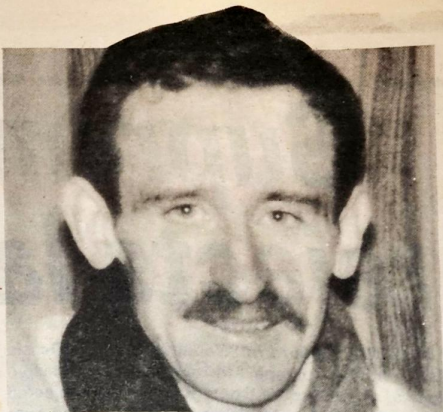


AN **UNCENSORED** IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING POLITICAL WEEKLY

PHOBLACHT

Republican News

Sraith Nua Im! 12 Uimhir 45 15 Samhain Thursday, 15th November, 1990 (Britain 40p) Price 35p



● DESSIE ELLIS

HAUGHEY'S SHAME

THE MOST SHAMEFUL ACT in the political career of Charles Haughey, and one of the worst acts of surrender to Britain in the history of the Fianna Fáil party, has taken place with the delivery of Dessie Ellis on a stretcher to an RAF jet to fly him to England on the 36th day of his hunger-strike against extradition.

Dessie Ellis now lies in Brixton Prison, having appeared in court in London in a wheelchair, the first victim of the 1987 Extradition Act, given as a political hostage to Britain by the Fianna Fáil/PPD Coalition government in spite of the pleas of thousands upon thousands of peo-

ple in Ireland and abroad.

All over Ireland and among Irish people and friends of Ireland around the world there was anger and outrage when it was learned that the appeal of Dessie Ellis had been rejected by the Supreme Court, that the Haughey govern-

ment had ignored calls for it to intervene and that the hunger-striker had been handed over.

It was just over an hour after the judgement was given that Dessie Ellis was taken from his hospital bed in the Curragh by stretcher to an Air Corps helicopter. He was then flown to the Roger Casement Aerodrome at Baldonnell where he was put onto a Royal Air Force jet and formally placed in the custody of the British crown. At the airstrip they named after the executed 1916 leader, the 26-County establishment reached new depths of disgrace in their shameless collaboration with British rule in Ireland. Dessie's sister

Martha compared the handing over of the hunger-striker with the execution by the British of James Connolly who was taken on a stretcher to his death in Kilmainham Jail.

CAREFULLY-TIMED

Troops and armoured cars guarded the Curragh and Baldonnell as the carefully-timed and co-ordinated operation took place. It was obviously planned between the London and Dublin authorities months in advance.

Yet when Dessie Ellis reached Bow Street Magistrate's Court in London late on Wednesday afternoon the Crown lawyers announced that there would be a long delay before the papers for the trial were ready. Dessie Ellis' solicitor, Gareth Peirce, protested strongly at the delay in view of the hunger-striker's condition. But the speed and urgency of a couple of hours before had now disappeared once the British had secured the swift delivery of their hostage to the Haughey government.

That government had the effrontery to announce just after the extradition that it would be sending a legal observer to the Ellis trial to "monitor" it. The question arises as to what the government proposed to do if the observer found the trial unfair. Politely ask the British to hand the prisoner back?

FOCUS OF ANGER

Fianna Fáil cabinet ministers who, this time four years ago, were opposing Alan Dukes' Extradition Act in Leinster House, this week stood over the extradition of Dessie Ellis. Alan Dukes is gone from the leadership of Fine Gael but the act he pioneered as Minister for Justice has been put into force by Fianna Fáil for the first time with Dessie Ellis' handover.

The focus of anger at Fianna Fáil and solidarity with Dessie Ellis must be channelled into smashing the Extradition Act and making Haughey and his party pay the political price for their betrayal. The Extradition Act must be repealed. Dessie Ellis' fight has been for all potential victims of extradition. We must continue that fight.

Dessie Ellis PROTEST RALLY

2pm Sat 17th Nov
GPO, DUBLIN
STOP EXTRADITION



● Letitia, John and Martha Ellis outside the Four Courts after their brother's appeal was rejected

Supreme Court rejects last appeal

AT AROUND 12.30pm on Wednesday, while Dessie Ellis lay in the Curragh Military Hospital, the five judges of the Supreme Court unanimously rejected his appeal against extradition. He was handed over to the British police at Roger Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnell, about an hour later and was flown out of this country in an RAF jet.

On the previous night, the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee appealed to the Minister for Justice to use Section 50 of the Extradition Act to halt the extradition, if the Supreme Court decided against the appeal: "If the government refuses to act then Charles Haughey, Ray Burke and their cabinet colleagues are effectively sentencing Dessie Ellis to death," said the committee. But that request fell on deaf ears.

Ellis' lawyers also made an appeal to the European Court, based on Article Six of the European Convention on Human Rights which protects the right to a fair and speedy trial. The application urged the commission to request the Irish government to delay the extradition while the application is considered.

Dessie Ellis' final appeal to the Supreme Court began on Thursday, November 8th. Ellis'

barrister, Patrick

McEntee, argued on three separate grounds that his extradition should not go ahead. He held that there were no charges in 26-County law which corresponded to the conspiracy charges which Ellis would face in a British court, that Ellis' constitutional rights would be infringed by the delay in serving the extradition warrants and that there was sub-

stantial risk that he would not get a fair trial if extradited, something which would also infringe his constitutional rights.

Under 26-County extradition law, people may not be handed over to another jurisdiction if they are due to face charges for actions which are not seen as illegal in the Irish courts. The offences must "correspond".

DIFFERENCE IN LAW
There is a considerable difference between British law on conspiracy to cause explosions and that of Leinster House. "English law has developed in a way that our law has not," said McEntee. Whether an act is committed in England or not "it will be deemed to have been committed in England. That simply is not the law of this state. Irish law has not extended itself in this way." Judges McCarthy and Finlay questioned McEntee again and again on this point and seemed unwilling to accept it.

While McEntee's first argument concerned complex points hidden behind legal formulas, his second was startlingly obvious. While Dessie Ellis was being held in Portlaoise Prison, the British authorities had seven years in which they



● Picket on the Four Courts on Wednesday, the day of Dessie's extradition

Emotion and anger follows Dessie's handover

IN AN EMOTIONAL, impromptu press conference on the steps of Dublin's Four Courts immediately following the Supreme Court decision to extradite Dessie Ellis to Britain, Alistair Rutherford of the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee, said on behalf of the committee:

"We are obviously very disappointed at the court's judgement today but I think the main point we would want to make is that the courts apply the law as they find it. The real reason for Dessie's pending extradition lies with the government of this state." Dessie's sister Martha Ellis said:

"The Supreme Court judges have said that my brother will get a fair trial. We only have to look at the state of British justice now and we see that the Birmingham Six are still in prison. My brother is an innocent man. My brother will not get a fair trial. He was not in Britain at the time of the charges and he should not be extradited."

When asked by a reporter whether the Ellis family would now ask Dessie to come off his hunger-strike, Martha replied that Dessie would continue his hunger-strike "because there is no way he wants to live now that he has been sent to Britain. He was willing to be tried here in his own country. His hunger-strike will continue now and the British will have him dead, and I blame Charles Haughey's government for using my brother as a political pawn with Margaret Thatcher."

She called on the Minister for Justice to use the powers he has to release her brother, saying that Dessie was already guilty in the eyes of the British authorities and the British media.

Following the court decision, the parents of Dessie Ellis and leading republican Martin McGuinness, were removed from the Curragh Military Hospital where they had been visiting Dessie.

Speaking in Dublin on his return from the Curragh, Martin McGuinness said:

"I was with Dessie and his mother and father when he received the news that he was to be extradited. He was deeply saddened by the Supreme Court decision, but he was heartened by the huge amount of support he has received from people in Ireland as well as from many people abroad. He urged that, despite the Fianna Fáil/DP government's betrayal of him and their disregard for his rights as an Irish citizen, the campaign against political extradition must continue and be intensified."

RAF PLANE

Shortly after his visitors were moved out, the military authorities in the Curragh moved Dessie by stretcher to an Air Corps helicopter. Meanwhile, an RAF jet was landing at Baldonnell aerodrome to bring Dessie to England. At Baldonnell, a huge military manoeuvre was

put into operation involving hundreds of 26-County soldiers, army jeeps and armoured cars. Gardaí prevented photographers from taking pictures of the handover. In a matter of minutes Dessie was flown by helicopter to Baldonnell and transferred to the British aircraft in which he was immediately flown to England.

The 26-County authorities' haste to accommodate the British was such that most of the people who had travelled to Baldonnell to protest at Dessie's extradition arrived after the plane had already left the runway.

