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REPUBLICAN NEWS

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UDA

BAN

MONDAY'S BANNING of the UDA by the British government is an exercise in political cynicism and utter hypocrisy. The fact is that the UDA is directed at several levels by British military intelligence and the organisation forms an essential part of Britain's war against the Irish people.

Official British involvement with the UDA is a fact acknowledged by many independent observers and revelations in the Brian Nelson case and claims made this week by author Martin Dillon further serve to emphasise the point.

Embarrassment at continuing exposures of such involvement and knowledge of further impending revelations are what prompted the UDA ban. In a forthcoming book Martin Dillon, no friend of the republican cause, publicises the existence of a unit in British army intelligence whose role it is to liaise with the UDA.

Dillon says that members of the Future Research Unit supplied material assistance to Michael Stone to carry out the Milltown Massacre in 1988. He further claims that the two British soldiers, killed after they drove into the funeral of one of Stone's victims on Belfast's Falls

Road, were members of this unit.

In an effort to quell growing criticism of crown forces' collusion with the UDA and to preempt a public outcry over the latest allegations, the British government opted to announce a ban, in the full knowledge that this would not effect further such collusion.

Announcing the ban British direct ruler Patrick Mayhew hypocritically claimed he was outlawing the UDA on the basis of new information. As Mayhew is well aware the UDA has from its formation in September 1971 engaged in some of the most horrific murders in history. It has been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Catholic civilians. On a number of occasions its members have indulged in the torture and mutilation of its victims.

In an operation directed by

British intelligence services it carried out the 1974 bombings of Dublin and Monaghan which saw the greatest loss of life in any single incident of the conflict. The fact that it has existed openly for so long speaks volumes about British strategy in Ireland.

UDA tactics have changed little over the years with the organisation regularly targeting and brutally killing civilian men, women and children. Along with several assassinations and attempted assassinations of nationalist political activists over the years, pubs, shops and nationalist homes are frequently targeted by the UDA who often strike at times when official crown forces' patrols are in the vicinity.

The ban will mean little to nationalists throughout the Six Counties as pro-British death squads continue to roam at will preying, as they have done for two decades, on any available nationalist civilian. Hypocrisy, cynicism and futility are the only words that can be used to describe the British action.

See Unionist unease at UDA ban p3 and Editorial page 6.

- BRITISH SHAM

CAHILL'S RETURN

Joe Cahill received a hero's welcome home to Belfast last weekend as he returned openly to his native city 21 years after he had to move to the 26 Counties as a political refugee and 50 years after he was sentenced to death. At Belfast's internment anniversary rally he recalled the sacrifice of his comrade Tom Williams who was hanged on 2 September 1942 and pledged that "people power" would win Irish freedom.



News

MI5 spreads web to Paris

MI5 OPERATIVES have targeted a former republican prisoner who is now living in Paris to become a paid informer and the recruitment campaign has been instigated without the approval of the French authorities.

Thirty Five-year-old Paul McGarrigle left his native Belfast to start work in Paris after serving two lengthy prison terms in Long Kesh where he was incarcerated through most of the '70s and early '80s. As he began to settle into a new life in France, free from British forces harassment and the threat of assassination from pro-British death squads, MI5 targeted him and other members of the Irish community in France to act as informers against the republican struggle in Ireland.

McGarrigle had already been approached by RUC Special Branch in Castlebar Interrogation Centre and asked to act as an informer. He had passed this fact onto both his lawyers and to Sinn Féin.

After this RUC approach he was

later told by a senior RUC member that details of his movements and his photograph had been taken from an RUC barracks and handed over to a loyalist terror gang. This led him to begin a court case against the RUC.

This latest approach from MI5 follows a well set pattern, with an initial approach being made by phone on 25 May. Then a man walked up to him in a Paris street and told him that he was an MI5 agent and identified himself as the phone caller.

In the phone call 'John' had told McGarrigle that he would be a "dead man" if he saw him in Paris. On the same evening of the phone call McGarrigle's parents also received a series of phone calls.

When the street approach came, 'John' firstly told him not to be afraid

and asked him to accompany him to a nearby cafe. The MI5 agent told McGarrigle that "We can help you with that new life".

"We're just trying to stop the violence on both sides" said the agent. McGarrigle replied that the only two sides were England and Ireland and that the agent should "use his influence on the British government to get them to withdraw from Ireland".

Realising this was yet another approach by British agents to get him to act as an informer the Irishman refused to go and also refused to accept a telephone number 'John' tried to give him.

McGarrigle then walked on to a friend's house and told what had just happened to him. His friend contacted a lawyer and a French journalist who told McGarrigle that they would be raising the matter with the French authorities. As the case became public the French secret service became aware that foreign agents were operating in their country.

A senior French intelligence officer described their reaction as being disgusted with the British. He said that if the British were engaging in a trawling exercise through the Irish community in France this was being done "without our knowledge and certainly without our approval".

IN BRIEF...

Reporter banned from local radio

DONAL CARLIN, a reporter for the *Cavan Leader* newspaper was banned from a radio programme on the *Northern Sound* radio station because it alleged that, on the basis of high ranking Garda information, he was a banned person under Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act. Subsequent enquiries revealed the allegation to be incorrect and this was confirmed by Garda spokespersons.

Carlin had been invited to participate in a pre-recorded programme on *Courtesy* by *Northern Sound* which was broadcast on Thursday 30 July with his contribution edited out. When he rang *Northern Sound* to query this, the reporter was told that he was "on a list of banned persons" under Section 31.

Seeking clarification on the matter from Cavan Garda Station Carlin was told that any information given to *Northern Sound* had "definitely not come" from there and that as far as the gardai there were concerned he was not banned under Section 31.

Carlin rang *Northern Sound* again who said they would check their information and call him back. No return call was made.

On Friday 31 July, Carlin's editor at the *Cavan Leader* phoned a senior Garda officer in Monaghan who informed him that no member of the gardai in his district "had any communication with *Northern Sound* in respect of Donal Carlin". It was also made clear that Carlin was not proscribed under Section 31.

Donal Carlin rang *Northern Sound* the same afternoon and was informed that he was banned on the basis of a "possibility or a suggestion". When it was pointed out that these doubts should have been laid to rest when he stated that he was not banned and drew attention to the fact that he appeared on RTE and Channel Four without any question of a ban arising, the spokesperson for *Northern Sound* said he had gone back to his source, who told him it was almost certain that Donal Carlin was a banned person. "I took the source at his word", the spokesperson said. — (See also page five)

Limavady unionists guilty of discrimination

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNAL has found yet another unionist-dominated council guilty of discrimination against a Catholic.

Limavady Council which had six months before given the FEC assurances that it would conform to its code of practice awarded the job of chief technical services officer to a Protestant with less experience and qualifications than a Catholic who had seven years experience in local government services. The eight unionist councillors voted in favour of the Protestant applicant. Criticising the unionists' behaviour during the hearing the FEC said they were "evasive and inconsistent" while giving their evidence. The tribunal in its written judgement also criticised the unionists for holding private meetings to discuss candidates for the job.

Speaking about the Tribunal's findings Craigavon Sinn Féin councillor and spokesperson on Fair Employment Brendan Curran said that "despite this small success it is now abundantly clear that the existing anti-discrimination legislation is insufficient to tackle the structured political discrimination in this society". And calling for legislation that will lead to an end to sectarian discrimination Curran went on to say that "the ultimate criterion of any legislation is the actual effect of its implementation. The current legislation does not and cannot meet this criterion".

MacBride blow in US

EQUALITY GROUP spokesperson Oliver Kearney described the granting of a \$1.2million fuel contract to British Petroleum in Cleveland, Ohio, as "a blow for the campaign to end discrimination in the North of Ireland", but warned that "BP may have won this round but the fight goes on".

The contract was granted by Cleveland Mayor Michael White despite legislation passed by the city forbidding deals with BP after the company refused to comply with MacBride fair employment practices.

Cleveland City Councillor Patrick O'Malley, who sponsored the city's fair employment legislation claimed that the administration had changed the wording of the draft legislation in order to award the contract to BP. He continued:

"It appears that BP may have assisted the administration in putting the contract compliance form together."



● Angelo Fusco has now been made a political refugee in his own country

March for justice in Tralee

FELLOW MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE VICTIM, Paddy Joe Hill, of the Birmingham Six, will speak when Munster people get the opportunity to show their support for Belfast-born extradition victim Angelo Fusco on Saturday 22 August.

Fusco, currently living in Tralee with his wife and three children, faces extradition to the Six Counties. He has already spent ten years in Portlaoise Prison for escaping from prison in the North. Now the Dublin government wants to send him back to serve a life sentence for his part in the killing of an SAS captain when British troops attempted to storm a house being held by the IRA.

Fusco's family are settled in Tralee. He himself is trying to adjust

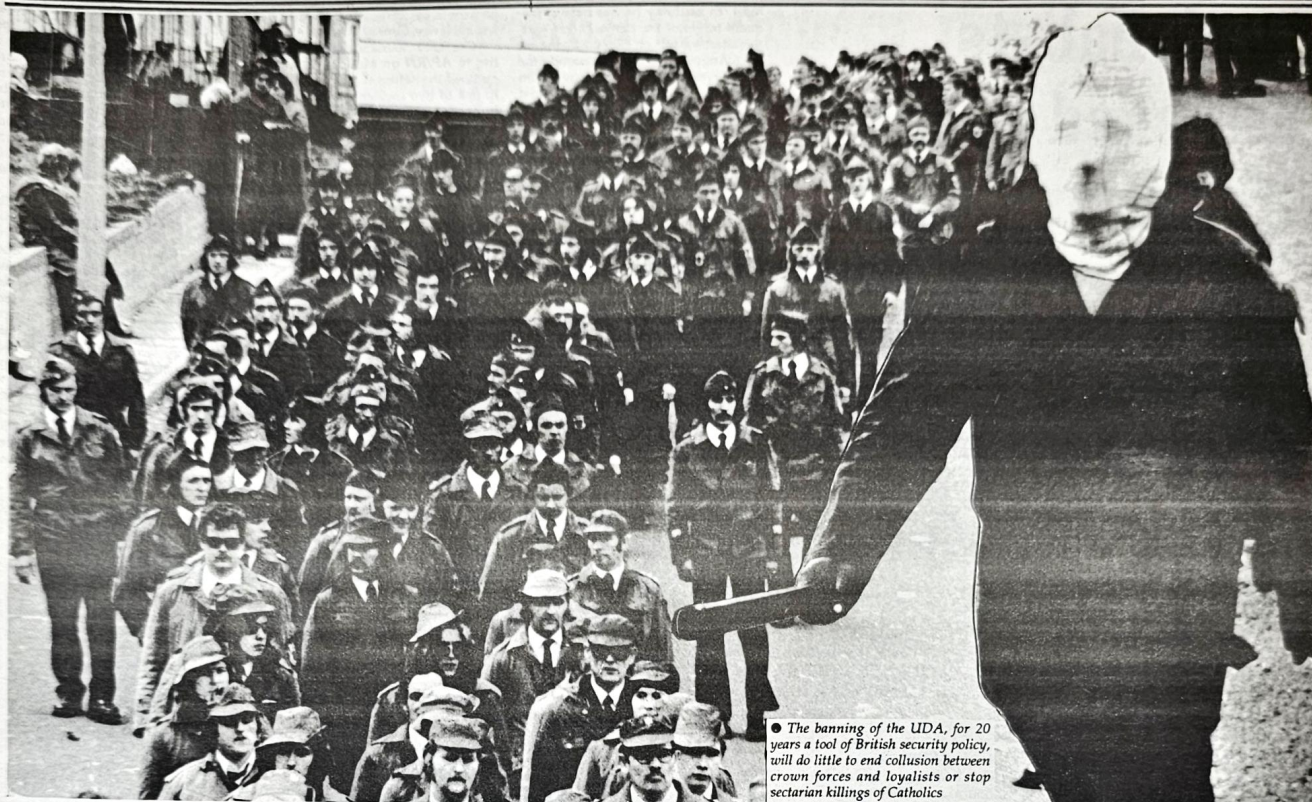
to family life after so long in prison.

Angelo Fusco's offences, if they can be so called, arose out of an abnormal situation. His actions were politically motivated. But he has now been made a political refugee in his own country. Whose justice will be served by tearing him away from his family to serve a life sentence in the cells of Long Kesh, hundreds of miles away from their Tralee home.

On Saturday 22 August at 3pm in Denny Street, Tralee, people will

march in support of Angelo and his family and against the injustice of political extradition.

Joining Fusco and Hill on the platform will be another extradition victim, Dubliner Dessie Ellis, who was himself extradited on a stretcher to Britain despite having spent 35 days on hunger strike. Dublin people wishing to travel should contact the Anti-Extradition office in the city at 366489 between 10.30am and 1pm (Monday to Friday) for details of transport arrangements. There will also be a bus from Belfast, details of which can be obtained from the Belfast Anti-Extradition Committee.



● The banning of the UDA, for 20 years a tool of British security policy, will do little to end collusion between crown forces and loyalists or stop sectarian killings of Catholics

Unionist unease at UDA ban

■ BY HILDA Mac THOMAS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S decision to ban the UDA was greeted with two questions in the various political and media circles in Ireland and Britain — "Why not Sinn Féin?" and "Why now?"

On Sinn Féin, the British Director Ruler Sir Patrick Mayhew, said that its activities were kept "under close review" and that the fact that it is "a political party that attracted some 30% of the nationalist vote at the last election" and that it could not be equated with the UDA for that reason. Mayhew's deputy, Michael Mates, added that Sinn Féin "was not in the same league in the directness of the involvement in violence".

