

AN

IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING
POLITICAL WEEKLY

PHOBLACHT

Republican News



Shoot-to-kill

A CAR was raked with gunfire and one person was very seriously injured by an RUC/British army patrol in Andersonstown as AP/RN went to press — See page 2.

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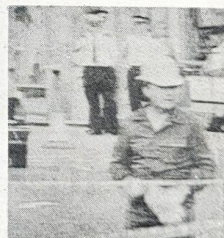
Thursday, 17th May, 1990

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IRA strikes in London



● British Institute of Army Education which was badly damaged by Monday's IRA attack



● Aftermath of IRA attack on a British army recruiting centre in Wembley

TWICE within two days the Irish Republican Army has struck in London and thrown the British military into another security crisis in its heartland. The heightened security around military installations in the wake of previous IRA attacks could not prevent Volunteers hitting two military targets in London, at one of which a British army sergeant was killed.

The first attack came on Monday when an explosion rocked the British Institute of Army Education at Court Road, Eltham, London. The building where British army officers are trained to enforce Britain's violent occupation of the Six Counties, was badly damaged in the blast. An IRA active service unit succeeded in planting a 10lb

bomb in the grounds close to the building. It exploded at 9.55am on Monday.

A senior Ministry of Defence civil servant, Trevor Hills, who was the most seriously injured in the Eltham attack said he was not really surprised by the IRA's choice of target:

"It is a Ministry of Defence building and, of course, all MOD

buildings could be regarded as some kind of target."

The Eltham blast, on top of previous IRA attacks, provoked panic at British military installations. On Tuesday a Royal Marine Commandos base at Norton Manor, Somerset, in South West England, was sealed off and intensively searched when armed sentries found that the perimeter fence had been breached.

Then, just after 5pm on Wednesday, the IRA struck again at a British army recruiting centre in Wembley. Two British army sergeants were driving their van away when a 2lb Semtex bomb exploded on the van destroying it, killing one of the sergeants and seriously injuring

another. The blast occurred near the car-park at the rear of the centre at the corner of Thurlow Gardens and Harrow Road in the London suburb.

In claiming responsibility for the Wembley the IRA said that: "While the British government persists in its colonial occupation of the North of Ireland, the IRA will persist in such attacks in Britain."

The latest London attacks this week confirm IRA warnings to British military personnel in Britain and on the continent that as long as their occupation of Ireland continues they run the risk of becoming casualties of their government's war.

Talk of 'soft targets' cannot

hide the ingenuity of IRA Volunteers who have proven themselves able to strike at the British military machine at every level in spite of ever-heightening and massively costly security measures.

This was also confirmed by the British Armed Forces Minister himself on television after the Wembley bombing:

Interviewer: "Mr Hamilton, what we're really saying is that army and defence personnel in this country should behave as if they were in Northern Ireland."

Archie Hamilton, Armed Forces Minister: "They should indeed. They should be aware that these people can strike absolutely anywhere."

— See page 2

OPINION

Forgotten victims

THIS WEEK marks the 16th anniversary of the Dublin and Monaghan bombings. The attacks killed 31 innocent civilians and caused injuries to many more. The bombings occurred at the height of the Ulster Workers' Council (UWC) strike of 1974 which was aimed at bringing down the power-sharing executive in the North, and brought the full horror of loyalist intimidation to the 26 Counties.

The unionists had for several months maintained opposition to the 'power sharing' experiment as established under the Sunningdale Agreement. They were not even prepared to accept this cosmetic reform of the Orange state and brought the North to a standstill. After months of intimidation loyalists were ready to carry the years of persecution they had inflicted on Northern nationalists to the South. The bullying tactics which had worked so well for them in the past and which had won them their own state, were now re-employed to devastating effect. These tactics were successful once again and the executive collapsed later that month.

New evidence has recently come to light that the perpetrators did not return directly to the North after planting the bombs but stayed in a pre-arranged location to the south of Dublin until the heat had died down. This latest revelation was one of the rare occasions in which the horrific incidents of May 1974 were given a mention in the media.

Organised and carried out by British secret service agents in conjunction with the UDA, the bombings have been largely ignored by political commentators North and South. But the fact remains that the Dublin bombs resulted in the greatest loss of life in a single incident in over 20 years of conflict.

At the time British and 26-County politicians outrageously attempted to blame the IRA for the massacre and this has continued to this day in line with their policy of placing all responsibility for Britain's war in Ireland on republicans. While condemnations of the IRA flow freely, the long campaign of loyalist paramilitaries, directed primarily at nationalist civilians on both sides of the border, is ignored. Never does the establishment refer to that as a "campaign of genocide".

It is the appeasement of British rule in Ireland and its creation, the monster of sectarian loyalism, which has led to such atrocities as Dublin and Monaghan. The perverse attempts to blame Northern nationalists for loyalist terror are the ultimate insult to the victims of May 1974.

Shoot-to-kill in Andersonstown

A PATROL of British soldiers and RUC raked a car with gunfire at 7.30pm on Wednesday evening near Andersonstown in Belfast. As AP/RN went to press, reports were coming in that one of the occupants has been very seriously injured.

The car seems to have been driven by joy-riders. Local people saw it driving down Finaghy Road North from Andersonstown as a patrol with two RUC members and a number of British soldiers was coming out of Riverdale Park South. An RUC man stood in front of the car, calling on the driver to stop. The driver swerved, clipping the RUC member, but not seriously injuring him.

The remaining RUC member and a number of the soldiers immediately opened up, firing between 15 and 20 shots into the back of the car which continued to

drive on, although riddled with bullets. It was later found abandoned nearby at Ardmore Park. One of the occupants was arrested and another was admitted to hospital with serious gunshot wounds.

Sinn Féin Councillor Seán Keenan arrived at the scene soon afterwards and witnessed the crown forces picking up the spent cartridge cases and putting them in their pockets — a flagrant breach of their own law. "They were obviously trying to hide the evidence of yet another shoot-to-kill atrocity," said Keenan.

LONDON ATTACKS CAUSE BRITISH PANIC



ONE of the British police's most senior figures, George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, has warned "all military personnel and anyone with a connection to Irish affairs" to tighten their personal security "in view of this fairly new development". His comments came as seven employees at a British military establishment sustained blast injuries in an IRA attack in Eltham, South-East London and before Wednesday night's explosion which killed one British soldier and seriously injured another.

The target of the attack was the headquarters of the British Army Educational Institute, in Court Road, which was badly damaged in the mid-morning explosion which occurred on Monday, May 14th.

Coleman's comments about a "fairly new development" referred to the fact that on this occasion the IRA's ASU involved managed to evade security to the extent of being able to bury the powerful 10lb Semtex device in the grounds adjacent to the building.

Injuries in the attack were undoubtedly reduced due to new security measures undertaken at the base only three weeks previously. As the base commander, Lt Col John Simmonds, pointed out, blast-proof laminated glass had been fitted to all the windows following previous IRA attacks elsewhere.

In its statement on the operation, the IRA said:

"This institute is a facility for training British army officers to a high level in maintaining military and colonial domination in our country."

The statement added:

"An ASU also planted the bomb at a British army recruiting office in Halifax earlier this year. The bomb containing 5lbs of high explosive was planted with the intention of inflicting casualties on British army personnel. However, the gale force winds of that week set off the booby-trap bomb before the intended detonation time."

BELFAST ATTACKS

Belfast Brigade, IRA, have said that Volunteers under their command were involved in three military operations against crown forces over the past



seven days, one of which immobilised an RUC armoured Land Rover.

The first of the attacks came inside the staunchly loyalist Tiger's Bay area of North Belfast on Friday evening, May 11th, when Volunteers attacked an RUC mobile patrol in what crown forces would view as a safe location.

The armoured vehicle was travelling along Copperfield Street when a Volunteer, under cover from an armed comrade, walked to within three yards of a jeep and lobbed an impact grenade into the side of the vehicle.

In their statement on this incident, the IRA said:

"The damaged vehicle was completely immobilised and had to be towed, covered with canvass, from the area later that night. As with a recent attack on the Monagh By-pass, crown forces appear to be worried by our ability to severely damage their armour and are attempting

to play down the extent of damage and injuries caused in such attacks."

Less than 24 hours after the bombing of that Land Rover, Volunteers of the Belfast Brigade succeeded in penetrating a high-security area inside the city centre exclusion zone to plant a 10lb Semtex bomb adjacent to the headquarters of the RUC Police Authority in Marlborough House, Victoria Street. Unfortunately the bomb was discovered by chance at 6pm and British army bomb technicians defused it after a four-hour operation. Referring to the attack, the IRA said:

"Contrary to RUC claims, the device did not pose a threat to civilians using adjacent offices in Marlborough House. Our bomb was timed to detonate in the early hours of the morning when the building would have been empty."

"Once again this attack has demonstrated the ease with which we can penetrate even the most sophisticated security arrangements, as this building is under heavy protection from a constant crown forces presence."

In its statement on the most recent of the attacks, the IRA said:

"Our Volunteers carried out Monday evening's (May 14th) attack on an RUC (DMSU) mobile patrol at Kennedy Way in West Belfast."

"An ASU, armed with an RPG launcher and two AK assault rifles, fired one rocket and a number of shots at the patrol. The location of the attack was carefully chosen to avoid any possible risk to local people. There was, contrary to the tired RUC claims, no risk to civilians."

DERRY ATTACK

The following is the text of a supplied statement issued by the IRA's Derry Brigade:

"At 11.15pm on Saturday evening, May 12th, Volunteers of our brigade detonated, by command wire, an incendiary device as an RUC mobile patrol was passing the Rath roundabout in the Creggan area. There were no reports of any injuries and damage to the vehicle was slight."

DEATH-SQUAD TERROR

A YOUNG MOTHER of four children pleaded with a masked gunman not to kill her or her family after he and an accomplice had smashed their way into her Hatfield Street home, in the Ormeau area of South Belfast, in the early hours of Wednesday morning, May 16th.

The woman, who was under heavy sedation and suffering severe shock, told how at 3.20am she and her husband were woken by the sound of their garden gate being smashed in. Realising immediately that it was a murder bid the man ran to a back bedroom and jumped from the first floor window, injuring himself as he fell.

The two gunmen had put a roll of carpet through the middle frame of the front bay window, calmly stepped in over the window sill, and ran upstairs. One was armed with a shotgun and the other with a hand-gun. Their modus operandi was almost identical to that employed by the killers of Rathfriland man, Laughlin Maginn. Fortunately in this case the intended victim's quick thinking and the almost unimaginable courage of his terrified wife who stood against the

bedroom door despite screams of "move or we'll blow your head off", undoubtedly saved the man's life.

The bedroom door was eventually forced open and the gunman stood over the helpless woman who had been knocked to the floor. She reacted quickly, recovering herself and grabbing at the assailant's gun hand pleading with him not to kill her or her children who were the only ones left in the house.

"I will never forget his eyes or

the force of his grip as he held my arm," she said. As the woman was being held and threatened she was aware of the presence of the other gunman searching the house and was terrified that if any of her children, one of whom is 16, got out of bed, they would be shot in mistake for her husband.

GETAWAY

Neighbours began shouting

outside that there were gunmen in the house and then a horn, presumably that of the getaway car, was sounded. At this the gunman left through the window in the front room of the house. A neighbour who shouted at the gunmen as they left was fired upon and narrowly escaped death or injury when a bullet smashed through the window of his home.

The car used, a blue Mazda 323, was found burnt out at Linfield Industrial Estate 20 minutes later — the same period of time that it took the RUC to arrive from Donegal Pass Barracks which is less than two minutes from the scene of the shooting.

The man who was the target of the attack is recovering in hospital from injuries to his ankles and feet which he sustained jumping from the window.

In this shooting, as in so many others, local people are left questioning the apparent unconcern of the gunmen regarding discovery by the crown forces and their inside knowledge of the house's layout and security precautions.



● Scene of the attempted assassination of an Ormeau man on Wednesday morning, May 16th

O'MALLEY'S ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY

SETTING THE FELONS

BY
ART
Mac EÓIN

THE RECENT RELEASES of Owen Carron, Jim Clarke, and Dermot Finucane which have caused furore in the British government have also deeply embarrassed its allies within the Irish establishment. Nowhere was this more evident than at last weekend's annual conference of the Progressive Democrats.

O'Malley's presidential address reflected the basic doctrine of a party which began and remains no more than a discontented right-wing rump of Fianna Fáil. His speech was an exercise in trying to show those in London, Brussels, and elsewhere, that there exists in the South a body of opinion which will put their objectives before those of the Irish people as long as they coincide with the class interests of the Southern establishment.

He managed to get away with this by using a large quantity of double speak. For instance he said that the prescription for economic recovery was to "regain control of our own affairs" but went on to propose the complete opposite. Charlie Haughey's Industry and Commerce Minister urged greater privatisation of key industries including shipping and steel, the abandonment of the limited sovereignty of the 26 Counties to the EC, and the rejection of Articles Two and Three of the 1937 Constitution.

