal where the truth or

otherwise of these allegations of a miscarriage of justice can be tested and then everyone will be able to examine the evidence for themselves and draw their own conclusions.

● **Barry Murray (Fermanagh).** Sentence: 18 years. Convicted solely on contested 'oral admission'. ESDA tests proved RUC rewrote interview notes. At least one RUC officer involved was also involved in the UDR Four case. Requested further tests on all interview notes and informed by RUC that these and court exhibits had 'gone missing'. He lost his appeal.

● **Michael Hillen, Séamus Mathers (Newry).** Sentence: 21 years. Convicted on basis of forensic evidence. At trial serious irregularities regarding forensic procedures were uncovered. Evidence such as photographs, vital to their defence, were withheld.

● **Ned Maguire (Belfast).** Sentence: Life. Recently released on life licence after serving 17 years. Conviction based on dubious and conflicting identification evidence. Accused of shooting dead a judge. A girl witness identified him as the person running away from the scene. This witness had earlier picked out two other men (who had alibis) as being the person responsible for the killing.

● **Gerry Magee (Antrim).** Sentence: 20 years. Convicted solely on basis of signed RUC statement. Statement obtained through use of brutality. At trial, ESDA tests proved rewriting of important interview notes and false authentication of them by a senior RUC officer. The two RUC officers involved in this rewriting were proved, on an earlier occasion, via ESDA, to have rewritten interview notes in the case of Liam McGrath. This led to McGrath's acquittal.

● **Ronan McCartan, Gary**

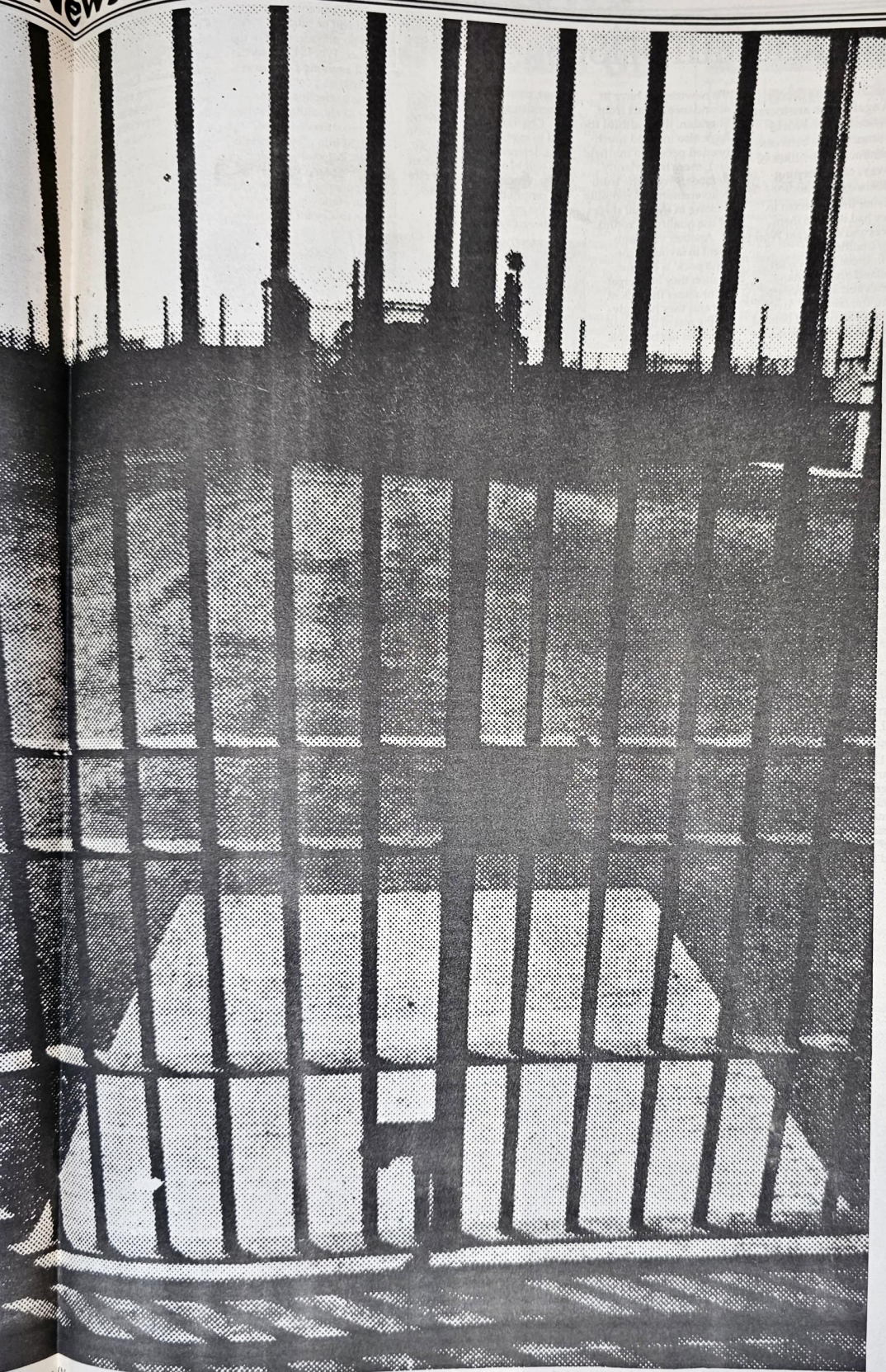
**McKay (Tyrone).** Sentence: 12 and ten years respectively. Convicted after a Diplock Court judge drew inference of guilt from the fact that both men maintained their 'right to silence' while under RUC interrogation. This aspect was used to bolster a nonexistent case. Both men were arrested along with another man who was forensically linked to an arms find. There was no evidence to link Ronan or Gary to this find. The judge used inference and their 'association' with this man to effect a conviction.

● **Kevin Murray (Strabane).** Sentence: 18 years. Forensic evidence claimed to have linked him to a car which the prosecution asserted was used in an attempt on the life of a UDR soldier. When the forensic evidence was largely discredited, the trial judge relied on the fact that Kevin exercised his 'right to silence' while in RUC custody in order to convict. A court appeal, and an appeal to the British House of Lords both failed.

● **Edward McClelland (Armagh).** Sentence: Life. Convicted of involvement in the killings of three RUC officers. Conviction was based solely on concocted uncorroborated oral admissions. He claims that discredited RUC detectives involved in the UDR Four case 'verbalised' him. When he applied for an ESDA test on case papers he was informed that interview notes were 'missing'.

● **Christopher Walsh (Belfast).** Sentence: 14 years. After being arrested by members of a British army patrol, close to where a coffee jar bomb was found, Christopher was convicted on the basis of lies told by the arresting soldiers, and his failure to explain his circumstances early enough during RUC interrogation.





● Bobby Fitzsimmons (Belfast). Sentence: 20 years. Convicted of possession of a coffee jar bomb on the basis of having been arrested in the vicinity of the bomb and having decided not to cooperate with the RUC during interrogation. Arresting officers claimed to have seen him act suspiciously. He disputes their evidence of 'identification'.

● Thomas O'Dwyer (Belfast). Sentence: 22 years. Convicted on a number of charges, including attempted murder on basis of extracted 'confessions' by use of RUC ill-treatment, injuries, including damage to this hand, was noted by a doctor. At the trial, the judge described the injuries as "inconclusive" and stated that they may have been self-inflicted.

● Edmund Harkin (Derry). Sentence: Life. Released in 1992 after serving a life sentence. Attempted to have ESDA tests done on 'confessions' which were the sole basis of his conviction. Informed by RUC that these notes cannot be produced. His statements were obtained by use of severe ill-treatment which was documented by two doctors, his family, and a friend who saw him in custody.

● Roy McCool (Derry). Sentence: 20 years. Convicted on the basis of conflicting forensic and identification evidence (ID) of running from a van containing mortars after a high-speed chase involving the British army. It is contended that a forensic scientist testimony cut right across the prosecutions assertion that Roy was the front-seat passenger in the van. This evidence was stated in court. The trial judge glossed over this evidence and three appeal court judges chose to ignore it.

● Ciarán McAllister, Danny Pettigrew, Anthony Garland, Michael Hugh Beck, Hugh McLaughlin, Stephen McMullan, Brendan McCrory (Belfast) (The Ballymurphy Seven). In August 1991, a number of young people from the greater Ballymurphy area of West Belfast were arrested and interrogated in connection with an IRA attack. The youths, who ranged in age from 17 to 21 were taken to Castlereagh Interrogation Centre in Belfast and held for up to six days where four of them alleged that they were forcibly coerced, through mental and physical torture to sign written confessions prepared for them by their interrogators. They were denied access to lawyers for the first 72 hours.