Dessie appeared in London's Bow Street Magistrates' Court some time afterwards. Severely weakened by his 36 days of hunger-strike, he was brought into the court in a wheelchair, wearing slippers and an anorak and his legs were covered with blankets. He was escorted by three British police officers. In court he was charged with possessing explosives and conspiring to cause an explosion with intent to endanger life between January 1981 and October 1983. He was remanded in custody for one week.

DUBLIN RALLY

A crowd of over 1,000 people attended a rally in Dublin on Wednesday evening which assembled outside the GPO and marched to the Garden of Remembrance where the par-



● The RAF jet at Baldonnell aerodrome with Dessie Ellis on board

ticipants were addressed by a number of speakers.

Tony Sloan, who is himself facing extradition to the Six Counties, said that he had seen Dessie just the day before and that Dessie's last words to him were: "Tony, whatever happens to me, the fight has to go on."

Sloan asked everyone to continue to stand by Dessie Ellis and fight against political extradition. "It is a long road but we will see the end of it and we will be victorious," he said. Fr Paddy Ryan said that the government had hoped extradition proceedings would flow smoothly and freely from now on, but Ryan continued, "our message is that the extradition proceedings will not flow smoothly and will not flow at all".

Micheál Ó Muireagáin said that what had happened earlier on that day was "a political tragedy for the Irish nation and a personal tragedy for the Ellis family". He then introduced Martha Ellis who said that "we know now the true colours of Fianna Fáil, they were always called the republican party, but now we know where we stand with them today, because not one of those Fianna Fáil TDs came to support my family or my brother".

She urged people to go out and explain to

could have sought his extradition. They could have served the warrants in 1987, after the passage of that year's Extradition Act. By refusing to serve them until the very day before Ellis was due to be released, the Thatcher government was not merely acting cruelly. It was also damaging Ellis' ability to defend himself in court.

"He is severely disadvantaged, and quite unnecessarily so," said McEntee. His ability to prepare a case on events in the early '80s "before witnesses had died or before lines of inquiry are dead" was heavily hampered.

The third point of McEntee's case, concerning the bias of the English courts against Irish people, included, among a number of affidavits, one from Birmingham Six solicitor, Gareth Peirce. She outlined some of her experiences in representing Irish citizens charged with conspiracy or explosive offences in England. Her evidence showed that injustice was built into the system at every level from the police and forensic investigations to the behaviour of the prosecution, the judge and the jury. Her sworn testimony was unchallenged by the state.

McEntee's third point brought about the most important admission from the bench of the entire hearing. As McEntee cited case after case, showing that Irish people could not get a fair trial, he was interrupted once again by Judge McCarthy. "Aren't you asking to make an amendment to the law?" he asked.

Courts only interpret statutes which have been made law by elected legislatures. They do not have the right to make up or to change the laws themselves. McCarthy's suggestion came after a series of comments from Fianna Fáil ministers that the extradition of Dessie was "a matter for the



● Anger outside the Four Courts when verdict was announced

courts". It amounted to a rebuttal of the government's prime excuse.

POLITICAL DECISION

McEntee replied that the courts had freed Dermot Finucane and others on similar grounds and that the Attorney-General had done so in the Fr Ryan case, but Judge McCarthy was clearly determined to make sure that the Haughey government was not going to be able to blame the

Supreme Court for extraditing Dessie Ellis. He pressed home his point.

"You are asking the judiciary to interfere with what is a political decision... The maintenance of an Extradition Act is a political decision," he repeated.

On Wednesday, November 14th, the court gave its verdict. In a short, dismissive judgement, the Chief Justice Judge Finlay, found against Dessie Ellis on all three counts. The

other four judges agreed, though Judge McCarthy briefly added his additional reasons.

McCarthy observed that, by definition, extradition agreements between governments presuppose trust and confidence in the respective legal systems. He emphasised that extradition was ultimately a matter of government policy. He claimed that this laid a heavy onus of proof on anyone resisting extradition to show that unfair

practices existed. Like the other four judges, McCarthy ruled that the defence had not fulfilled this onus.

Following the dismissal of the appeal, Dessie's lawyers applied to the court to order a stay on the extradition to enable the government to properly consider using Section 50. After a short adjournment, this request was peremptorily dismissed. Dessie's long battle against extradition was over.



● Protest outside the GPO on Wednesday night following Dessie's extradition

They have let the people in the North suffer too much and it's up to us to stop extradition once and for all. No matter what Dessie does

in England my family will stand behind him."

A minute's silence was then observed to mark the terrible tragedy which had occurred

that day. Similar protests were held in many centres around the country on Wednesday night.

Senior Branch man executed

NORTH ARMAGH BRIGADE, Oglagh na hEireann, has said that Volunteers attached to its command carried out the military operation at Castor Bay on the Southern shores of Lough Neagh, in which the RUC lost the most senior Special Branch man killed to date in the current conflict.

The detective inspector, attached to the Special Branch at Cookstown, who had served in the RUC since 1962, was on a duck hunting trip along with three companions, one a full-time RUC reservist, when an IRA ASU targeted him.

The IRA statement on the incident revealed that Volunteers had entered the 'secured area' at Castor Bay shooting preserve on the shoreline near Lurgan early on Saturday morning, November 10th, in the knowledge that the Special Branch man and a second serving member of the RUC would be among a hunting party arriving there around breakfast time.

The IRA stated that it was their intention to "defeat and execute" both men.

"In the event, resistance was offered and, to protect themselves from gunfire, our Volunteers had no option but to engage the hunting party, killing all four members."

DOUBLE LANDMINE

In a carefully planned bombing operation on Monday, November 12th, the

South Armagh Brigade of the IRA narrowly missed inflicting devastating casualties on members of the British forces.

The operation involved two IRA engineering units, backed up by an armed ASU, positioning two massive mines on the Tassagh Road. One mine was dug into a roadside ditch in anticipation of an RUC armoured vehicle travelling along the road on its regular run to Keady Barracks. In a nearby field a pressure plate device had been positioned to catch troops involved in the follow-up operation.

Just after midday on Saturday, an armoured Ford Escort carrying two RUC men approached Ferla Crossroads on the Tassagh Road. Volunteers monitoring the area detonated the mine as the vehicle drew level with the target area. The car was blown almost 100 yards and spun round into the opposite ditch. The vehicle sustained serious damage but both its occupants miraculously escaped with only minor injuries. The two men were then airlifted to hospital as a major search involving hundreds of



WAR NEWS WAR NEWS

Crown forces personnel got underway.

Three hours after the search operation began, a second massive explosion shook the area. The device had detonated in a field off the Tassagh Road just under 100 yards away from the advance British army search team. It transpired that a cow had triggered the device, averting what would have been certain death for British soldiers.

BELFAST BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL

Belfast city centre and all the major approach roads to the city were brought to a standstill on Friday and Saturday, November 9th/10th, as Volunteers of the IRA placed 30 hoax devices and one blast incendiary on board vehicles which were abandoned at strategic locations throughout the city.

The blast incendiary was left on board a bus on Saturday by a Volunteer who shouted a warning to the driver as the bus entered the city's security exclusion zone. This device was driven by the driver to Laganbank Road where it exploded, gutting the bus.

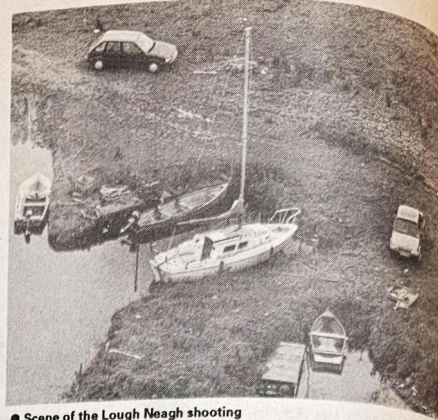
The series of hoaxes caused major disruption and led to lengthy clearance operations which tied down hundreds of crown forces personnel and kept British bomb technicians busy throughout the two days.

TOOMEBRIDGE MORTAR ATTACK

Crown forces had a lucky escape on Saturday, November 10th, when a single mortar device, trained on Toomebridge Barracks, exploded before entering the base. The device had been left on a launching pad positioned on waste ground at the side of the base, but it detonated in flight.

KILREA SHOOTING

South Derry Brigade, IRA, has said



● Scene of the Lough Neagh shooting

that a number of its Volunteers, armed with assault rifles, engaged RUC personnel who were establishing a roadblock at the Woodend Road near Killea. A sustained burst of fire was directed at the RUC checkpoint but there were no confirmed reports of any crown forces casualties.

FERMANAGH WARNING

In a statement issued on Monday, November 12th, the South Fermanagh Brigade, IRA, said, that despite previous warnings, the RUC had failed to remove an unexploded rocket which had been lying at a sangar attached to Kinawley Barracks since Friday, November 2nd.