The PDs' partners in government must have cringed as O'Malley delivered an anti-nationalist tirade which was greeted with

cheers worthy of a vintage Fine Gael Ard Fheis. The venue of the conference in PD minister Bobby Molloy's constituency was a calculated 'rub' to Fianna Fáil as the original split was particularly bitter there. Every last drop of publicity was squeezed from the PDs' 'own' three ministers, O'Malley, Molloy and Mary Harney.

In his speech O'Malley said that the aim of Peter Brooke, the unionists, and the SDLP must be "an internal power-sharing arrangement" which is not the declared aim of their senior partners in coalition, Fianna Fáil. In contradiction to all the indications to the opposite he claimed that a majority of Irish people would support the removal of the political exception clause in extradition cases which was the basis of the recently released PD document on the issue.

The call resulted in renewed pressure from Fine Gael's Alan Dukes for Haughey and O'Malley to set up a "special committee of the Dáil" to take action on changing the relevant laws to ensure quicker and easier extradition. Dukes was in turn urged by Dick Spring of the Labour Party to table a motion on amending the extradition laws in Leinster House later this month.

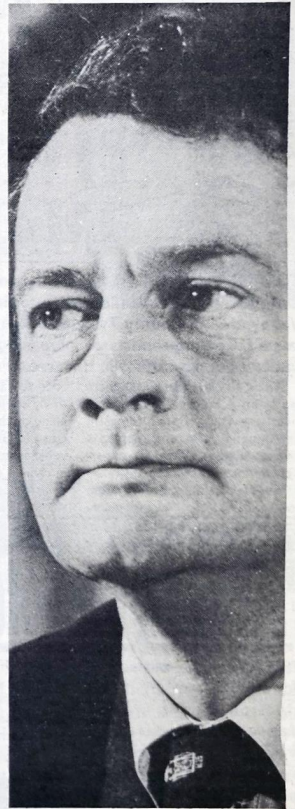
Appropriately enough O'Malley's efforts at ingratiation with the British received accolades from the right of the Tory Party when Michael Mates praised both O'Malley and Fine Gael leader, Alan Dukes, for their "robust condemnation of their country's extradition laws".

O'Malley then proceeded to launch an attack on Articles Two and Three of the 1937

Constitution. Defying logic, he tried to convince people that these articles did not reflect the aspirations of nationalists and said that their wording was "unfortunate". But O'Malley knows full well what the real opinions of the Irish people are on these issues and he quickly shied away from any suggestion of putting his anti-nationalist policies to a vote declaring that "I believe it would be unhelpful and divisive to initiate a single issue referendum on the topic now".

In an effort to prepare public consciousness for a possible future abandonment of 26-County neutrality, he said that in "welcoming and supporting moves towards political union" he felt that this should "involve a willingness to explore how the community of 12 can speak as one and bring an anchor of stability to the issue of pan-European security after the collapse of the Warsaw pact".

While the rest of Europe moves towards increased democracy and re-affirms the sovereignty of the nation state, O'Malley's plaintive cry was for national democracy to be replaced by increased supra-nationalism, and the abandonment of elements of 26-County sovereignty as well as popular control over the economy. Appropriately enough, the unionist activist, Chris McGimpsey, was given a standing ovation at the weekend outing and on the Saturday night someone else treated the delegates to a rendition of *The Sash*. Loyal British subjects that they were, the weekend must have gone down a treat with guests of honour British Ambassador Nicholas Fenn and ex-British officer and SLD leader, Paddy Ashdown.



● O'MALLEY

The slogan on the backdrop in the Galway conference centre was 'Setting the Pace' but with the PDs' twin themes of privatising the entire economy and baiting republicans it might as well have been 'Selling the Place' or 'Setting the Felons'.

Tension heightens in Crumlin Road

DESPITE widespread opposition, British Direct-Ruler Peter Brooke announced that there is to be no change in the British policy of forced integration at Crumlin Road Jail.

His statement followed the riot by loyalist prisoners which broke out late on Saturday night, when 40 inmates barricaded themselves into a dining room on A3 landing while

six prisoners gained access to the roof and protested about the forced integration at the jail.

Shortly after 10pm on Saturday, two groups of loyalist prisoners

seized control of a dining area in A-Wing, and smashed their way onto the prison roof. The protest lasted until 6am when riot-clad warders backed up by RUC personnel stormed the dining area and forced the six protesters off the roof.

Saturday's was the latest in a series of incidents stretching back to 1976 when forced integration was

first attempted by the NIO and prison authorities. Republican prisoners in the jail have consistently warned that the policy is placing their lives in jeopardy and should be abandoned immediately as it creates unnecessary tension and conflict.

POLITICAL DECISION

Crumlin Road is the only prison in the Six Counties where a policy of forced integration is pursued. The implementation of this policy is, as John Hall, spokesperson for the Prison Officers Association made clear, a political decision by the British government and NIO rather than an internal policy of the prison administration.

The intransigence of the NIO in relation to the imposition of forced integration is not only proving to be detrimental to the prison administration but for the welfare of republican prisoners who are overwhelmingly outnumbered and being forced to live under the strain of constant sectarian abuse and the



● PATRICIA MCCANN continuing threat of sectarian attack.

Speaking on behalf of the Sinn Féin POW Department, Patricia McCann said:

"The solution to the growing crisis in Crumlin Road lies in a straightforward change of policy to end forced integration and bring the administration of Crumlin Road into line with other jails in the Six Counties."



● Crumlin Road Jail

SINISTER UNDERCOVER ACTIVITY IN OMAGH

TOMMY McNAMEE, Sinn Féin spokesperson for the Omagh area, has called on people in the Glenelley Valley area of County Tyrone to exercise increased vigilance following reports of increasing activity by British undercover operatives in the area.

Within the last few weeks there has been a marked increase in covert activity by British forces in the Glenelley area and residents have reported an increase in general crown forces activities.

On Thursday, May 10th, a young woman driving along the Glenelley

road towards Cranaghy was suddenly confronted by a vehicle travelling on the wrong side of the road close to Glenaron Bridge. The two vehicles collided. Four armed men in civilian clothes jumped from the vehicle and ran into nearby fields. Within five minutes a British heli-

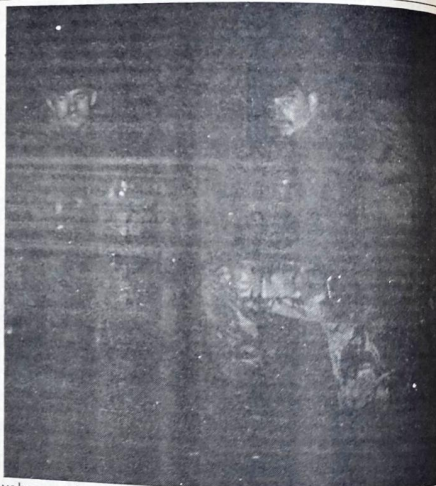
copter arrived and airlifted the four men from the scene.

ABANDONED CAMERA

In the same week, within a mile of Glenaron Bridge, a local man walking along the road discovered an abandoned camera. He removed it and returned home. Despite the fact that the road appeared deserted, within hours the RUC arrived at the man's home demanding the camera. Commenting on these incidents, McNamee said:

"These are examples of reports Sinn Féin has been receiving from local people over recent weeks and they are indicative of increased crown forces surveillance and covert activity in this area."

"Last month the death of a local man in suspicious circumstances heightened fear and speculation within the community. The man's car with the body on board was found burnt out below a bridge in the area. There was no sign of a crash and the cause of death was not apparent. Given the history of crown forces collusion in the murder of nationalists and the SAS in-



volvement in shoot-to-kill operations, the increase in surveillance and covert activity in this area can only add to that fear. Sinn Féin is

advising local people to exercise greater vigilance to ensure their own safety and that of their neighbours."

Election workers targeted

Three-year-old arrested by RUC

THE three-year-old son of Johnny Dignam, Sinn Féin election agent in the Upper Bann by-election, was harassed and arrested by the RUC last weekend in an incident which his father described as "vindictive and terrifying for a young child".

Dignam, who is election agent for Sheena Campbell, was travelling with his son Sean and two Sinn Féin election workers on Saturday,

May 12th, when their car was stopped at an RUC checkpoint. Sean was lying asleep in the back seat of the car. Dignam describes what occurred:

"The RUC made a thorough search of the car and searched the driver, myself, and the other passenger. They then insisted that the child should be awakened to enable them to search the part of the seat where he was lying. I protested that this was stupid and uncalled-for harassment. The RUC remained adamant and I simply refused to wake the child or disturb him.

"One RUC man stepped forward and said he would forcibly remove the child unless I complied with their wishes. When I continued to

refuse they impounded the car and arrested the driver and child."

CONFUSED & TERRIFIED

The car and its occupants were taken to Edward Street Barracks in Portadown where another search was made of the vehicle. The child by this stage had woken to find himself in the midst of a search bay surrounded by RUC and British army personnel. Dignam continues

"The child was told by an RUC man to get out of the car. Sean was confused and terrified. He was visibly upset and simply wouldn't come out of the car. We were eventually allowed to go after two and a half hours. This incident shows that in their determination to harass Sinn Féin election workers the RUC were prepared to use a three-year-old child's fear to achieve their ends."

The Diary of Bobby Sands

has been re-issued by Republican Publications. It is available from: Republican Publications, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1. or 51/55 Falls Road, Belfast.



Privatisation source of pollution

"APPALLING" is how Sinn Féin Councillor Hugh Brady, chairperson of Derry City Council's Technical Services Committee, described the situation which led to dangerous hospital waste being washed up on the beach at Greencastle, County Donegal, last week. He has called for a complete investigation into how the materials got there, saying that the incident had raised once again the serious question of the River Foyle's purity.

Last weekend around 100 plastic containers were washed up on the shores of Lough Foyle. They contained used syringes, dressings, tablets and other dangerous material. One container which was examined by an environmental health officer in Donegal was found to contain a human kidney as well as human bone and tissue. On Monday, May 7th, a further bag of clinical waste, believed to have originated from Altnagelvin Hospital, was washed up on the shore of Lough Foyle at Redcastle, County Donegal. Hugh Brady commented on the pollution:

"It is appalling to think of the risks the public are being exposed to from these containers of waste, given that used syringes and hu-

man tissue were among the materials washed up on the beach; no-one can guarantee that the public were not exposed to very dangerous diseases including the AIDS virus.

"As chairperson of the Technical Services Committee, I am calling for a thorough investigation as to how this waste found its way into the Foyle.

Waste disposal at Altnagelvin Hospital, where the materials originated, has been contracted out to Foyle Skips Hire for a number of years and until recently there has been no apparent problem. However, since privatisation has been introduced reduced staffing and overtime has resulted in the incinerator used for disposing of dan-

gerous waste being left idle on Saturdays and Sundays. These facts have a major bearing on the present situation."

SPECULATION

There has been speculation that the waste was dumped at the City Council dump at Culmore and from there found its way into the River Foyle. Investigation reveals that this could not have happened. Any

waste taken to the Council dump is first put through a shredder and then into a second machine which compacts the material before it is buried in a landfill site. Since the lightest bag of waste washed ashore was approximately 6lb, it would have been impossible for it to have been blown away before undergoing this process. Brady continued:

"Responsibility for this material and its safe disposal rests squarely with the hospital authorities. The investigation must take that as its starting point."

SERIOUS PROBLEM

Brady added that pollution in the Foyle goes far beyond this single incident. From sight and smell alone it is clear to anyone walking along the river that there is a seri-

ous pollution problem.

"Many people are saying privately that industry is the biggest culprit, yet no-one wants to put it under investigation for fear of driving industry away from this job-starved region. The public has a right to know what is going into the River Foyle and how it finds its way there. As it stands, people cannot even be certain if it is safe to eat fish caught in the river."

Councillor Brady called on the international environmental organisation, Greenpeace, to carry out a survey of pollution levels in the river. Brady confirmed that he would be accepting an invitation from Enda Craig of the Inishowen Environmental Group, to liaise with local environmentalists over the immediate issue of clinical waste and on the wider issue of general pollution.



● Clinical waste washed up on the shores of Lough Foyle

Paisley bigotry ignored



● The late Cardinal O'Fiaich and Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams at the performance of Ulick O'Connor's play *Execution* during the West Belfast Festival last August

"EVEN LOURDES could not Heal Cardinal Thomas O'Fee" reads the title of the latest leaflet by Rev Ian Paisley, underlining once again his acrid, 17th century bigotry. At the very point when even the Thatcher government paid tribute to the cardinal, the most popular loyalist politician could not resist another one of his exercises in crude sectarianism.

The leaflet was distributed at Paisley's Martyrs Memorial Church in Belfast on Sunday and at the Belfast City Council meeting the following day. It shows that, after over 25 years of political activity, Paisley's anti-Catholic rhetoric has not diminished one iota. In his tortured mind the death of Tomás O'Fiaich is something to celebrate:

"Lourdes, we are told by Rome, is the place of healing miracles. Its

cures, Rome boasts, are not to be questioned. Is it not strange then that the Roman Catholic authorities, when the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland was taken ill at the very centre of their healing Mecca, rushed the Cardinal away from Lourdes to a hospital in Toulouse where he died?"