The arresting officers made no attempt to collect forensic evidence and there were no material witnesses.

Among those also arrested at that time was Damien Austin, whose case received international attention when Amnesty International issued its first ever 'Urgent Action' notice in respect of someone in Ireland. An 'Urgent Action' notice is only made by Amnesty when they believe that someone is in imminent danger of torture or assassination.

The Diplock system was twice discredited in the Ballymurphy Seven case this year when both Brendan McCrory and Ciarán McAllister were released by Belfast Crown Court. Charges against both were dropped after the RUC 'evidence' was exposed as concocted.

er Markey (Derry). Sentence: Life. Convicted on a 'verbal statement' made under duress, 'admitting' peripheral

involvement in a bombing in which a security guard and RUC member died. This 'admission' was obtained after being told that

his pregnant girlfriend would be charged.

● Brian McLarnon (Tyrone). Sentence: Ten years. Convicted

of possession of weapons after calling at a house in which firearms were found concealed. An otherwise unsustainable

prosecution succeeded when the trial judge used Brian's 'silence' while in RUC custody as evidence against him.



# Reviews

## Aspirations and surprises

■ POL Mac STÉ

Surprise, unfortunately for the 26-County soccer team, is no longer a weapon against the aristocrats of the world game. They are now out of the World Cup chasing pack, sandwiched somewhere between Germany, Italy, Brazil and Colombia and the likes of Belgium, Bulgaria, Russia, Norway, et al, keeping company with Spain, Holland and Argentina.

It is debatable whether in a tournament as serious and prestigious as the forthcoming one in America that teams with aspirations to victory will take anyone for granted, be they Brazil or Bolivia. That just wouldn't be professional. So, where do the team's aspirations and expectations lie?

Recent favourable results against Holland and Germany have increased World Cup attention on a team rarely taken seriously by opponents and, critically, themselves. Teams full with talent, team spirit and determination need one extra ingredient to bring success, namely self-belief. In Italy in 1990, England and Argentina, both average sides, reached the semi-finals — in Argentina's case the final — not because they played particularly well, but simply

because they expected to. They had belief in themselves and significant World Cup tradition.

In those games with Holland and Germany, tactics and style changed from the favoured 'over the opponents and behind their backs' to what seems close to a continental passing game. Charlton has always been reluctant to admit that he has stated would be the undoing of the Irish, although that is a statement he made without the knowledge of the qualities of Babb, McAteer and Gary Kelly and the re-emergence of Sheridan.

Central to the success of a five-player midfield and lone striker is the ability to pass that bit more accurately than when using two attackers, attributes

the newcomers have in abundance. Apart from Sheridan, the youthful trio have also injected much-needed pace into midfield and, more importantly, defence, giving the team rejuvenation and mobility lacking in the final stages of the qualifying round.

Another vital argument in favour of the 'brat pack' is the competition they have created or rather the kick in the arse they have given the rest of the squad. Charlton has been able to force out an extra effort from his more senior players.

Arguing over selections could go on forever but it can be safely said that Charlton won't opt to use all his youthful protégés in one go. Nevertheless, the Dutch and German games prove that the squeeze and press game can be used in a more passing style if the aforementioned players can discipline their game, as their elders have successfully. In the

heat, passing, especially Sheridan's, will be priceless. Charlton won't be tempted to muddle too much with his defence. Irwin will play as will McGrath and Phelan. The competition for the other central defender's place, so the argument goes, is between Babb and Ker-

naghan. Moran's experience could still be vital.

Who plays in front of the defence, Whelan or Keane, is still a talking point as is the striker's position. Keane's selection seems more likely, although Whelan's experience will be brought into play at certain stages. Remember Keane only improved when Whelan appeared for the second half in Hanover. It now seems irrelevant who will

occupy the striker's role. Coyne gives clever support and usage of the ball, although his goalscoring is questionable. Cascarino gives towering strength which will upset most defences, especially with crosses directed to the back post.

If all goes well, there could be one or two more surprises for the world, mere formalities for the sons of Erin.



● Cascarino — a tower of strength in the build-up to the World Cup

## Sex, CAP and rural dole

■ BY NEIL FORDE

IT IS ONLY THREE WEEKS since *Glenroe* left RTÉ's television screens, still high in the ratings, still with the potential to be controversial, still mixing passion and love with messages on good farming practices.

How many times have we watched, gripped by the drama of some domestic dispute, an illicit encounter in the hay, a confrontation among the spuds or an intimate conversation above the roar of the slurry spreader?

Usually, its two pivotal characters are rapt in intense conversation (it is a family show) when out comes the "What's that you spreading/spraying/planting?". This cues our 30-second lecture on some new

addition to farming life.

For the last six months, the agricultural theme has been a survival guide for Irish farmers in the 1990s. Forget the massive over-drafts, the falling prices, the quotas, enforced set-aside, the crops being sold below cost, there is hope.

Miley and Biddy are cutting down on the food crops and concentrating instead on the new brand of Irish

cash crops — agritourism, in the form of an open farm.

This is not a new tactic for *Glenroe*, in fact this blend of fact and fiction has been the theme of rural Irish soaps ever since *The Riordans* first hit our television screens.

A journey through the archives of *The Riordans*, *Bracken* and *Glenroe* gives a tangible modern history of Irish farming.

In how many episodes of *The Riordans* did we sit glued to intricate conversations about farm modernisation?

Should they buy that new tractor and "by the way your father's in hospital"?

We watched, as fertilisers boosted Benji's crop yields, as the milking parlour was modernised and ultimately, we watched outraged at Maggie's romp with Gabriel Byrne in the CAP-funded concrete-floored rust-proof hay barn. It was television history.

*The Riordans'* TV run was superseded by Gabriel Byrne's growing superstardom. They were dispatched to RTÉ radio, wedged in between the ads for Net Nitrate and the farming news, while Byrne got his own soap vehicle, albeit in a rural setting.

Here was the

only time that reality seeped onto screen as Byrne played a struggling small farmer, fighting unfair quotas, bad drainage, falling sheep prices and the local ranchers. Ultimately, he lost and service resumed as normal with the advent of *Glenroe*.

*Glenroe* was originally based on the lives of two *Bracken* characters, struggling sheep farmers, Miley and his father Dinny.

In *Glenroe*, Dinny and Miley have sold up to the rancher and are plucked from the damp side of the mountain and landed in small farmer heaven, Dublin's market gardening belt. How they managed this is open to question as the price per acre of market gardening land in the early 1980s would have been way out of the league of two mountain farmers, but let's not quibble with RTÉ logic.

However, the years since the advent of *Glenroe* have seen a decline in the lot of the farmer and *Glenroe* has continually offered solace to the ailing farming community. First off, Biddy, Miley and fellow-growers formed a co-op to brand-name their produce and boost prices. Farms were merged to overcome costs — one or two people got married to make it feasible but that was incidental. They even built a mushroom farm but that went bankrupt. Forestry was tried and was only partially successful.

They even have their resident Teagasc farm advisor who, when not getting local girls pregnant, dispenses sound advice in his lilting accent. Still, the farm crisis has come to a head over the

last two years, and enter the range of desperate measures. Miley set up a horse-drawn caravan service. Stephen Brennan led the agritourism angle with the building of his pitch and putt course.

Now Miley and Biddy are gearing up for the visitors. They won't be selling spuds. No, instead it will be coffee, biscuits and tickets to see their collection of farm animals and the chance to sample quaint rural life.

What makes this more cutting is the fact that the farm actually exists. Yes, there has always been a *Glenroe*, but the farm in reality has become an open farm, opening its doors to the public just last weekend. Its advantage over competitors is that it has prime-time television as an advertisement.

It is true that agritourism is becoming a fact of life for Irish farmers, but is this really the solution? Miley gave an uncharacteristic bedside tirade some weeks back about East European farmers damaging prices.

He said that little did he know when he watched the Berlin Wall coming down that it would be the death knell for small farmers in north Wicklow. But his only opposition to the open plan was that his father wouldn't like it. Is this really the case?

However, despite its flaws, *Glenroe* tells more about the state of Irish farming than is found in our news media. I eagerly await next autumn's instalments. Will Irish agriculture really become a thing of the past? If it does, we will hear it first in *Glenroe*.



● Biddy and Miley — leading the fight for an Irish agritourism industry



# News

## Frank Ryan — 50 years on

**A**MIDST ALL THE recent commemorations and celebrations of D-Day, much of which has spilled over from Britain into Ireland, no one has chosen to remember the death four days after the Allied invasion of Europe, of one of the most far-sighted of Irish revolutionaries — Frank Ryan. In a sanatorium at Loschwitz near Dresden, Germany, he died 50 years ago this week on 10 June 1944. His death robbed the Irish freedom struggle of one of its most talented and energetic leaders.