The statement accused the RUC of "deliberately leaving the device in the hope that innocent civilians would be placed at risk".

It concluded:

"We appeal to local people to avoid the area around Kinawley base."

INFORMANT SHOT

The Belfast Brigade, IRA, issued the following statement regarding the shooting of 17-year-old Martin Slane from the Beechmount area of West Belfast, who was shot in the leg on Saturday evening, November 10th:

"Martin Slane was shot by our Volunteers and has been given 48 hours after his discharge from hospital to leave the country. Slane had, for a period of two years, been passing informa-

tion to the crown forces and would have been executed had it not been for the fact of his youth and very low intelligence.

"Slane was duped into acting as an RUC informant at the age of 15, when he was asked to attend Springfield Road Barracks as a defence witness for another local youth. Slane was threatened with prosecution for minor rioting and hijacking offences and agreed, in exchange for immunity, to pass on information. He was first handled by CID in Springfield Road and then told to contact a Detective Peter McGuirk at Grosvenor Road.

"Slane met with McGuirk on a number of occasions and passed on mostly low-level information about the movements of local people. However, following recent arms seizures in the Beechmount area, we conducted investigations during the course of which local people indicated that Slane had been seen acting suspiciously in the vicinity shortly before the seizures.

"We arrested Slane and he readily admitted his role when confronted by us. He is extremely lucky not to have suffered a much worse fate.

"We are aware of several other sources of information to the crown forces and make a public appeal to those under pressure from the crown forces to come forward without fear. Should they fail to do so they will suffer the consequences."



● Aftermath of the double landmine attack at Tassagh Road in South Armagh

More British spy equipment seized

THE VIGILANCE of local people in the Lisnaskea area of County Fermanagh, paid off on Wednesday, November 7th, when a highly sophisticated collection of British spying equipment was unearthed and taken away for examination by republicans. The equipment, including two spy-cameras, a video-recording unit and picture-relaying apparatus, was positioned in a roadside ditch covering two minor roads leading to a group of isolated farms, less than four miles from the village of Lisnaskea.

A video cassette tape recovered by local republicans, has revealed that the equipment was in place from at least Monday, November 5th, when a major search and seal operation had taken place in the locality. The high quality tape-recording, giving both night and daytime coverage, runs for a total of four hours and films activity in the area intermittently for a period from Monday evening, November 5th, until the discovery of the equipment on Wednesday evening, November 7th. The fact that the tape had only used up three quarters of its footage indicates that it would only have required replacing

every seven days.

Indications that something was amiss came when British troops were seen acting suspiciously not far from where the equipment was eventually found. A British army unit had arrived in the area shortly before 1am and had left after an hour in an unmarked van. At daylight on Wednesday, local republicans conducted a search of the area which went on for several hours before the equipment was unearthed.

The two cameras, one of which was disguised as a tree-log, had been dug into a bank and were trained on the intersection of two

roads; a wide-angled lens gave those monitoring the equipment a view of a large area around the roadways and also allowed for the monitoring of people and cars using the roads.

CAMERAS

The cameras were linked by cables to a sealed aluminium box containing the video-recorder, an internal relay-transmitter and a device for superimposing the date, hour, minute and second onto the cassette tape, thus giving the precise time of any recorded image. Another feature of the equipment was a device for activating the camera by means of an inbuilt movement and heat sensor. All of

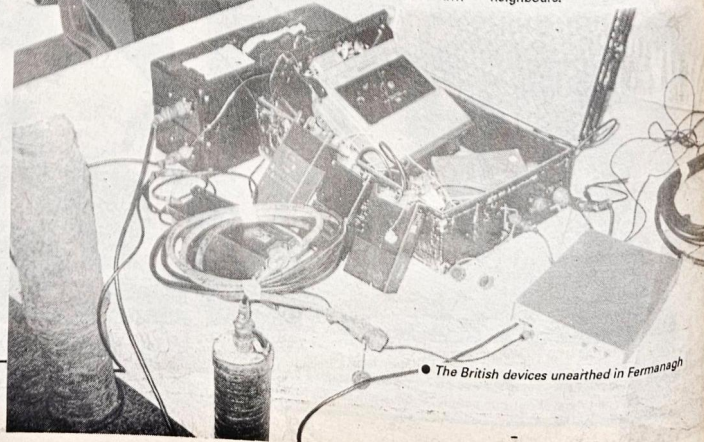
the equipment was linked to an external relay transmitter box which would have provided for remote visual monitoring of the area.

Commenting on the discovery of the equipment, South Fermanagh Sinn Féin representative, Jack McManus, said:

"In the first week of September similar spying equipment was discovered in County Tyrone, not more than seven miles from the home of Martin McCaughey. Sinn Féin warned at the time that they believed the data gathered by that equipment would be used in the planning of an assassination. Within five weeks Martin McCaughey and Dessie Grew were am-

bushed and killed by undercover soldiers.

"We have learned too often from bitter experience that information gathered by the crown forces ends up being used in official death squad killings or in the hands of unofficial death squads. This latest sinister find should alert people to the extent of crown forces hidden surveillance on our communities. It is up to us all to regularly and thoroughly search the areas around our homes and the laneways and roads leading to them. Vigilance can, and does, thwart the efforts and murderous intentions of the British forces. We must all play our part and prevent danger to our friends and neighbours."



● The British devices unearthed in Fermanagh

New arsenal of repressive laws

BY 1992 the British government will be able to imprison people under 'anti-terrorist' legislation for having rubber gloves or an alarm clock, under new emergency powers introduced in Westminster last week. The new laws will continue to give British direct rulers the power of internment and contain no proposals to videotape RUC interviews with suspects.

Despite promises of consultation at the time of the Hillsborough Agreement, the Dublin government was not consulted before the new bill was introduced. The views of foreign affairs minister Gerry Collins were simply ignored.

The Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Bill was announced by Peter Brooke in the British House of Commons on Thursday, November 8th. It will come fully into force in May 1992, once the Emergency Provisions and Prevention of Terrorism Acts expire.

The bill not only brings all existing 'emergency' legislation in the Six Counties under one act, but also widens the scope of the legislation and creates two new offences, the 'possession of items intended for

terrorist purposes', and the re-opening of border roads or by-passing around closed crossings.

The act also gives the British army the power to seize and retain vehicles and equipment used in border re-openings, and the RUC greater power to examine and seize documentation and data during house raids or at road blocks.

In direct contradiction of the recommendations made by British Tory Lord Colville, who was commissioned by the British government to review existing emergency legislation as a basis for the new act, the legislation retains the power of internment without trial and rejects the video recording of interrogations of people held under emergency legislation.

The new bill goes much further than Colville's recommendations, which were themselves vehemently opposed by the British government's own Standing Advisory Committee on Human Rights. The SACHR said Colville's proposal had "grave implications for Human Rights in Northern Ireland".

GUILT BY HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Now, on the word of the RUC, it will be an imprisonable offence to possess ordinary household items likely to be found in any home. The establishment of 'guilt' is dependent upon the Crown prosecutor's view of what these items might be used for in some imaginary incident of the future.

Border communities were also targeted by the new act. For over a year, local community groups and residents have resisted border road closures which have often cut the access of farmers to their land, communities to their places of worship and families to their relatives.

Under the new act the reopening or by-passing of border crossings is a criminal offence and crown forces have been given extra powers to seize equipment and vehicles used to re-open a crossing.

Lord Colville's report recommended that videotaping facilities for RUC interrogations "should be put into operation without further delay". Its rejection is a clear indication that the crown depends on forced 'confessions' in trials before non-jury Diplock courts. Diplock judges have almost always rejected allegations of brutality by the defence, even where there has been clear medical evidence in support of the allegation.

CALL FOR UDA BAN

Widespread criticism accompanied the introduction of the new Bill. Within the Six Counties criticism focused upon the British government's refusal to proscribe the UDA, a decision described by Alliance Party leader John Alderdice as 'quite outrageous'. Unionist MP

Ken Maginnis said that he would only support a ban on the UDA if Sinn Féin was also banned and selective internment introduced.

Reflecting widespread feeling within Northern nationalists on the question of the UDA, the *Irish News*, in its editorial on Friday, November 9th, called for a ban on "this odious blood stained organisation, which has been linked with countless sectarian killings". The editorial dismissed Maginnis' comparison between Sinn Féin and the UDA, pointing out that Sinn Féin is a political party, not a paramilitary group:

"The UDA is a completely different type of organisation. It is not a political party... it is a paramilitary organisation, and unless the government thinks that it is perfectly reasonable for loyalists to be allowed to form private armies, it should be banned without further delay."