The Irish Times may have seen O'Fiaich as having a "moderating role", but for Paisley the late cardi-



● PAISLEY

nal was "as moderating as the Inquisition Priest forgiving the victim his sins and then consigning him to the torture chamber".

Disdaining to use the Irish spelling of the Cardinal's name, he announces that this "so-called Prince of the Church, has gone to answer at the bar of Almighty God where his Cardinal's cloak will bring him no favours". He has gone where he will learn "the utter powerlessness of his idolatry".

Paisley's close relationship with his creator forces him to warn ecumenical Protestant clergy "who hailed him as a brother" that "if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch. Remember, that ditch is not purgatory."

Strangely this received virtually no coverage on RTE and was ignored in a number of newspapers. Instead broadcasters chose to pour scorn on Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness for attending the funeral. One newspaper even headlined an article on the funeral "Sacraments not barred to Sinn Féin."

The blind eye turned to Paisley's bigotry starkly contrasted with the cheap party political jibes at the two republicans who had as much right as any of the prominent public figures to be present, as indeed the cardinal himself would have wished them to be.

Youth assaulted in Strand Road



● CHARLES KNIGHT

IN LINE with the RUC's policy of manipulating people whom they see as being in any way vulnerable to becoming informers, a 16-year-old youth, Charles Knight, from Rinmore Gardens in Derry's Creggan, was assaulted by a number of RUC men, who then attempted to recruit him as an informer. The incident occurred after the youth was arrested for an alleged offence about which he was never questioned.

Knight was assaulted by the uniformed RUC men transporting him

to Strand Road Barracks. He was punched on the head and had his arm twisted up his back while in the Land-Rover. On arrival at the barracks he was thrown in a cell where the assault continued. A uniformed RUC man stood on his arm, causing severe bruising and a second repeatedly banged the youth's head off a wall.

Two plainclothes RUC men then entered the cell and asked Knight to become an informer. He was handcuffed and offered a bribe of £50 by one of those present. Knight says that one of the RUC men asked him to keep an eye on three named people:

"He said I would be out of there in ten minutes if I agreed to work with them. He also said that I could make things easy for myself and earn some money."

When Knight refused these overtures, he was again assaulted and later had to be taken to Altnagelvin Hospital for treatment to his arm and head.

The RUC were obviously trying to exert maximum pressure on Knight whose brother, Willie, had been forced to leave Derry by the IRA after he appeared at a press conference to confirm that he had been pressurised into acting as an informer.





● Loyalist protesters abuse members of CARC outside Crumlin Road Jail



● CARC picket on Crumlin Road court

followed by loyalists waving flags and singing *The Sash*.

Demonstration at show-trial appeal

ON THE opening day of the appeals of two West Belfast men, Harry Maguire and Alex Murphy, given 25-year recommended sentences following the high speed incursion by armed undercover soldiers into the funeral cortege of Caoimhin Mac Brádaigh, members of the recently formed Casement Accused Relatives Committee (CARC) picketed the court on Belfast's Crumlin Road.

Upwards of 60 people took part in the protest which began at 10am with placard-carrying

protesters lining the front of the court buildings. The placards showed pictures of one of the

armed soldiers coming out of the side window of the car, gun in hand, and detailed some of the savage sentences handed out to the accused and demanded justice for those penalised for simply defending their community from what they believed to be a second armed attack.

Almost immediately after the protest began, several loyalist women on the jail side of the

Crumlin Road started hurling sectarian abuse at the protesters. They initially abused RUC men who approached them but stopped when told by a smiling RUC man that they weren't going to be asked to move and could "stay as long as you like".

As the Casement Accused picket swelled, protesters moved into the middle of the Crumlin Road to form a white line picket only to be

CONGRATULATED

Within minutes, however, the RUC had forced the nationalists back off the road although they were not blocking traffic. This, as pointed out, was in sharp contrast to the loyalists being allowed to block the road for hours at a time on two occasions in 24 hours.

The spokesperson also congratulated and thanked those who had taken part in what he described as a highly successful beginning to the campaign, and vowed to step up their actions in the future to expose the unjust nature of the charges, court proceedings, and savage sentences handed out to the Casement Accused.

The appeal of Murphy and Maguire is due to last a week and began with defence counsel for the men succeeding in getting a further two grounds of appeal granted on top of six already conceded at an earlier date.

GLOBAL SOLIDARITY AT LONDON RALLY

SOME 400 PEOPLE packed the Conway Hall in Central London for the Wolfe Tone Society's annual commemoration rally for Bobby Sands and James Connolly on Sunday, May 13th. The rally, with an impressive range of speakers, reflected the widespread sympathy with Irish self-determination and the respect for Bobby Sands and James Connolly among freedom fighters throughout the world.

Mohammed Arif from the British Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation paid tribute to the writings of James Connolly which he had recently been studying. He called for the closest possible solidarity between the Third-World people and the Irish struggle for national liberation.

Txema Montero, MEP for Herri Batasuna, was given a rapturous welcome as he brought greetings from the Basque national liberation movement to the rally which he described as an historic occasion of international solidarity. He described the Basque and Irish people as close allies in the struggle for the re-unification and independence of their two nations.

Next to speak was Blanca Kalzakorta, a

representative of Amnestia the organisation for the defence of Basque political prisoners. A former prisoner herself, whose mother is at present serving a 16-year sentence in a Spanish prison, she described the vicious jail system which was only too familiar to Irish political prisoners and their families.

KOREAN SOLIDARITY

The Reverend Kiyul Chung spoke on behalf of the Korean student activist, Rim Su Gyong, who is serving a vicious ten-year

sentence in South Korea imposed because she attended the World Youth Festival in Pyongyang in the Democratic Peoples Republic of (North) Korea. Under the regime in South Korea it is illegal for people to visit the northern part of their own country.

The final speaker was Sinn Féin Councillor Dodie McGuinness from Derry. To almost continuous applause Dodie outlined the struggle of the Irish people to build an independent and united nation. She wel-

comed the international support shown at the rally and assured all Ireland's friends that the Irish people "would always remain in solidarity with those who share our anti-imperialist ideas and desire for freedom".

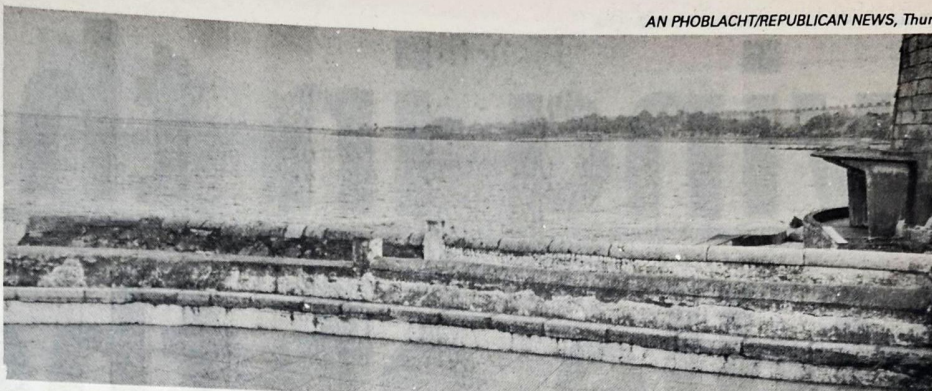
Dodie concluded the rally by declaring that "the Irish people's struggle would outlast Britain's will to stay".

Before the main rally itself participants could choose from a number of activities with workshops on the conditions facing political prisoners. This proved to be exceptionally popular with speakers from the Basque Amnestia movement and supporters of political prisoners in South Korea taking part.

Elsewhere the drama group, Persons Unknown, performed *Women of Ireland*, a celebration in words and music of the lives of Ireland's women revolutionaries. The main hall was the setting for some excellent music from the band Beyond the Pale and a showing of the video *The Irish Question* dealing with censorship and Ireland and numerous bookstalls from solidarity groups and ethnic community organisations.



● Sinn Féin Councillor Dodie McGuinness receives rapturous applause from those assembled at the Annual Bobby Sands/James Connolly commemoration



New threat to Dublin Bay

OPPOSITION TO DUN LAOGHAIRE PLAN

BY LIAM O COILEAIN

PROPOSALS for a 70-acre landfill to the north of the West Pier in Dún Laoghaire harbour as part of a marina development has local people up in arms. A recent protest meeting, organised by the Seapoint and Salthill Association, formed to fight any such proposal, attracted over 500 angry people. A 6,000-signature petition protesting against the development, says the area should be retained for recreational purposes.

The proposal before the Interim Harbour Board, being put forward by businessman Hugh Levin's Owen Rua Developments (Charlie Haughey's son Conor, is also alleged to be involved), involves filling in an area of some 70 acres with fine sand dredged from Burford bank. The infill would raise the site to a towering 24 feet above sea level and would comprise of an 800-berth marina, 630 three and four

storey houses, an industrial site, 30,000 square feet of shops and office blocks, a hotel complex, car parking space for 1,400 vehicles, three leisure projects and a 600-foot fly-over bridge at Salthill. They claim that the whole landfill could be completed in just 22 weeks.

The development would drastically alter the natural coastline of the area and eliminate the beautiful view that exists at present, accord-

ing to protesters. The redirection of sewage outlets into the sea to Ringsend will mean that the beaches at Salthill and Seapoint, which the PRO for the Seapoint and Salthill Association, Vincent MacDowell, describes as "the safest beach for children on the Southside", would be lost. He says that this would be a great loss as this strand has enormous potential as an area of recreation now that the source of pollution for the past 20 years will be no more.

AMENITIES UNDER THREAT

Dr Peter McCabe, an expert who has worked on harbours for the Indian and US governments, says that the project could result in the build-up of silt in Dublin Bay at the mouth of the Liffey, costing the

Dublin Port and Docks Board millions in dredging fees. Lower tides could result in Sandymount Strand becoming little more than a swamp. The strand is already under threat by the proposed six-lane Eastern By-pass which is planned to run across it. The future of the bird sanctuary at Booterstown would also be in jeopardy. Protesters fear that if this goes ahead a situation could develop where the whole south side of Dublin Bay could be drained and built over in years to come.

They want to see the area maintained and improved as a valuable public asset, available for everybody to walk, study nature, swim, wind-surf, water-ski, canoe, dinghy sail, fish and collect bait.

The immediate impact of an estimated extra 5,000 people and their

cars from the 70-acre development would be a dangerous increase in traffic congestion and would also require the drastic enlarging of Salthill DART station. It would also destroy the present commercial heart of Dún Laoghaire by suddenly creating a new town on its outskirts.

It is believed that a major backer of Hugh Levins, English financier Stanley Miller, has had to back down following the failure of similar plans in Sunderland and Newcastle. The group's shares have fallen from 349p in 1989 to just 20p. Protesters hope to prevent others from investing by threatening to fight the proposals tooth and nail, including fighting a four-year legal battle. They are not relying on the Interim Harbour Board as it was hand picked by Fianna Fáil and most of its members have no connection with the area; one of its members is an accountant and also an ex-Fianna Fáil director of elections in the town.

NO REPRESENTATION

Major employers such as Sealink, which pays £2 million in fees for the use of the harbour and a further £17 million in wages, the four yacht clubs which employ 100 people and have over 2,000 members and the Irish Lights, which has been a traditional source of employment in the town, or the six trade unions which represent all the workers in the harbour area, are not represented on the board.

Dún Laoghaire Sinn Féin community worker Kevin Fitzpatrick pledged the party's opposition to the scheme and commented:

"The lack of consultation with the people of the area, both in the appointing of the board and giving this plan credence, will do nothing for Dún Laoghaire. The harbour could be a FITZPATRICK



great asset and provide many more jobs for the area but this plan for a yuppie's playground is not the answer."

Adams calls for Black Mountain conservation

THE continued quarrying of Black Mountain which overlooks West Belfast was described as "inexcusable" by West Belfast MP, Gerry Adams, and he called for the range of hills from the Colin Mountain across Divis and Black Mountains to the Cavehill to be developed as a nature reserve and parkland.

The quarry, which dominates the mountain skyline, not only continues to destroy what is a natural scenic beauty spot, but represents a possible health hazard for housing estates built directly beneath the mountain. While local residents continue to complain about the levels of dust emanating from the

quarry, the high incidence of chest complaints and asthma, particularly among young children, is increasingly being linked to the quarrying operation.

Following an extensive tour of the Black Mountain site Gerry Adams, who has been raising the issue over a number of years, described continuing quarrying as of "grave concern" and said that he had raised the matter with the Department of the Environment (DOE) on a number of occasions in recent years. He continued:

"The DOE position appears to be that as various planning permissions were granted since 1979, the matter is closed. This is not good enough."

In the short term Adams argued that the rigid enforcement of environmental regulations and conditions of planning permission



● Black Mountain — quarrying continues despite the possible health hazard

by the DOE, allied to a more responsible and environmentally conscious attitude from the quarrying company, could resolve the immediate problems the operation presents.