Ryan deserves to be remembered. As a political publicist and activist he far outshone most of his contemporaries. There is still much we can learn from his career.

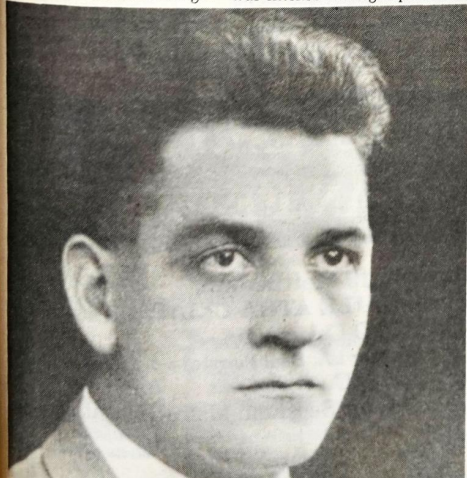
Like all great republicans of the past, his memory has suffered both from neglect and from the misrepresentations of his detractors. Ever since his disappearance at the end of the Spanish Civil War and his subsequent forced exile and death in fascist Germany, a certain amount of controversy has surrounded Frank Ryan's role. Some anti-republican academics have even presented Ryan as pro-Nazi. Arch-revisionist Roy Foster in his book *Paddy and Mr Punch* published last year says that "the influence of Germany on the careers of Frank Ryan or Francis Stuart cannot be seen as a particularly encouraging precedent". Coming after a passage condemning anti-Semitism, the inference of this snide remark is clear. But it is a gross slander.

Frank Ryan's sister Ellis is still alive. She vividly remembers her brother and resents inferences that he was pro-Nazi. This writer had the privilege of speaking to her last year and she brought alive the remarkable man her brother was.

Frank Ryan's life was above all that of an activist who wore himself out in the cause of Irish freedom. He was of the generation that came just after the Tan War and the Civil War and was active at a time of disillusionment at the defeat of the republican struggle and the nature of the two partitionist states which had emerged.

Born in Knocklong in County Limerick in 1902, he joined the Irish Volunteers in the aftermath of the 1916 Rising and the Truce and Civil War found him with the East Limerick Brigade of the IRA.

Captured after a gunfight with Free State troops in Limerick, Ryan was interned in the Curragh.



Frank Ryan — a far-sighted and dedicated socialist republican who has, like many great Irish revolutionaries of the past, suffered from the misrepresentation of revisionists

There he edited *An Gíordhíodh*, the first of a number of republican journals he was to edit. His internment had interrupted his university career. In 1925, two years after his release from the Curragh, he graduated in Celtic Studies. He was editor of *An Reult*, journal of UCD's Cumann Gaelach in 1924/'25.

He was an IRA organiser in UCD and founded the University's Republican Club. He soon became a well-known public figure in Dublin, leading republican demonstrations. In 1926 he was made adjutant of the IRA's Dublin Brigade.

**I**t was as editor of *An Phoblacht* from 1929 until 1933 that Frank Ryan made his mark most distinctly on Irish political life. Circulation grew from a few thousand per week to 40,000. During the period up to 1932, republicans were under extreme repression from the Cumann na nGaedhal government of WT Cosgrave. *An Phoblacht* was suppressed several times, with its printer being targeted by the police. Nineteen thirty one saw the culmination of repression with *An Phoblacht* banned. It was replaced by *Republican File* which was also edited by Ryan before he was jailed by the Military Tribunal in Arbour Hill.

The early 1930s saw an increasing radicalisation of the IRA. As editor of *An Phoblacht*, Ryan played a key role in this. An editorial in October 1930 declared:

"We here reaffirm that we stand for the freedom of all Ireland, the overthrow of the capitalist-imperialist system, the handing back to the dispossessed people of all the resources of Ireland, and the complete severance of all ties, internal and external, with the British Empire..."

Throughout the early '30s, debate was intense among republicans

about how best to advance the national struggle and combine it with the social struggle. The IRA was strong, but lacked a clear strategy and while republicans searched for a way forward the political ground was being cut from under them by Fianna Fáil. Elected to government in Leinster House with the tacit support of the IRA for the first time in 1932, De Valera's first act was to release the republican prisoners from Arbour Hill. In a few short years he would be jailing them again himself.

The rise of fascism in Ireland in the form of the Blueshirts and the deplorable conditions of poverty and unemployment alerted many republicans to the need for a political effort to unite workers and small farmers. The founding of Republican Congress in 1934 was an attempt to formulate a political programme on that basis. Frank Ryan, Peadar O'Donnell and George Gilmore were expelled from the IRA for taking part in the Republican Congress and the new body was split from the start.

While republicans were divided, Fianna Fáil consolidated its support and the Republican Congress experiment soon came to an end.

**A**t the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the Irish Catholic bishops urged people to support the fascists. Eoin O'Duffy of the Blueshirts organised a brigade to fight for Franco. This, and the international call for aid for the Spanish Republic prompted Frank Ryan to organise Irish volunteers to defend democracy in Spain.

Ryan led the republicans to Spain and became a major in the International Brigade. He was wounded in the battle of Jarama in February 1937 and returned to Dublin to recuperate. He returned to Spain later in the year. He was never to see Ireland again. Captured in 1938, he was placed under sentence of death. This sentence was commuted to 30 years.

In response to diplomatic pressure, Ryan was released from the Spanish prison, but was taken to Germany in 1940. The German authorities felt that he would be a useful contact with the IRA, but for most of his time in Germany he was in a diplomatic limbo, part guest, part prisoner of the Germans. In August 1940, Ryan met IRA Chief of Staff Seán Russell and with him was transported in a U-Boat for a landing in Ireland. Russell died on the journey and Ryan had to return to Berlin.

Unable to return to Ireland, Ryan spent his last years isolated from the country where he felt it was his duty to be. His health deteriorated and in 1944 he died.

The story of Frank Ryan has been well chronicled by Seán Cronin in his book *Frank Ryan — The Search for the Republic*. Speaking in Baile na nGall, Contae Chiarraí in 1932, Ryan summed up his own political outlook:

"Saoirse na tíre, agus saoirse a muintire ó sclábhacht, gabhaid le chéile. Téimis ar aghaidh, go dtí ná beidh Free State ná Northern Ireland ann, go dtí ná beidh ann ach an Éire gur shluaing na mílte agus go bhuaireadar bás ar a son — Poblacht na hÉireann."

## IN BRIEF...

### Trimble targets AP/RN

**U**LSTER UNIONIST PARTY MP David Trimble has called for *An Phoblacht/Republican News* journalists to be ordered to hand over details and material relating to IRA interviews.

Trimble's call followed the RUC's use last week of Section Seven of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) to force a journalist to hand over notebooks.

*An Phoblacht/Republican News* editor Mícheál Mac Donncha slammed the RUC's use of Section Seven against the journalist in question and reacted strongly to Peter Trimble's comments. Mac Donncha said: "The seizure of journalists' notebooks and other material is a basic breach of their rights and a violation of press freedom."

"Mr Trimble singles out AP/RN on the issue of IRA interviews. Of course IRA interviews have been conducted by many newspapers other than ourselves. No journalist or newspaper should be subject to this draconian law."

Over the years AP/RN and its predecessors have been the target of numerous raids on its offices North and South in which files, photographs and other material has been confiscated by the RUC and Garda Special Branch. AP/RN staff have been arrested and are constantly harassed by the crown forces in the Six Counties and Garda Special Branch in the 26 Counties.

### Anti-Irish discrimination by London council

**S**HOCKING figures of institutional anti-Irish discrimination within the workforce of South London's Lambeth Council have been made public by the UNISON Irish Workers' group. The group is calling on Britain's Commission for Racial Equality to conduct an inquiry into Lambeth Council's employment practices which has given rise to the figures.

Lambeth Council only employs 204 Irish staff out of a total of 8,550, only 2.4% of the total workforce, despite the Irish making up some 12% of Lambeth's population. There is not a single Irish person working in the Housing Directorate out of a staff force of 1,102, and not a single Irish man working in Manuals and Crafts out of 785 males, and only one Irish man working in social services of 499 men. Of some 106 jobs at Principal Officer level six to seven, not one is Irish.

The detailed figures released by the Irish Workers' group show that Lambeth Council is failing its own equal opportunity policies and failing the Irish community.