In particular, in a departure from earlier statements, Mayhew described the UFF as "a cover name for the violent acts of the UDA" — a few months ago Michael Mates was explaining that while the UFF was "beyond the Pale", "most members [of the UDA] did not go beyond the law".

Earlier this year British politicians, in particular former Stormont minister Brian Mahoney, and later his successor Michael Mates, were describing loyalist violence as "reactive", while the IRA's was "pro-active". This was part of a British propaganda drive to lay the blame for the conflict at the door of the republican community, and conceal the role played by loyalists and the degree of collusion between them and the British crown forces throughout the last two decades.

The "reactive" statements caused outrage among northern nationalists, who since the formation of the northern statelet in 1921 have had to live under the threat of random loyalist attacks, killings and pogroms. A look at the pattern of loyalist activism reveals that far from being a response to IRA actions it escalates whenever the loyalists perceive their privileged position to be under threat from political developments — as, for example, when the Stormont parliament was suspended in 1972, or after the Sunningdale Agreement of 1973, or during the IRA truce in 1975.

It is worth noting that the SDLP remained fairly quiet when British politicians made these statements about "reactive loyalist violence", and that most of the counter-arguments came from the *Irish News*, which, both in a number of editorials and in a series of background articles, undertook to document the nature of loyalist violence and the political agenda which underpins it. Since the signing of the Hillsborough Treaty in November 1985 the SDLP have endorsed the British line that "the IRA is to blame", as John Hume has reiterated in many speeches and statements in the last seven years.

The cry for a simultaneous ban of Sinn Féin has predictably come from unionists. The 'security spokesperson' for the Official Unionists, Ken Maginnis, while conceding that "Ulster Unionists have no reservation about the proscription of any organisation that is involved in sectarian killings as the UDA has clearly been", expressed surprise that Sinn Féin had not been included, and added that the introduction of "selective internment" would have been "more courageous". The most strident was DUP leader Ian Paisley who called the ban a British move to placate the Dublin government and "a sop to republicanism", and accused the British of double standards. Refusing to accept the evidence of UDA involvement in killing Catholics, Paisley suggested that Sinn Féin had been spared a ban in order to be brought into the talks. Paisley continued his drive to whip up unionist opinion by marching into Stormont on Tuesday morning to demand an explanation of Mayhew.

In a statement Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams accused Paisley of "trying to whip up sectarian fears". Paisley "has been directly and publicly linked to a number of loyalist paramilitary organisations", Gerry Adams pointed out, and "has had no difficulty in endorsing the use of violence to achieve a political end when that end is one with which he agrees".

On the timing of the ban, Patrick Mayhew simply said that upon becoming Secretary of State last May he set into motion a review of the UDA, which concluded that the loyalist organisation met the criteria for proscription. Mayhew refused to comment as to why previous British secretaries of state had refused to initiate such moves, which many constitutional nationalist politicians described as

"long overdue". SDLP councillor Brian Feeney said it was "no longer possible to perceive that loyalist violence is somehow less reprehensible than republican violence".

The Dublin government issued a statement welcoming the ban, adding that its concern about the UDA had been communicated to the British government — a point which the British denied in answer to Paisley's accusations of 'placating Dublin'. Fine Gael leader John Bruton praised the ban as showing an "even-handed approach" on the part of the British. The only constitutional nationalist politician to query British motivations was Dublin Labour leader Dick Spring who, after welcoming the ban, added that he was curious about the timing, specifically asking if the British were banning the UDA as a prelude to the introduction of some form of selective internment, should northern politicians come to some agreement in the ongoing talks.

Sinn Féin's Mitchel McLaughlin called the ban a "cynical move" which would do little to prevent further collusion between loyalists and crown forces, or even stop further sectarian murders of Catholics. The UDA has been for 20 years a "tool of British security policy", Mitchel McLaughlin pointed out, and has now become an "embarrassment" to them. But it is a "nonsense to expect that the same forces which have worked so closely with the UDA will now take effective action against it", he concluded.

There is no doubt that for the British the ban of the UDA is not a 'security' move, but a political one. While the ban may hinder some of the UDA's activities, it will not deflect them from their campaign to terrorise the nationalist population into accepting the status quo. But the ban helps the British to alleviate some of the embarrassment

caused by the mounting evidence of collusion between their own forces and loyalist organisations, from the passing of suspects' files by lower ranks to loyalists to the 'handling' of loyalist agents by its intelligence services.

On the timing of the ban, in the middle of the talks recess, it has obviously been designed to avoid a unionist walk-out from the talks, as well as blunt the unionists' favourite sword of Damocles when things are not going all their own way in political discussions. The option of selective internment if the inter-party talks resulted in agreement is not to be discounted: the talks are after all trying to create an all-party alliance behind the British government's policy and complete the marginalisation of the dissenting voices in a newly stabilised Six-County state. The British may well seek to achieve this by putting political opponents behind bars, in conjunction with the Dublin government and with the support of constitutional politicians.

Finally the UDA itself, after pointing out that it had been aware of the ban 24 hours before its announcement — a hint of the continuing collusion between loyalists and crown forces — accused unionist politicians of betrayal, of "bowing the knee" to pressure from Dublin. It equated its ban with the disbandment of the B Specials and the UDR. But the fact remains that in the last two decades, working-class loyalists, unlike republicans with Sinn Féin, have failed dismally to evolve any credible political organisation which would secure electoral support and represent their views. There are historical reasons for this failure, due to the class alliance upon which loyalism is based, and which enables the unionist parties to use loyalist workers as the cannon fodder to defend their own power base.

News

Nationalists attacked by troops and RUC

SINN FÉIN COUNCILLORS and representatives around the Six Counties are reporting a significant increase in physical attacks on nationalists and their property by members of the British crown forces. In Belfast youths were beaten up by paras and RUC members, while in Newry lethal plastic bullets were fired by British soldiers.

Sinn Féin's South Belfast representative Seán Hayes has documented a series of assaults by members of the British Parachute Regiment and the RUC. RUC members are threatening those who have been beaten up if they take a case against the crown

forces they will be charged with assaulting them.

Over 20 cases of physical abuse against nationalists have been recorded by Seán Hayes over the past two weeks, one being that of teenager Brendan McNally (17). Since reaching

his 17th birthday he has been a frequent target of the crown forces with the latest assault on him occurring on the 6 August. This was the second time in two weeks he has been charged. On the first occasion the charge against him was for refusing to allow the RUC to search a fish supper!

On 9 August four drunken RUC members led by one nicknamed 'Homer' Simpson attacked McNally and a friend as they walked through the Markets area near their homes.

Another two victims of assaults were Gerard Brady and Joe Henry, who fell foul of the British Parachute Regiment. In Henry's case he was assaulted and badly beaten by the paras for the second time in a month. As in all the other cases after the beatings they were arrested, taken to an RUC barracks and told that if they pursue a legal case against any members of the crown forces they will be charged with assaulting those same crown forces members.

As these attacks were taking place in Belfast, the crown forces were active in harassing and intimidating national-

ist people by firing lethal plastic bullets in Newry, County Down.

Councillor Brendan Curran, speaking to AP/RN on Monday morning outlined the nature of a vicious assault in one of two incidents where plastic bullets were fired at Carnagat Road in William Street in the town on 9 August. In the Carnagat Road incident a man was struck at close range by a plastic bullet and needed hospital treatment for a broken collar bone and a severe wound in the chest. Councillor Curran said the man's name was not known but he was a member of the British patrol before the plastic bullet was fired at him.

Curran said that the man "will now be seeking legal advice with a view to bringing charges against those responsible as there was clearly an intent to kill or seriously injure this man", and he added that "several eyewitnesses to the firing of the plastic bullet told me that the bullet was discharged from a number of feet away, clearly breaking the British army's own regulations for the firing of these weapons".

Also in the South Down area nationalists were facing an invasion of

their district by a combination of over 200 RUC members and British troops. In what one local man described as a huge search operation in the Cabra and Kilcoo areas of South Down, crown forces swept through the district over two days wrecking property and harassing local people going about their daily business. Roadblocks were mounted on most roads with British troops dug in at the roadside and surrounding fields.

Another local man told Sinn Féin South Down representative Seán Fitzpatrick that British soldiers had gone "on the rampage" breaking into houses and smashing religious pictures and a crucifix. In another house a table, settee and the house's plumbing system were wrecked. Bales of silage, wrapped in plastic had been slashed open on one farm while farm outbuildings were broken open and farm machinery thrown about and scattered. Speaking about the massive number of crown forces in this sparsely populated area Seán Fitzpatrick said that it was an indication of British unease that they needed so many troops to occupy the area.

SEGREGATION DEMANDED

A PRESS CONFERENCE held in Belfast on Thursday 6 August to launch a booklet entitled *End Forced Integration* was told that the living conditions for the remand prisoners held in 'A' and 'B' wings of Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast, had deteriorated in the past months despite Northern Ireland Office (NIO) assurances that all was being done to improve things for the prisoners.

On the platform were relatives of some remand prisoners along with recently released prisoner Paddy Doherty, who spent eight months on remand. Describing life in the jail as primitive due to the prison's age, Doherty stressed that the deteriorating living conditions had to be seen against the backdrop of the NIO's policy of forced integration.

The booklet, written by the republican remand prisoners was launched by the Relatives Action Committee (RAC). In it the prisoners outline the conditions they are forced to endure and propose alternatives to the present oppressive regime.

Stressing that the points set out in the booklet "are by no means radical or unrealistic" they pointed to the fact that what they want is already available to other prisoners in the Belfast jail as well as to those in the other prisons throughout the Six Counties.

At present in 'A' and 'B' wings of the jail, where republican and loyalist prisoners are held, there is a dearth of recreational or other basic amenities.

Men remain locked in their cells for up to 20 hours on alternative days whilst the scarcity of basics such as tables and chairs and the lack of cleaning facilities for their eating utensils mean that they have a very unhygienic and unhealthy life-style. This is made worse by insufficient washing and slopping out facilities and conditions in 'B' wing, where 30 men share only two wash hand-basins.

The upheaval and tension generated by the policy of forced integration in turn affects the families. Their visits to the jail, instead of being a source of comfort and reassurance become an ordeal as they must endure long queues, humiliating searches and long waits in rooms lacking the most basic of needs such as toilets.

The visiting area itself is a bone of contention for the prisoners. The heavy security in the 'open plan' visiting room, which has at least ten prison warders in the room at any one time as well as three 'security' cameras infringes on the privacy of



● The press conference held in Belfast on Thursday 6 August for to launch the booklet *End Forced Integration*

the prisoner and his family. Visitors should have easy and unhindered passage through to the visiting area says the booklet which goes on to call for enclosed, partitioned visits with comfortable furniture that provides both the privacy and relaxation that are essential for the maintenance of normal family life.

The NIO's policy of forced integration is made a nonsense of by the fact that they accepted the recommendation made in the recently released Colville Report on Prison Conditions which said republican and loyalist

prisoners should have separate visiting rooms in the interests of the safety of prisoners and their families.

The NIO prison policy over the past 17-18 years has centred on criminalisation and forced integration is in pursuit of this aim with the end result that the prisons in the Six Counties have been turned into battle grounds.

In Long Kesh the NIO had to concede defeat and accept that republican and loyalist prisoners must be housed in separate wings. The facts of Long Kesh prove that segregation does not compromise the ultimate control over

running the prison that the prison administration says is at stake in Crumlin Road Jail.

In this context, then, the authorities in Crumlin Road and the NIO should respond positively to the proposals laid out in *End Forced Integration*. As the booklet says "the failure of the administration to implement these basic demands, which pose no threat to security or any other workings of the prison, will only serve to confirm the belief that talk of 'a caring prison' is nothing more than hot air for propaganda purposes".

Irish American visitor harassed

■ BY LIAM O COILEAIN

A YOUNG IRISH AMERICAN VISITOR to Ireland was followed by Special Branch detectives from Sinn Féin's offices on the north of Dublin city across the Liffey to a public house off Grafton Street, from where he was taken and arrested under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act. Not content with harassing him, detectives later swooped on his mother's house, while he was held in custody, and searched the premises.

Seán Tatalovich was born in Ireland but lives in the United States. He is currently in Dublin on holiday, staying

with his mother in Crumlin. He has received literature from Irish Northern Aid in the US and is a member of a ris-

ing Los Angeles rock band, Chakra, the lyrics of their songs commenting on the independence struggle in Ireland.

He had gone to the Sinn Féin offices in Parnell Square and Blessington Street on Thursday 6 August, to enquire about transport details to Belfast for last Sunday's internment anniversary demonstration. He was approached in a public house, taken outside and driven to the Bridewell Garda Barracks in Dublin, under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act, the catch-all piece of 'emergency' legislation routinely used to harass republicans. He was held for 24 hours, during which he was interrogated at length by seven different detectives, who accused him of being involved in the IRA, tactics which the political police nor-

mally use to frighten off young people who they suspect of having republican sympathies.

The degree of intimidation used against Tatalovich, a US citizen, was unusually strong, even for the Special Branch. They went to the trouble of obtaining a warrant and raiding his mother's house the same evening they arrested him. They seized an address book with addresses of republican prisoners to whom Tatalovich regularly writes.

He was finally released on Friday afternoon after repeated requests to be allowed call his embassy. Tatalovich has since complained to his embassy. As in the vast majority of Section 30 detentions Tatalovich was not charged in connection with any offence, nor was anything incriminating found in his mother's house.