NATURAL RESERVE

He said that on a long-term basis the area from Colin Mountain to Cavehill and including Black Mountain should be declared a conservation area and developed as a nature reserve and parkland accessible to the local communities. Adams suggested that such a development should include provision for nature walks and picnic areas as well as conservation of woodland, heath and boglands.

Highlighting areas of historic interest,

Adams said that the site of the ring fort at the Mountain Loney, the promontory MacArt's Fort at Cavehill, the Mass rock at Hannatown and other important sites should be signposted. Suggesting that future development could include a folk park or farm, Adams concluded:

"The quarrying operation at Black Mountain should be severely curtailed and environmental measures should be rigidly enforced on the present site. No further mining or quarrying should be permitted on any other part of the mountain range and public pressure should be brought to bear on the authorities, particularly the DOE, for the proper development of this important natural resource."

Driving in the middle of the

JOHN HUME'S connections in the United States led the SDLP to get involved in the British effort to defeat the MacBride Principles campaign. In 1984 Hume was directly responsible for advising US authorities that discrimination in Short Brothers PLC was a thing of the past. As a result the aircraft and missile makers secured a large US Defence Department contract to supply the Reagan administration with Blowpipe missiles as well as some aircraft. Today the number of Catholics employed in Shorts is lower than in 1984. The SDLP, however, is much better off as a result of US funding.

In June 1985 a US newspaper reported that the SDLP would receive funding and technical help from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. The institute is itself funded by a CIA-front called the Campaign for the Endowment of Democracy (CED). Other recipients of such help include pro-US election candidates in Central and South America, Afghan rebels, right-wing unions and student groups in Europe.

Within months this CED funding had become an embarrassment to the SDLP. They used the money nevertheless. Several of their party members went to the US in the summer of '85 to learn about election techniques. Their training was going to be put to the test, and proved a success in the post-Hillsborough by-election in January 1986.

SINN FEIN

Back in 1979 however, a situation was developing in the H-Blocks which would have far-reaching consequences for the SDLP. The H-Block/Armagh protest was beginning to rekindle nationalist anger. The prisoners' decision to engage in a hunger-strike forced the Irish establishment to make a few noises — not enough to force Thatcher's hand, though. When the hunger-strike ended, ten prisoners had lost their lives, and the SDLP had lost quite a bit of standing in the nationalist community. The election of Bobby Sands, then of Owen Carron, had also convinced Sinn Féin of the feasibility and the

advantages of participating in elections.

Sinn Féin's first electoral attempt took place in October 1982, in the elections for Jim Prior's 'Rolling Devolution' Assembly. Sinn Féin's five seats, including that won by its president, Gerry Adams, who topped the poll in West Belfast, took the establishment by surprise, and worried the SDLP considerably, as it did the Dublin and London governments. Sinn Féin's share of the nationalist vote rose to 40%, and some 100,000 votes in the Westminster elections in 1983, which confirmed West Belfast as a Sinn Féin constituency. Sinn Féin missed winning Mid-Ulster by 78 votes. The SDLP's morale was rock-bottom. But it still had powerful backers. It must be noted that the SDLP did not take their Assembly seats. Sinn Féin also abstained. The Assembly, described as a unionist talking-shop, was eventually wound down in 1986.

RECOVERY

In 1978 Hume had asked Southern political parties to spell out what they meant by Irish unity. In 1983 the idea was dusted and developed into the New Ireland Forum — a joint venture by the coalition government in Dublin and the SDLP. By excluding Sinn Féin from the proceedings they hoped the Forum would help the SDLP recover some lost credibility among Northern nationalists, as well as provide it with a steady stream of positive publicity, and give out-of-work SDLP politicians



● Austin Currie finds himself with his back to the wall during the 1981 hunger strikes

something to do, all expenses paid.

The Forum was initially fairly successful in relation to those objectives. The final report listed the Irish establishment's three preferred solutions for a New Ireland: a unitary state, a 26-6 federation, and joint London-Dublin government of the North, each time with the proviso of unionist consent and participation — what the Forum report euphemistically refers to as 'realities'.

After a London-Dublin summit meeting, Thatcher commented to the press that all three options were "out, out, out!" and the SDLP morale came crashing down again as nationalist anger soared.

A Sunday Tribune report on December 2nd, 1984 caught SDLP members in verbally militant moods. Brian Feeney (today one of the most venomous opponents of Sinn Féin in the SDLP) talked of "an identity of interests" with Sinn Féin on local issues, the then general secretary Eamonn Hanna (today furthering an academic career in Galway) talked of the "total nationalist vote", Paschal O'Hare (now an ex-member who resigned in 1985 over the Hillsborough Treaty) said that the SDLP "must avoid becoming the acceptable face of nationalism in the North".

Yet within a year of Thatcher's outburst, the Dublin and London pre-

miers were signing a treaty at Hillsborough. The by-elections caused by the resignation of unionist MPs proved, not as unionists had hoped, that a majority of people in the Six Counties voted unionist — this fact had been established right from 1922 — but rather that the SDLP had recovered from its depression.

Of the triple tag of "middle-class middle-aged and middle of the road" the one which seemed to hurt most, middle-aged, led to a valiant effort by the SDLP to project a young image, sometimes with funny side-effects. As the SDLP is not a campaigning party there is nothing for any young members to do, except finish their

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● An indication of the esteem in which the SDLP is held by some of Hume's Derry constituents

BY
HILDA
MacTHOMAS

road

studies and hope for a career in Hume's town.

An article in the *Irish Press* (February 4th, 1986) entitled "The Young Lions of the SDLP" read like an election campaign leaflet for Adrian Cotton, Alex Attwood, Mark Durkan and John Kennedy. They were eulogised, after having got the chance to apply their new-found electoral expertise "made in the USA" and get the SDLP deputy-leader Seamus Mallon elected in Newry-Armagh. Where are they now?

Durkan is still writing speeches and researching for Hume, on EC money.

In 1987, Attwood failed to win his party selection to run against Gerry Adams in West Belfast. He has apparently lost it for 1991, again to Joe Hendron. After a short-lived attempt to become full-time advice worker in the SDLP advice centre, on the Falls Road, Attwood has now resumed his legal career. The advice centre is now closed. The SDLP have, however, secured some more finance from a mysterious wealthy builder of Irish origins, a certain Eddie Lawlor, who has apparently pledged £250,000 to the SDLP's West Belfast election fund. A new centre is planned, with a full-time advice worker. The job was advertised, and re-advertised, in the local press. Presumably, Attwood didn't apply.

Cotton's is another sad tale. Appointed for a time as legal affairs spokesperson for his party, he sought, and failed to secure, selection

as SDLP candidate for Mid-Ulster. Another ageing tiger, Denis Haughey, was picked instead.

As for the fourth, John Kennedy... Who is John Kennedy anyway? Young Tigers have become an endangered species in the SDLP.

COMMON INTERESTS

The Hillsborough Treaty and its aftermath have been analysed often and at length in *AP/RN*. The Treaty was described by Charles Haughey, the opposition leader, as "copper-fastening partition". This it did, neither more nor less than the 1973 Sunningdale Agreement. But the 'framework' (Humespeak) it set-up was very different: the symbolic location of the intergovernmental secretariat in Maryfield, near Belfast, was one of the SDLP's insistent demands. As symbols go, it worked remarkably. Its termination, relocation, or even temporary closure have become the unionists' main demand.

The work of the conference and its secretariat, largely behind the scenes, also suited the SDLP like a glove. It was another example of "leaving it to those who are in charge". It allowed the SDLP to claim the following as advances due to the Hillsborough Agreement, especially:

- A new British policy on tackling job discrimination (an obvious response to the successful MacBride Principles campaign in the States);
- A commitment to demolish Divis



● HUME

and Rossville Flats (hadn't the Demolish Divis Campaign played a part?);

■ A 'more independent RUC complaints procedure' (wouldn't it be sorely needed, what with all this new repressive legislation and new RUC powers?);

■ New legislation on flags and emblems (but also to curb the right to peaceful demonstrations);

■ Collapse of the supergrass system (not forever, by the looks of things);

■ A suggestion for an All-Ireland Declaration of Rights (excluding the right to self-determination presumably).

Hume also started a pincer movement on Sinn Féin.

He began to expound a gradualist approach to Irish unity in three stages: equality of treatment for both communities in the North, agreement on power-sharing, unity with the South. The fact that stage one had defied all reformist attempts for nearly 20 years did not matter, the words 'Irish unity' were the message to nationalist voters.

He also started launching regular attacks on Sinn Féin and the IRA, especially after the end of the SDLP-Sinn Féin talks in the summer of 1988. His speech at the SDLP annual conference that year was typical: republicans were "fascists", and "the major part of the nationalist nightmare". He came back to that point again and again in different forms: republicans were now, Hume said, the major obstacle to Irish unity and peace.

The latter argument was based on Hume's earlier analysis of the text of the Hillsborough Treaty's Article One. Far from engraving the unionist veto in stone, it proved, according to Hume, that Britain was now neutral in the conflict: as soon as "a majority" wished it, it would help implement Irish unity. Statements by British politicians describing the Agreement as reducing Irish unity to an aspiration were brushed aside: "The prime minister of Ireland," Tom King had declared in December 1985, "has in fact accepted that for all practical purposes and into perpetuity there will not be a united Ireland."

Apart from occasional hiccups, the political interests of the London and Dublin governments and of the SDLP were at one: their strategy harmonised, with the SDLP given prestige and (undemocratic) power by being able to influence, or claim to influence, the intergovernmental conference through the Dublin government. US interests were also catered for: the SDLP even hinted, through Seamus Mallon, that in an all-Ireland agreement the new Irish (joint?) government would have to join NATO.

The hiccups: shoot-to-kill, repressive legislation, revelations of collusion between the crown forces and loyalist paramilitaries, have until now failed to rock the boat, just as unionists have failed to intimidate Thatcher into rescinding the Agreement. The SDLP seems to have been able to use such situations to make 'nationalist' noises, such as Seamus Mallon asking for the UDR to be disbanded, without the responsibility of having to deliver, since after all they are not party to the inter-governmental conference.

It is now the unionists' turn to hit the depths of depression. Unfortunately for them, unlike the SDLP, neither the present balance of power nor economic realities are on their side, and they are facing a measure of compromise somewhere

down the road. However the Agreement is in its fifth year, and pressure is growing on the SDLP to get involved in some devolved administration with unionists. And so what is happening at the minute is a competition between unionists and the SDLP to appear flexible without giving anything away. Hume may well have found an equal in OUP leader James Molyneux.

WHO VOTES SDLP ANYWAY?

Yes indeed, and why? Before Sinn Féin's electoral intervention, the SDLP vote stood at 18% to 20%. It is now at 20% to 24%. If Sinn Féin took votes away from the SDLP, the SDLP got them back from somewhere else: the Alliance Party actually — according to election experts, the drift started in the 1976 EC elections.

It remains that in spite of the fact that the SDLP represents clearly the interests of the nationalist middle class, it receives most of its votes from working-class areas. This is the eternal question of why people vote against class interest, complicated by an unresolved national question, not to mention Catholic Church influence and other historical factors.

And a further twist to the tale is the fact that since partition and the setting up of the Six-County state there have always been nationalists who publicly condemned the use of armed force against the British, but privately acquiesced, condoned or even actively supported armed resistance. This still applies today. The ambiguity even extends to members of the SDLP at times of heightened 'nationalist alienation', when they come out with statements about IRA violence being a symptom of British misrule, as opposed to the current theme of the IRA as the main obstacle to Irish unity.

And so: what do republicans do about that? This, thankfully, will have to be kept for an article on Sinn Féin.

Seamus Mallon. This County Armagh headteacher was made deputy leader when Hume became leader of the SDLP. He had been involved in the Civil Rights Campaign, before becoming prominent in the newly-formed SDLP. Elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly 1973-74, then the Convention 1975-76, his career took a nosedive until his links with Fianna Fáil got him a seat in the Dublin Senate in June 1982.

Shortly afterwards, in October, he won a seat in Jim Prior's 'tolling devolution' assembly of October 1982, but unionists challenged his 'dual membership'. Having been successfully disqualified from his Assembly seat, Mallon denounced the "incongruity" of

THE OTHER MPs

British involvement in Irish affairs! After several unsuccessful attempts to secure a Westminster seat, he finally won the Newry-Armagh January 1986 by-election, in the aftermath of the signing of the Hillsborough Treaty. Mallon's victory marked the start of an upturn in the SDLP's electoral fortunes, helped by new financial support and the backing of the entire Irish establishment.

Mallon has often been depicted as leading the green wing of the SDLP, because of his public statements criticising crown forces and in support of Irish unity. These must be judged against the background of Mallon's constituency: strongly nationalist, close to the border and with a long history of harassment by



● MALLON

crown forces and collusion between these and loyalist gangs. In much the same way as his Fianna Fáil friends, Mallon's rhetoric is not reflected in practice: in 1984 he said of the Forum report that this was the Irish nationalists' final



● MCGRADY

offer — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher then dismissed the report.