In a statement on the findings, UNISON Irish Workers' group said: "These figures raise the most fundamental questions about local government Equal Opportunities Policy (EOP) strategies and the Irish community. It shows that councils are prepared to ignore the first principle of EOP that the councils workforce should reflect the communities that they serve."

### Shorts flag row

**T**WO HUNDRED and seventy workers from the Shorts Aerospace plant in Belfast walked out of the Missiles Division site at Castlereagh in a row with management over the flying of union flags.

The row erupted after the management would not display the union jack flag alongside the American and French emblems in the staff canteen at a lunch planned to celebrate D-Day.

A Shorts spokesperson said that if the union flag was displayed it would have turned the dinner into a political event and added that company policy was to ban all flags and emblems from inside the building.

This policy came about after pressure from the Fair Employment Commission and company owners Bombardier, who wanted an end to the displaying of sectarian flags and bunting. Disputes had arisen in previous years when Shorts workers decorated the plant, during the 12th of July, creating an anti-Catholic atmosphere on the shop floor.

### Hendron's allegations rejected

**S**INN FÉIN President Gerry Adams rejected comments made by the SDLP's Joe Hendron on RTE's *Morning Ireland* programme on Wednesday that republicans were making personal gain from the conflict. Adams said:

"I reject with contempt Joe Hendron's allegation on *Morning Ireland* and I call on him to withdraw his remarks. He is parroting the RUC's Sam Beattie's baseless smears."

"Far from benefiting from this conflict republicans have paid dearly for their involvement, in all aspects of life."

"Sinn Féin has been a central motivator in the peace initiative. It is the Sam Beattie's, the RUC and the so-called 'security industry' that benefits from the conflict, not republicans, who are on the receiving end of harassment and black propaganda."



# Nuacht

## Madra fola na Gaeilge & shráidainmneacha Béarla

**T**HOG an Comhairleoir Máirtín O Muilleoir ceist chasta na sráidainmneacha arís ina bhaile an tseachtain seo. Ach ní ar an chosc ar shráidainmneacha Gaeilge atá aire an chomhairleora neamheaglaigh dírithe an iarraidh seo ach ar an úsáid d' ainmneacha neamhfhoiristeanacha d'fhorbairtí úra tithíochta sa chathair.

Tá clú agus cáil ar O Muilleoir i mBéal Feirste agus ar ndóigh ar fud na cruinne dá chuid oibre ar son na Gaeilge agus bhí sé i gcónaí ina ábhar céasta ag an chomhairle aontachtach maidir lena neamart ar an teanga dúchais.

Le blianta fada throid sé chun polasáí rialtas na Breataine maidir le sráidainmneacha Gaeilge a athrú. O bhí 1949 ann ní raibh sráidainmneacha Gaeilge

ceadaithe sna Sé Chontae. Chuir O Muilleoir agus a bhaicle dílis sráidainmneacha Gaeilge suas i mbailte ar fud na Sé Chontae go dtí gur thug Patrick Mayhew gealltanais go n-athrófaí an dlí chun sráidainmneacha Gaeilge a cheadú. Go dtí seo níor chomhlíon an rialtas an gealltanais áirithe sin ach bí cinnte de go bhfuil O Muilleoir agus a pistoleros ag faire go cruinn ar an staid sin.

Ach sa chás is deirneaf seo tá madra fola na Gaeilge míshásta faoin úsáid de sheanainmneacha Sasanacha, is ea Béarla, le forbairtí tithíochta a ainmniú sa chathair. Dúirt sé nach bhfuil ainmneacha cosúil le Moor Park Mews fóirteanach ar bhealach ar bith sa chathair agus nach bhfuil ann ach sampla de bhaothghalántacht den sórt is measa.

I gComhairle Chontae an Dúin tá polasáí i bhfeidhm a choscann ainmneacha nach bhfuil fóirteanach don cheantar. Tá O Muilleoir anois ag moladh gur chóir an polasáí seo a chur i bhfeidhm i mBéal Feirste.



Tá moladh s'aige le dul os comhair an chéad cruinníú eile de choiste de chuid na comhairle do shláinte na timpeallachta ag iarraidh treoirlínte a thabhairt isteach do thógálaithe maidir le

hainmniú eastáit úra.

Ta súil ag O Muilleoir go gcuirfidh seo deireadh le hainmneacha atá níos oiriúnaí do Chontae na Sasain ná mar atá siad do Bhéal Feirste.

## Tuilleadh cumhachtaí éilithe don Udarás

**T**á an t-iarrthóir Chumhacht d'Udarás na Gaeltachta, Seosamh O Cuaig ag iarraidh freagrachta agus cumhachtaí sa bhreis don udarás nua a thogfar Déardaoin seo, 9 Meitheamh.

Tá O Cuaig ina bhall neamhspleach den Udarás le cúig bliana anuas agus bhí sé ina bhall de Chearta Sibhialta Gaeltachta a chéad throid leis an udarás a bhaint amach 25 bliana ó shin.

Is dá bharr an taithí seo uilig go bhfuil O Cuaig ag iarraidh an t-udarás a athrú ó bhun go barr. Dúirt sé gur chóir tuilleadh cumhachta a thabhairt don udarás agus a réimse oibre a leathnú.

Rinne sé comparáid idir an t-udarás agus Comhairle na n-Oileán san Alban.

"Sna hOileáin Thiar in Albain tá comhairle ann Comhairle na n-Oileán a bhfuil cumhachtaí leathana do rialtas áitiúil aige, freagrachtaí oideachais ina measc."

Ach dúirt O Cuaig go bhfuil leisce mór ar rialtas na 26 Chontae cumhachtaí a dhílárú. Tá cás láidir ann chun deileáil leis an Ghaeltacht mar reigiún ar leith do chuspóirí oideachais mar tógann múineadh na Gaeilge i scoileanna Gaeltachta ceisteanna agus fadhbanna nach mbíonn i scoileanna eile.

Agus tá sé ag iarraidh cumhachtaí breise i dturasóireacht agus san iascaireacht chomh maith.

"Tá udarás éifeachtach reigiúnda de dhíth le cumhachtaí agus freagrachtaí leathana mar atá coitianta ar fud na hEorpa."

## Athbhreithniú ar theorainn na Gaeltachta

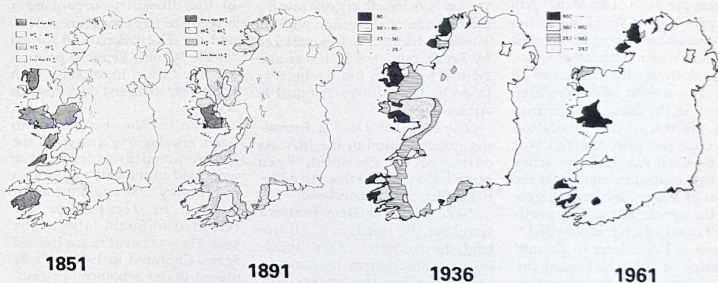
**T**á sé ráite ag an Aire do na hEalaíona, Cultúr agus an Ghaeltacht, Mícheál D O hUiginn go bhfuil athbhreithniú ar síúl ar na teorainn láithreacha don Ghaeltacht.

Dúirt O hUiginn go mbeidh an t-athbhreithniú seo críochnaithe roimh na chéad toghcháin eile don udarás.

Tá na teorainn láithreacha den Ghaeltacht oifigiúil ina ábhar comspóide le fada an lá. Sna toghcháin láithreacha d'Udarás na Gaeltachta tá cuid mhór ceantar ábalta

vótáil sna toghcháin a bhfuil an Ghaeilge chóir a bheith marbh iontu.

Tá cuid de na hiarrthóirí i dtoghcheantar Chonnacht/An Mhí iontach míshásta faoin tionchar a bheas ag ceantair de chuid chathair na Gaillimhe ar thorthaí an toghcháin.



Le 20 bliana anuas shlog fás cathair na Gaillimhe cuid mhór ceantar ina thimpeall atá sa Ghaeltacht oifigiúil de réir na

teorann a socraíodh san athbhreithniú deireanach sna '50í.

Gheall O hUiginn fosta go

mbeidh sé ag amharc ar an réiteach chun na toghcháin Ghaeltachta a reachtáil ar an lá céanna le toghcháin na hEorpa.

## Teipeann ar iarracht earcaíochta

**C**HUIR an comhairleoir Shinn Féin do Lár Thír Eoghain Seán Clarke i leith an CRU go raibh siad ciontach as dúmhál i ndiaidh iarracht chun fear 24 bliana d'aois as Gortin a earcú mar bhrathadóir in aghaidh an phobail áitiúil náisiúnaigh.