● SEÁN TATALOVICH

RTE seeks permission to censor itself

■ BY ART Mac EOIN

WITH THE HIGH COURT ORDER that Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act does not provide for a blanket ban on Sinn Féin members due to be perfected (the legal process which brings the order into force) this week there is still no indication as to whether or how RTE will comply with the order. In the meantime the station has decided to appeal to the Supreme Court against Justice Rory O'Hanlon's decision.

In the wake of the historic judgement in the Larry O'Toole case an internal RTE Staff Report Bulletin, giving the reasons for appeal offers a strident defence of Section 31, despite the fact that RTE has a stated position of opposition to the political censorship legislation.

In the bulletin, RTE management says it studied the judgement in the O'Toole case in detail and has decided that "given the enormous importance of the case, and due to difficulties and inconsistencies which appear to exist in the written judgement RTE feels that it must seek the clarification of the Supreme Court, and for that purpose is lodging an appeal against the judgement".

The bulletin refers to the 1982 Supreme Court decision in the Lynch versus Cooney case against the Ministerial Order which included Sinn Féin under Section 31 censorship and points out that the Supreme Court upheld the Order.

It goes on to say that RTE management's position is that "a broadcast, on any subject by any admitted member of Sinn Féin is capable of constituting a broadcast representing the views or objects of Sinn Féin". It bases this assertion on references in the 1982 Supreme Court Judgement to Sinn Féin's agitation on social and economic issues.

"In holding this position was bad at law, the High Court Judge in his

judgement delivered 31 July last has not, it seems to RTE, referred to the Supreme Court's clear and stated view of Sinn Féin or its policies, nor has he appeared to address the clear justification underlying RTE's current position on and interpretation of the Section 31 Orders, namely the Judgements given unanimously by the five Supreme Court Judges in 1982 and that any broadcast, whatever the immediate object, by a member of Sinn Féin could itself amount to an advancement of the Sinn Féin cause", it says.

The bulletin concludes: "RTE is committed to obedience of the law of the land. The Supreme Court declares that law finally and conclusively. Given the Supreme Court's view on the matter in 1982 and given that a decision not to appeal it will result in Sinn Féin members being included in some RTE broadcasts, in the future, it is RTE's opinion that the Supreme Court should be consulted on the issue. It is for this reason that RTE has decided to appeal the judgement without delay."

The reason stated by RTE management that any broadcast by any member of Sinn Féin on any subject could in its opinion advance the cause of Sinn Féin, shows the blatant political nature of its approach to the issue and the hypocrisy of previous statements that it opposed Section 31. Here is the clearest indication yet that RTE supports the censoring of Sinn Féin and is prepared to take legal action to

ensure that members of Sinn Féin are not heard on RTE in case they may, even inadvertently, advance the interests of the party.

The RTE decision follows the successful action taken against the station by Dublin trade union activist and Sinn Féin member Larry O'Toole. The High Court found that RTE was wrong to ban O'Toole from the airwaves during coverage of the strike at the Gateaux plant in Finglas, Dublin, on the grounds that he was a member of Sinn Féin.

The RTE decision to appeal the High Court judgement was described by Sinn Féin Vice President Pat Doherty as "regrettable but predictable. RTE's assertion that they were only interpreting the law when they imposed a blanket ban on Sinn Féin members has been exposed as a lie."

"The hypocrisy of senior management at the station is now plain for all to see as they set about trying to reverse the decision of the High Court which permitted members of Sinn Féin to be interviewed on the broadcast media. Their action is regrettable but entirely predictable as it has always been Sinn Féin's view that RTE management and authority conspired to ensure that Sinn Féin members were never allowed broadcast access."

"Gone now is the pretence that they were only interpreting the law, instead we have open self-censorship."

The Free Speech Legal Fund which was set up to support Larry O'Toole's case against RTE self-censorship condemned the decision to appeal. The campaign called it "the product of an ingrained self-censorship mentality".

In a statement Larry O'Toole said: "RTE must be the only broadcasting station in the world which would want to argue a case for more not less censorship."



● Larry O'Toole — "RTE must be the only broadcasting station in the world which would want to argue a case for more not less censorship"

Record jobless — record of lies

■ BY NEIL FORDE

OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES for the 26 Counties reached 289,700 in July. Another record was broken and with the actual number of jobless — when government manipulation of the figures is taken into account — now over 300,000 it is worth taking a look at the record of this government in trying to explain away their failure.

"The short term prospect is becoming more encouraging even though there are likely to be some transitory difficulties". So spoke Charles Haughey to Irish Management Institute on 27 April 1991. Within days the April 1991 unemployment figures were announced showing 247,991 people out of work, or 19% of the labour force. This figure was already 21,000

people higher than the Dublin government's budgetary estimate for the whole of 1991.

June 1991 and the Dublin government announces "11 new measures which will help the employment/unemployment situation". The creation of a "task force" was central to the Dublin government's plan. Unemployment grew 7,300 in June 1991 to

253,400. The Dublin government statement accompanying the figures said that had it not been for the 10,619 students who signed on the figures would actually have fallen!

The task force returned to centre stage in August 1991 to recommend that time limits of six months be imposed on the processing of planning applications and appeals. This would boost industry and commerce. They also recommended sending more students to college as this could be cheaper than being on the dole.

Seán Donnelly, the IDA's executive director told us in August that the record unemployment levels could not "not be laid at the door of the IDA". He also believed that the live register is "not a precise measure of the number of people out of work". The August unemployment figures allowed more of this institutional double speak when the government described the 2,400 rise in the figures as "disappointing" but "significantly lower than in recent months".

By October 1991, the unemployment crisis was only one of a number of crises that the Dublin government had created. The government policy on the unemployment crisis was simple — they would talk their way out. The seasonal drop in September's unemployment figures prompted the government to say that the figures "confirm the evidence that employment is being maintained in the face of difficult international market conditions".

Within weeks this was disproved when the annual Labour Force Survey showed that total employment had dropped by 5,000 over the year. Under-

terred the government told us that the figures showed the "competitive strength of the economy". The 12,000 drop in agricultural employment was due to a question of classification "believed to be because of EC agricultural developments".

In November 1991 Bertie Ahern announced the creation of two new training schemes which would take 25,000 people off the dole. By May 1992 only 1,379 of the actual places had been taken up. The November unemployment figures, an increase of 2,800 was greeted by a government statement which spoke of the "better underlying trend in recent months".

A trade surplus of £2.167 billion for 1991, an increase of 16% on 1990 was announced in February '92. Unemployment grew by 4,000 in the same month showing that the performance of the economy was irrelevant for a growing section of the community. The Dublin government described the 4,000 increase as being "due largely to lay-offs caused by a decline in international demand in particular sectors".

How this tallies with the 26 Counties' record 1991 export performance is a mystery, but Reynolds newly installed as leader of Fianna Fáil pressed on with another futile policy scheme, an all party committee on unemployment which would not include any of the state's many unemployment groups and organisations.

Also in March, a leaked report analysing the IDA showed that of £4.58 billion pounds spent on jobs between 1981 and 1990 resulted in the creation of 7,000 jobs, in excess of

£500,000 a job. The Dublin government launched itself into a statistical maze of explaining how the report from one of its own government departments was not what it seemed and not a true measure of the impact of the IDA.

By April unemployment had reached yet another record high of 280,900. The government attributed the increase to "the seasonal impact of the Easter period and a high level of lay-offs due to adverse market conditions". Most of the increase had been caused by "returning emigrants". In June the government restructured how unemployment is counted removing 7,500 people from the register.

So now with yet another monthly increase in unemployment, there is no need to worry if you are one of the victims of difficult international conditions. You either don't exist or else you have been classified wrongly. You can also comfort yourself with the notion that the economy is performing well without you and that the competitive edge is being maintained. You can also take it for granted that the government are "seriously concerned". Lastly unemployment would be lower if you were not signing on.

We are now given intricate details of the amount of money it costs to pay the daily, monthly and yearly unemployment bill. We are told of the difficulties that increasing unemployment puts on the Dublin government's budget. Reynolds and Ahern have come up with the perfect solution to their ongoing economic mismanagement — blame the victims.



● Another record high of 26-County unemployment has been set



An Phoblacht

REPUBLICAN NEWS
13 AUGUST 1992

■ UDA ban

THE FIRST THING to be said about the British ban on the UDA this week is that anyone who believes that action is about to be taken against an organisation with which British crown forces have been colluding for the past 21 years needs their head examined.

Patrick Mayhew announced on Monday that he was proscribing the UDA under the Emergency Provisions of the 1991 Northern Ireland Act. While there is no doubt about the cynical nature of the ban questions remain about Mayhew's motives.

Does anybody really believe that Mayhew has spent the last three months reviewing the UDA's sectarian campaign against nationalists? Did not the Brian Nelson case expose yet again the fraternal links between British military intelligence, which is ultimately under Mayhew's control, and the UDA? Is the UDA's proscription another element in the British government's strategy to ostracise Sinn Féin?

Since the UDA materialised in 1971 it has consistently demonstrated its willingness to relentlessly kill nationalists. It has also consistently demonstrated deep organisational bonds between itself and British military intelligence. Membership of the UDA has also always been "compatible" with membership of the UDR, now the Royal Irish Regiment.

The intervening 21 years have seen a catalogue of sectarian brutality carried out by the UDA but often orchestrated by the needs or agenda of British military intelligence. These are not the mere imaginings of republicans. The Brian Nelson case was only the latest revelation of the British army having foreknowledge of sectarian assassinations and of operations being set up using the intelligence and resources of the British military machine.

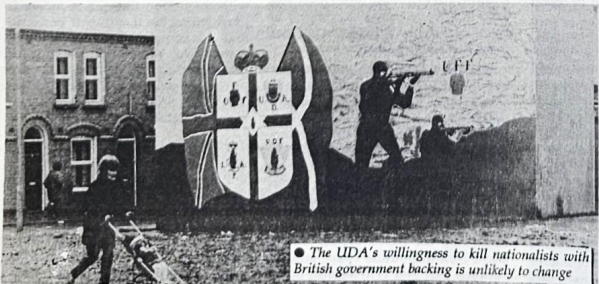
Mayhew's assertion that he is now "satisfied" that the UDA have "fulfilled the criterion for proscription" is fundamentally misleading. He gave us no details of how or why he reached this conclusion. Neither would he refer to the mysterious reason why none of his predecessors would proscribe the UDA. Nothing has changed in the activities of the UDA over the last three months except for the fact that the public is learning more and more about this arm of the British war machine that calls itself the UDA. Mayhew's announcement is purely politically motivated.

One other line of argument is that Mayhew was appeasing the Dublin government by banning the UDA. This too is a wrong assumption. The Dublin government has only recently managed to stir itself to raise the question of loyalist terror. It has only surfaced on their agenda it seems since the Ormeau Road massacre in February.

The fact is that the Dublin government since 1969 has prevaricated, ignored and endorsed the British military machine in Ireland. This means that it has played an important role in creating an environment where British intelligence and the so called security forces could fuel the loyalist terror gangs. Their welcoming of the UDA proscription is an insult to nationalists in the Six Counties.

The Dublin government said in welcoming the proscription that "the threat that the UDA posed must be firmly confronted by the security forces". This is a laughable response for the distinguishing line between the "security forces" and the UDA is hard to determine. New allegations concerning British army intelligence, the UDA and the 1988 Milltown cemetery murders emphasise the extent to which the UDA is a tool of British counter-insurgency strategy.

Finally if Mayhew has evidence from his "review" of UDA activities that they now merit proscription can we expect a series of prosecutions and convictions of all those involved. Are we now to expect a purge of the British army, the RUC, the UDR and the British secret services for their 21 year campaign of terror against the nationalist population of the Six Counties?



● The UDA's willingness to kill nationalists with British government backing is unlikely to change

News



● Jim Smyth — released on bail but confined to his house by the heavy and oppressive presence of US government agents

H-Block escapee wins bail in San Francisco

■ BY ART Mac EOIN

BELFAST REPUBLICAN and H-Block escapee Jim Smyth remains under virtual house arrest after he was freed from a United States jail on \$1.5 million bail on Wednesday 5 August following two months of court wrangling.

Administrative law judge Lawrence Di Costanzo ordered the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to immediately release Smyth from custody so that he can prepare for his impending trial on passport fraud charges as well as extradition proceedings on behalf of the British government. It was the third time he was awarded bail since his arrest in June.

Jim Smyth was first awarded bail on Wednesday 15 July for an amount of \$1.5 million which was put up in the form of cash and several houses belonging to Smyth's supporters. However the British extradition warrant was filed the following day and Judge Barbara Caulfield delayed the posting of bail on the basis that under the 1986 law, bail could only be granted under special circumstances.

INS officials continued to detain Smyth despite his winning a second bail decision in the US Court of Appeal in San Francisco on Thursday, 30 July. In this decision Judge Caulfield agreed to grant him bail because of the special circumstances in his case.

These special circumstances were: Smyth has forged strong ties to the San Francisco community over the past eight years he has lived there; he is married to a US citizen; his conviction, which he has always contested, took place in the Six Counties' notorious Diplock juryless court system; his availability is crucial to his defence lawyers who intend travelling to Ireland to research the case.

On Friday 31 July the US government appealed Caulfield's decision contending that Smyth posed an "extreme flight risk" and an emergency stay was granted on his bail.