In 1985 Mallon said: "We cannot, will not, and must not put this aspiration [to a united Ireland] on the back burner..." describing the

terms discussed by London and Dublin as "a bag of dolly mixture".

Within months he was defending the merits of the Hillsborough Treaty. Having asked for the UDR to be disbanded several times, he is also on record as asking people to pass information about IRA activities to crown forces.

Eddie McGrady, County Down businessman, he was the SDLP's first chairperson in 1971. Elected for the SDLP to the Northern Ireland Assembly 1973-74, the Convention of 1975-76 and the Assembly 1982-86, he was promoted to SDLP chief whip when Hume became party

leader. He finally won the South Down seat in 1987, giving the SDLP its third Westminster seat.

McGrady is a strong pro-devolutionist: he opposed his party's boycott of the 1982 Assembly. He often leads his party's public criticism of Sinn Féin: he opposed any electoral deals with Sinn Féin in 1982, expressed support for the British ministerial ostracism of Sinn Féin in 1983 and criticised his party's talks with Sinn Féin in 1989.

In the SDLP — a coalition of interests rather than a party — McGrady co-exists quite well with Mallon, each of them reflecting the type of constituency they represent: McGrady's South Down is more affluent, and comprises middle-class Catholics who have a stake in the Six-County state and would be content with a share of power.

Tyrone remembers Loughgall Martyrs

SEVEN HUNDRED people took part in a commemorative rally in Cappagh, County Tyrone, on Tuesday evening, May 8th, to mark the third anniversary of the Loughgall ambush in which nine nationalists, eight of them IRA Volunteers, were shot dead by British undercover forces.

On this occasion, three Volunteers of the Tyrone Brigade took to the platform to pledge loyalty to their comrades who were killed at Loughgall and to promise "a hot and unpleasant summer for the enemy".

The Volunteers, who were masked and uniformed and carrying short arms, were greeted with rapturous applause only a few hundred yards from the scene where the IRA recently engaged undercover soldiers in a fierce gunbattle after Volunteers foiled a British attempt at another Loughgall-type massacre.

The parade marched from Lurgylea Crossroads to Cappagh's main street, led by the Martin

Hurson Memorial Band, Greencastle/Gortin, and the Cloughfin Pipe Band.

MEMORIAL

A platform had been erected beside the permanent memorial in Cappagh, originally built to honour local Volunteer Martin Hurson who died on hunger-strike in Long Kesh in July 1981. Here, Mid-Ulster Sinn Féin organiser, Barry McElduff, chaired the proceedings, extending a special welcome to the families of the Loughgall Martyrs. He also passed on the sympathy of the Republican Movement to the family of Anthony Hughes, the civilian murdered in the SAS field of fire on the fateful evening of the Loughgall



● The Martin Hurson Memorial Band leads the parade.

Also in his introduction, McElduff drew attention to a banner which read "Tyrone POWs Demand Segregation", pointing out the prisoners demands' on this issue and on other jail issues.

In the main address Pat McGeown of Belfast, who has spent 12 of the last 16 years in prison and who spent 41 days on hunger-strike in 1981, recalled that when he heard the news of the death of the Loughgall Martyrs he had been with Mairéad Farrell. He added:

"For me, mention of Loughgall reminds me of Mairéad and of the events in Gibraltar, these are tied together not only in my memory but by the fact that both were acts of summary execution sanctioned at the highest level of the British government."

McGeown paid tribute to the people of Tyrone for "the support and back-up they provide for the Volunteer soldiers of Oglagh na hÉireann".

The rally ended with the playing of *Amhrán na bhFiann*.



● (Above) Volunteers of the Tyrone Brigade pledge loyalty to their fallen comrades (right) part of the 700-strong crowd which attended the commemoration

Big turn-out in Glasgow



● VOL BILLY REID

ONE of the largest crowds ever attended the annual Billy Reid Commemoration held in Glasgow on Saturday, May 12th. Those gathered in memory of New Lodge Volunteer, Billy Reid, who was shot dead while on active service by British soldiers on May 15th, 1971, marched through Glasgow city centre led by the local Billy Reid Band and accompanied by ten other bands.

The larger than usual turn-out for this annual event included not only the regular Scottish contingent but also people from Ireland and England who travelled to Glasgow especially for the parade. Thanking everyone who had worked towards ensuring the success of this year's commemoration, the organisers, the Scottish Bands Alliance, expressed their delight at the large turn-out, describing the crowd as a fitting tribute to the memory of Volunteer Billy Reid. They added that they would be working towards an even bigger demonstration next year.

Tribute to courageous fighter

FOUNDER MEMBER of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee, Jim Gibney of Belfast, was the main speaker in Bellaghy, County Derry, on Sunday, May 13th when local people gathered at the graveside of Volunteer Francis Hughes, the second of the ten young hunger-strikers to die in 1981 in the H-Blocks.

In a deeply moving and poignant address before friends and neighbours of Francis Hughes, and relatives of Francis and other dead hunger-strikers, Gibney spoke of the period between October 1980 and October 1981, the 12 months of the two hunger-strikes, as one of "the saddest yet most inspiring chapters in 800 years of resistance to British rule".

The youngest hunger-striker was

23-year-old Martin Hurson, the eldest 30-year-old Joe McDonnell and, with the exception of Francis Hughes who was serving a life sentence, all would now have been out of prison.

The proceedings on Sunday, in St Mary's Cemetery where both Hughes and his hunger-striker cousin, Tom McElwee are buried, were chaired by local Sinn Féin Councillor John Hurl. In bright May

sunshine Joe and Margaret Hughes, along with their daughters and sons, many grandchildren and relatives from Tamlaughtuff, accompanied by the McElwee family, laid wreaths at the gravestone erected by the people of counties Derry and Antrim. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of Oglagh na hÉireann, Sinn Féin and personal friends of Francis.

A piper underneath a fluttering

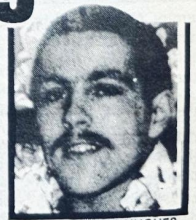
Tricolour stood at the graveside and played a lament while the colour party and the St Patrick/Antoine MacGiolla Bhrighde Flute Band, stood to attention.

Gibney, a victim of the paid perjurer system and current member of the Sinn Féin Ard Chomhairle, was then introduced to give the oration.

IMMENSE RESPECT

He recalled with affection the bond between the hunger-strikers and their families and the immense respect fellow prisoners built up for the families as they stood by their dying sons. "Ireland's history is dominated by the struggle for democracy and freedom but there are few events in that history which challenged the human spirit in the way the prison protests in H-Block and Armagh prisons did between 1976 and 1981."

He went on to contrast the motivation of the ten men and the woman who signed their death warrants:



● VOL FRANCIS HUGHES

"She was on a mission of revenge, fired by the same bigotry which keeps this statelet alive, which treats nationalists as second-class citizens and which denies democracy and freedom to the Irish people."

In conclusion he said: "The winds of change are blowing across Eastern Europe and South Africa but where is Britain's Gorbachev, where is Britain's de Klerk?"

Prior to and throughout the proceedings RUC personnel had blocked every road into the village and mounted huge surveillance from overlooking hills.



● Vol Francis Hughes Commemoration, Bellaghy, County Derry

Ard Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge

TIONOLADH Ard Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge 1990 in Inis, Contae an Chláir, ag an deireadh seachtaine seo chuaigh thart. Chruinnigh breis is 100 teachta ó gach carn den tír chun réimse leathan rún is tuairiscí a phlé.

Ar na rún a pléadh i dtaca le hoideachas bhí ceann a bhaineas le scoileanna lánGhaeilge. Mhol Craobh Thrá Uí go dtabharfaí aitheantas stáit do Ghaelscoileanna san 26 Chontae a bhfuil 15 dháta iontu in ionad 20 mar atá sé faoi leathair. Mhol an rún go ndéantar an rud céanna sna 56 Chontae.

Le linn na díospóireachta ar an rún, tagraíodh don dara Gaeilscoil i mBéal Feirste agus do Ghaelscoil Uileog de Búrcá i gClár Chlainne Mhuiris nach bhfuil aitheantas stáit acu. Glacadh leis an rún.

Ritheadh cuid rún a bhain le Bunreacht an Chonartha ach tarraingíodh rún conspóideach siar nuair ba léir go raibh an chuid is mó de na teachtaí glán ina aghaidh. Bhí an moltóir á rá gur chóir "Gaeilge agus saor" a chur in ionad "saorGaeilge".

Chuala an Ard Fheis glaoch ó Chraobh an Athair Micheál O hIcdeadha do bhunú seirbhíse teilifíse Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht a dhéanfaidh freastal ar

phobal uile na Gaeilge. Mhol Craobh Cholm Cille, Doire, go mbeadh cibé seirbhís a thosaítear ag freastal ar phobal na Gaeilge sna 56 Chontae chomh maith leis an chuid eile tíre. Glacadh leis an dá mholadh sin.

CEARTA GAELACHA

Glacadh le rún fosta ar chearta Gaelacha, ag cáineadh an leatrom ar Bhrid Nic Dhómhnaill, ag cur fáilte romh dhaoine ar bheagán Gaeilge sa Chonradh agus ar chomóradh 100 bliain an Chonartha i 1993.

Ina óráid ar an Satharn, ghlaigh an t-uachtarán Proinsias Mac Aonghusa ar eagrais is ar dhaoine ar ghrá leo an Ghaeilge teacht le chéile fá' choimirce an Chonartha ar mhaithe leis an teanga. Ghlaigh sé fosta ar státseirbhísh freastal i gceart agus i gcoir ar phobal na Gaeilge, chan mar shaghas fabhair dóibh ach mar dhualgas orthu é sin a dhéanamh.

Dúirt sé fosta gur cheart anois



● PROINSIAS MAC AONGHUSA

láithreach do chraobhacha an Chonartha tabhairt fá' úllmhaithe do chomóradh 100 bliain na heagraíochta i 1993. 'Bliain na Gaeilge' i ngach carn den tír a bheas i 1993, a dúirt sé.

Bhí cuimhne speisialta ag na teachtaí ar an Chairdineál O Fiaich, fear mór na Gaeilge. Gaeilgeoir dílis a tugadh air.

Roghnaíodh Caislean an Bharraigh, Contae Mhaigh Eo mar ionad Ard Fheise 1991 agus atógadh Proinsias Mac Aonghusa mar uachtarán.

Trí shúile an chime



● An Chairdineál Tomás O Fiaich lasmuigh de Ardeaglais Ard Mhaca le scata píostí

NUAIR a fuair Tomás Cairdineál O Fiaich bás ar an 8ú lá den mhí seo, cailleadh ceann de na sagairt ba bháula, agus ba dhiograisí ar son cearta cimi as an clár-lathas iomlán in Eirinn.

Deirfidh duine nach mbéadh sé decair an teideal sin a bhaint, ach bhí a chairdeas soiléir agus macánta. An tabhacht a bhain leis dar liom, b'í nach raibh eagla air thuairim faoi drochfíall na Briotanach a labhairt. I mbliana, thug sé cuairt ar Joe Doherty fad is a bhí sé i Nua Eabhrac: thug sé cuairt ar chimi cogaidh i Sasain, agus ar an Seisear Birmingham chomh maith, Ghoill drochdhe ar ár gceartaí Gaelaí, drochdhe eagóra, air i gcónaí.

Thugadh sé cuairt ar na Cásanna agus Blocanna-H sa Cheis Fhada ó am go céile, agus aithníodh air mar duine lách, gan ghealltáil agus greannmhar gasta le casadh focail.

Tharla, tráth, go raibh sé anseo le linn an tSamhraidh 1985. Lá breá a bhí ann agus bhí na fir go léir sa chlos ag baint taitneamh faon ghrian. Tháinig Tomás amach agus bhí achan duine ag labhairt leis. Bhí fear in áirithe ann, iobaitach an ollbhrathadóir Harri Kirkpatrick, agus d'ardáigh sé a chas féin:

"Tá mo chreideamh go léir i gcoir Briotanach cailte agam le déanaí," ar seisean. "Le deanaí," arsa an Chairdineál, ionadh ina ghlas. "Tusa an fear adhúil. Chaill mé féin creideamh sa choras sin fadó, fadó."

Is trua nach bhfuil a leitheid d'easpa linn anois. Leaba bog síoraí san Flaithis duit, a Thomás.

Camthuaisir ar an Cheis Fhada

Bhí tuairisceoirí ó nuachtáin istigh ar chuairt sna Blocanna-H le déanaí. Dheanigh Oifig Tuaisceart Éireann (OTE) cuairt oscailte orthu le go bheifeadh siad nach raibh cúrsaí chomh h-olc "agus a bhrathnaítear de ghnáth".

Presturas bolsaireachta a bhí ann, ar ndóig, a socraíodh i ndiaidh gur saoraidh Jim Clarke agus Dermot Finucane i mBaile Atha Cliath. Rialaigh an chúirt go raibh an baol ann go n-imreofaí fórneart orthu dá n-eisceachdai iad ar ais go dtí an Cheis Fhada.