Dúirt an comhairleoir Clarke go raibh an óghear stoptha ag na péas ar na mallabhaigh ag tiomáint agus é ar meisce. Dúirt an comhairleoir go bhfaca an CRU seans chun úsáid a bhaint as deacracht an óghair lena chuspóirí féin a chur chun cinn. Arsa Clarke:

"Ina dhiaidh sin fuair an fear scairt gutháin ón CRU ag tairiscint go ndéanfaí dearmad den choir tiomána dá mbeadh sé sásta eolas a thabhairt dóibh ar roinnt daoine áitiúla. Dúradh leis gurbh fhéidir achan rud a shocrú dá n-aontóidh sé teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an CRU."

"Go críonna chuir an fear an guthán síos agus rinne sé teagmháil le Sinn Féin leis an iarracht a chur in iúl."

Mhol an comhairleoir Clarke an fear, níor mhaith leis an fhear bheith ainmnithe, as an eachtar a phoiblíú. D'iarr sé ar dhuine ar bith eile atá faoin sórt seo brú teacht chun tosaigh chun an eachtar a chlárú le Sinn Féin nó le dlíodóir nó ball den chléir áitiúil.

Dúirt Clarke nach n-éireofaí leis an pholasáí earcaíochta seo de chuid an CRU ina aidhm de dhomheannanú an phobail náisiúnaigh.

## CRUINNIU POIBLI

### AN TUAISCEART 25 BLIAIN GAN FEABHAS

Dé Cheadaoin, 15 Meitheamh,  
Teach an Mhéara, BAILE ATHA CLIATH.

CAINTEOIRI: Gearóid O Cairealláin,

(Eagarthóir LÁ, Béal Feirste)

Eamon O Cuív TD

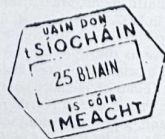
An tAthair Seosamh Mac an Bheatha,

(Fear Manach)

Maria Nic Fhearchair

(Crois Mhic Linnáin)

CATHAOIRLEACH: Ite Ní Chionnaith





# US pulls strings in Haiti's bloody puppet show

■ BY DARA MAC NEILL

THREE WEEKS AGO, close to the third anniversary of the inauguration of Jean Bertrand Aristide as president of Haiti, a similar ceremony took place on the Caribbean island. On this occasion the man in the sash was the choice of the country's ruling junta, an 81-year-old judge named Emile Jousseaint.

Aristide came to power courtesy of the popular vote, in over 70% of the popular vote, in late 1990. In September 1991, he was deposed in a bloody coup, headed by General Raoul Cedras. Since Aristide's untimely departure conservative estimates place the numbers who have died at the hands of the military at over 3,000. That averages about one person a day.

Although publicly the US gnashed its teeth at the news of Jousseaint's elevation and threatened holy war on the enemies of justice everywhere, Washington's suited ones were probably quite pleased. Privately, of course.

Right from the moment of the 1991 coup, Washington's sense of unease at having been lumbered with Aristide was palpable. The problem they faced was that Aristide was a radical who had been elected. The last time such a 'perversion' of democracy occurred was in Chile in 1970, when Salvador Allende came to power. A coup later put paid to him.

Almost as soon as Aristide arrived in Washington, in 1991, a whispering campaign started. The campaign mushroomed and it soon became 'common knowledge' that Aristide was 'bad' on human rights. That the Haitian army were slaughtering all about them at the same time was of little consequence.

Then, in 1993, a supposedly authentic CIA assessment of Aristide — which characterised him as 'unstable', ie, an unreliable loony — was leaked. The campaign to return Aristide to power was seriously, if not fatally, wounded. Since then the emphasis has shifted to simply returning 'stability' to Haiti. This may serve to explain Clinton's pained impersonation of Hamlet, every time the issue is raised. The US, after all, is not a disinterested bystander.

The last time the US invaded Haiti, in 1915, they stayed for 20 years. Their intervention laid the foundation for the installation of the brutal Duvalier regime, which

of 'democratic development' in the region.

Over the last decade, the US government's agency for international development, USAID, has been vigorously promoting Haiti as a low-cost, offshore sweatshop for US firms. In the process, it has passed on over \$100 million to Haiti's ruling elite, in

order to secure their support for the project.

As early as 1980, USAID were telling potential US investors that 'traditional management prerogatives, such as the right to hire and fire, are respected (in Haiti)...there are no profit-sharing schemes or feather-bedding requirements'. An average, non-feather-bedded, clothing industry worker in Haiti

can expect to earn about \$11 for a 45-hour week. Hardly surprising then, that by 1991, up to 95% of all foreign investment on the impoverished island was North American.

Following Aristide's victory, the US government set aside \$24 million, to be funnelled to a variety of conservative, anti-Aristide forces. This was preceded in 1986 by the establishment of a fictitious anti-narcotics agency, which had used its annual budget from Washington to gather information on progressive — 'subversive' — groups. Many of the current ruling junta's members received US money in this fashion.

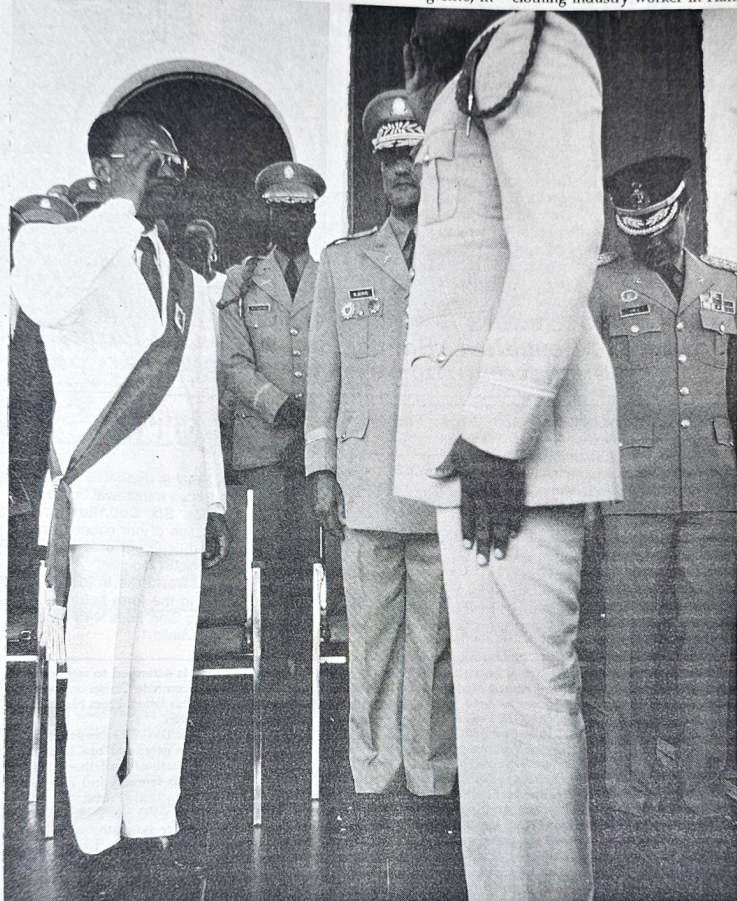
Shortly after Aristide came to power, our old friends USAID were at it again. Certain of the government's proposed economic measures, USAID reported, would prove 'detrimental to economic growth.' What they were referring to was a proposal to temporarily freeze the price of certain basic foodstuffs so people could afford to eat.

Then Aristide proposed raising the pitifully low minimum wage, from 33 cents per hour to 50. USAID predicted chaos. Three months before the coup, an agency report predicted that if the 'investment climate' was returned to pre-Aristide days, it would be boom and bloom all over.

In early May, officials in Washington leaked a cable which had been dispatched by the US embassy in Haiti. In it Aristide and his supporters were said to 'manipulate or even fabricate human rights abuses [by the junta] as a propaganda tool'.

The only Aristide the US will be prepared to aid returning to power in Haiti is a chastened one. Indeed, Aristide has already made attempts to woo Haiti's coup-supporting business community. And now, with Jousseaint in power, and Cedras quiet in the background, the US may decide to sit tight and hope his regime acquires some form of credibility. Either way, the people of Haiti lose, once again.

The only hope left to that poor, benighted island lies with the overwhelming majority of its populace, the people who put Aristide into power in the first place.



● Deposed President Aristide of Haiti takes a salute from army officers

## Mála Poist... Mála Poist... Mála Poist... Mála Poist...

### Volunteer Martin Doherty Tribute

A Chairde,  
Your beautiful tribute to Martin Doherty was moving and would clearly bring a tear to one's eyes reading how this brave Volunteer who lost his own youthful and courageous life to spare carnage and grief to everyone involved in this benefit night for the republican cause.