Dublin foreign affairs minister Gerry Collins said that the new bill would not provide "any new safeguards to protect the rights of the community". British Labour party spokesperson, Kevin McNamara, said his party would find it very hard to support any bill which keeps internment on the statute book. He concluded:

"The government appears to have accepted all Lord Colville's recommendations for increased powers but rejected every one for greater safeguards."

Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams said: "Despite their failure to crush the demand for Irish freedom and democracy, the British government now intends to introduce even more draconian measures."

TYRONE MAN CHARGED FOR BORDER RE-OPENING WORK

BY LIAM O COILEAIN

A 25-YEAR-OLD man from Augher, County Tyrone, was arrested last Sunday when British soldiers interrupted work to re-open a border crossing between Monaghan and Tyrone. Martin Gartlan was charged on Tuesday, November 13th, in connection with his road opening work and was released on bail of £100.

The previous day, Saturday, November 10th, unnoticed by the so-called security forces on both

sides of Britain's border, the South Tyrone/North Monaghan Community Association had successfully

levelled out a stretch of ground in preparation for further surfacing work at the Altadavin/Killanny, popularly known as Butt's, border crossing between Counties Tyrone and Monaghan. A number of workers, equipped with mechanical diggers, filled in massive craters and levelled out huge mounds of displaced earth at the crossing, which had been destroyed on Wednesday, October 31st, by the British army.

On Sunday afternoon, a crowd of some 70 men and women set about completing the re-opening of the road, supported by a number of tractors and link boxes and supplied with several lorry loads of varying grades of stones for surfacing. There was no Garda or army presence on the southern side of the border, nor were any British army helicopters noted in the Tyrone skies.

quently charged in connection with the road re-opening work.

NEW LAW

The Secretary of the South Tyrone/North Monaghan Community Association, speaking in Dublin on Friday November 9th, strongly condemned the announcement the previous day by the Six-County "Security" Minister, John Cope, under new "terrorist legislation", that machinery, equipment and people engaged in opening by-roads around existing closed crossings along the border would face prosecution through the courts.

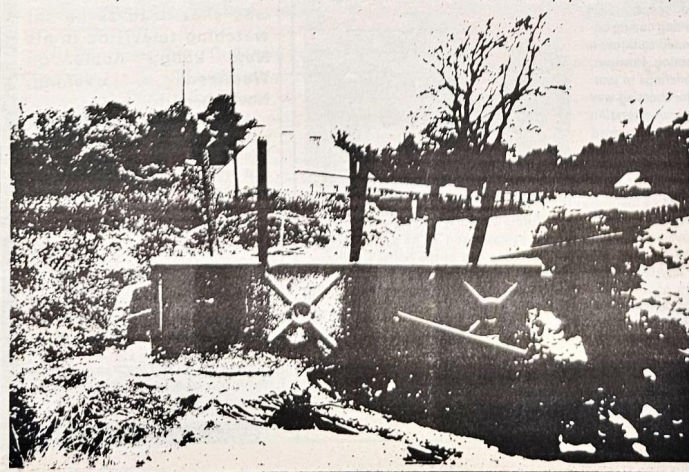
Mrs Mary Treanor, in her address to a lunchtime meeting in Trinity College, which was organised by the Republican Society, gave a detailed account of the plight of the border communities and the *raison d'être* behind the community association. She stated that she had no respect for British laws in Ireland and that her association stood, rather, on the side of justice. "Our campaign will continue undeterred," she said.

A spokesperson for the students later announced that an invitation by Mary Treanor to travel to Monaghan to observe at first hand the destruction of the border roads by the British army had been accepted and that such a trip would be organised in the near future.

BOGGED DOWN

However, with only 20 yards to complete, a tractor became bogged down in the soft earth while carrying surface stones along the 80-yard stretch of the new road bed. Despite lookouts from the association at a number of vantage points, a large force of British soldiers emerged from undergrowth on the surrounding hills where they had clearly been waiting dug in and descended on the local people.

Despite the hastened retreat of the workers into Monaghan, a farmer with his tractor successfully pulled the stricken tractor from the muck with the use of a tow chain, much to the disappointment of the rapidly approaching British soldiers. At the scene, though, Martin Gartlan from Augher was apprehended by the British army and was taken to Enniskillen RUC Divisional Headquarters. He was subse-



British inspired terror grips Mid-Ulster

AS Tyrone nationalists face an increasing terror campaign from British and pro-British elements, yet another nationalist has lost his life. He is the tenth person in the North Armagh/Mid Ulster area to die at the hands of official or unofficial British death squads in a 12-month period.

The latest victim, killed by a loyalist death squad, was Malachy McIvor (42) from Moneymore, County Tyrone. He was working on a car along with his 19-year-old nephew in a garage near the junction of the Castlefarm Road and North Street in Stewartstown, when a masked gunman armed with an automatic rifle approached him. There was a sustained burst of gunfire and McIvor was hit at least 17 times. He died instantly. His nephew dived under the car and escaped injury. The killing was later claimed by the UVF.

The death of McIvor and the other nine victims, along with the attempts on the lives of almost two dozen others all dovetail neatly into official British government policy, which aims at terrorising nationalists and operates on three distinct but closely interlinked levels.

These involve the official death squads — the RUC, UDR, SAS, and

other undercover British military — and unofficial death squads UVF, UFF, PAF (working with clear collusion from serving crown force members) and the systematic harassment of the population by means of beatings, house raids, death threats and arbitrary arrests on a large scale.

All these elements can clearly be seen, by even the most naive of observers in the area, to be connected with the killing of IRA Volunteers, Sinn Féin activists and ordinary Catholics, coupled with the routine reports of savage beatings administered at roadside checkpoints and in crown force bases creating a climate of fear across a large area of the Six Counties.

THREATENED

In the case of Malachy McIvor it appears a chance remark at a social function may have singled him out

for death. At the end of a charity function held in The Manor House, Moneymore, in March of this year, McIvor suggested to the band that as it was a very mixed crowd perhaps they should not play *God Save the Queen*. There was a minor incident during which he was publicly accused of complicity in the death of crown forces contractor Robert Glover (owner of the premises) who was executed by the IRA. The following day his employer, a Protestant, sacked him after allegedly receiving a threat that he would be killed if he kept McIvor on.

McIvor's name along with three other Catholics in the area then appeared in graffiti in the town with the words "you're dead" written underneath. It is publicly acknowledged across the community that he had no political affiliations at all but in the twisted logic of the Death Squad killers, the fact that he was a nationalist made him fair game.

In the wake of McIvor's killing, media commentators and self-appointed analysts, like Dungannon priest Father Faul, regurgitated their tired theory that he was the latest victim of a tit-for-tat sectarian war. That theory, for all the hard-sell gov-



● The remains of Malachy McIvor, killed by the UVF, are carried by the church in Moneymore, County Tyrone, on Saturday, November 10th

en to it, bears no scrutiny. It is a distortion which serves only to take out of context the ongoing nightmare inflicted on the nationalist community as a result of the continued British presence.

List of the recent attacks in the area

October 8th 1989: Sinn Féin Councillor Brendan Curran and his elderly mother are injured in a gun and grenade attack on his parents home near Portadown.

November 29th 1989: Liam Ryan and Michael Devlin shot dead, a third man injured at Battery Bar, Ardboe.

January 7th 1990: Taxi-driver Martin Byrne shot dead near Portadown.

March 6th 1990: Donnell Magee

escapes murder bid in Portadown.

March 7th 1990: Sam Marshall shot dead minutes after leaving Lurgan RUC Barracks.

October 5th 1990: Casey and O'Driscoll homes attacked in Kildress, County Tyrone.

October 6th 1990: Denis Carville shot dead at Oxford Island.

October 9th 1990: Vols Dessie Grew and Martin Mc Caughey shot dead at Lislisley, County Armagh.

October 26th 1990: Tommy Casey shot dead at Kildress, County Tyrone.

November 6th 1990: Arson attack after failed murder bid at the house where Tommy Casey was killed in Kildress, County Tyrone.

November 8th 1990: Malachy McIvor shot dead in Stewartstown, County Tyrone.

Shoot-to-kill claims victim in Strabane

A 31-YEAR-OLD member of the INLA has become the latest victim of the British government's shoot-to-kill policy, when he was ambushed by undercover soldiers on a stake-out operation centred on an unoccupied house belonging to the father of a UDR man.

The dead man, Alexander Patterson, a married man with four children from Church View in Strabane, was shot dead while at the wheel of a Rover car which was fired on shortly after midnight on Tuesday, November, 13th. Two other people were also arrested close to the scene of the shooting and one of them is believed to have sustained gunshot wounds to the legs.

In the follow-up operation another five people were arrested while travelling home from a darts match. These were released within 12 hours.

A news blackout was imposed on the shooting until breakfast time on Tuesday morning, when an initial RUC statement said that a body had been found at Victoria

Bridge. The RUC statement went on to say that they were investigating the circumstances of the death.