Chuir muid Fáilte Uí Cheallaigh rompu cibé ar bith agus labhair muid leo, othar cime agus ceathrar tuairisceoir, ar feadh uair a chloig. Comhrá dian macánta a bhí ann agus níor sheachain muid ceist ar bith (seachas an fhiosracht fá' 'ciontacht phearsanta' a bhí i nochtú ag iriseoirí Sasanacha ina measc).

Bhí toradh ár n-agallaimh le léamh sa *New York Times* i mí Aibreáin, scríofa ag duine acu darb ainm Steven Pokesch. Brieadh iontaobhaí a bhí san alt. Aa na mílte focal agus réimse leathan pointí (Joe Doherty agus a chás san áireamh) agus as uair a chloig de chaint, scríobh sé seacht bhfocal. Fiú ansin, scríobh sé as ciontacht iad, le moladh, nach raibh tuille, d'Oifig Tuaisceart Éireann. "We won't deny that there have been improvements" na focail a luaigh sé ach ba i an abairt iomlán:

"We won't deny that there have been improvements but every small gain has had to be fought for. The British give nothing without suffering and protest."

Cleas failltach is é an tagairt as ciontachtas. Deirtear "Níl a leitheid de rud mar bheile saor ann", agus is léir gur ioc Steven mimhacánta Pokesch as a bheile féin leis an alt claonta sin. Tuairisc ar son na mBriotanach agus alt a sheachain croi na ceiste a thóg a chuairt ar an Cheis Fhada a bhí ann. Neartaíonn sé, danta na firinne, an easpa muiníne atá againn i dtuairisceoirí i gcoitinne. — EOGHAN MAC CORMAIC



● Halla na Cathrach, Béal Feirste

Cuireadh Ó Muilleoir don SDLP

Tá Comhairleoir Sinn Féineach i mBéal Feirste ag moladh don SDLP go ndéanais comhoibriú le stad a chur le idirghéallú ar na comhairleoirí náisiúnacha sa chathair.

Dúirt an Comhairleoir Máirtín O Muilleoir an tseachtain seo go bhfuil sé sásta cás díli a ghilacadh in aghaidh fochoiste de chuid Coiste na Seirbhíse Só a bhunaigh aondachtóirí i mí Aibreáin 1988 le fáil reidh le guth ar bith ó ceantair náisiúnach. Thug sé cuireadh do Brian Feeney ón SDLP comhiarracht a chur sa tsíul le cur in éadan toghchán don choiste atá socraithe don mhí seo chugainn.

Arsa O Muilleoir:

"Nuair a thug mé le fíos an tseachtain seo chuaigh thart gur shocraí fochoiste na Seirbhíse Só go gcaitheadh siad £100,000 ar thionscail nua só agus spraoi i gceantair dhílseach gan pingin rua a chaitheamh i gceantair náisiúnach dúirt Feeney nach mbeadh sé ag freastal a thuilleadh ar chruinnithe de choisti na Comhairle de thairbhíe nach bhfuil iontu ach deachtóireacht aondachtach.

"Bunaíodh fochoiste na Seirbhíse Só liom féin, Brian Feeney agus Fra McCanna a choinneáil amach, mar tá suíochán ar na príomhochoistí againn triúr. Bimse féin ag freastal go rialta ar chruinnithe den fhochoiste ach níl cead cainte agam. Déanann an fochoiste an gno tabhachtach uilig a bhíodh a dhéanamh ag an phríomhochoiste, ach níl tionchar ag comhairleoir náisiúnach ar bith ar an tsli a chaithear an bhéisead £8m atá ag an roinn."

NEAMHDLEATHACH

Tá fochoistí den chineál céanna curtha ar bun ag Coiste na Seirbhíse Pobail agus ag Coiste na bPáirceanna, i mBardas Béal Feirste agus is léir gur chleas é de chuid na naondachtóirí fochoistí a bhunú le obair na Príomhochoistí a dhéanamh fá ainm eile. Tá sé neamhdleathach gan a bheith a tabhairt na cearta céanna d'achan comhairleoir agus tá rún daingean ag poblachtánaigh Béal Feirste nach ligfead do dhílseoirí sui ina mbun.

"Tá mise sásta" a dúirt an Muilleoireach, "dúshlán an leatrom a tabhairt ar an Ard Cúirt. Bheirim cuireadh do Brian Feeney dul i gcomhar liom agus comhiarracht a chur sa tsíul".

Imeachtaí

FUNCTION
Organised by
Michael McVerry Sinn Féin
Cumann,
Cullyhanna,
in Silverbridge
has been unavoidably cancelled.
Ticket holders will have tickets
honoured at a future function.
Details at a later date.
Watch this space.

WHITE-LINE PICKET
2-3pm every Saturday
Whiterock Road/Falls Road
Junction
BELFAST
Organised by
Belfast Anti-Extradition Committee

CIORCAIL COMHRA
9in gach Luan
Club an Conartha
6 Sraíid an Fhearchair
Baile Atha Cliath
8pm every Monday
Conradh na Gaeilge Club
6 Harcourt Street
DUBLIN

WHITE-LINE PICKET
Justice for all
6-7pm every Friday
Finglas Dual Carriageway
Janelle Shopping Centre
DUBLIN

LIATHROMA COMHAIRLE
CEANTAIR MEETINGS
will be held on
1st Wednesday of each month
Drumshanbo
COUNTY LEITRIM

IN CONCERT
The Irish Brigade
Friday 18th May
The Emyvale Inn
Emyvale
COUNTY MONAGHAN

Táille: £3
Organised by
South Tyrone and Monaghan
Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Féin

RAY McCREESH MEMORIAL
LECTURE AND FUNCTION
9pm Friday 18th May
Ravensdale House
COUNTY LOUTH

Táille: £3
Guest speaker: Bernadette
McAliskey
(bus leaves Francis Street,
Newry at 8.30pm)

WELCOME HOME FUNCTION
for recently released POWs
Pat McGrath & Fr Vincent Forde
Sunday 20th May
Murray's Bar
Connolly Street
SLIGO

Tickets: £1
Door prize, music, crack

RAYMOND McCREESH
COMMEMORATION
12 noon Sunday 20th May
CARRICKCRUINN

VALLEYS OF KNOCKANURE
GORTAGLENNA
COMMEMORATION
Assemble Knockanure Village
3pm Sunday 20th May
GALE COMMEMORATION
8pm Friday 18th May

NEILL O'BOYLE
& PLUNKETT
COMMEMORATION
3.30pm Sunday 20th May
Knocknadrucio, Vallymount
COUNTY WICKLOW
Speakers: Counsellor Paddy
Wright,
ex-H-Block prisoner

WHITE LINE PICKET
Whiterock/Springfield Road
Junction
on anniversaries of the death
of each hunger-striker
Next picket
Monday 21st May
BELFAST
(Continued on page 13)

REMEMBERING THE PAST Dublin and Monaghan bombed

BY
PETER
OTOURKE

AT THE height of the Ulster Workers' Council (UWC) strike, in May 1974, which eventually brought down the power-sharing executive in the North, the largest number of civilians lost in a single incident were killed in one of the worst atrocities of the UDA and British agents, when bombs exploded in Dublin and Monaghan.

Between December 6th-9th a conference in Sunningdale in England between the 26-County and British governments, and representatives of the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland (UPNI), the SDLP and Alliance Party in the North, agreement was reached to establish a 'power-sharing' executive in the Six Counties in place of the Stormont administration, prorogued two years earlier.

On January 1st, 1974 the power-sharing executive, comprising Brian Faulkner's UPNI the SDLP led by Gerry Fitt, and the Alliance Party under Oliver Napier, took office. Loyalists led by the Reverend Ian Paisley and William Craig were intent on toppling the administration.

On May 14th, 1974, an amalgamation of loyalist groups (the OUP, DUP, and

Vanguard Unionists, who had already withdrawn from the assembly at Stormont) known as the Ulster Workers Council was set up and organised a general strike against the Sunningdale Agreement.

Through intimidation, loyalist paramilitary groups, including the UDA, UVF and UFF, crippled electricity supplies, halted industrial and other activity and brought chaos to the North. The UDA set up barricades; factories and shops were forced to close, workers who did turn up were sent home, and after several days the stoppage was almost complete. The RUC openly collaborated with the UDA and British soldiers co-operated at loyalist barricades. The British government still refused to come out against the UWC or to send in their troops to run the power

stations. Instead the crown forces harassment was stepped up in nationalist areas. Nationalists trapped in the ghettos could not get to work and it was left to the IRA to supply milk, bread and petrol in these areas.

INTENSIFICATION

On the following Friday, three days after the beginning of the strike, in an effort to intensify their opposition to the Sunningdale Agreement and the Dublin government's role in it, loyalist murder gangs, assisted by covert British agents, bombed Dublin and Monaghan — the most horrific attack by loyalists of the whole war to date in terms of the number of fatalities.

Without warning, at 5.30pm at the height of Dublin's rush-hour, three bombs in cars which had been stolen earlier in the day in the Shankill area of Belfast, exploded in Talbot Street, Parnell Street and Nassau Street in the centre of Dublin killing 20 civilians, injuring over 100, three mortally. Ninety minutes later in Monaghan town, another



● Dublin bombing, May 17th, 1974

bomb detonated without warning outside a public house in North Road and killed five more people and injured several others, one fatally.

gangs, accompanied by a number of British agents, returned to the North and were safely across the border before the bombs exploded.

However, a recent article in the Irish language weekly *Anois* claimed to have evidence that the bombers went to ground in a village about an hour's drive south of Dublin. Two Northern-plated Land-Rovers had been left in the yard of the house involved for some time, and locals had become used to them.

The bombers were allegedly taken here in the Land-Rovers after planting the bombs. They went to ground and returned North at a later date.

NO-ONE CHARGED

No-one has ever been charged with these killings and indeed the Dublin government attempted to blame the IRA for the bombings.

On May 28th, after a fortnight which brought the Six Counties to a standstill and resulted in the deaths of three nationalists in the North and 31 civilians in the 26 Counties, the Faulkner unionists somersaulted in support of the UWC's demand and resigned from the Northern Ireland Assembly. The following day the British government prorogued the Assembly and the UWC strike ended.

The Dublin and Monaghan bombings at the height of the UWC general strike in the Six Counties, killing 31 people and injuring dozens more, occurred on May 17th, 1974, 16 years ago this week.



● Scene after the Monaghan bomb, in which six people were killed

Serenading forgotten streets

"We have been pushed into a corner. Unless you get out there and fight for what you want you will never get it."

This is a comment from one of the participants in *Whitefriar Street Serenade*, a documentary film about the residents of a Dublin inner-city area attempting to come together and organise against the running down of their community.

Seamus Carraher, who directed this excellent film, explained that he first thought of the idea of making a film about the issues involved when he was walking down Grafton Street and was admiring the nice new paving stones. He then moved on to York Street and remarked on the fact that the nice paving had ended.

The Whitefriar area of Dublin's South inner city stretches from St Stephen's Green to the Liberties and is bounded by Dublin Castle, the city centre and the South Circular Road. The majority of residents live in a network of

Corporation flats, cut off from each other by a number of busy thoroughfares carrying commuter traffic from the suburbs to the city centre.

The area has seen much development since the 1960s but little of it has been to the benefit of the local community. Developments such as the St Stephen's Green Complex have catered only for the needs of the business and private sector and provide little or no employment in the area. Money may be available from the public coffers to refurbish Grafton Street but outbacks are the excuse when it comes to vital renovations to Corporation dwellings. According to one resident: "They want to squeeze out the likes of ourselves from the area. It only becomes a yuppie land then."

NEEDS AND DEMANDS
The film follows the efforts

of the community to represent its needs and demand change through the Whitefriar Residents Association and the difficulties faced in tackling both elected representatives and civil service bureaucracy.

A striking feature of the film is its music, provided courtesy of Keith Donald and Moving Hearts. The film itself switches from scenes of everyday life in the area to individuals discussing the issues involved, staying sharp and interesting for its entire 52-minute length. The only criticism this reviewer heard of the film at its premiere in the Lighthouse cinema in Middle Abbey Street on Saturday last was that not enough attention was given to the views of the area's young people.

Apart from this, the film can only be seen as a resounding success. The main priority now for its makers must be to ensure that as wide an audience as possible sees it. Representatives of 16 similar community organisations were



● Whitefriar Street Serenade, inner city people organise against the destruction of their community

invited to view the film. Film-maker Tiernan MacBride who was at the screening replied by suggesting that, in view of the lack of interest shown by the area's supposed representatives, the film should receive a special screening in the Corporation chambers which the councillors and officials would have to attend.

This film is a campaigning film whose aim is to show that if working-class people get organised they can make a difference to the quality of their lives and their environment. As one

person in the film said: "It's time to recognise our own needs and fight for them. That's what a residents association is about."

Anyone who has walked around any area of inner-city Dublin will understand the frustrated comment of one man after the film when he said "this is Dublin's fair city. What the hell is going on?"