But on Wednesday 5 August at the Ninth Circuit Court Judge Lawrence Di Costanzo ruled that a \$1.5 million bond in cash and real estate, along with additional restrictions on Smyth's activities set two weeks previous by Judge Caulfield and upheld by a panel of federal appellate judges, was sufficient to ensure his attendance at future court dates. These restrictions include the wearing of an electronic tracing bracelet and that he may not leave the San Francisco

city area. Reports from San Francisco however are that Jim Smyth is under a form of house arrest. He is allowed travel to work during the day but apart from that is confined to his house by a heavy and oppressive presence of US government agents.

The case has attracted widespread concern and support for Smyth among San Francisco's Irish/American community and a group of his supporters, including his wife Margaret, stood and cheered when Judge Di Costanzo announced his decision.

The British government is seeking to extradite Smyth who comes from Ardoyne in north Belfast, to complete a 20-year jail sentence imposed on him in 1977 for the killing of a Six-County prison officer.

He was arrested with fellow Belfast man Kevin Barry Artt in June and charged with falsifying documents. Both men were involved in the mass IRA breakout from Long Kesh Prison in 1983 and the British also intend to prosecute Smyth for the escape.

Since 3 June Smyth had been held for 22 hours a day in a maximum security cell at the County jail. He was often handcuffed and chained and was forced to undergo forced stripsearches.

Kevin Barry Artt remains in jail as his case has been pushed back to September.

Artt was convicted in the North in 1983, on evidence supplied during the discredited supergrass hearings, of killing an assistant prison governor.

News



● Dublin women marching to demand the right to walk their streets without the fear of attack or rape

Women reclaim Dublin night

OVER 1,000 WOMEN gathered at the GPO in Dublin on the night of 6 August for a Reclaim the Night march in a show of solidarity with each other against the many recent vicious attacks on women. They marched in the belief that women have the right to live in safety in their homes and have the right to walk their streets without fear of attack or rape. They also came to protest at outrageous verdicts being handed down in courts to rapists, including the suspended sentence handed to the attacker of rape survivor Lavinia Kerwick.

Holding candles, banners and posters the women proceeded through the streets to Stephen's Green

loudly chanting slogans like "Whatever we wear, wherever we go, yes means yes and no means no".

As the march passed Leinster House and the Department of Justice, the women went into a chorus of bloodcurdling whoops, showing that they wanted the government to take their responsibility to women seriously on the issue of rape legislation. At this stage the march had swelled to around 2,000 with women joining en route.

While they were marching many women who were working in shops or hotels came to their windows and doors to cheer and clap the march as it passed; this was in contrast to the men who lined the route to jeer and throw bits of rubbish at the women who dared to march against other men's behaviour.

A rally was held at Traitor's Gate outside Stephen's Green where calls were made for the judiciary to realise their duty to protect women's safety, whether it be in the home or on the streets. Afterwards the crowd started a chant calling for Justice Flood to

resign. Justice Flood gave a suspended sentence to a man who pleaded guilty to the rape of Lavinia Kerwick. The idea that more rape survivors have to face him in court outraged the women gathered as they chanted "resign, resign now".

One of the speakers from the Rape Crisis Centre said that contrary to widely accepted myths that most rapes are carried out by strangers in dark alleyways at night and that women provoke rape by the way they dress or act, the majority of women are raped in their own homes by people they know.

"We as women will no longer take responsibility for attacks against us, we are insisting that the whole system of justice is changed so women can come forward to say a crime has been committed against them and be assured that the system is a just one."

Róisín MacDermott from Women's

Refuge made an emotional speech drawing attention to abuse of women in the home. "Rape and sexual violence are rampant," she said, "it is not a rare event. Violence is an everyday part of women's lives, whether it is the threat or the expression of violence." She described some of the many stories she hears while working in the women's refuges, women nine months pregnant being kicked down stairs, women who being beaten senseless by their partners as their children look on and some women whose partners have put guns to their heads.

When these women finally find the courage to leave the home and the violence, they are often being turned away from refuges because there is not enough funds in these centres. The government Minister for Health John O'Connell when challenged on this said that while he had sympathy he could do nothing due to budgetary restraints. The crowd reacted to this information with emotional shouts of "Shame".

At one point there were scuffles at the back of the rally when men started to attack some of the women. The crowd pulled closer together and emotionally started to chant "Let them hear loud and clear women will not live in fear".

Ann Scannell whose sister was murdered in Dublin last year spoke to the crowd in definitely the most emotional speech of the night. "Open aggression against women must stop. Women" she said "are told to learn self defence but how many have survived afterwards?" Why should women live their lives on the defensive while men are the aggressors. She talked of the injustice of the judicial system which gives men minimal sentences for acts of violence against women and then they are not even made to serve that sentence getting time off for "good behaviour". "We are outraged," she said, "we want the law on our side. We want it to be deterrent to those who would rape and kill women because they are women."

TOWARDS A LASTING PEACE [3] British rule — the cause of violence in Ireland

VIOLENCE IN IRELAND is nothing new. There has been recurring conflict here ever since British interference began; it has happened as a direct result of that interference. Over recent years those politicians who support British rule in Ireland have focussed only on republican violence and have dismissed British and pro-British violence as merely a response to IRA actions. The facts of the last 20 years undermine that argument.

During the Home Rule crisis of 1912, it was unionism and the British state which introduced violence and the threat of violence against Irish unity and independence. This was followed by 50 years of state oppression of the nationalist community including attacks and pogroms by state forces.

In the present phase of conflict, state violence pre-dated the IRA campaign. The civil rights campaign of the 1960s was brutally attacked by the forces of the state, official and unofficial. The British army was sent in, not to protect the nationalists but to shore up unionism in the interests of Britain.

From 1969-71 the nationalist com-

munity was subjected to repeated RUC/loyalist/British army attacks; 90% of deaths caused by loyalists have been civilians; 55% of those killed by the British army have been civilians.

Throughout history armed struggle has been seen as a legitimate part of a people's resistance to foreign oppression. For republicans armed struggle is an option of the last resort. There is no constitutional strategy to pursue national independence. In these circumstances the onus is on those who condemn the option of armed struggle to advance a credible alternative.

British propaganda now claims that



● Fifty five per cent of those killed by the British army in Ireland have been civilians

while preferring to keep the Six Counties within the United Kingdom it has no "selfish strategic or economic" reason for doing so.

British preference in relation to matters internal to Ireland holds no validity against the preference of the clear majority of the Irish people for national independence as expressed for generations. There are many other reasons why partition should go:

● It defies the wishes of the Irish people as a whole;
● It rejects the wishes of the popula-

tion in Britain as expressed in many opinion polls;

● It flouts international law;

● It is undemocratic;

● It is permanently abnormal and can only be maintained by the most extraordinary means;

● It simply does not work by any universally accepted standards;

● Its consequences have made victims of, in greater or lesser degrees, the entire Irish nation for generations, north and south, nationalist and unionist;

● It has created a generation of casualties in the Six Counties;

● It perpetuates conditions in which conflict is actual or inevitable;

● It cannot produce a lasting peace.

The late Cardinal Tomás O Fiaich declared that the British "unity by consent" policy to be "no policy at all... it means you do nothing... it's an encouragement to sit tight".

The Dublin government has a clear responsibility in establishing national democracy. It possesses the resources and access to the world centres of power. Since the founding of the 26-County state it has adopted a negative role towards national democracy, only taking up the issue for electoral gain. Since the Hillsborough Accord it has been actively involved in supporting partition.

A Dublin government strategy for peace must involve persuading:

- the British that partition is a failure;

- the unionists that re-unification would benefit them;

- the international community to support Irish national rights.

Furthermore they should be defending the democratic rights of Northern nationalists and resisting any further erosion of Irish national integrity by opposing the deletion or dilution of that claim as contained in the 1937 Constitution.

● The full text of *Towards a Lasting Peace* and further information can be obtained from Sinn Féin at 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Phone 726100, Fax 733441 or 51/55 Falls Road, Belfast, Phone 230261, Fax 231273 and from all party outlets throughout the country.



● Overcome with emotion Joe Cahill, in his first public appearance in his home town for 21 years, called for the release of his comrade Tom Williams' remains from Crumlin Road Jail

People power and emotion at Belfast rally

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE from throughout Ireland were joined by delegates from countries around the world for the national march through the streets of Belfast to mark the 21st anniversary of internment. The parade, which began shortly after midday on Sunday at various venues throughout the city, converged in West Belfast to march to the Dunville Park rally.

The marchers were accompanied by over a dozen republican bands, the music and the display of multicoloured campaign banners, giving a festive air to the parade. Leading the parade were Derry

youth carrying decorated bin lids, commemorating their use during internment as an early warning system to alert nationalist communities that there was a British army presence in the area. Despite the fact that

during Sunday's parade, bin lid banging was intended as a purely symbolic representation of their use in the 1970s, the RUC attempted to silence the young bin lid bangers by threatening to arrest them. One of the most striking displays on the parade was an anti-discrimination octopus representing the Orange State with six discrimination tentacles representing the Northern Bank, Northern Ireland Electricity, Harland and Woofe, Shorts, Queens University and City Hall.

At the rally, the 50th anniversary

of the execution of IRA Volunteer Tom Williams, who was hanged in Crumlin Road Jail on 2 September 1942, was marked by the performance of a piece from the play *The Second of September* which won acclaim when it was shown during the West Belfast Festival. People listened in silence as an actor read one of Tom's last letters to a friend. In it he mentioned 'Joe' who was calling him from his cell for his supper. Then, 50 years after he shared a cell with his comrade Tom Williams, that Joe, Joe Cahill, walked through

the prison door of the stage set, to tumultuous applause from the crowd. Joe had to leave Belfast in Internment Year 1971 and move to the 26 Counties and appearances in the North ever since carried the danger of arrest for IRA membership.

Describing himself as "overcome with emotion" at being back after 21 years of exile from his home town of Belfast, Joe Cahill called for the release of Tom Williams' remains which are still incarcerated within Crumlin Road Jail. He continued:

"The British government be called upon to release the remains of Tom Williams so that he can be buried in the ground for him in Milltown



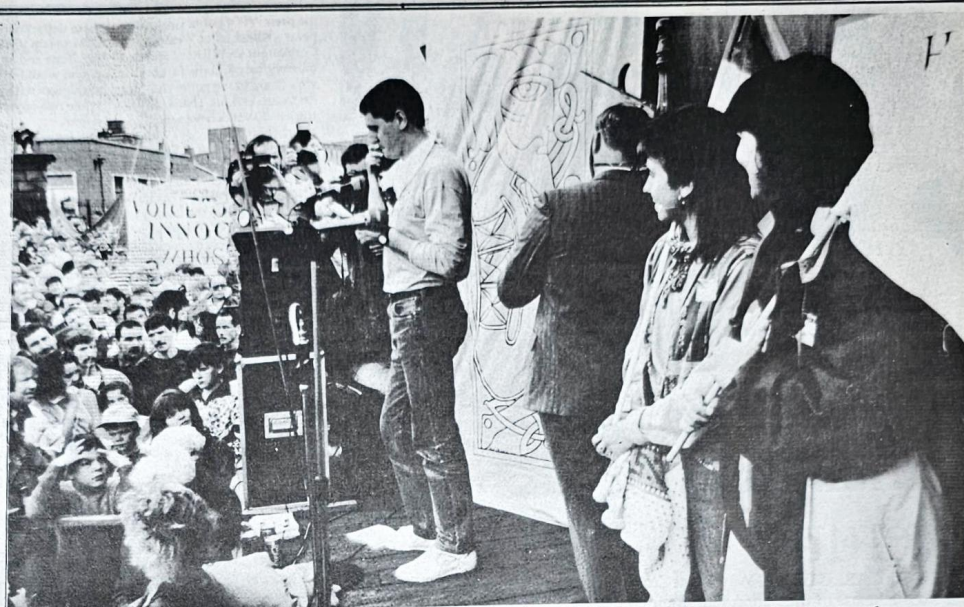
● The anti-discrimination



● Noraid were again



● The British government be called upon to release the remains of Tom Williams so that he can be buried in the ground for him in Milltown



● Carlos Rodriguez of Herri Batasuna who spoke of the solidarity between the Irish and Basque peoples, a solidarity forged in struggle

Adams' shoes" to speak:
"This Joe could never step into Gerry Adams' shoes, neither could that other Joe."

The reference to West Belfast MP Joe Hendron drew laughter and applause from the crowd and Joe Cahill went on to express confidence that Sinn Féin would regain the seat: "I hope to see Gerry Adams as the first TD for West Belfast to a 32-County Dáil."

Commenting on the large number of young people attending the rally, Cahill reminded them of the commitment and dedication shown by the 19 year old Tom Williams, who was "always very conscious that his every act would advance the cause of Irish freedom". Moving on to the current British talks process he continued:

"What if after 50 years Tom Williams were to speak to you here today. What would his message to you be? I have no doubt it would be the same as the one he penned in his prison cell a few nights before he mounted the English scaffold. He had an awful fear of another sell out and he would say to you, his people, a proud people, a strong people 'Experience that great people power you possess. Mobilise against those who would compromise with the question of national unity. The price the people of Ireland have had to pay has been great and we must ensure that it ends with this great generation and that the suffering will not be passed onto yet another generation.'

"If Tom Williams was here he would also have told you that the road to freedom would be long and hard — it has been, but you have been a tremendous people — you have travelled that road with great pride and dignity. I am proud of you. United and strong we can achieve our goal. We will see the dawn of that day when this country and you her people will enjoy freedom, justice and true and lasting peace."

There were tears among many in the crowd as Joe's wife Annie joined him on the platform and sang Tom Williams, with hun-



● Parts of the play The Second of September were performed



● Joe Cahill, joined by wife Annie on the platform

dreds of people joining in the familiar chorus.