His name may never be mentioned on the television media again, but surely to anyone with a sincere and genuine interest and a longing wish for peace in our beautiful war-torn country his memory will live forever.

No bravery award or merit could ever compensate his family, his sheer loyalty and sincerity to the cause in which he believed. Such dedication is a characteristic hard to come by nowadays. He possessed all this. He died so that others might live. Thuóg sé a shaol féin ar son daoine eile.  
Hilda Higgins,  
Blackrock,  
Clark City.

### Bruton's outburst

A Chairde,  
After John Bruton's outrageous outburst in relation to the funeral of Volunteer Martin Doherty in Leinster House on the 25 May, I feel Mr Bruton's time would be better spent in a

constructive manner, by encouraging the peace process, instead of ranting and raving in a way akin to Paisley, Ken Maginnis and company. His pandering to pro-British elements on this island adds fuel to the fire of the UDA/UFF murder squads, who only for the bravery of Volunteer Martin Doherty, would have slaughtered scores of innocent people.

In selflessly sacrificing his life for others, Volunteer Martin Doherty made me feel proud to be Irish, a feeling which Mr Bruton, in his undistinguished career, has failed to do.  
Paul Cullen,  
Dublin.

### British brinkmanship

A Chairde,  
Having had a chance to read through the British government's attempt at clarification issued on 20 May some major points emerge which as a grassroots republican activist here in Glasgow I feel are worth emphasising:

Most importantly, when you strip away all the fancy rhetoric about any issue being open for negotiation and agreement with the concepts of the Downing Street Declaration not being required for Sinn Féin to enter talks, what remains is the old British preconditions on talks, ie, no entry for the Republican Movement

to their 'democratic process' until the armed struggle of the IRA is given up. This position cannot be accepted by republicans (and the British know that). A one-sided renunciation of military activity is not what's needed. All sides must give up the gun equally. The British must give assurances that the occupying forces will be removed, or at least confined to barracks.

The British seek to create a split in the Republican Movement by their old game of brinkmanship. They seem to offer genuine movement, but as long as John Major's party rely on OUP support in Westminster the British government in reality cannot move an inch.

The British seek to bring the

republicans into talks in a weak and defenceless position, they want to retain their ability to use force, but we are to have nothing but words, against an in-built unionist majority situation. The political struggle needs the cutting edge of the armed struggle now more than at any time before, without it Sinn Féin is reduced to pressure group status.

The struggle for national self-determination must go on until the British openly and explicitly acknowledge publicly the illegitimacy of their Six-County statelet in the north east of Ireland.

Christopher Stirling,  
Volunteer Jim Lynagh  
Republican Flute Band,  
Glasgow

Letters to: The Editor, AP/RN, 58 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

PLEASE KEEP LETTERS SHORT



# Notices

## BODENSTOWN REPUBLICAN BANDS COMPETITION



**Trophy  
awarded  
for best  
overall  
band**

*For entry form, please write to Republican Bands Competition, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.*  
ALL FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED BY FRIDAY, 17 JUNE

### Imeachtaí

**BALLYMURPHY SEVEN PICK-ET:** Every Saturday, 2-4pm, O'Connell Bridge, DUBLIN

**BENEFIT GIG:** In aid of Bosnia. Music by Eleanor McEvoy and her band, 8.30pm, Thursday, 9 June, Silver Granite Pub, Palmerstown, DUBLIN. Admission £5, tickets from Claddagh Records, Cecilia Street, Dublin 2. Organised by the

Ireland Bosnia Solidarity Campaign

**COMMEMORATION:** Volunteer Michael Motley Commemoration. 3pm, Sunday, 12 June, Mayo Cemetery, **BALLICKMOYER**, County Laois.

**BODENSTOWN BUSES:** Dublin central: 12.30pm, Sunday, 19 June, the gallery, Parnell Square; Dublin south central: 12pm, Ringsend Church, 12.30pm St Catherine's Church, Thomas St,

1pm Crumlin Shopping Centre, DUBLIN

**CRUINNÍU POIBLI:** Uair don Siocháin — Uair chun Imeacht. "An Tuaisceart — 25 Bliain Gan Feabhas". Dé Cheadaoin, 15 Meitheamh, Teach an Mhéara, **BAILE ATHA CLIATH**. Cainteoirí: Gearóid O Cairealláin, Éamon O Cuiv, an tAthair Seosamh Mac an Bheatha, Maria Nic Fhearchair. Cathaoirleach: Ite Ni Chionnáith

### Join Sinn Féin

SINN FÉIN is dedicated to forcing a British withdrawal from the occupied Six Counties, the reunification of our country and the establishment of a democratic socialist republic.

If you would like to join Sinn Féin fill in the form below and send it to Sinn Féin, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Tel. ....  
Age .....

### I nDíl Chuimhne

**BATESON, Seán; CAMPBELL, Joseph; HEANEY, Denis; MCARDLE, Margaret; McELVANNA, Peadar; TURLEY, Dan.** In proud and loving memory of Volunteers Seán Bateson (died 7 June 1990), Denis Heaney (died 10 June 1978), Margaret McArdle (died 7 June 1987), Peadar McElvanna (died 9 June 1979), Dan Turley (died 9 June 1983) and Fian Joseph Campbell (died 11 June 1972). "I die proudly for my country and in the hope that my death will be sufficient to obtain the demands of my comrades. Let there be no bitterness on my behalf but a determination to achieve the new Ireland for which I gladly die. My loyalty and confidence is to the IRA and let those of you who are left carry on the work and finish the fight." — Michael Gaughan. Proudly remembered with love and pride by their friends and comrades in the Republican Movement.

**DORIS, Tony (3rd Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Tony Doris, who was murdered with his two comrades at Coagh on 3 June 1991 by crown forces. Always remembered fondly by Batman.

**DORIS, Tony; McNALLY, Lawrence; RYAN Pete (3rd Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteers Tony Doris, Lawrence McNally and Pete Ryan, who died whilst taking the fight to the enemy, in Coagh. Always remembered by the Gaughan/Wilkinson/McNally Sinn Féin Cumann, Ballinderry.

**McCAULEY, Danny (3rd Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Danny McCauley,

who died on 4 June 1991. "We must take no steps backwards, our steps must be onwards, for if we don't the martyrs who died for you, for me and for this country will haunt us for eternity." — Máire Drumm. Always remembered by Tommy, Sandra and family.

**McCAULEY, Danny (3rd Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Danny McCauley, who died on 4 June 1991. Always remembered with love and pride by the Dungannon Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann; By the Coalisland Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann; By the Clonee Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann; By the Jim Lynagh Sinn Féin Cumann, Clogher; By the Colm Keenan/Martin Hurson Sinn Féin Cumann, Cookstown; By the Martin Hurson/Fergal O'Hanlon Sinn Féin Cumann, Galbally; By the Eoin McNamee Sinn Féin Cumann, Kildress; By the Martin Hurson/Seamus Woods Sinn Féin Cumann, Pomeroy; By the South Tyrone Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Féin; By the Tyrone National Graves Association.

**McELVANNA, Peadar (15th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Peadar McElvanna, who died on 9 June 1979. Always remembered by Jim Quigley.

**McELVANNA, Peadar (15th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Peadar McElvanna, South Armagh Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on 9 June 1979. "As long as Ireland is unfree the only attitude for Irishmen and

Irishwomen is an attitude of revolt." — Pádraig Mac Piarais. From Ann.

**McELVANNA, Peadar (15th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Peadar McElvanna, who died on 9 June 1979. Always remembered by the Peadar McElvanna Sinn Féin Cumann, Armagh.

**MULGREW, Colm (18th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Colm Mulgrew, Sinn Féin, murdered by loyalist gunmen on Saturday night, 5 June 1976. From the Barney Boswell Sinn Féin Cumann, Newtown.

**RYAN, Pete (3rd Ann).** In proud memory of Volunteer Pete Ryan, East Tyrone Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who was killed in action by British forces at Coagh on 3 June 1991. "We bleed that the nation may live. I die that the nation may live. Damn your concessions England, we want our country." — Seán Mac Diarmada. From Ann.

**RYAN, Pete; McNALLY, Lawrence; DORIS, Tony (3rd Ann).** In proud memory of Volunteers Pete Ryan, Lawrence McNally and Tony Doris, East Tyrone Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who were killed in action by British forces at Coagh on 3 June 1991. Always remembered by Darren, USA.

### Comhbhrón

**DAWSON.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Mark and the Dawson family on the recent death of his brother Noel. From the staff of AP/RN.

**DAWSON.** Deepest sympathy and support to Mark and the Dawson family on the sad and untimely death of your brother Noel. From Dailth Doolan.