The film was made by Irish Co-op Films, a film and video co-operative, and its next screening will be at the YMCA on Aungier Street on May 30th and 31st.

REVIEWS

Fulcrum shifts the balance

BY TOM O'DWYER

THE FULCRUM PRESS is a new publishing venture which launched its first two titles on May 10th in Dublin. Its directors, Kader Asmal, Robert Ballagh, Brian Anderson and Tomás Mac Siomóin want to put progressive ideas back before the reading public.

Gib — A Modest Exposure is a pamphlet-length poem by Jack Mitchell on the Gibraltar killings. It is a fine, angry work which renews an almost-vanished tradition: that of the political broadsheet poem. The last serious example of this form was Tom Kinsella's *Butcher's Dozen* on the Bloody Sunday killings.

Mitchell was related to Mairead Farrell and he describes the killings with savage irony. Farrell was the first to die.

At every stage 'twas Ladies First. Mairead received their opening burst — Perhaps by way of a bouquet?

For International Women's Day?

The soldiers claimed they killed in 'self defence': (Go tell that to Seán Savage's ghost, Shot sixteen times through back and chest.)

Sixteen times in self-defence?

In his introduction to the poem, UCD English Professor Séamus Deane contrasts the language of the "racist legal system" in the Six Counties with that of the poem and explains that its simple style is an attempt to restore "the vigour and some of the truth-telling capacity" to language. His essay would make the small book worthwhile on its own.

Antón O Muircheartaigh's succinct pamphlet *Squaring with Reality* explains the Communist Party of Ireland's approach to nationalism and makes an important contribution to the question.

He begins with an excellent summary of Lenin's views on the right of nations to self-determination and goes on to consider both the Irish national struggle and the growth of nationalism among the states of the USSR. Most of his analysis is spot on but unfortunately



● Launch of two new books by Fulcrum Press on Thursday, May 10th

some of his remarks on Ireland fall short of their target.

OFF TARGET

He warns that "socialists lose respect for national traditions or national minorities at their peril" and explains that the strong determination for national self-determination in many of the states of the Soviet Union has much to do with "excessive central control from Moscow".

"Perestroika and glasnost are meant to correct all these deformations. National problems have been forced out into the light of day and they can never be buried again. But they still have to be resolved if the Soviet Union is not to suffer serious destabilisation."

It's a pity that such clear, progressive thinking becomes blunted when O Muircheartaigh discusses the Republican Movement, which he refers to

as the "Sinn Féin-IRA movement". Here he falls victim to rigid terminology and throws some fairly right-wing slogans as well.

The Republican Movement is 'petty-bourgeois' rather than working class and socialist. Some of its members are "terrorists, rooted in the anarchistic tradition". On the surface this is plainly insulting, what lies underneath is a basic misunderstanding of republicans and of Marx himself.

CONFUSED

'Petty-bourgeois' forces sometimes line-up with the workers but more often find themselves on the side of the ruling class. As a description of republicans that phrase spends reality. At no time in its history has the 'physical force' wing of the national movement sided with the ruling class. At no time did it ever get the chance ei-

ther. The ruling class has always known how to treat republicans, even if Communists have been confused from time to time.

It is even more ridiculous to suggest that republicans are 'terrorist anarchists'. The IRA's war has as little to do with anarchism as that of the Communist-led resistance movements to Nazism in Europe during World War Two.

But these lapses should not stop republicans from getting their hands on this book. On the whole it is an excellent treatment of the subject.

Fulcrum Press deserves all the support it can get. It is sailing against the prevailing establishment wind and is going in a progressive direction.

● **Gib — A Modest Exposure**, by Jack Mitchell costs £3.95.

● **Squaring With Reality**, by Antón O Muircheartaigh costs £2.95.

Hidden Agenda at Cannes

HIDDEN AGENDA is an exciting film about the rottenness of the British establishment and its nefarious deeds both in Ireland and back home. Torture, shoot-to-kill, cover-ups, house raids, all feature in realistic and well researched detail.

Its director, Ken Loach, and writer Jim Allen are two staunch English left-wingers whose first try at a drama on the Six Counties was commissioned by the BBC in 1970 and banned before the script was completed.

Set in Belfast, *Hidden Agenda* is told through the eyes of outsiders, in particular a US civil libertarian, beautifully played by Frances McDormand.

The story starts during a fact-finding delegation to the Six Counties, when her companion, a US lawyer, is shot dead in circumstances closely resembling the Armagh shoot-to-kill incidents of 1982.

AUTHENTIC

Unlike many film makers Loach has done his best to be authentic. Our own Jim McAllister features briefly as



● KEN LOACH

you guessed, as a genial Sinn Féin councillor in a republican club reconstructed in London and filled with folk flown in specially from the Short Strand, together with local members of the Troops Out Movement.

Hidden Agenda is resolutely anti-establishment and in favour of Irish independence. The raw material of the story will be familiar to Irish audi-

ences, based as it is on the Stalker Affair and the revelations of Colin Wallace, Fred Holroyd and others, but it is meshed together in a dramatic and unpredictable way and should be an eye-opener for many people abroad.

Tom O'Dwyer (who had to miss Cannes this year) adds:

FROTHING

Ken Loach's film prompted the right-wing London Daily Mail to froth at the mouth over this 'pro-IRA propaganda'. What really galled the Thatcherite tabloid was the fact that *Hidden Agenda* is the official British entry to the Cannes competition. Ivor Stanbrook, the 'Flog 'em and hang 'em' MP for Feudalism South, agreed: "This is not a British entry; it is an IRA entry."

But the Mail seems to have shouted its mouth off before doing any research on the matter. Much of the finance for the film came from BSB — the new British satellite channel and BSB is promoting it strongly. Who is behind BSB? Would you

Our reporter in Cannes took time off from the beach to drop into the screening of Ken Loach's new film, *Hidden Agenda*. Below she reviews the film which represents Britain at the prestigious festival.



● Jim McAllister, pictured in his other, less glamorous role

believe... the Daily Mail?

In an interview before he went to Cannes, Loach seemed unmoved by all the fuss:

"Anyone can discover from investigative journalists who have worked on the subject, the

way in which army intelligence services have engaged in undercover assassinations and misinformation. I hope the film will provide ammunition for people who believe that Britain should get out of Ireland."

Imeachtaí

(continued from page 12)

HARINGEY IBRG PRESENTS

'Too low a profile'

'It's just a joke'

Films on the experiences

of Irish emigrants and their children

8pm Monday 21st May

Haringey Irish Centre

Pretoria Road (off White Hart Lane)

TOTTENHAM N17

Táille: £1/50p concession

BENEFIT

In aid of Hackney Time To Go

and Birmingham Six Campaign

Music by: The Jacket Potatoes

Friday 25th May

Weavers Arms Pub

Newington Green Road

LONDON N1

Admission £3/£2 concession

SINN FEIN NEW MEMBERS

SEMINAR

Friday to Sunday 25th to 27th May

Bus leaves 6pm 44 Parnell Square

CAYAN

Táille: £5

Further details from

Education Department

MICHAEL GAUGHAN

COMMEMORATION PICKET

1.30pm Saturday 2nd June

Parkhurst Prison

ISLE OF WIGHT

Transport 8am Cambridge Street,

BIRMINGHAM

DRAW RESULTS

Lagan Valley Sinn Féin

Grand Prize Draw Results

Winner: Mrs Devlin, Poleglass.

Anti-Extradition Committee

Draw Results:

1st prize, £40: Dave Masterson c/o

Dave Noonan.

Beannachtaí

ANDERSON, Martina (Durham);

KAVANAGH, Paul (Full Sutton). Best

wishes for your wedding anniversary. I

hope you will get together soon. All my

love. From May.

ANDERSON, Martina (Durham);

KAVANAGH, Paul (Full Sutton). All the

best on your wedding anniversary. We

will celebrate for you. All our love.

From Betty and the gang, Derry.

ANDERSON, Martina (Durham);

KAVANAGH, Paul (Full Sutton). Good

luck to you both on this your wedding

anniversary. We are all thinking of

you both. Love from Grainne.

ANDERSON, Martina (Durham);

KAVANAGH, Paul (Full Sutton). Good

luck to you both on your wedding

anniversary. I'll drink a toast to you on

the 9th. Love from Patricia McGovern.

HEANEY, John A. (Crumlin Road). Wishing

you a happy birthday. From all your

friends in Armagh.

KELLY, Tony (Portlaoise). All the best

on the occasion of your wedding and

all the best for the future. From the

republican POWs in Portlaoise Prison.

McCANN, Jennifer; KERR, Robert. Congratulations on your marriage.

Best wishes and good luck for the future.

From Lagan Valley Sinn Féin.

McEVOY, Paul 'Beffy' (Crumlin Road). Congratulations on your new

baby girl. I love you. From Karen. xxx

McEVOY, Paul 'Beffy' (Crumlin Road). Best of luck on your new baby

girl. From Mum and Dad; Flump and

Marie; Anto and Eva and all the lads

from the road. Tócaídh arís.

MAGEE, Pat (Leccester). Birthday

greetings. From your friends in the

Irish Prisoners Appeal (Brixton).

O'CONNELL, Joe (Gartree). Wishing

you a very happy birthday mo chara.

Le ghra o Bhibhla.

Comhbhrón

CAHERTY. Republicans in South

Down are saddened by the death of

Eamon Caherty at his home in

Santry, Dublin on Wednesday May

9th and extend deepest sympathy to

his family circle and friends.

O'DONNELL. Limerick City Sinn

Féin regrets the recent death of

Jock O'Donnell and extends to his

wife Christie and family circle, its

sincere sympathy.

NEW BOOKS

Women in a war zone — Twenty years of resistance and The Ulster Defence Regiment — The loyalist militia, are available from: Republican Publications, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1. or 51/55 Falls Road, Belfast.

BULK RATES AVAILABLE

WOMEN IN A WAR ZONE



NORTH WEST COMMEMORATES SEAN Mac DIARMADA

Finucane thanks people of Leitrim

REPUBLICANS from counties Leitrim, Sligo, Donegal, Cavan and Fermanagh gathered in blazing sunshine near the North Leitrim village of Kiltyclogher for the 74th anniversary of the execution in 1916 of Seán Mac Diarmada.

The marches followed the Kiltubrid Pipe Band on the winding road from Straduffly Cross to the village, where an impressive statue of Mac Diarmada, one of the signatories to the Proclamation of the Republic and a native of Kiltyclogher, dominates the square.

The proceedings in Kiltyclogher, which were attended by around 200 people, were chaired by Michael Colreavy of Manohamilton. The Proclamation was read by Martin McTiernan, Carrick-on-Shannon.

The main speaker of the day was Dermot Finucane, recently released by the Dublin Supreme Court following his successful fight against extradition to the Six Counties. In the course of his address he thanked those assembled for "giving me this opportunity to visit Leitrim again. I have been in this county many times but I have never been able to appear as openly as this. I would like to take this opportunity then, to publicly thank the Leitrim people who looked after me and my comrades when we needed them."

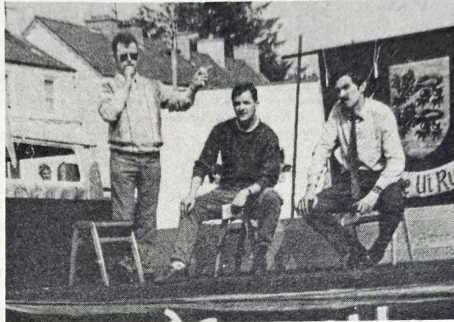
He went on to say that: "Our history is being rewritten to fit into the agenda of those who say that Irish unity is unattainable, an impossible dream."

They are the same people who said that Seán Mac Diarmada and his comrades were impossible dreamers. What they really mean, and meant then, is that their interests were best served by Britain. In 1916, these same people condemned the men and women of 1916, but when the tide of public opinion rose against them and their masters they jumped on the bandwagon. They diverted the revolution of that time into a dissolution of what that vanguard fought and died for. They tricked the people who had risen off their knees into a new acceptance of the division of our country."

PARTITION

He said that partition had been the source of innumerable ills for the country and that the differences that could have enriched all the Irish people were instead used to keep us apart, weakened and divided.

"We as republicans, the inheritors of the creed of Tone, Davis, Mitchell, Connolly, Pearse and Mac Diarmada, know that the differences in culture, religion and tradition can forge together to build a new Ireland. We know what it is to be silenced. To be isolated. To be per-



● 1990 Seán Mac Diarmada Commemoration, Leitrim

secuted. It is we that must show that there is a better way than by division.

"And what of Britain and her cohorts in the North? Republicans have offered time and again to talk, to listen to anyone who seeks true peace and justice in Ireland. The true nature of Britain's role in Ireland is shown by their refusal to meet with us. Their response is the response of the imperialist, who will not concede anything to the people they still consider their subjects. They demand cease-fire, true. What they mean is surrender. They do not want negotiation or

concession or even compromise. They want capitulation."