The rally was also addressed by Noraid representative Pat O'Malley, delegates from the Basque country, Catalonia and the Troops Out Movement in Britain.

Addressing the crowd, O'Malley, a councillor from Cleveland, said that following a tour "which

took us into your towns and cities throughout the Six Counties.

"We have come to the realisation that a system which denies basic democratic rights, without freedom or justice is destined to fail.

"We have learned that a system that arrests without charges, physically and mentally tortures detainees and then convicts them in non-jury courts, is doomed to fail.

"We believe that a government which abuses police authority with home raids, car searches, pedestrian searches and stripsearches is doomed to fail.

"And we know that a government which resorts to discrimination in the workplace, oppression in the legal and political system, intimidation, police brutality, censorship, military occupation, plastic bullets, imprisonment and murder must fail and must be overthrown.

"This past week we have witnessed the re-building of roads and bridges between border towns and communities in the Six and 26 Counties. We from Northern Aid are here to build bridges between America and all 32 Counties of Ireland. We too carry that same torch of resistance that you have carried and we will continue to carry that torch until all 32 counties are united in one Republic. Tíocfaidh ár lá."

From the Basque Country, a speaker from Herri Batasuna, Carlos Rodriguez, was warmly applauded when he began his address by apologizing for his lack of knowledge of Gaelic language:

"A Chairde, tá brón orm nach bhfuil bhúr dteanga ar eolas agam. For many years, Ireland and the Basque Country have shown a real and sincere solidarity one to each other. This solidarity between Irish and Basque people comes from the fact that our fights as nations towards freedom have many things in common. It is a natural feeling between two countries in struggle.

"During our stay in the north of Ireland, we the Basque people have been visiting many republican prisoners in British prisons. We have had the opportunity to learn more about the repression here which is very similar to Spanish repression of our people. But above all we have learnt the real meaning of the word 'strength' and 'morale'. With people like you, Ireland will soon be free."

The parade was brought to a close after Joe Cahill had delivered his address and was given a tumultuous applause by the large crowd.



● The anti-discrimination octopus representing the Orange State



● Noraid were again present at the annual march



"The British government should be called upon to release the remains of Tom Williams so that he can be buried in the grave waiting for him in Milltown cemetery before

the 50th anniversary of his death this 2 September"

Joe told the crowd that he had been asked to "step into Gerry

Reviews/News



● The medals of McCullough and Carruth is a victory for the small band of dedicated people who run and maintain boxing clubs in working class communities throughout the country

Limelight long overdue

■ BY BREANDAN MAC RUAIRI

MICHAEL CARRUTH and Wayne McCullough captivated the hearts of the nation with their courageous and skilful boxing in Barcelona. It's indeed ironic that the glory of Olympic Gold finally came to Ireland in that most unfashionable and often derided sport.

A amateur boxing is a noble and honourable discipline and its place in the limelight is long overdue. More than anything the success of Carruth and McCullough is a victory for that small band of dedicated people who run and maintain boxing clubs in working class communities the length and breadth of Ireland. Their Trojan efforts, with scant resources, in

giving hope, pride and discipline to young people are invaluable.

There's a reminder there too for anyone who still doubts the strength of nationalism and patriotism in the Irish people. Their unifying capacity in sport is obvious and given a chance in politics would have a similar impact.

It's a long time sincerepub-

licans cheered on, so passionately a 'Free State' soldier and a son of the Shankill. Olé, olé, olé.

Sunday's intriguing hurling semi-final double-header provided us with two interesting, if contrasting games. It also afforded us a good opportunity to assess the state of the game in each of the four provinces.

The staging of two televised, high profile semi-finals at Croke Park is still something of a novelty, but the benefits of the exercise, especially for the game in Ulster, are manifold. While neither of these games provided us with a classic, the very fact that they take place is solid evidence of how the base of the game has broadened.

It's a far cry from the '60s and early '70s when, although the game prospered among the elite, the McCarthy Cup was

the preserve of either Cork, Tipperary, Kilkenny or Wexford. Connacht and Ulster looked on enviously and the future well-being of the game was by no means certain. Thankfully the last 20 years have seen many changes.

The appearance of Down against mighty Cork was certainly the biggest talking point on Sunday's agenda. That hurling exists at all in the county is a minor miracle. The game is confined to the Ards peninsula where three senior clubs keep hurling alive in an area widely acknowledged as a bastion of unionism.

Despite their isolation and regular targeting by loyalist extremists club competition in the Antrim leagues and top-level inter-county competition (mainly through the National League and the revitalised Ulster Hurling Championship) has ensured that hurling is thriving in the county.

The Lee-side aristocrats deserved their nine point win but they will hardly be pleased with their display. They shot an abundance of wides and against a more fortunate and craftier side than Down their championship campaign might well have been cut short. However an elaborate analysis of Cork on the evidence of this match would be worthless — they have proved their mettle, this match was more an examination of the northerners' credentials.

Predictably the Down team were very fit, well-organised and determined. These attributes certainly stood them in good stead and insured them against any collapse. Still, all the preparation in the world cannot compensate for experience and guile and it was in

these departments that the Down team were found wanting. Time and again a Cork player would emerge from exchanges with possession while two opponents floundered.

Down had several players who would grace any county side; Gerard McGrattan is a marvellously gifted forward, Danny Hughes at centre-field is very effective while defenders Kevin Coulter, Martin Mallon and Dermot Woods shone consistently. Yet manager Sean McGuinness, as with Antrim's Jim Nelson before him, will be only too aware that it takes 18-20 quality players to impact at All-Ireland level.

Patronising comments are unavoidable in times like this, so Down can feel satisfied with their semi-final debut; it marked another significant milestone in the colourful history of the GAA. Defeat in an All-Ireland semi-final is never easy to swallow but Down hurlers will enjoy other glory days. The GAA is enriched by their adventures this year.

The second semi-final was expected to be a closer affair and that's how it unravelled. Kilkenny will be delighted to have overcome a Galway challenge that for a long time threatened to upset their dreams.

The sharpness and fitness of the black and amber brigade were apparent and the tenacity of their backs in snuffing out the western attack in the second half, highly influential. It will be pointed out that it was only late in the game that dangermen DJ Carey, Eamonn Morrissey and Liam McCarthy cut loose for the vital scores but they were up against very credible opposition, the patience,

application and resolve of the Kilkenny players in grinding out this resolve is very commendable.

Galway did expose flaws in the Nore-siders make-up and doubtless these won't go unnoticed by Cork. The final clash is so evenly balanced as to make predictions almost a foolish indulgence. Both are battle hardened and fine tuned with similar blends of youth and seniority, an exceptional contest is surely in store.

The enigmatic Galway team continue to produce hurling straight out of the top drawer but sadly the will to win seems to have deserted them and self-doubt — so common a characteristic of their game in earlier decades, proliferates. Their display against Kilkenny was typical of this.

In the first-half their team of the '80s was reincarnated. Joe Cooney dictated on the edge of the square while new comers Justin Campbell and Leo Burke exuded confidence. Yet in the second period when the "Cats" turned the screw, the Galway response was feeble; three points from playing the final 35 minutes, is hardly an adequate return.

This is, of course, a young Galway side, under new management which should give much cause for optimism about the future. But Galway more than any other county need to be winning in Croke Park and every year that goes by without the senior team delivering increases anxiety about a retreat back to oblivion. Hurling needs a strong Galway or Connacht input. The possibility of developing some type of Connacht championship must now be thoroughly scrutinised.

Cork workers sacked for 'responsible stand'

SIX WOMEN WORKERS at Cork's O'Connell Court Nursing Home, have been on strike since 1 July. The SIPTU members were forced to take action following the sacking of three workers for refusing to carry out nurses' duties at the home.

These duties are the signing of reports on the condition of residents which the workers are not qualified to perform and were not included in their contracts when they were employed.

The dispute's background lies in the redundancy in July 1991 of two nurses who had performed these duties. At that time a commitment was given by O'Connell Court management that the staff would not have to carry out this work.

Cork No.8 Branch, SIPTU leaflet on the dispute says:

"The duties of domestic staff include cleaning, polishing and feeding. Since these workers are not qualified to comment on health matters they could in no way pass judgement on the conditions of the residents. So what purpose would a report prepared by these workers serve?"

"The domestic staff acted responsi-

bly in refusing to become part of a system of reporting that could be misinterpreted as verifying the health of residents at O'Connell Court. The reward for behaving responsibly has been the sack.

"While we apologise for any inconvenience to residents of O'Connell Court and their families, we hope they will understand our members position as it is motivated as much out of concern for residents' welfare as it is for the welfare of our members."

Local Sinn Féin activist James McBarron said: "This dispute is symptomatic of a trend in both the public and private health care sectors to reduce costs by laying off staff and attempting to force other workers to fulfill their duties. The stand taken by workers in O'Connell Court is a brave attempt to fight this trend. They deserve the support of every trade union member."

END SEXUAL ABUSE CALL IN COALISLAND



SEVERAL HUNDRED people took part in a march against stripsearching in Coalisland, County Tyrone on Saturday 8 August. Protests against stripsearching have escalated since the brutal assault on republican women in Maghaberry on 2 March. Saturday's march recalled that mass stripsearch and the continuing threat of this form of sexual assault under which prisoners in Maghaberry live. Among those who addressed the rally were recently released POW Mick Morgan and Sinn Féin spokesperson on prison issues Francie Molloy.

Reviews

THE PEOPLE YOU MEET

■ BY EAMONN O'NUALLAIN (Portlaoise POW)

THE FIRST THING to be said of *The Street and Other Stories* by Gerry Adams is that it is a very enjoyable read. The 18 stories within its covers are well-crafted and balanced, holding the reader's attention to the last word. While at one level they represent a humorous look at the people and places of Gerry's youth, they are much more than that. Primarily they are stories about people. Ordinary people who inhabit not only West Belfast, where most of the stories are set,

In fact the question of whether his characters are representative is one that the writer himself addresses in 'A Safe Bet' casting a wry glance at the regular punters who ply between the bookies and the pub. I can't be certain of other places, but the characters of this story certainly inhabited the Waterford city I grew up in, and I fervently hope that they still do. In fact I found myself recognising many of the characters not only from that story, but from others also.

One of the strengths of the writing is that the characters, even when only lightly sketched, are given depth and, more importantly, dignity. Often they are the poor and oppressed, the women politicised by events beyond their control, the prisoner finding release within himself, the Down's Syndrome boy demonstrating an independence of spirit or the wino showing his innate humanity.

It is hard in a collection like this to pick out one or two stories for mention. Each reader will identify with different emotions and sketches. In 'Civil War' the secure private world of Willie and Catherine is disturbed by outside events as brought to them by news reports. As a southerner I was reminded of how powerfully the reports of events in the ear-

ly '70s brought home to us what was happening in another part of our country, and of the arguments they gave rise to. The story explores how political issues can affect relations even within families. Whether Willie and Catherine can be seen as representative of broader society is another question.

As a prisoner I immediately identified with the stories exploring prison life. There are prisoners like Séamus in every prison, and I have known people like him amongst the orderlies here in Portlaoise. Seldom do they rebel. Often they appear trapped in a vicious circle of petty crime. Our society creates people like Séamus. Surely we can do more than turn them into automatons behind high walls.

Political prisoners however, have a different outlook and 'Of Mice and Men' catches the mixture of humour, sincerity and jail wit which prisoners and ex-prisoners will immediately identify as true to prison life. The 'trial' of the mouse is an event I can well imagine occurring. The community spirit and comradeship created amongst republican prisoners is something none of those who have experienced it will ever forget. 'Of Mice and Men' captures (pardon the pun!) the mood perfectly.

I could go through each of these stories outlining my reactions. The understated power of 'A Life Before Death' where two men honour a fallen comrade by firing a volley over a grave. I wonder how many republican activists will smile reading 'Granny Harbinson' at the memory of how a comrade, relation or complete stranger

surprised them in similar situations? But that is not my purpose. My purpose is to give an overview. Overall, the collection is a powerful and enjoyable one.

That throughout his years in politics Gerry has maintained a compassion for people is certain. Such compassion

should provide an impetus for anyone joining a political struggle. Much of what passes for politics today has more to do with career building and power seeking than with people. As republicans our natural place is amongst ordinary people like those portrayed in this book. They may not always see things as clearly as we feel we do, and

sometimes may disappoint us by apparent apathy, but without them we are nothing.

One story requires special mention. That is 'The Mountains of Mourne' which explores the differing identities as perceived by an Orangeman and a young nationalist. It is a powerful story and explores an area which has rightly been identified as one which republicans need to address. When Britain does leave we will share this island with a large minority coming from a loyalist background. How do we reach out to these Irish people and emphasise the many areas of common ground we share? How do we come to terms with our own resentments as well as theirs? There are deep seated hurts on both sides, how can they be overcome? A start can be made by thinking in terms of people as well as ideologies. As Geordie and 'our kid' show in the story people can often explore points of contact that ideologies have difficulty allowing for. How to do that? That's the challenge facing each one of us.

Finally, I was asked if this is a political book. The answer is a definite yes. It is one of the most political books I have read in a long time. It is the politics of the street which is, or should be, where all politics begins. It is not a book supplying political answers, but one addressing the concerns and worries of the least powerful in our society. It does so humourously and through accomplished writing.