NEWS BLACKOUT

Throughout Tuesday morning and up until lunchtime the RUC continued to throw a veil of secrecy over the shooting. However, in leaks and off the record briefings to journalists, they indicated that the shooting was the result of a carefully planned operation which was set in motion when they learned of an impending attack on a UDR man at his father's home at Melmount Road, in the Victoria Bridge area.

In a more detailed statement to the media on Tuesday afternoon, the RUC said that a machinegun had been recovered from the car in which Patterson had been killed, and they claimed that shots had first been fired at the house before soldiers opened fire. Accepting this story at face value the media showed two bullet holes in the door of the house, one at the top of the door, the other in the lower half, and repeated RUC claims that these had been fired by the dead man or his companions, while ignoring the distinct possibility that they could well have re-



● Scene of the killing of INLA member Alexander Patterson

sulted from the burst of firing which was directed at Patterson as he sat in the car, parked at the end of the house's pathway, directly in line with the door.

The exact circumstances of the incident will probably never come to light, but given the record of the crown forces in the past, nationalists are entitled to endorse the call made by Sinn Féin's Martin McGuinness for the lifting of the "veil of secrecy" surrounding the killing, and for a full and independent inquiry into the circumstances.

NORTH BELFAST SHOOTING

NO GROUP has claimed responsibility for the murder of a 21-year-old nationalist, who was shot dead as he sat watching television in his New Lodge home on Wednesday evening, November 7th.

Gary Campbell of Spamount Street, was at home with his girlfriend Maria Valente (whom he was due to marry next year), and their two-year-old son when the killers struck at 6.30pm.

According to eyewitnesses, two gunmen alighted from a car and entered the house through the open front door where they shot Campbell four times at close range. He was able to crawl next door to Maria's mother's house to seek assistance but tragically died while undergoing emergency surgery at the Mater hospital.

The gunmen fled the area in their car which was later found burnt out in the Shankill Road area.

No new dawn

BY TOM O'DWYER

HUGE and heady claims have been made about the vote on the 26-County presidency when Mary Robinson won by 52% on the second count, after the distribution of Austin Currie's first preference votes, which amounted to 17% of the total. Many of these claims are quite empty. The campaign was really about style rather than substance, a battle for a powerless figurehead post.

But Friday's victory had substantial enough results as well. Both Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael were humiliated by a campaigner for women's rights. And the two major 26-County parties were the losers in more ways than one. For the first time since 1937, when the office of 26-County president was created, Fianna Fáil lost an election for Aras an Uachtaráin. It was also forced to fire Brian Lenihan from the government.

For Fine Gael, the results have been even more serious. The swiftens of the moves to replace Alan Dukes show just how shaken the party was by an election in which nearly half of its former supporters voted for another candidate. Before November 7th, Fine Gael could still claim to be the major opposition party in the state. It still can make that claim, but after Austin Currie's 17% showing, it looks less true every day.

As a candidate, Robinson has been identified with the Labour party, although she left it five years ago. But, curiously enough, her large vote has not rubbed off on her former colleagues. Opinion polls still show Labour straggling at 12% while the Workers' Party, her other sponsor, remains stuck at 8%. Both Spring and de Rossa have tried to make political capital out of the vic-

tory. So far they have not succeeded. In fact, the election results show that Robinson won a considerable number of middle-class people and that the right-wing leaders of the Progressive Democrats backed her almost as strongly (if not as openly) as Spring did.

MIXED BAG

Robinson's supporters included a very mixed bag, from progressives who were interested in her defence of women and of certain civil rights to some of the most right-wing elements in Irish society, and that fact underlines the real message of her election. People weren't voting for a definite political stand. They couldn't. The post of president is non-political and all three candidates agreed that it could not be made political.

If people weren't voting for something positive, they were certainly voting against something which they rejected — the dishonesty at the heart of the 26-County political system. Brian Lenihan's lie about phoning Aras an Uachtaráin in 1982, and his response when found out, were calculated insults to the electorate. They proved to be the tombstone of his campaign. Voters simply ignored Currie and opted for a figure who was connected with neither of the two parties.

They also, and very emphatically, opted for a woman. Robinson led Lenihan in the cities of Dublin and Cork as well as in the larger towns. But her vote in the rural counties was also very strong and all parties noted that women voters predominated at the country polling stations.

The election of a woman to the highest post in the state is probably the most positive aspect of the contest. But Robinson's reactionary outlook on the Six Counties means her victory has a negative one as well. It has boosted the morale of those who support the partition of Ireland.

Official Unionist MP Martin Smyth tried to use the victory for his own purposes when he claimed that it showed a majority of people in the 26 Counties now wish to get rid of Articles Two and Three of the 1937 Constitution.

Smyth's attempt to hoist the presidency onto a unionist bandwagon met with no response at all from Robinson and it was totally rejected by Sammy Wilson of the DUP. Wilson reaffirmed the traditional loyalist hostility to any representative of the 26-County state and told her she would be unwelcome in Belfast.

CONFUSION

Robinson's stand may be a confused combination of right and left, but her election caused even more confusion among Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael.

Haughey is now left with a very uncomfortable political problem. There is immense support for Lenihan in his party, but he'll have to remain on the back benches as



● MARY ROBINSON

long as the present coalition government remains in office. To put him back in the government would mean the resignation of the PDs.

Cork TD Ned O'Keefe was the first to voice this anger about the "PD tail wagging the Fianna Fáil dog". Within 24 hours of the election result, he called on Haughey to end his arrangement with O'Malley. O'Keefe has not repeated his call publicly, but there can be no doubt that it echoed among the party ranks. On Tuesday night Wicklow TD Dick Roche probably spoke for the leadership when he suggested on TV that any further demands from the PDs would not be tolerated by Fianna Fáil.

Fine Gael responded to the election by promptly dumping its leader, and now looks like selecting John Bruton for the post, but the party was unable to do so without a

major public row. For five days Alan Dukes held out against the inevitable, claiming that he represented the more 'progressive' wing of his party.

A victory for Bruton could well take Fine Gael even further down the polls from its present 26%.

In spite of talk of Dukes leading the left of Fine Gael and Bruton leading the right, the reality is that the dumping of the former in favour of the latter has little to do with style and personality. In fact it is just like the presidential election which precipitated it.

By electing Robinson, electors delivered body-blows to the major parties without showing open support for any alternative. For the umpteenth time they showed dissatisfaction with a political system which offers no real choice.



PTA ordeal of Irish in London

BY LIAM O'COLEAIN

"YOU READ about the Guildford Four. I thought it was happening to us. I thought we were going to spend 20 years in jail. Something has to be done about this and not just for us. The PTA is being used to intimidate the Irish community in Britain."

This was the comment of Janet Simmance, following her release from the top-security Paddington Green Police Station, where she and her sister had been held without charge for 40 hours under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They were two of a total of nine people arrested in Kilburn during a police surveillance operation before and after the discovery of arms and explosives in two cars outside a block of flats in the area on Sunday morning. Three other friends of the two women, two Irish building workers and a housewife, were ar-

rested with them. Six of the seven people still under arrest remain held at Paddington Green as we go to print, while the seventh, a young Irish building worker, is believed to be held in Rochester Row Barracks.

Their ordeal comes, ironically, during a week when it has been reported that the British Director of Public Prosecutions is expected to bring charges against a number of police officers in connection with the Guildford Four case. Twelve officers involved in 'questioning' the Guildford Four have been named in reports made by the Avon and

Somerset police. Charges relating to falsifying records, perjury and perverting the course of justice are expected.

The two women are sisters from Strabane, County Derry, but both live in London. Janet Simmance (35), a civil servant and mother of three, has lived in London for the past 18 years. Kathleen Diver (23) is a law graduate from Keele University and has been living in London since last summer.

INCOMMUNICADO

They were arrested shortly after midnight on Saturday, November 10th, outside the National Dance Hall in Kilburn and were not released until around 3pm on Monday, November 12th. Both were roughly pushed up against a wall by police and Janet Simmance

was slapped in the mouth and cut slightly as they were being arrested. They were not informed of the reason for their arrest until some hours later when they were told that they were being held 'incommunicado' under the PTA and would not be able to see a solicitor or contact the outside world.

It was clear to the two women from the beginning, however, that the police did not really suspect them of any offence under the PTA. Not long after they arrived at the station they were told that they would be released "shortly", "in a few hours". They were allowed to talk to each other at all times and were later put in the same cell. At around 5pm on Sunday they were allowed access to a solicitor but they were still held for a further 22 hours in a very cold cell with a broken

toilet and constant full lighting.