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy

is extended to Ann on the sad loss of her partner. Also to Caroline and Fiontáin and the entire Doherty family. A friend in need is a friend indeed. From Frances and Tina.

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ann and the family and friends of Volunteer Martin Doherty. From Jackie and Ken Gaffrey (Portlaoise).

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ann and the family and friends of Volunteer Martin Doherty. From Frances and Mick Carney (Portlaoise).

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ann and the family and friends of Volunteer Martin Doherty. From Shay Ennis (Portlaoise).

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ann and the family and friends of Martin Doherty, who gave his life for his people. His spirit will live on. From Mary and Patrick McLaughlin, Lizzie Gavin, Tony, Marie and Tony Kelly.

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Volunteer Martin Doherty. From Martin McMonagle an Eamonn O'Donnell (Full Sutton, England).

**DOHERTY.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ann and the family and friends of Martin Doherty. From the Fullerton/McLaughlin/O'Hagan Sinn Féin Cumann, Donegal; From An Cumann Cabhrach/Irish Republican POW Campaign, Bheastain.

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ciarán on the death of his father Seán. From Nesson, John Carmody, John Hartnett, Stephen Sheedy, Seán Breen, Limerick POWs, Portlaoise.

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy

is extended to my friend and comrade Ciarán on the death of his father. From Nesson Quinlivan.

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ciarán on the death of his father Seán. From his friends and comrades in Portlaoise Prison.

**O'DWYER.** Deepest and sincere sympathy is extended to our comrade Ciarán (Kiwi) and family on the death of their father Seán. From Matt, Anto, Paudge and Ciarán (Portlaoise).

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ciarán and family on the death of his father Seán. From Pascal.

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ciarán and family on the death of his father Seán. From Aran Foley (Portlaoise).

**O'DWYER.** Sincere sympathy is extended to Ciarán and family on the death of his father Seán. From Ken Bolger (Portlaoise).

**O'DWYER.** Deepest sympathy is extended to Ciarán and family on the death of his father Seán. From Dominic and Noeleen Adams.

### Buíochoas

**COLLINS.** The parents, brother, grannies, grandad and the entire family circle of the late Breandán Seán Collins would like to thank everyone who sympathised with us on our recent bereavement. Special thanks to all those who sent Mass and sympathy cards, floral tributes, who called to our home and those who attended the Mass and funeral. The messages of sympathy from republican POWs were deeply

appreciated. It really would be impossible to thank everyone individually, as so many people have been very good to us. Go raibh míle maith agaibh uilig. Michael and Bernadette Collins.

### Beannachtaí

**ABERNETHY.** Happy birthday Noel (Crumlin Road) on 29 May. Lots of love and best wishes from your girlfriend Orlaith. Have a great day XXXX Best wishes from Aidan, Julie and Caoimhe.

**KIRBY.** Congratulations to Terry and Coleen on the birth of their first wean, Kelly Ann. Beir Bua. From Seán and Georgia, Danny and Claire, Owen and Phillipa, San Francisco. Victory to the H-Block Four.

**McLAUGHLIN.** All the best on your birthday Michael (Portlaoise) and regards to all POWs with you. From your brother John, Marina and family; From Tony, Marie, Toni, Mary and Patrick; From the Fullerton/McLaughlin/O'Hagan Sinn Féin Cumann.

**MULGREW.** Happy 28th birthday Mark (H5 Long Kesh) on 2 June. Next year we'll be having a drink together. All our love, Stephanie, Patricia, Caren, Paul, David, Tony and Tania; To our loving son Mark, happy birthday. The next one will be spent in freedom. Love mum and dad.

**O'BRIEN; SHERRY.** All the best to Michael and Peter (England) on your birthdays this month and regards to all POWs with you. Also birthday greetings to all POWs with birthdays this month. From Mary and Patrick; From the Fullerton/McLaughlin/O'Hagan Sinn Féin Cumann



**AN IRISHMAN** living in England this week received over £6,000 in damages after an industrial tribunal ruled that he had suffered racial discrimination from work colleagues who subjected him to a two-year campaign of anti-Irish jokes and abuse.

In the first case of its kind, Nottingham Industrial Tribunal ruled unanimously that Trevor McAuley, from Balbrany, County Antrim, had been dismissed from Auto Alloy Foundry Ltd in Derbyshire "Principally because he was an Irishman who would not take Irish jokes lying down. In other words, he did not 'fit in'."

McAuley complained to his bosses and his trade union about the taunts which were made against him daily but ended up being sacked.

The Commission for Racial Equality in Britain has, since the ruling, announced that it will now recognise the Irish community in Britain as a distinctive ethnic group and will legally represent Irish people suffering racial discrimination. "The floodgates are now open," they said.

**WITH TYPICALLY** BAD, but always arrogant, revisionist timing, historian Roth Dudley Edwards tried to use her latest *Sunday Times* column to explode the myth that the Irish in Britain are discriminated against or should be treated as a separate ethnic group. The aforementioned Commission for Racial Equality was one of the targets for her scalding scorn.

She wrote: "The well-meaning Commission for Racial Equality recently gave more than £50,000 to the notorious Irish-grievance disseminators of the University of North London to produce a report on discrimination against the Irish; we can rely on them to hunt down every malcontent in town."

**IN ANOTHER REPORT** on police tactics in Britain, published last month, surveyors found that Irish people were two and a half times more likely to be stopped in the street by police than English people. Their stop rate was also considerably higher than that for Afro-Caribbeans.

The report was compiled by Professor Jock Young, from the Centre for Criminology at Middlesex University. Speaking at a meeting between North London police and the local Irish community, he said his figures showed "an extraordinarily high focus on a particular group of people."

"If police were finding high yields of semtex or the proceeds of burglaries, I'd be supportive," he said, "but the vast majority of people stopped are not arrested and most of those who are prove to be innocent."

Professor Young described this focus on the Irish community as "disproportionate".



**IN THAT COLUMN**, Dudley Edwards also described the Irish in Britain Representation Group as "a handful of ineffective whingers" and as "a small group of extreme left-wing, anti-British, republican sympathisers".

She also denounced the Irish in Greenwich Management Committee, who had challenged a Tory councillor's remarks that it was "absurd to treat the Irish as an ethnic group as if they were specifically deprived and in need of special treatment". The committee responded by

pointing out that "anti-Irish sentiments are racist because they reflect a hostility and antipathy that go back hundreds of years. It manifests itself in racial stereotyping and caricature, the misuse of the PTA, discrimination in access to employment and housing, media prejudice, victimisation and harassment."

All this is dismissed by Dudley Edwards, who concludes by remarking that "for most of the Irish in Britain, this dreary agit-prop is bad news".

Tell it to Trevor McAuley, Ruth.

**THE IRISH IN BRITAIN** Representation Group (aforementioned) has rejected Tory attacks on Battersea Arts Centre for staging a play based on one of Gerry Adams' short stories as "basically anti-Irish and politically motivated".

Pointing out that over 5,000 people had attended the Green Ink Irish Bookfair in the Camden Irish Centre this year, double the previous year, the IBRG said that the

Irish community had given the Tory press a clear message and accused them of having proven themselves "culturally illiterate".

Hysterical Tory councillors had threatened to withdraw a £300,000 grant to the Battersea Arts Centre because of last month's performance.

**IRISH PEOPLE** are familiar with the worst excesses of British tabloid journalism. But in a recent column, the Sun's notoriously tasteless right-wing columnist, Garry Bushell, plumbed the depths of bad taste. According to Bushell:

"At the height of the

IRA's outrages, trendy British TV producers responded with show after show attacking the security forces. Now UVF gunmen are targeting IRA gatherings in Eire, will Irish TV bosses document the Loyalist case? The Michael Stone Story is one I'd pay to see."

**STAFF CUTBACKS** have left Britain's Imperial War Museum wide open to IRA attack, according to a concerned visitor.

In a letter to the *South London Press* the anonymous visitor criticised the lack of security guards on duty, blaming cutbacks for lapses in security. Twenty months ago two incendiary bombs planted in an exhibit went off, but were quickly extinguished by staff. The museum's director is, however, confident that "we are well covered".

**A BUTCHER'S BOY** who was assaulted when he refused to allow a Garda to seize his bicycle, has been awarded £5,000 damages.

John Drennan was 15 and working delivering meat on a butcher's bike when he was stopped by Garda Michael King for scuttling against the flow of traffic.

When the teenager could not produce identification to satisfy the Garda, King tried to seize the bicycle. The boy refused to hand it over, pointing out that he had had two bikes stolen in a month and the gardai had not found either of them. A squad car then pulled up

and Garda James Boyle got out and assaulted Drennan. The gardai pulled his thumb off the handlebar and elbowed him in the eye, knocking him down. Drennan told the Circuit Court this week that he had injured his chest in the fall, his thumb was swollen and his eye sore.