Incidentally, in 'It's Only a Game' those unfortunate hurlers from the 'Murphy finally lose to a team from Waterford. They shouldn't be too upset, they couldn't have lost to better people, although we haven't won much since. Still, with both Minor and Under-21 Munster hurling titles in the bag already this season things are looking up in the sunny south-east. ● *The Street and Other Stories* by Gerry Adams. Published by Brandon Books. Price £6.99

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

■ BY DARA Mac NEILL

IN HIS INTRODUCTION to *The Orange State*, author Michael Farrell unashamedly and very honestly stated that his was a book written from a socialist perspective. Right from the very start the reader knew precisely where they stood. Agree or disagree, but at least the author possesses enough respect for his readers to let them know where he's coming from.

It is a practice that is unfortunately not widespread. The vast majority of political/historical books are written by academics who hide behind a veil of woolly liberalism and objectivity, and who attempt to assume the guise of moderate, middle of the roaders. That way you fool the readers. The author's perceptions and beliefs

are invested with an air of authority they would otherwise lack, and the reader is left to scan the pages in search of small clues which might betray the writer's prejudices. That's the way I found myself reading Steve Bruce's new book, a most timely publication as it transpires, *The Red Hand: Protestant Paramilitaries In Northern Ire-*

land. Clue number one: Why Protestant? Why not loyalist? Could it be that the former fits in better with English (mis)conceptions of the conflict?

Loyalist paramilitaries are not perceived as a threat. This extends as far as the school of thought in the South (made famous and respectable by the 'Cruiser') which holds that some sort of accommodation with loyalism is both possible and desirable. But republicanism must be fundamentally altered (watered down) before any rapprochement is conceivable. Thus, there is remarkably little academic or journalistic investigation into loyalism — the last major book devoted solely to this subject was, I think, David Boulton's *The UVF*.

Steve Bruce posits another explanation for the lack of attention paid to loyalists. Many academics, he says, are "left-leaning". Thus he continues, they more readily comprehend republicanism because it "can be portrayed as an anti-imperialist movement". Uh oh, I think that's clue number two.

After that they come fairly thick and fast. Ed Moloney and Andy Pollak's book *Paisley* is written off because the authors are "anti-Paisley" as is their assertion that Paisley has a lot to answer for. There is, says Bruce, no evidence of Paisley's involvement in any illegal acts. Nice distinction, but utterly meaningless. We all know of the Reverend's well developed capacity to provide a spark and step back when the conflagration erupts.

Likewise, the evidence of Fr Raymond Murray, Colin Wallace and Fred Holroyd are all dismissed, both in relation to the involvement of Robert Nairac in the Miami killings and the involvement of the British in the Dublin and Monaghan bombs of 1974.

Interestingly, in this regard Bruce castigates (in the introduction) Martin Dillon for his well known capacity for wholly believing everything a source tells him (especially official sources). But in his own treatment of the 1974 bombs — to which he devotes a whopping

half page — Bruce comes up with an astounding revelation. The UVF acted entirely on their own! That goes contrary to all the evidence that has emerged to date. And where does he get this information, what back-up proof does he produce? "For obvious reasons I cannot be more specific". That's it. Bruce is told, presumably by some well connected loyalist that the UVF acted alone. He takes that entirely at face value. And expects us to do same.

Also dismissed are allegations of loyalist connections to various right-wing groups. Equally, Bruce is remarkably low-key on the well documented connection with the South African government. In fact, in both cases he neatly sidesteps exploring the ideological ramifications of such connections.

His treatment of collusion is close to disgraceful. In essence the conclusions he reaches are that such collusion extended only so far as a few malcontents and miscreants. It's the old bad apple theory, much loved of Chris Ryder and the RUC Press Office. Indeed in his attempt to

appear totally objective (most allegations have "no evidence" or "no convictions" to support them) Mr Bruce strides so far into the land of detachment that he appears incapable of even contemplating the fact that such collusion is both very plausible and extremely likely, given the nature of the conflict. Few executives are ever caught embezzling funds, but everyone admits that it is one of the most prevalent forms of crime. The old pig in the middle bullshit about the security forces has never really stood up to any scrutiny. Steve Bruce has no time for republicanism. Thus the attitude which permeates this book is: 'well what can you expect the Protestant people to do with all those Provies running about'. In that respect see also Mr Bruce's treatment of the Civil Rights movement. Because it's the first major book on the subject in years and a lot of research has gone into it, it's worth reading. Between the lines, that is.

● *Red Hand: Protestant Paramilitaries In Northern Ireland*. Published by Oxford University Press.

GERRY ADAMS
THE STREET

AND OTHER STORIES

Nuacht

I bpríosún do theilifis Ghaeilge

CHAITH CIARAN O FEINNEADHA ó Fheachtas Teilifíse na Gaeilge dhá lá i bpríosún nuair a ghabhadh é mar nár cheannaigh sé ceadúnas teilifíse in agóid i gcoinne fheall an rialtais agus RTE ar Ghaeilgeoirí.

Dhúlaigh Ciarán O Feinneadha fíneál cúirte a íoc agus gabhadh é ag a theach i mBaile Átha Cliath ar an Aoin 7 Lúnasa. Tógadh é ó Mountjoy — áit a raibh agóid tráthnóna Aoin — go Mainistir Shelton. Scoiteadh saor O Feinneadha ar an Satharn

tar éis gur íocadh a fhíneál. Mhol Uachtarán Chonradh na Gaeilge Proinsias Mac Aonghusa é "as ucht a ard-dhílseacht don Ghaeilge agus do chearta phobal na Gaeilge". Lean sé:

"Is coir in aghaidh óige Éireann é gan seirbhís cheart Teilifíse Gaeilge a bheith ann do dhaoine óga go háirithe. Tá polasaí an Stáit i leith teilifíse ag tachtadh na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht féin agus ar fud na tíre. Is iomaí geallúint tugtha thar cheann an Stáit maidir le Teilifís Ghaeilge. Níl oiread geallúint amháin comhlionta go dtí seo."



● Ciarán O Feinneadha á thógáil



● Agóid ar phríosúntacht Chiarán Uí Fheinneadha ag príosún Mhoineo Dé hAoine seo caite

Múinteoirí Fiachmhara

■ Le Joe McQuillan, H7

IS CUIMHIN LIOM go maith nuair a bhí mé ag freastal ar scoil na mBráthar Críostaí, tamall gearr ó shin, go raibh fórn ar chuid acu feidhm a bhaint as pionós corpartha.

Cuimhním an lá ar bhuail bráthair áirithe buille trom ar aghaidh buachaill a bhí ina shuí díreach os mo chomhair. Níor thug an buachaill (mar aon leis an chuid is mó againn!) an ceacht i gceart agus dá bhrí sin ní raibh sé in inné an cheist a fheargair agus chuaigh an bráthar ar míre.

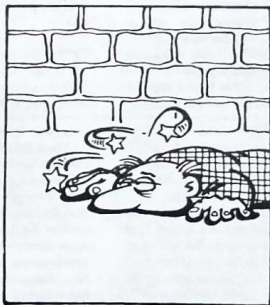
Uaireanta mheas mé go raibh na bráithre (agus na múinteoirí coiteanta) ro-fhiachmhara ach ní raibh siad chomh fiachmhara sin go raibh ar dhaltai dul chuig an otharlann nó níor maraíodh aoinne. D'ainneoin seo ritheadh acht agus cuireadh cosc ar phionós corpartha. Cé go raibh áthas orm gur cuireadh stad leis ag an am anois tá mé idir dhá chomhairle an rud maith nó nach rud maith é.

Cé gur dúirt mé go raibh múinteoirí rud beag fiachmhara ó am go ham ní raibh siad chomh dona le deich múinteoir a bhí os comhair na cúirte sa tSeapáin. Bhí siad



cúisithe as marú cheathrar dalta. Fuair beirt acu bás tar éis do mhúinteoirí ag scoil luamhaireachta greasáil a thabhairt dóibh. Bhain na múinteoirí feidhm as claoimh bambú agus ráimhaí. In ndiaidh seo caithheadh an bheirt san fharraige. Fuair beirt eile bás nuair a léim siadsan san fharraige agus iad ag déanamh iarrachta éalú ón scoil.

Ag deireadh an cháis fuarthas na múinteoirí neamhchiontach. Dar le Judge Hiroshi Kojima gur féidir go raibh an pionós go dlísteach toisc nach raibh na múinteoirí ag obair ar mhaithe leo féin nó ní dearnadh faoi fhearg é. Beidh cás eile go luath fosta. I scoil eile fuair beirt ógánach bás de bharr traocadh tas. Rugadh orthu ag caitheamh tobac agus cuireadh faoi ghlas iad ar feadh dhá lá in ártach earra, áit ina bhfuair siad bás. Tá mé buíoch nach raibh mé ag na scoileanna sin.



TACAIÓCHT CHOMHAIRLE DO CHEALU CINSIREACHTA

RITH Comhairle Bhaile Dhún Dealgan rún ag a cruinniú deireanach ag éileamh ar rialtas Bhaile Átha Cliath Mír 31 den Acht Craolta sna 26 Chontae a chur ar ceal. Coscann Mír 31 ar agallaimh le baill Shinn Féin bheith craolta ar raidió agus ar theilifís.

Ag cur an rún faoi bhráid na comhairle dúirt comhairleoir Sinn Féineach Fra Browne go raibh de cheart ag daoine dearcithe éagsúla bheith acu ach nach raibh sé de cheart aige, comhairleoir tofa an bhaile, caint ar ábhair áitiúla ar raidió nó ar theilifís "mar gheall ar an phiosa seo de reachtaíocht ansnachtaí."

Chuir Browne i leith an rialtais go raibh siad fosta ag baint mí-úsáide as an acht le freasúra a chosc agus thagair sé don úsáid a bhain an rialtas as an acht le linn an reifrinn le tábaitse a bhreith ar lucht cur in aghaidh chonradh Mhaastricht.

Ag cuidiú leis an rún dúirt comhairleoir eile de chuid Shinn Féin i nDún Dealgan Frank Duffy, go raibh oibríú an achta dírithe ach go háirithe ar Shinn Féin, páirtí polaitiúil oscailte.

Mar is dual dó d'fhreagair an "líobráil clúiteach" sin Teachta Dála Fhine Gael Brendan McGahan nach dtabharfadh sé féin ardán ar bith do "ghraimeasc dúnmharfóireacha ach an chroch".

Thacaigh an comhairleoir neamhspleách Tom Bellew leis an rún. Dúirt sé go raibh sé i gcoinne in aghaidh an achta seo mar chreid sé gur chóir go mbeadh ionadaithe tofa ábalta a ndearcaithe a chur os comhair an phobail.

Chuir Seamus Keelan (Fianna Fáil) in aghaidh an rúin mar gheall ar thacaíocht Shinn Féin don streachailt armtha, ach dúirt Neil McCann (Neamhspleách) go raibh sé in aghaidh Mír 31 mar chreid sé go raibh an cineál cinsireachta seo "áiféiseach... leis an chosc ar ghnáthmhuintir ag caint ar ábhair de thairbhe a mbaint le grúpaí éagsúla".

Vótáil an chomhairle 5-4 i bhfabhar an rúin le tacaíocht ó mhéara Dhún Dealgan, Lucia Murray (Neamhspleách).



■ FRA BROWNE

£2 MHILLIÚN ON CE DO DU PONT

CHAIN Mitchel McLaughlin, urlabhraí eacnamaíochta Shinn Féin, an deontas £2.2 milliún a fuair an comhlacht idirnáisiúnta Du Pont an tseachtain seo caite ón Chomhphobal Eorpach le taighde a dhéanamh ag a monarcha i nDoire agus chuir sé i leith an chomhlachta go raibh siad ag léim ar an "Euro gravy train".

Mhínigh Mitchel cé go bhfaillíonn gach éinne roimh an airgead mbreise ag teacht isteach san Iar-Thuaisceart níl aon chail ag comhlacht chomh mór le Du Pont a leithéid de dheontas a fháil. Shaothraigh siad £2,192 billiún i ndiaidh cánach anuraidh. Dúirt sé go bhfuil a mbrabús méadaithe le £3/4 billiún i mbliana agus ba chóir go mbeadh comhlachtaí mar seo ábalta íoc as a dtaighde is forbairt féin.

Taispeánann taithí in amanna a chuaigh thart nach ionann deontas do chomhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta agus méadú fostaíochta sa réigiún. Thug sé aire ar teipeadh Du Pont jab amháin a chruthú ón deontas deireanach £2 mhilliún a bhfuair siad. Cé go ndéanfar cuid jabanna an iarrachd seo do chéimithe, cósóidh siad £45,000 an ceann. Nuair a d'fháiltigh John Hume agus Patrick Mayhew rompu níor thaispeáin siad conas a gcuideódh a leithéid leis na gnóna beaga is comharchumainn san Iar-Thuaisceart, go háirithe nuair a cuireadh cuid mhór acu as gnó le tamall anuas mar gheall ar easpa caipitil.

SLOGADH SHINN FEIN

Aoine-Domhnach 2ú-4ú Deireadh Fómhair

An Cheathrú Rua

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Costas £36

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Teach Uí Chonghaile

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Paris conference spotlights broken promises

■ BY LIAM O COILEAIN

THE DELAY of the Dublin government in bringing forward legislation to decriminalise homosexuality was one of the main concerns of the Irish delegation to the 14th Annual Conference of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA), on 12-18 July, in Paris.

AP/RN spoke to Irish Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN) member, Kieran Rose, one of two delegates from the network who attended the international conference. He explained the practical

help which GLEN receives from membership, in terms of achieving law reform in Ireland. Fellow European member groups can lobby their governments through the Council of Europe to pressure

the Dublin government to implement its overdue promises of action and the new laws promised by Albert Reynolds' administration for 1992.