Turning to the subject of political extradition he said:

"The enemies of Irish freedom are strong but we are stronger. An example of our strength is when you people helped to defeat the attempts to extradite Owen Carron, Jim Clarke and myself. The Supreme Court recognised in freeing me that the conflict in the North is political and that those taking part are politically motivated. The politicians in this country when questioned about ex-



● SEAN Mac DIARMADA

tradition hid behind the courts. The same politicians are now falling over each other to change the laws because the courts are making decisions that they and the British don't like."

He said that it showed where their interests lie in that they now want to change the Constitution in relation to Articles Two and Three. He said that claims contained within these articles were democratic and supported by a majority in Ireland while the partition of the country was undemocratic and supported only by a minority.

He pointed out also that "while Southern politicians welcome German unity, they are silent when it comes to Irish unity."

And he finished by quoting from Nelson Mandela who, he pointed out to the crowd, was recently described by unionists as "nothing more than a Black Provo", when he said "we have waited too long for our freedom."

Michael Colreavy then drew attention to the roads on the nearby Leitrim/Fermanagh border which had been closed by the British army and, to loud applause and cheering, he announced that they would in the near future be re-opened by the local people.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the Kiltubrid Band's playing

Central America — What hope against US aggression?

BY LIAM O COILEAIN

"I WAS in Belfast yesterday and in some ways it reminded me a lot of Panama because I saw an awful lot of military bases and British soldiers in the streets. It makes you very angry when you see foreign soldiers who don't respect the sovereignty of a country and that's the way we feel in Panama, especially when you see puppet governments that have been put there by the United States and that are being run openly and publicly by the United States and President Endera, the present puppet."

This was the view of Juana Quesada de Mollick, director of a grassroots development organisation in Panama, the Programme for the Promotion of Social Development (PRODESOC), one of two guest speakers from Central America at a meeting in Dublin on Wednesday night, May 9th.

The lack of media coverage of the situation in the region was condemned by Robert Navan, chairperson of the Irish Nicaraguan Support Group, who said that the only information he had seen recently in the newspapers on Panama was in the Donesbury cartoon strip in the Irish Times.

He condemned the ignoring of the work of death-squads in Guatemala and contrasted the wealth of media coverage given to the current hostage crisis in the Lebanon with the lack of mention of the thousands of hostages taken by the Contras, of which there is still no word, and the torturing of political prisoners in El Salvador.

He was introducing two speakers from the region, Fr Jose Alas, born in El Salvador but working in exile in Nicaragua, and Juana Quesada de Mollick, in Dublin's Kinlay House. They are in Ireland to speak about the situation in these three countries and also of the newly-formed Central American Foundation, which they are on their present European tour to promote.

NICARAGUA

Jose Alas said that he now regarded Ireland as his third home. He spoke of the inauguration of Violeta Chamorro, Nicaragua's new leader and minister of defence. He told how Daniel Ortega turned up with his family dressed informally in blue jeans formally to hand over power to Chamorro. While awaiting her arrival he delivered a brilliant address from the platform. Present for this speech denouncing US aggression were numerous leaders of Latin American states and the hapless



● JOSE ALAS

Dan Quayle, vice-president of the United States. Ortega forced him to stay and listen to his words on the effects of the US embargo and the destruction of the country by war, telling Quayle that as Chamorro had been the one to invite him officially, he had no right to leave the platform. He lectured the uncomfortable American on respect for international law.

Alas explained that in some ways Chamorro was trying to contribute to reconciliation in Nicaragua, saying that under the new regime the Sandinistas' land reforms would not be overturned, that the people could keep the land although the for-

mer owners would be financially compensated by her government. She also called on the Contras to give up their arms.

He explained however, that the UNO coalition of 14 diverse parties which makes up her government is extremely unstable, having no common political strategy or tactics. He also spoke of how the new administration is facing a crisis as it has not got the people to run the different government departments. That the Bush administration hasn't been able to get the approval of Congress for the \$300 million promised to the new regime is also a major problem, as is the ineptitude of the new director of the country's central bank, he said. This is plunging the country into a financial crisis, driving up inflation, holding back agricultural production and threatening a terrible food shortage in the country.

The continued threat from the Contras, who have a great deal of highly sophisticated military hardware and whose attacks have continued in the country, was mentioned by Alas and he urged people to work for Nicaragua through non-governmental organisations. He said that the election result was a product of the long years of suffering and war weariness: "They were not supporting Violeta Chamorro, they were voting against the war," an indication of this being the refusal of people to give up their arms.

On El Salvador he spoke of the new situation in the wake of the FMLN's successful

November offensive on the capital, San Salvador. The government and the FMLN are now involved in proper negotiations in Geneva for the first time.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBINGS

He explained how US pilots flew the planes which indiscriminately bombed the barrios of San Salvador when Salvadorean pilots proved reluctant to bomb areas where their own relatives and friends might be living. The US pilots had no such qualms, even using napalm on these poorer suburbs. To counter this the FMLN moved their forces into the rich areas of the city. They have now proved their endurance as an organisation, the government, despite massive US aid, being unable to defeat them. He expressed his hope for free elections in El Salvador with the participation of the FMLN as a legal political party.

Juana Quesada de Mollick spoke through her native Spanish, with Caitriona Ruane translating. She too criticised the international media's superficial treatment of her country, saying that no information emerged about the situation in Panama unless "the international means of communication want to put out some message". She outlined the critical socio-economic situation in Panama and indeed Central America. She criticised the fact that any money coming into the country is invested in service industries

and not in production where it is really needed. She described how Panamanian government policy has been to co-opt popular leaders into the administration, thereby becoming part of the problem.

She spoke of the US invasion of December 20th and before that of its economic interference and aggressive meddling in internal affairs. She described how they used the invasion as a training ground for testing new weapons and combat techniques. She said that more than 2,000 people were killed in the invasion and not the 300 officially claimed. Before the invasion there was over 30% unemployment in Panama. Its foreign debt is \$5,000 million, the highest per capita in the whole of Latin America. She spoke hopefully of how the popular movement is now starting to get organised and is speaking out against the kidnappings and general repression of the occupying troops of the US Southern Command.

Jose Alas ended up by speaking about the newly formed Central American Foundation, which has representatives in all seven Central American countries and of which he is secretary general. It has been founded to build up contacts between grassroots organisations in the different countries. The foundation hopes to organise programmes which can be of use to such organisations in stimulating development and spreading information throughout all seven countries.



THE FLYING COLUMN

PETER BROOKE'S sincere message of sympathy on the death of Cardinal O Fiach **doesn't seem to have percolated down to his shock troops.**

PJ Carraher, who lives in the original O Fiach family home, where the cardinal was born, right on the border not far from Crossmaglen, had his land invaded last Sunday by helicopter-loads of marauding Brits.

They expressed themselves aggrieved at the presence of a Tricolour flying at half mast and tore down numerous black flags. They also ripped apart a cattle shelter on Carraher's land and stopped and searched the cars of mourners coming to visit the O Fiach home. They only left when they got wind that journalists were on their way. As PJ said: "What do you expect from a pig but a grunt."

ON SUNDAY LAST Bruce Anderson (the one who gave us the "Death of an Evil Man" obituary of Sean MacBride) delivered a racist character assassination in the *Telegraph* entitled "The Cardinal and the Sinn Féiners". In the article he asserts that O Fiach was a bad influence. "For all his apparent breadth and tolerance, at the heart of his political creed was intolerance and narrowness. Irish cardinals are public figures; Cardinal O Fiach's contribution to Irish public life was a triumphant sectarianism."

He goes on to condemn "Irish sentimentality" as "only a music-hall turn", saying that nearly all Catholic Irishmen (Irishwomen's opinions obviously don't count) resent England's success and superiority, asserted over many centuries of Irish history."

Republicans are aware that the late cardinal condemned the armed struggle. Not so Anderson:

"By his words, by his espousal of the republican tradition, and by his refusal to use his pulpit to take effective action against the IRA, the cardinal bears some responsibility for inspiring the moral anarchy which made the Brighton bombing possible." Anderson understands that this assertion "will outrage Irish Catholics" and agrees that O Fiach always condemned violence, "but in a man as clever as the late cardinal, such condemnations can only be described as hypocrisy."

He goes on to assert that "there is no evidence that the cardinal ever dissuaded a single young man from becoming a terrorist". He says that O Fiach in his politics "was as much a bigot as Ian Paisley. Gerry Adams of Sinn Féin understood this when he praised the late cardinal."

EXERCISE IVY was a civil defence exercise held in England last November "to practice the implementation of civil defence plans during a period of rising international tension".

One of the hypothetical developments during the exercise was that "the situation in Northern Ireland deteriorated when certain terrorist groups threatened to mount a campaign of violence which would extend to the mainland".

Two days later the civil defence is supposedly confronted by a number of explosions at army establishments and recruiting offices, "thought to be the work of the Irish Freedom Alliance (IFA)".

It all sounds a bit old hat to me.

The only other Irish connection during the exercise was that six men were arrested in Birmingham. Again?

LOCALS at East Wall in Dublin had a good laugh last week when an unmarked Garda car gave up the ghost, grinding to a sorry standstill and leaving its front bumper and radiator grille lying in the road. The red-faced undercover clowns within rounded off their hilarious act by calling up a squad car to tow them back to base.

THE WICKLOW PEOPLE carried a bizarre report last week about a weekend exhibition in London of Irish property by estate agents. The venue for the exhibition had to be changed hurriedly, the paper reports, when a caller with an Irish accent, claiming to represent the 'Party of Irish Property', phoned in a bomb threat. The caller said they should not be selling Irish houses to English people.

The paper goes on to report that the estate agents "even went as far as to check with the IRA to see if they had a problem about the exhibition. They were not averse to it and said they had never heard of the 'Property Party'."

The exhibition went ahead as planned.

THIS CARTOON appeared in Tuesday's *London Independent* newspaper. We are assured by our sources deep in the Republican Movement that this point is well taken.

AT A RECENT Fianna Fáil Comhairle Ceantair meeting in Dublin, 26-County Minister for Health Rórí Ó'Hanlon came under flak over expensive dental charges and impossibly long waiting-lists for medical card holders. The bemused minister replied that he couldn't see

what all the fuss was over.

Forgetting for a moment that he was in the heart of Dublin, he suggested that people could offset the financial burden by selling an animal.

Anyone for a budgie going cheap?

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION.

A fresh attempt by the PLO to have Palestine admitted as a member of the World Health Organisation was rejected last Thursday, May 10th, "until the name is used for an internationally recognised state".

The United States had threatened to cut-off its contributions if the application succeeded.

TORY FRONT COMPANY.

British Trade and Industry Secretary Nicholas Ridley is to give the seal of approval to the neo-Nazi National Front registering as a limited company.

The gang of Hitler-worshipping racists, arsonists, and harbourers of Italian fascist terrorists (whom Thatcher refuses to extradite even though they are wanted for mass murder) wants to become a company to avoid costly court actions when sued about their publications.

Registering as a Front company will give limited liability to those with a limited mentality.

SOME MISTAKE, SURELY?

Irish Independent, Tuesday, May 15th:

Page 6: A full page devoted to Martin Dillon's "sensational new book", published this week, *The Dirty War*. The excerpt claims that "despite press speculation that there were three IRA arms shipments smuggled into Ireland, there was, in fact, just one".

Page 8: A lead feature article by Irish Indo Security Editor Tom Brady on the background to Monday's IRA attack on a British army headquarters in England. The expert claims that "four shiploads" of IRA weapons were smuggled into Ireland.

"Press speculation" says three; Tom Brady says four; Martin Dillon says one.

It all adds up. If four and three makes one, that one must be an *Irish Independent* story.

Dúirt Siad

I'm not going to give them publicity.

— Commander George Churchill Coleman, of New Scotland Yard, about the IRA. Actions speak louder than words, George.

Nothing really prepares you for seeing soldiers in ordinary streets full of houses and children, squatting by a hedge and lining up people in their sights. The constant presence of guns is bound to be shocking. But the British are very good at propaganda, aren't they? Without appearing to make propaganda. It is why British television is so much more dangerous.

— Ken Loach, director of *Hidden Agenda*, Britain's entry to the Cannes Film Festival, which features Sinn Féin Councillor Jim McAllister playing a Sinn Féin councillor.

Anybody can discover from investigative journalists who have worked on the subject the way in which army intelligence services have engaged in undercover assassinations and misinformation.

— Ken Loach

This is not a British entry; it is an IRA entry.

— Tory mouthpiece Ivor Stanbrook on the same film.

He was the only man in Ireland who could get the Taoiseach, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Gerry Adams and a representative of every church in the country under one roof, but he had to die to do it.

— John O Fiach, nephew of the cardinal.

Our army is not an occupation army. The nationalists and extremists maintain that we occupied the Baltic, but we were greeted with flowers.

— Marshal Dmitri Yazov, Soviet Defence Minister. Sure weren't the Brits greeted with cups of tea in '69?

If I had a quarter of Ian Paisley's talent I would be satisfied. He's my leader and always will be.

— Peter Robinson in *Hibernia*, July 12th 1979. Some things never change. Or do they?