Their arrest appears to have had no other purpose than to intimidate, humiliate and frighten them. Both were compulsorily examined twice by a doctor as well as being fingerprinted and photographed while Janet Simmance was subjected to a strip and body search and was also threatened, while being arrested, that her children would be taken into care if she did not co-operate.

A Kilburn Defence Committee has been set up to protest against this harassment of Irish people in Britain. A public meeting will be held on Monday next, November 19th, in the Irish Centre in Kilburn at 8pm to launch the new group and Labour MP Ken Livingstone has promised to speak.

HUGE DUBLIN RALLY DEMANDS HUN



● A section of the 10,000-strong crowd who attended the march in support of Dessie Ellis on Saturday, November 10th

Thousands answer Dessie's call

OVER TEN THOUSAND people marched through the streets of Dublin to demand the release of hunger-striker Dessie Ellis on Saturday, November 10th. The colourful, musical and very vocal demonstration which was attended by organisations and individuals from the length and breadth of Ireland set off from outside the Department of Justice in St Stephen's Green to march to a huge rally at the GPO.

Along the route the march swelled in numbers as many more people joined in what was a very determined demonstration. Everyone present was conscious that the life or death decision in Dessie's case was likely to be made in a matter of days.

At the GPO Des Bonass, on behalf of the Dublin Council of Trade Unions, extended support to the Irish Anti-

Extradition Committee. He said that 13 other European countries, including Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and France refuse to extradite their own citizens and asked:

"Why does the Irish government go out of its way to placate the British government? Why are we allowing ourselves to be brow-beaten by the British? Why are we allowing the

British government to interfere in Irish affairs, in Irish legislation, and in Irish courts? Is it not time now to let the world know that Irish citizens are not for sale, and are not for extradition?"

"The only extradition I feel that we should be supportive of, is the extradition of British troops out of Ireland", he concluded to loud applause.

COURAGE & COMMITMENT

Belfastman Tony Sloan, himself facing extradition to the Six Counties, said that there was nothing special about Dessie apart from his courage and his commitment to the nationalist people of the Six Counties. Sloan said that while Dessie's comrades in Portlaoise Prison were broken-hearted over Dessie, when they got word in Saturday's march, their morale would be "sky-high".

June Kelly on behalf of the Irish Green Party said that "the Green Party believes that in the present circumstances it is very difficult for Irish peo-

ple charged with political offences to receive a fair trial in Britain. Consequently we are opposed to extradition from Ireland to Britain for people like Dessie Ellis, charged with such offences. Ireland does have a Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act under which Dessie Ellis could be tried here for the alleged offences he is wanted for in Britain. And if Dessie Ellis' appeal is turned down, we the Green Party call on the Minister Ray Burke to reverse his previous decision regarding a trial here.

"We condemn the government, and in particular the Fianna Fáil party, for ignoring Dessie's plight, since it is within their power to stop his extradition to Britain. We are astounded at Fianna Fáil's total disregard for their own supporters who are clearly opposed to the government's position on extradition. This opposition was clearly seen at their party's last Ard Fheis where there was a unanimous vote by delegates against political extradition. We believe the time has come for these loyal supporters of Fianna Fáil to realise that their loyalty has been tragically misplaced. The Green Party challenges the Taoiseach, Mr Haughey, to answer how he can reassure Dessie Ellis of a fair trial in Britain when even many respected legal experts in Britain believe otherwise."



● Alistair Rutherford, of the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee, speaking at the rally

She went on to say that the conspiracy charges against Ellis were, by their very nature, impossible to disprove. Kelly said that the Green Party fully supports Dessie Ellis "and his courageous stand against the injustices of extradition. Free Dessie immediately."

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT

Messages of support were read out to the rally from British Labour MPs Tony Benn, Harry Cohen, Jeremy Corbyn, Terry Fields, Bernie Grant and Ken Livingstone among others. Names of some of the Irish public representatives who supported



● One of the many banners on the march on Saturday

HUNGER-STRIKER'S RELEASE

BY ART Mac EÓIN

Councillors, Dublin Council of Trade Unions, the Local Government and Public Services Union, the Union of Students in Ireland and numerous others.

Dermot Finucane, who succeeded in his own Supreme Court Appeal against extradition some months ago, told the rally:

"Dessie Ellis and myself were both served with extradition warrants which are related to the British occupation of part of our country. The difference between our cases is only the time when the warrants were served. The Supreme Court ordered my release because the charges were political and that there would be a danger that I would be brutalised if returned to a British prison. Justice Brian Walsh went further and stated that it would be quite unrealistic to regard the situation as other than a war or a quasi-war, and that is a fact which all the politicians know but won't admit and which the media tries to censor or ignore.

"They can't hide behind the courts any longer. Extradition is a political act. One of the five judges hearing Dessie's case said that the continuing existence of extradition is a political decision. It is they who have created this mess and it is they who must clean it up by ordering Dessie's release. In my own case Justice Walsh said that the Minister for Justice can direct that a person shall not be extradited. Perhaps Mr Burke should take the time to read it.

"One of the arguments used for implementing this new act is so that we can be good Europeans. Yet France, Germany, the Netherlands and other European countries all refuse to extradite their own citizens and 13 countries still retain the political exemption.

"Why have we become the most easily extraditable people in Europe? The answer to that is simple. It is because Britain demanded it and Haughey conceded it. Britain wants extradition on demand and Charles Haughey is doing his best, despite the wishes of the Irish people, to give it to them also. The charges against Dessie Ellis are political. Extradition is not a legal matter. It is a political one. And the politicians must be made face up to that."

He said that Dessie, in his statement announcing his hunger-strike, appealed with his life to the Irish people. "This rally has shown that the Irish people have answered that appeal and it's now time to make the politicians answer it also."

'HE WANTS TO LIVE'

Lily Hill, mother of Paul Hill of the Guildford Four, said that last year something which she had hoped and prayed for had come true: "the Guildford Four were free". She spoke of the jubilant scenes at the very spot where she spoke on Saturday last, when she shared the same platform with her son Paul and Gerry Conlon who were now free.

"And when I looked around and I saw the happy, smiling faces of the Irish people who came to welcome them home it did me proud. Today a year later I am back again to a different scene, a very different scene. A young man is on hunger-strike and his family are suffering with him. When my son was released from prison he said 'I was in the darkest dungeons of the British legal system' and when he was asked by a reporter what he wanted to do he said 'I want to live'. Dessie Ellis wants to live. His family want Dessie Ellis to live and the Irish people want Dessie Ellis to live.

"I will always remember with pride, the ten young men who died on hunger-strike. I will never forget the



● June Kelly of the Green Party

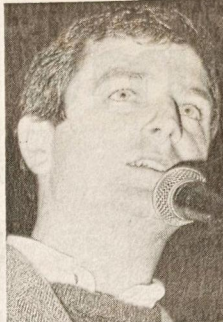
courage of Bobby Sands' mother who when a reporter asked her 'Will you give permission for your son to receive the life-saving injection?', she calmly replied 'He has asked me not to.' Mrs Sands gave her son his last dying wish. And I am sure those mothers today are with the mother of Dessie Ellis.

"Bobby Sands, said 'I fought a monster today' and he said the monster didn't like the voice of his people and he said 'I must hear the voice of my people'. The people answered Bobby Sands when they elected him MP. Dessie Ellis wants to hear the voice of his people and I'm proud to say that the Irish people have turned out to let their voice be heard. Let it be heard loud and clear. Let Dessie Ellis live. No extradition."

Dessie Ellis' sister Martha reminded the rally that 20 years ago one of the most powerful men in this state was arrested and sent to trial on conspiracy charges:

"Fortunately for him, although perhaps not for the rest of us, he got off. Today that same man, Charles Haughey, is trying along with the rest of his government to have my brother extradited to face conspiracy charges. My brother has said all along that if the British have evidence against him then let them present it in an Irish court. Dessie is only asking for what Charles Haughey got 20 years ago. Yet Haughey, Burke, Collins, Lenihan, O'Malley and Co have refused that to Dessie.

"They have forced him to take this drastic action of going on a hunger-strike. They bear the blame because



● DERMOT FINUCANE

they have made our citizens the most easily extraditable in the whole of Europe. They bear the blame because they could have prevented a hunger-strike by simply refusing to extradite Dessie and using their own laws to try him here. But instead Charles Haughey bows and scrapes to Maggie Thatcher the same way that Garret FitzGerald did. Haughey wants to make her a Christmas present of Dessie.

NO CONFIDENCE

"Last week the Birmingham Six said they had lost all confidence in the Irish government which has done so little for them. We have no confidence in this government to do the right thing, the just thing, the humane thing. They are prepared to let Dessie die rather than do the just thing and halt his extradition. They are prepared to let Dessie die rather than say 'no' to Maggie Thatcher.