Although the gardai claimed in court that the boy had not been assaulted and alleged that Drennan had called them "scumbags" and abused them, Judge Spain recognised the real culprits and awarded £5,000 and costs against Garda Boyle, the state and the attorney general.

**JACK CHARLTON'S** team may have suffered a minor setback against the Czech Republic, but spare a thought for the incompetents in the Garda Band. The Czechs were reported to be furious when the boys in blue played, not the Czech anthem, but Slovakian music. Let's hope the team at least can improve their performance by 18 June.



The list of records that are not allowed to pollute the airwaves of the BBC... Is this list about to be increased?



That chillingly prophetic phrase, "Mist rolling in from the sea"... Will we never again hear it on our little radios?

What exactly are you talking about...?



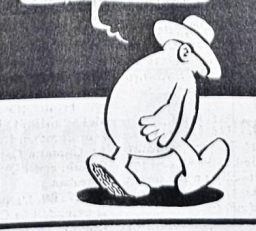
The tragic deaths of men engaged in the struggle against terrorism and the premature mention of this event in a rather lovely song...



They appear to have been engaged in a junket paid for by the British taxpayer. They were armed with golf clubs and fishing rods!



Ah well... Never again shall we hear Bing Crosby crooning "Straight down the middle" or "Gone Fishin'".



# Dúirt Siad

No amount of solemn tributes can disguise the fact that the crash of the Chinook helicopter last Thursday was a spectacular own goal — perhaps the most spectacular in our 20-year-long struggle to defeat the IRA. How could it happen, the cry goes up? Yet anyone with even superficial knowledge of the Troubles will have learnt long ago to associate M15 with bungling incompetence (not to say corruption) — witness to name only a few, the Stalker affair, Death on the Rock, Colin Wallace, Kincora. — Richard Ingrams in the *Observer*, 5 June.

There is brave talk now about how the struggle against terrorism must go on. But I can't help thinking there will be a lot of people in high places who will see the Mull of Kintyre crash as the last straw — a dramatic signal that the time has finally come for us to cut our losses and get out of Northern Ireland for good. — Richard Ingrams.

Like many senior RUC officers, he believed the British government would withdraw from Northern Ireland in the long run and that loyalist extremism would only hasten this process. — Liam Clarke on Brian Fitzsimmons, the head of the RUC's Special Branch who was killed in the Chinook crash, the *Sunday Times*, 5 June.

He is a well-known psychopath. People like that shouldn't be allowed to live amongst ordinary people. — Elderly woman neighbour of Billy Wright, the sectarian killer dubbed 'King Rat', who survived another IRA assassination bid, the *Sunday Express*, 5 June.



# News



● The Time to Go — Time for Peace meeting held in Dublin last week heard British Labour MP Jeremy Corbyn call for a British withdrawal from Ireland

## Partition — 'the greatest miscarriage of justice'

■ BY ART  
Mac EOIN

THE PARTITION OF IRELAND has been the greatest miscarriage of justice in the history of relations between Britain and Ireland, a packed Dublin meeting was told by British Labour MP Jeremy Corbyn on Wednesday, 1 June.

Jeremy Corbyn MP was joined by miscarriage of justice victims Judith Ward and Nicky Kelly, Angelo Fusco who is facing extradition to the Six Counties and Mary Beck of the Ballymurphy Seven Relatives Action Committee. The meeting entitled Miscarriages of Justice, The Reasons Why, in Dublin's Mansion House was organised by Time for Peace — Time to Go.

All the speakers affirmed their belief that repressive laws in Britain and in the Six and 26 Counties, which had led to many miscarriages of justice over the past two decades, were a direct and inevitable result of Britain's role in the Six Counties. They called for the removal of repressive legislation such as the PTA in Britain, the array of repressive legislation in the Six Counties and repressive, politically-inspired laws in the 26 Counties.

Judith Ward said the Prevention Of Terrorism Act (PTA) erodes everyone's civil rights, English people included. Mentioning the recent case of Kate Magee, she criticised laws whereby people can be put in prison for what a member of their family may be involved in. She said that all such repressive laws were a direct result of British occupation of Ireland and that a British withdrawal was the only way to end all such repression. Civil liberties in Britain were eroded because of what was happening in the North and she warned that the same would happen in the 26 Counties.

Raising the issue of the transfer of prisoners, Ward said that two years ago the British government had told several Irish prisoners in

jails in England that they would be transferred if they remained on 'good behaviour'. Nothing has happened, however, and the families of these prisoners are still being subjected to arrest under the PTA while on visits to their loved ones in British jails.

Belfast man Angelo Fusco outlined the history of his own case and his fight against extradition to the Six Counties. He said the purpose of political extradition from the 26 Counties to the Six Counties and Britain was to criminalise the IRA's armed struggle. He said that "regardless of what they do, I know I'm political. Everytime someone is handed over that border it legitimises British occupation".

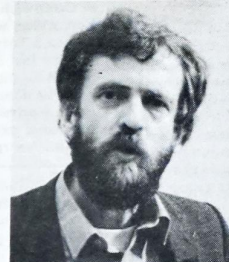
Mary Beck gave a history of the Ballymurphy Seven — seven young Belfast men who were charged on uncorroborated evidence in relation to offences connected with the IRA. She said that she could not think of one family in Ballymurphy that had not lost a relative in the conflict or who had not got someone in jail.

There was not a shred of evidence against any of the Ballymurphy Seven. Beck referred to the comments of Diplock Judge Kerr when finally acquitting Ciarán McAllister, one of the Seven. The judge urged McAllister to put the past behind him and "profit from his experience". "There was no apology for holding him for so long with a life sentence over his head, or for the treatment they received at the hands of the RUC," Beck pointed out.

She added that TDs in the 26 Counties had remained silent on the case of the Ballymurphy Seven

and invited people to come to Belfast so that they could see for themselves the conditions under which people lived.

Nicky Kelly said that miscarriages of justice did not just happen, but were the product of state repression and political dishonesty. "They must be confronted," he said. The campaigns in support of the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four were successful because they involved ordinary people. "Those in power will not do anything unless it is



● JEREMY CORBYN

politically expedient. Despite those celebrated releases the status quo remains the same and there are in fact even worse laws now in place."

Kelly made reference to changes in the law which are being introduced in the 26 Counties

which it was claimed would rectify miscarriages of justice and he said that these had been diluted because of political pressure.

Jeremy Corbyn MP said he had seen the effects of British occupation of the Six Counties on his own doorstep in Islington, London. "I have lost count of the number of distraught families calling me in the night to say that members of their family had not returned home and asking me whether they were being held somewhere." He said that over 10,000 people had been arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The effect was that the law acted as a deterrent for people who might raise the issue of British occupation of the Six Counties or a united Ireland. "The Prevention of Terrorism Act is an obscenity and it must go."

Corbyn said the political background to all such cases needed to be investigated and he believed that it all went back to the wrongful partition of Ireland in 1921, British occupation of the Six Counties and "all the repressive legislation that has flown from that". This included the Emergency Provisions Act and the broadcasting ban on Sinn Féin spokespersons. All were symptoms of something which was "fundamentally wrong".

If there was to be a permanent peace, Ireland would have to be united, the Labour MP declared. He added that there was enormous support for a united Ireland among the people of Britain and said that himself and fellow backbench Labour MPs intended introducing a "Northern Ireland, Termination of Jurisdiction Act" to Westminster in the near future.

Those present at the Mansion House meeting were urged to involve themselves in the activities of Time for Peace — Time to Go. Anyone wishing to set up a local committee of Time for Peace — Time to Go or wishes any further information should contact Robert Ballagh at: PO Box 2814, Dublin 7, or telephone: 8202019/8210493. Fax: 4530408

## SUPPORT SINN FéIN

Funds are still urgently needed to furnish the costs of Sinn Féin's election campaign in the 32 counties, having fought the European elections in all five constituencies, the Urban and Town commission elections across the 26 Counties and the Dublin South Central by-election.

**SINN FéIN THANKS ALL ITS SUPPORTERS FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE. YOUR CONTINUING SUPPORT IS NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY FINANCIAL SUPPORT. WITH THE PEACE PROCESS INITIATED BY SINN FéIN STILL AT THE CENTRE OF THE POLITICAL STAGE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE PARTY IS FINANCIALLY EQUIPPED TO CONTINUE ITS WORK.**

Send your contributions to: Sinn Féin Election Fund, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone: .....

Tick if receipt required ☐

## SUPPORT SINN FéIN