ILGA itself is a worldwide federation of national and local groups dedicated to achieving lesbian and gay rights around the globe. It was founded in 1978 and has over 300 group members and many individual members, representing over 50 countries. AP/RN at the time of the conference, reported on an attack by French riot police on delegates, as they marched to the Mexican embassy in protest at the killing of seven gay men by right-wing extremists in that country. Despite a good reception from the Mexican ambassador, who seemed genuinely shocked at the murders, the riot police took it upon themselves to pre-empt any signs of trouble by getting their retaliation in on the demonstrators first.

Rose described the attitude of the riot police as similar to that of the Vatican towards lesbians and gay men, "a general desire to beat us into the ground". He

also drew attention to the deep right-wing undercurrent which has always been prevalent in French society. Ironically, the day of the demonstration, 16 July, also marked the 50th anniversary of the rounding up of 13,000 Jews in one day by French police to be slaughtered in Nazi death camps.

Rose explaining the workings of the international association, described it as "an incredibly open and democratic organisation which manages to function with very little money".

Great emphasis is placed on increasing participation from women and groups from Third World countries. "In Ireland we can be very insular. We can tend to be very oriented towards Britain and the United States and Northern Europe. We were saying at the conference that Ireland is between the experience of the developed world and the Third World. Our income level, the English language, the fact that we're part of the EC, all of those things we have in common with Denmark or the Nether-

lands. But then on the other hand, the level of emigration, the power of the Catholic Church, the colonial history, the ongoing struggle, those things bring us more into line with South Africa, India or Nicaragua."

GLEN has taken on to conduct an international survey of lesbian and gay rights in the workplace. The organisation at home has also received money from the Combat Poverty Agency to do research work on lesbians and gay men and poverty.

ILGA as an organisation survives only due to the incredible amount of voluntary work done by members. Through working together international level ILGA provides an international forum for all those concerned with promoting gay and lesbian rights, whether they are in Oregon, where there is a right-wing move to roll back anti-discrimination legislation or in an Islamic fundamentalist state.

As Kieran Rose puts it: "All we have is our solidarity."

MICHAEL O'FLANAGAN HONOURED

THE 50th ANNIVERSARY of the death of Fr Michael O'Flanagan was marked in Dublin's Glasnevin Cemetery when a memorial stone was unveiled at the Republican Plot on Sunday 9 August.

The Roscommon republican who led his parishioners in struggles against landlordism, was a key figure during the Tan War and expressed solidarity with the Spanish Republic during the Spanish Revolution. He devoted much of his life to the study of Irish literature and history.

During the unveiling a young girl played *Róisín Dubh* on the flute. The sizeable crowd stood to attention as *Amhrán na bhFiann* was played, followed by *The West's Awake*. Relatives of Michael O'Flanagan were in attendance and among wreaths laid was one from the Roscommon Society.



● Seán Bermingham reading the original funeral oration at the unveiling of the memorial to Father Michael O'Flanagan at Glasnevin Cemetery on Sunday

Concern for the Cyfamodwyr Three

■ BY LIAM O COILEAIN

THE CELTIC LEAGUE has expressed its concern at the continued imprisonment of three Welsh nationalists, two of whom have been held in English jails since December 1991, the other since January of this year.

Síón Aubrey Roberts and David Gareth Davies were arrested on 5 December 1991, both taken from their homes by posses of police. Seven weeks later Dewi Pryor Williams was taken from his home. He claims that the police "found" items there that he didn't even know he had. This resulted in his being charged with possession of incendiary devices, which he is vigorously denying.

All three men were arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and subsequently charged with conspiracy to cause explosions. Such conspiracy charges are notoriously difficult to defend against in Britain, such is the importance placed on circumstantial evidence presented by the prosecution. The men have had their mail interfered with or denied to them and have also had problems getting visits. All are being held in English prisons.

The three men are accused of being involved in Meibion Glyndwr, the Welsh group named after the 15th Century rebel Owen Glyndwr. All three deny any involvement with this group, but have made no secret of their Welsh nationalist beliefs. They are all members of Y Cyfamodwyr (The Covenantors), a legal Welsh nationalist organisation which



● Síón Roberts, David Davies and Dewi Williams

aspires to Welsh independence.

The Celtic League has expressed its concern at the refusal of visits to the men, the use of armed officers to arrest the men, the tampering with their mail and the length of time which the men have been held on remand.

Campaigners suspect that the men are being held for so long on remand because the case against them is very weak. The police are attempting to connect the three to a spate of incendiary attacks against estate agents and building suppliers involved in selling/building Welsh holiday homes. The police have decided to try to make scapegoats of the men, their efforts to find those actually responsible having proved fruitless.

Road Traffic Act harassment

THE ABUSE of standard legislation and legal codes by the police to harass individuals is common in many countries. In Britain the PTA is used to trawl for information, a huge majority of people detained under the act are never charged.

In the 26 Counties the 1961 Road Traffic Act is being used to harass and intimidate Dónal O Siodhacháin. O Siodhacháin describes himself as a poet, political activist and dissident. He also works as a "para-legal" aiding individuals throughout the 26 Counties in legal cases, particularly in cases taken against the state. He is involved in many cases about alleged Garda harassment.

O Siodhacháin has "lost count of the amount of times he has been arrested, detained and charged under the act". He has had legal documents seized, cars impounded and has served three days in jail. He was charged on one occasion under the act because he was seen driving in his car without a seat belt. He was charged days after the alleged incident. O Siodhacháin proved later in court that he was not in the vicinity of the alleged crime and that the actual place stated on the Garda warrant did not exist.

The intensity of the Garda harassment drove O Siodhacháin to seek High Court protection. He was put under the protection of the court in May 1991. The judge presiding stated that if O Siodhacháin's allegations "can be substantiated even in part, the act is being used

in an oppressive manner, not intended under the Road Act".

The State however decided not to turn up on the day the case was supposed to be heard, despite the fact that they were in the court buildings on the day in question. Four times during the morning the case was called and the state's lawyers would not come into court.

On eleven occasions court summons have been struck out against O Siodhacháin. Usually there are three or four appearances before a final hearing where documents can be produced and the case is struck out. Cases have been held without his being informed and fines imposed.

The latest case involved O Siodhacháin being summoned to Fermoy Court on alleged charges. The case was adjourned and he was not notified of the new date. At the second hearing O Siodhacháin was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He only heard of the sentence when he read a report of the case in a local paper. Attempts were made to arrest O Siodhacháin. Only when he came before the High Court and obtained an injunction did he stall



● DONAL O SIODHACHÁIN

the six-month sentence.

O Siodhacháin has since been involved in an ongoing legal battle with the gardai who continually bring new charges against him, harassing him wherever he travels. He is bringing a range of injunctions against the gardai and is determined to highlight Garda harassment wherever possible.

Notices

REMEMBERING THE PAST

Cromwellian Plantation

■ BY PETER O'ROURKE

DURING THE EARLY 1650s, following the crushing of all resistance in Ireland after the rising of 1641 and Oliver Cromwell's campaign of slaughter in 1649-'50, huge areas of land were confiscated by the English and planted by English and Scottish settlers.

Because of the English civil wars, no army was sent to Ireland to put down the 1641 Rising and it was not until eight years later that the Council of State sent Cromwell, the new head of the Commonwealth of England, with an expeditionary force for that purpose.

Cromwell arrived in Ireland on 12 August 1649. During his nine-month campaign of butchery and slaughter tens of thousands of Irishmen, women and children were killed as he and his forces sacked numerous towns including Drogheda, Wexford, Kilkenny and Caher and Clonmel in County Tipperary.

In May 1650, leaving his son-in-law, Ireton, to complete the conquest of the country, Cromwell returned to England.

By the end of 1651, Ireland had been totally subdued by Cromwell's men and could only submit to whatever her conqueror decided upon. The private speculators in England who had financed Cromwell's campaign and the soldiers who had fought in it, were now pressing for payment.

In the spring of 1652 the English government decided to make Ireland pay for her own conquest and also for a portion of the cost of the civil war in England. To pay its debts and to ensure that Ireland was completely

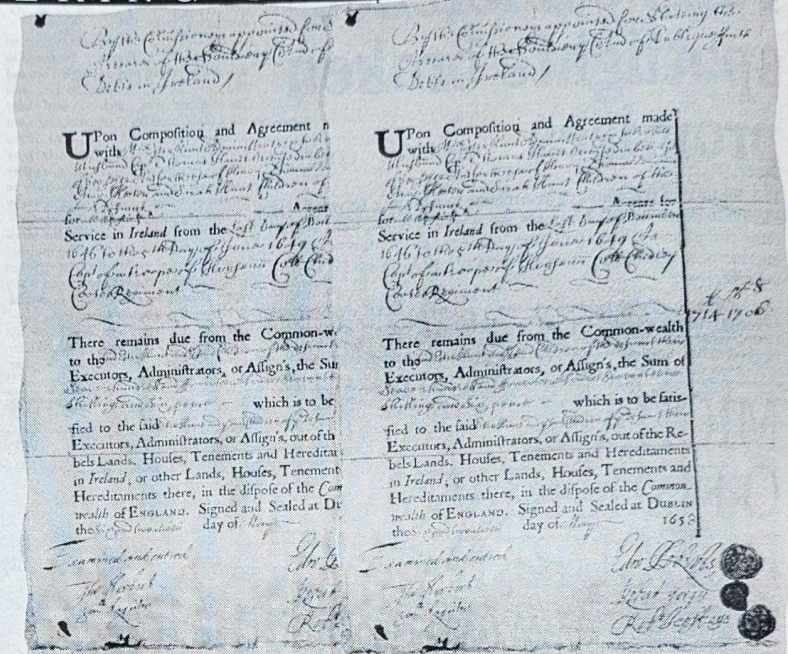
subdued, they decided to confiscate large areas of land in Ireland, with the exception of the province of Connacht and County Clare.

In August 1652, the English parliament passed the Act of Settlement, for the confiscation of millions of acres of land throughout Ireland, and for the settlement of these lands with English and Scottish planters to complete the conquest of the country.

Under the Act of Settlement, all arms were to be surrendered within 28 days, under penalty of death. Also all landowners lost their land unless they could prove that they had been loyal to the cause of the English parliament. By September 1653, all those who could not produce the necessary proof and whose lands were worth more than £10 per year, were ordered to move to Connacht or Clare — the policy of "to hell or to Connacht".

The act provided that the 'adventurers', who had advanced money to the English government to raise an army to subdue Ireland, received the largest share of the confiscated lands. The troops, some 30,000 of whom were owed £1.5 million in arrears of wages, were to be paid off with Irish land rather than hard cash.

The native Irish landowners, to whom Connacht and County Clare



had been assigned, were to migrate before 1 May 1654. Many of the young men preferred to leave the country altogether and great numbers joined the Spanish army. Many also took to the hills and woods, and lived a hazardous life as 'Tories', harassing and dispelling the new planters. The wives and children of those who dared to

linger on in the confiscated area were sometimes imprisoned or shipped as slaves to Barbados.

The Cromwellian settlement proved to be of tremendous importance. It created a new landlord class in Ireland as 'adventurers' formed large estates by buying up the holdings of English soldiers who did not

wish to remain and was a source of major conflict in the decades and centuries ahead. Within 40 years Ireland would again be in arms against the English enemy.

The Act of Settlement, confiscating huge areas of land in Ireland, was passed by the English parliament on 12 August, 1652, 340 years ago this week.

Imeachtaí

ANTI-EXTRADITION MEETING: meets 6.30pm every Tuesday, USI, 16 North Great George's Street, DUBLIN

REPEAL 8th AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN MEETINGS: DUBLIN: 8pm every second Tuesday, Halpenny Inn.