"It is fitting that we stand outside the GPO today. One of the greatest symbols of the Irish people's struggle for freedom, for justice, for life as a nation. I can't help thinking of the executions of the leaders of 1916 and in particular how a wounded and sick James Connolly was taken from his hospital bed, propped and strapped to a chair and executed by a British army firing squad. What Haughey and his colleagues are prepared to do in handing over my brother Dessie in the advanced stages of a hunger-strike is every bit as shameful, disgraceful and anti-human as the execution of Connolly. If this



● FR DES WILSON

government hands Dessie over, they are signing his death warrant."

She pointed to the hardships to which the British authorities subject the families of Irish prisoners and said that Dessie was not prepared to put his family through this ordeal. She said "He would rather die. But most of all he wants to live. He wants justice."

Belfast priest Fr Des Wilson said that as a Catholic priest he felt it was immoral to extradite anyone into British jurisdiction. He said that there are about 60 or 70 governments on the face of this earth which torture their prisoners and Britain is one of them:

"Therefore there are no legal arguments that we should have to invoke, there is nothing we should have to say except one thing to this government: 'Are you willing in the name of the Irish people to hand over any of our citizens into the hands of the torturers, and if you are prepared to do that then you are an immoral government.'"

He pointed out that the case of Dessie Ellis was a moral question and said to the crowd "no matter what your politicians say, no matter what your bishops say, you are right."

Once again Dessie's sister, Martha, urged the people to do all they could to prevent her brother's extradition to Britain.

The rally ended emotionally with the playing of *Amhrán na bhFiann* outside the GPO and the plight of Dessie Ellis on thousands of people's minds as they returned to every corner of Ireland to campaign to save his life.

wer



sh Anti-Extradition Committee, highlights expect to face if extradited to Britain

Dessie's case, were read out also and they included Gerry Adams MP, Neil Blaney TD MEP, Roger Garland TD, Tony Gregory TD, TJ Maher MEP and Tom Foxe TD.

There were also solidarity messages from public representatives in Australia and from over 100 members of the New York State Assembly and from New York City Council.

Allister Rutherdale, of the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee, pointed out that many local authorities in Ireland were in support of Dessie Ellis. These included Donegal, Offaly, Leitrim and Monaghan County Councils, Derry SDLP and Sinn Féin



● Lily Hill and members of the Ellis family at the start of Saturday's march

Last minute appeals at home and abroad



● US Judge Andrew Somers, Martha Ellis, Nora Comiskey and Lily Hill

ORGANISATIONS and individuals in Britain, the USA, Australia and Europe continued to voice their opposition to the extradition of Dessie Ellis in increasing numbers during the past week as anger grew at home and abroad at the prospect of his hand-over.

A press conference in the House of Commons in London on Monday, November 12th, heard British Labour MP Jeremy Corbyn, Sister Sarah Clarke, a campaigner for Irish prisoners, Errol Smalley, uncle of Paul Hill and John Wadham, legal officer of the British civil liberties organisation, Liberty, demand that Dessie Ellis not be extradited.

Smalley spoke out against a whispering campaign which said that Ellis' case should not be raised while that of the Birmingham Six was at a sensitive stage. This was nothing but exchanging hostages, he said. All the speakers stressed that Irish people had no chance of receiving a fair trial in Britain. Wadham drew attention to recent police appeals that all newly arrived Irish young people should be reported to them. This showed that things had not changed.

The speakers appealed to Haughey and Mary Robinson not to sit back and do nothing while Ellis' life is on the line.

The Brent branch of Britain's union NALGO, representing 2,500 local authority workers, wrote to the 26-County Minister for Justice Ray Burke, expressing deep concern about the fate of Irish people living or working in Britain. They also said that they had no faith in British justice with regard to Irish people and were alarmed that the Dublin government "is even considering the extradition of Irish citizens to horrors of the magnitude suffered by so many Irish people in Britain".

The letter included a motion passed by Brent Council which called on the Dublin government to refuse Ellis' extradition.

EVENTS & SUPPORT

The Save Dessie Ellis Campaign, a broadly supported independent group, held a series of events in London last week.

On Thursday, November 8th, a torchlight vigil was held in Kilburn Square, to mark the day of Dessie's Supreme Court appeal. On Friday an evening picket was held outside the 26-County embassy.

UCMC (NUS) Wales, representing 110,000 students, has opposed Dessie's extradition.

New York City Council passed a motion sponsored by Councillor Sal Albanese condemning the proposed extradition of Ellis to Britain. Albanese said that the absurdity of the charges against Ellis "lies in the fact that he could not have been in England during this entire period".

The Irish National Association which is the biggest Irish organisation in Sydney, Australia, at its AGM on November 4th, passed a motion in support of Ellis.

In Stockholm, Swedish supporters of Ellis picketed the 26-County Consul and also handed a letter to the ambassador protesting against the proposed extradition.

In New Zealand, letters protesting against the proposed extradition were sent to the local 26-County Consul by trade unionists who said it was their belief that Ellis could not get a fair trial in Britain.

In Ireland, Sligo and Galway County Councils and Tralee and Birr Urban District Councils added their voices to

the many local authorities already opposed to extradition.

RALLIES & PICKETS

Thousands took to the streets in hundreds of pickets and rallies organised throughout the Six Counties. In Belfast alone every nationalist community is holding weekly vigils. Rosalyn Russell from the Belfast Anti-Extradition Committee and former hunger-striker, Pat McGeown, addressed a torchlight rally outside the Beechmount Sinn Féin Centre on Thursday night at 7.30pm. At the same time a torchlight procession and vigil took place in the New Lodge and Short Strand areas.

A series of events in support of Dessie Ellis will be staged in Belfast in the coming week. A torchlight vigil will be held on Thursday, November 15th, at 7pm at Beechmount Grove, while on Sunday a march will take place along the length of the Falls Road, assembling at Dunville Park at 1.30pm. White-line pickets will also continue to be held every day at the Whitelock Road/Falls Road Junction, with protests planned for both the North of the city and the Twinbrook/Poleglass area.

Meanwhile in Derry, a picket was held outside Radio Foyle, during which protests were voiced to the manager about media censorship of the issue. A picket was held outside Queen's University on November 9th, and signatures were gathered for a petition.

Many people came onto the streets to show their support to the hunger-striker in a picket in Main Street, Newry, on Saturday afternoon, which they intend maintaining on a weekly basis.

A daily picket has now commenced at 3.30pm in Derry city, assembling at the 20/20 Vision office, whilst in the Upper Bann district two pickets have



● Former Fine Gael Taoiseach and leading supporter of extradition Garret FitzGerald slinks past anti-extradition protests last Saturday

taken place and local people have begun posting and circulating petitions and letters in support of Dessie Ellis.

Members of the Derry Anti-Extradition Committee distributed leaflets and got petitions signed outside the DHSS, Magee University and the Strand College of Further Education on Monday, November 12th. A good attendance was shown on the Poleglass roundabout on Tuesday afternoon and a picket was also held outside an emergency meeting of Cookstown District Council in County Tyrone on Tuesday evening.

Around 100 people attended a public meeting in Limerick on Wednesday, November 7th, where Letitia Ellis detailed the history of her brother's case and called on all those who believe in justice to support the campaign to save her brother's life.

Tony Sloan, who is himself wanted for extradition to the Six Counties, spoke of Dessie's great courage and called for the maximum mobilisation of "people's power" in support of his just cause.

PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference held in Dublin by the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee on the morning of Dessie Ellis' Supreme Court Appeal, specified that the hunger-striker, then on the 33rd day of his fast, will not get justice in Britain.

Nora Comiskey of the IAEC displayed the previous day's *Daily Mirror*, which gave prominent front page coverage to a story headed "Bring bomber to justice". She asked, "How can he get justice in Britain?" referring to the paper's headline as a blatant example of trial by media.

Also present were Martha Ellis, US Judge Andrew Somers and Lily Hill, mother of Paul Hill. Somers, speaking of his experience as an observer at the Danny McNamee trial in 1987, said: "Irish people in England are tried by the press and by invidious ghosts not in the courtroom, so in my opinion, Dessie Ellis will not receive a fair trial."

Nora Comiskey announced that NALGO, the local government union in Birmingham which represents some 7,000 workers, had passed a motion against Ellis' extradition. The reporters present were also told that five Derry SDLP councillors had voted for a motion calling on Ray Burke to intervene to halt Ellis' extradition and calling for the repeal of the 1987 Extradition Act. A message of support was sent by Roger Garland, the Green Party TD, who attended the appeal hearing, while Independent TD Tony Gregory also sent a message of support, saying: "I am appalled that Charles Haughey said that Dessie Ellis would get a fair trial if extra-

dited." He was referring to the previous day's meeting between Haughey and Dessie's mother and father when he made the startling claim that British justice had improved.