Next meeting Tuesday 21 July. Women's Coalition, 8pm, every Thursday, USI, North Great George's Street. **CORK:** 8pm, every Tuesday, The Other Place, off North Main Street

LARRY O'TOOLE ELECTION FUNDRAISER: Ballad session featuring Ragamuffin, 8.00pm Friday 28 August. Inis Fáil's GAA Club, BALGRIFFIN. Táille £3

IRISH NIGHT: Saturday 15 August. Gatsby's, NEWRY

EXTRADITION MARCH: Saturday 22 August. Assemble 3pm, Denny Street (The Mall). **TRALEE:** Speakers include: Paddy Joe Hill, Dessie Ellis and Angelo Fusco

ANTI-EXTRADITION MARCH BUS-ES: Cork bus to Tralee march leaves

Opera House, CORK, 11am, Saturday 22 August. Táille £6. Bookings, phone Cork 311389. Dublin bus to Tralee march leaves Parnell Square, DUBLIN 8.45am, Saturday 22 August. For bookings phone Anti-Extradition office 366489 between 10.30-1pm

BAND DONATIONS: Cork Sinn Féin are setting up a fife and drum band in

memory of Volunteers Tony Ahern and Dermot Crowley, both killed on active service in 1973. Donations are badly needed to organise this band. Please send what you can to: Sinn Féin Office, 136 Barrack Street, CORK

1916 PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION: Available for hire from Michael Nolan or Ursula Quinn, 44 Parnell Square, Ph: 726100

InDíl Chuimhne

CLARKE, Michael; DONAGHY, Tommy; HARVEY, Séamus; LENNON, Danny; MAGORRIAN, Paul; McANALLEN, Daniel; McAULEY, Gerald; MCGLYNN, Gerard; O SEANACHAIN, Pádraig; PARKER, Anne; QUINN, Patrick; SIMPSON, Séamus. In proud and loving memory of Volunteers Michael Clarke (died 11 August 1972), Séamus Harvey (died 11 August 1973), Danny Lennon (died 10 August 1976), Paul Magorrian (died 14 August 1974), Daniel McAnallen (died 16 August 1973), Gerard McGlynn (died 11 August 1973), Anne Parker (died 11 August 1972), Patrick Quinn (died 16 August 1972), Séamus Simpson (died 11 August 1971), Fian Gerald McAuley (died 15 August 1969) and Sinn Féin members Tommy Donaghy (died 16 August 1991) and Pádraig O Seanachain (died 12 August 1991). "We shall judge the conduct of organisations not by what they say they are but what they prove they are, by what they do, by their conduct." — Fidel Castro. Always remembered with love and pride by their comrades and friends in the Republican Movement. **DONAGHY, Tom (1st Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Tommy who was murdered by a pro-

British murder gang on the 16 August 1991. On his soul sweet Jesus have mercy. Always remembered by Eugene, Donna and Shane. Always remembered by Sean, Bridget and family, Dunloy. Remembered always by Paul Little and Dolores, Belfast. Never forgotten by Joe, Kate and family. Always remembered by Steven and Máiréad. Your memory lives on in our hearts Tom, the Hunter family. Proudly remembered by the McCusker/McMullan/O'Hagan Sinn Féin Cumann, Swatragh, Co Derry. **DUFFY, Séamus (3rd Ann).** In loving remembrance of our much loved son and brother, Séamus, murdered by the RUC, 9 August 1989, RIP. Scared Heart of Jesus grant him peace. No length of time can heal our grief, our love for you runs far too deep. You left a place no-one can fill, we miss you Séamus and always will. Sadly missed by mother, father, brother Brendan and sister Bronagh. Loved always by his sister Christine, Patrick, and nephew Patrick. **HARVEY, Séamus; MCGLYNN, Gerard (19th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Volunteers Séamus Harvey and Gerard McGlynn,

West Tyrone Brigade Oglaiha na hEireann who died on 11 August 1973. Fuair siad bás ar son saoirse na hEireann. Always remembered by Strabane Republican Youth. Always remembered by Castleberg and Aghyaran Sinn Féin. Always remembered with love and pride by the Dungannon Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann. Always remembered with love and pride by the Coalisland Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann. Always remembered with love and pride by the Clonoe Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann. Always remembered with love and pride by the Clonoe Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann, Clogher. Always remembered with love and pride by the Martin Hurson/Colm Keenan Sinn Féin Cumann, Cookstown. Always remembered with love and pride by the South Tyrone Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin. **McANALLEN, Daniel (19th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of my dear husband Dan who died on active service at Pomeroy on the 16 August 1973. Mary Queen of the Gael pray for him. Si Oliver Plunkett pray for him. Always remembered by his wife Bertha.

McANALLEN, Daniel; QUINN, Patrick (19th Ann). In proud and loving memory of Volunteers Daniel McAnallen and Patrick Quinn who died on active service on 16 August 1973. Always remembered with love and pride by the Dungannon Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann. Always remembered with love and pride by the Clonoe Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann. Always remembered with love and pride by the Jim Lynagh Sinn Féin Cumann, Clogher. Always remembered with love and pride by the Martin Hurson/Colm Keenan Sinn Féin Cumann, Cookstown. Always remembered with love and pride by the South Tyrone Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin. **McAULEY, Gerard (23rd Ann).** In proud and loving memory of my son Fian Gerard McAuley murdered 15 August 1969. RIP. Our lady of Lourdes pray for him. We think about you often and talk about you still, you haven't been forgotten and God knows you never will. Always remembered by his mother and family circle. God bless you Gerard, I love you so,

St Gerard Majella pray for him, sister Frances and niece Gemma. **Padre Pio Pray for him,** sister Rita and nephews Joseph and Jim. Forever loved and missed by your brother Liam, sister-in-law Katrina and nephew Liam Og. **MURTAGH, Colm (20th Ann).** The Republican Movement in Newry proudly remembers Volunteer Colm Murtagh who died on 9 August 1972. **O'HAGAN, Paddy (6th Ann).** In loving memory of Volunteer Paddy O'Hagan, Derry Brigade, who died 9 August 1986 after a short illness while on active service. Always remembered by Skippy. **O SEANACHAIN, Pádraig (1st Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Sinn Féin member Pádraig O Seanachain. From Castleberg and Aghyaran Sinn Féin. From the Cameron family. **PARKER, Anne (20th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of Anne Parker. Always remembered by her brother Martin and family. **QUINN, Patrick (19th Ann).** In proud and loving memory of my dear friend Patrick who died on active service at Pomeroy on 16 August 1973. Mary Queen of the

Gael pray for him. Always remembered by his mother and father, brothers Gerard and Michael, Dungannon. Always remembered by his brother Frankie, H5 Long Kesh. Always remembered by his sister Jacqueline, Sean and family, Dundalk. Always remembered by his sister Paula, Brian and family, Galbally. Always remembered by Patsy Og, Derrigal. Always remembered by Bertha. **WATTERS, Brendan (8th Ann).** The Republican Movement in Newry remembers with pride Volunteer Brendan Watters who died on 8 August 1984. Always remembered by Leonard Hardy (Portlaoise). **WRENN, Anthony (1st Ann).** We cannot bring the old days back when we were all together, but you will always be in our hearts forever. Sadly missed by his wife Nuala, family and friends.

Comhbhrón

CASEY. Sincere sympathy is extended to the Casey family on the death of their mother Rose. From Mick Hanley, Limerick. From Limerick Sinn Féin.

We're very concerned. This is French territory, and we intend to keep it that way. If MI5 is trawling in Paris, it is doing it without our knowledge and certainly without our approval. — Senior French intelligence officer on MI5's attempts to recruit informers among the Irish community in Paris, Irish Press, Monday 10 August.

War News

'Informer strategy to be met head on' — IRA

IN claiming responsibility for the execution of a paid RUC Special Branch informer the IRA has warned that it will "meet the RUC's informer strategy head on".

The IRA said that on Tuesday 11 August, it "carried out the execution of paid RUC Special Branch informer Robin Hill from Tyrone", and said that as an IRA Volunteer he worked for the Special Branch and continued to work for them after he was dismissed from the IRA. The statement said that Hill worked as an informer from May 1991 until his arrest by the IRA.

In warning against the odious RUC practice of continuing to use informers against the nationalist people the IRA said:

"In this past year the RUC Chief Constable has boasted in two major statements of the central role played by informers in the British war against the nationalist people and has stressed that this tactic will be stepped up. The IRA will meet this despicable tactic head on and will root out those betraying their people. However, we again restate that anyone entrapped by the British forces need only come forward to the IRA to save themselves from an otherwise certain fate."

The statement issued in the name of P O'Neill was accompanied by a signed confession from Robin Hill in which he outlined the extent of his involvement with

the Special Branch; how they forced him into working for them; the amounts of money they paid and the information he passed on in return for money. He also urged other people pressured by the RUC and British army to immediately contact the IRA as their safety would be assured.

The following is Hill's confession to the IRA:

"I want to make the following statement regarding my association with the RUC Special Branch. I am making this statement voluntarily. I have not been under any duress and I have not been threatened in any way.

"I was first arrested in April 1991 and was taken to Dungannon RUC station. My car was searched outside the station. I was then questioned by a man who was later to become my handler and who gave his codename as Joe. Four weeks later I was arrested and taken to Gough.

"On the first day I was interrogated about a robbery in the Glengannon Hotel. On the second day Joe and another man, codenamed Ricky, came in and interrogated me. These two were later to become my Special Branch handlers.

"After an hour I confessed



● Hugh Annesley boasted of the central role played by informers in the British war against the nationalist people

about a number of incidents. They are as follows: hijackings; the location of dumps; my involvement in moving weapons; receiving a blast-bomb and taking over a house.

"After these confessions I agreed to meet my handlers at Tamnamore. I then refused to meet them on this occasion. They tracked me down some weeks later at Aughnacloy search centre. It was the same two men as in Gough Barracks, Joe and Ricky. They were persistent I should work for them. We talked for a while about me not attending the meeting at Tamnamore.

When I still refused to cooperate they released me a short time later."

Hill's confession stated that while he was employed at Redland, Annaghmore, 'Joe' and 'Ricky' contacted him again and said they required further information about the location of the two dumps which he had told them about at the time of his interrogation in Gough barracks. He was given a codename, Simon, and a telephone number, which was at Dungannon RUC station. The number was Dungannon 52525, extension 222. He was told to ask for Joe or Ricky.

In his confession Hill goes on to say:

"I gave them the exact location of the Ardmore dump because this was my dump. I also gave them the general location of another dump. I have been involved in the movement of weapons from this dump, that's how I know the general location. My handlers wanted me to take the weapons from this dump and bug them but I refused. I met my handlers on ten occasions at Annaghmore Church. In return I was given a total amount of £500. I received £150 for the dump at Ardmore Park and £130 for the dump at Derrytresk and a number of £20 and £30 on each occasion I met them for the information I passed on.

"I was dismissed from the IRA last May. Since the shooting of four Volunteers in Clonoe chapel in February my handlers had constantly pressed me to reinvolve myself with the IRA. They specifically wanted me to infiltrate the position of QM or Security. I last contacted my handlers after the shooting of three informers from Portadown. I was then given the sum of £130 for the dump at Derrytresk. I was panicking that I too was going to be caught by the IRA and suffer the same fate as these informers. However my handlers reassured me that my back would be well covered and no harm would become me. My only regret was that I never came forward to the IRA at first. Anyone who finds themselves in the same situation I would advise them to come forward to the IRA as no harm will come to you. Signed: Robin Hill."

IRA bomb cost twice LA riots

THE FALL-OUT from last April's massive IRA bomb at the Baltic Exchange in Central London continues to settle with the latest cost of the blast being put at over £800 million. This is nearly twice the total of the recent Los Angeles riots and not all the insurance claims have yet been lodged.

The significance of this huge amount of money can be seen in the context of the amount of compensation paid out in the Six Counties over the past 23 years. From 1969 the British government has paid £613 million for damage resulting from the conflict here. That figure covers thousands of explosions throughout the Six Counties, while the Baltic Exchange cost was as a result of one blast.

The British insurance companies have warned that another bomb on the same scale would change the whole commercial property insurance market in Central London. They are also putting the British government under pressure to pay for all future bomb damage and threatening to withdraw insurance cover. According to the English Independent

on Sunday newspaper, the British Chancellor Norman Lamont and Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade which oversees the insurance industry, came under pressure at two lunches held by the Association of British Insurers after the general election.

Also as a result of the Baltic Exchange bomb the giant Commercial Union insurance company lost £16 million. If it had not been for the bomb damage it would have broken even this year.

■ RESITED CHECKPOINT MORTARED

IRA Volunteers breached tight security to mount an attack on the new British post being constructed at Cloghogue in Newry on Thursday 6 August. As building work continued on the resited base to

replace the one totally destroyed by an IRA attack earlier this year British army engineers hastily took cover as the mortars rained down on them.

With the British having deployed heavy machine-guns at various positions on nearby high ground the IRA, under the gaze of crown forces, skilfully moved a van containing five mortars into place around 2.25pm. According to an IRA statement the Volunteers parked the van in a previously selected spot which would guarantee direct hits by the mortars.

Three mortars were fired in rapid succession and exploded within the British perimeter while the remaining two failed to detonate.

The IRA added that civilians should stay well clear of British army convoys bringing materials to the Cloghogue checkpoint through Newry. The statement said that these convoys are being monitored by the IRA and they will continue to attack both these and the installation "at every opportunity".

■ THUG ORDERED OUT

In a further statement South Down Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, said that over the past num-

ber of weeks they have carried out a detailed investigation into an attack on a home at Fathom Park, Newry, in the early hours of Saturday 18 July. They said that the investigation concluded that five individuals were involved in the attack and their intention was to carry out a grievous assault on the householder.

The statement continued by saying that "Oglagh na hÉireann is satisfied that four of the individuals, who have not come to the IRA's attention before in relation to this type of incident, have been treated in a lenient way, and they have been instructed to pay for the damage."

"In the fifth case, that of Shane Rodgers, 116 Barcroft Park, who has been consistently involved in anti-social acts, which have included hijacking, assaults, intimidation and vandalism throughout the Newry area we direct that he leave Ireland for a period of six months to begin at midnight, Tuesday 11 August, 1992."

The statement concluded by saying that if Rodgers chose to ignore this directive alternative action would be taken against him.

■ RAIL-LINE BLASTED

A bomb attack on the main Dublin to Belfast railway line on

Monday night 10 August, was claimed by Belfast Brigade. The statement said Volunteers placed a bomb controlled by a command wire on the tracks.

The bomb was placed between the M1 motorway bridge and the Finaghy Road North rail bridge. Despite the presence of frequent British patrols along the railway line following a series of attacks over the past months the IRA Volunteers were able to evade these and position themselves beside the track.

As a regular commercial goods train passed their position they detonated the bomb, damaging both the track and the goods train.

With two hoax devices also placed further up the line, serious disruption was caused, forcing the crown forces to mount checkpoints on the main Belfast to Lisburn road to protect British army technical officers dealing with the devices.

On the following evening, Tuesday 11 August, IRA Volunteers in Ardoyne, North Belfast, launched an attack on a crown forces mobile patrol as it passed along Brompton Park. A blast bomb was thrown at the patrol but the device failed to detonate.