DESSIE'S CONDITION

Martha Ellis gave details of her brother's condition, saying that he looked "fairly wretched," she stated. "He's carrying on," she stated. "There's no way he is going to Britain. My family are 100% behind Dessie because we know what he would face in Britain."

Limerick Trades Council, at its monthly meeting on Thursday, November 8th, adopted the following resolution:

"Limerick Council of Trade Unions is strongly opposed to the extradition of Dessie Ellis given the recent experiences of Irish people before British courts."

A copy of the resolution and a petition in support of Dessie, signed by delegates of many of the unions represented on the council, has been sent to the Fianna Fáil general secretary, Frank Wall.

A demonstration in support of Dessie Ellis was held last weekend outside the Carrickmacross home and political clinic of 26-County Minister for Health Dr Rory O'Hanlon in County Monaghan.

Over 200 people maintained an hour-long chant of "No Extradition — Free Ellis Now" during the demonstration on Saturday night, November 10th, which was organised by the County Monaghan Anti-Extradition Committee.

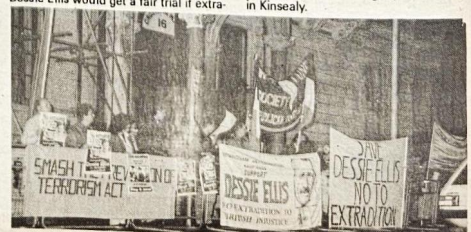
A deputation consisting of Monaghan County Councillor Caoimhghín Ó Caoiláin, Monaghan Urban District Councillor Pádraigín Uí Murchadha and Mrs Bernadette O'Hagan were received by the minister at his door. They presented him with a petition of over 1,000 signatures from South and Mid-Monaghan electors, requesting that he use his position of influence to have his colleague, Ray Burke, exercise his powers under Section 50 of the Extradition Act and free Dessie Ellis immediately.

On Sunday, November 11th, there was a protest outside the home of the Attorney General of the 26 Counties in Greystones. Fr Paddy Ryan (who did not have to face extradition proceedings as a result of the action of the Attorney-General in refusing to act on British warrants on the basis that he would not receive a fair trial) handed in a letter calling for similar action in Dessie Ellis' case.

There were protests at the homes of other members of the coalition cabinet, including Charles Haughey's residence in Kinsealy.



● Sister Sarah Clarke, Jeremy Corbyn and John Wadham at the London press conference



Tolladoiri

BHI ME ag léamh sna nuachtáin an lá arú go bhfuil tollán pollta faoin Mhúir nlocht sa deireadh. Sloc dhá ordóg agus é céad slat i bhfad a rinne an teagmháil deireannach idir Gaill agus Gaill, nó Gall agus níos Gaill má's fearr leat. Beidh 'oscaill' oifigiúil ag deireadh na míosa seo nuair a rachaidh an t-uachtarán Mitterand síos a pholl agus Bean Thachtair síos a poll chun chroitheadh láimhe lena chéile.

Ait oiriúnach di, gan amhras, mar is fada ó rialaigh Briotáine na tonnta, cad chuige nach rachadh si faoina tonnta anois. Agus tar éis dá polasaíthe na slocanna gual a dhúnadh i rith na '80dí, nach cuí go bhfaighfeadh si féin 'down pit' le sluasaid ag oscaill tollán do Coraib, an Eoraip céanna ar sheas si amach uathu go daingean le linn a réimse... Tig le anois an acht deireannach a

chomhlíonadh i dtalamh faoi uisce; a mhalairt óna achtanna gnáthacha — uisce faoi talamh.

Ach ar ais go dtí an tolláin. De réir tuairiscí bhí dhá inneal toraíochta, ceann Briotáinach agus ceann Francach i ndaoir, iad treoiraithe ag ríomhairí i dtreo is nach gcaillfeadh an 'teacht' an 'dul'. Bheadh náire agus lasadh orthu dá rachadh an dhá pholl ar aghaidh gan buaileadh le chéile



● OGLACH HUGH CONEY

ag an coinne réamh-shocráithe. Agus costas na n-innill? £25 milliún an ceann. Daor go leor atá an obair tollánach seo, agus ná déantar dearmad nach bhfuil siad tosnaíthe ar an dhá tollán mór fós; tig leat buille faoi thuairim a thabhairt ar costas na n-uirlisí sin. Is fada uainn laethanta caochán an Cheis Fhada, na tolladóirí dostadta úd a rinne a ngrásán faoi talún féin sna laethanta nuair a bhí imtheorannú ar súil fós.

Sluasaid lámh-dhéanta agus chan inneal pollta oll-luachmhar a bhí acusan agus in iad ríomhaire ag stiúradh na h-oibre bhí súil gear agus dea-ádh mar treoirai ann. Ach bhí difir mhór amháin ann. Ag deireadh na tochairte bhí said ag dreim nach gcaifáidís le buíon na nGall.

'Sin a tharla, faraoir, ar oíche Geimhridh amháin an 6ú Samhain 1974. Cúpla seachtaine tar éis an t-ine a chur scríos le cásanna Cheist Fhada rinne gasra imtheorannaithe iarracht d'ealló tríd tollán ó Chas a Cúig. Lámhaigh saighdiúirí Briotáinacha orthu agus fuair Hugh Coney. Oglach san IRA, bás dá ghontaí. I measc laochra na hÉireann go raibh sé, agus an 16ú cuimhneachán dá bhás linn arís.

— Le Eoghan Mac Cormaic (An Cheis Fhada)

Cúpla seachtain sula bhfuair sé bás, scríobh Máirtín O Muilleoir i LA gur mheas sé an t-am a bheith cuí do Ghaeilgeoirí poblachtach ómós de chineál eigin a reactáil don scríobhóir O hUí. Ba fhada a mhair an neamhaontas ach b'fhada a dhiairgaisigh Tarlach i ngnó eile Gaelach mar údar, mar iriseoir, mar eagarthóir in *Inniu*. Chuir mé suim i bhfoicail Mháirtín.

Sé mhí ó shin, scríobh mé chuig Tarlach ag cur eolais air faoi fadhbanna anseo i gCeis Fhada maidir le cosc an Oifig Thuaisceart Éireann in eadán na Gaeilge, agus ag lua an cháis chiúnte a bhí romhainn. Bhí Tarlach ag iarraidh ó stróc ag an am agus gan mhórán neart am, ach mhucaíl a shuim agus a ghra do Ghaeilge agus a cuimhne (is féidir) dá laethanta féin faoi ghlas, nó gur scríobh sé alt briomhar, láidir, san *Irish News* ag tacú lenár n-éilimh agus ag moladh an leithéid ó Ghaeil eile sa tír.

Measaim gur bhí sé sin an t-aiste deireannach a scríobh sé, agus má's é, cuimhním air sin mar a fheartlaio, go ndeachaigh sé arís — tar éis an tsaol — "ar thóir a shealbha". Cuirim comhbhrón lena chéile 's a chlann, agus leana chroide 's comráidithe Gaeilcha, ar chaill tríd eile i gcúis i measc na gcúiseanna.

Ceacht16

An Aimsir Chaite (The Past Tense):

chuir mé, I put; thóg mé, I took; dhún mé, I shut; d'ith mé, I ate; d'ól mé, I drank.

chuir mé	thóg mé	d'ól mé
chuir tú	thóg tú	d'ól tú
chuir sé	thóg sé	d'ól sé
chuir sí	thóg sí	d'ól sí
chuireamar	thógamar	d'ólamar
chuir sibh	thóg sibh	d'ólsibh
chuir siad	thóg siad	d'ólsiad

níor chuir mé	níor thóg mé	níor ól mé
níor chuir tú	níor thóg tú	níor ól tú
níor chuir sé	níor thóg sé	níor ól sé
níor chuir sí	níor thóg sí	níor ól sí
níor chuireamar	níor thógamar	níor ólamar
níor chuir sibh	níor thóg sibh	níor ólsibh
níor chuir siad	níor thóg siad	níor ólsiad

ar chuir mé? ar chuir tú? ar chuir sé? etc.
ar thóg mé? ar thóg tú? ar thóg sé? etc.
ar ól mé? ar ól tú? ar ól sé? etc.

Note:

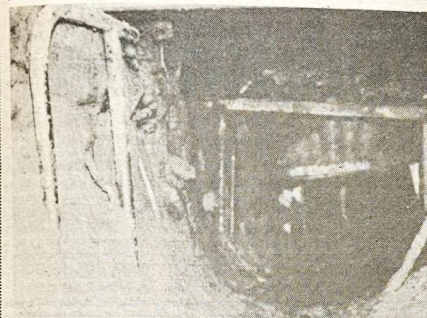
In the past tense, when the verb begins with a vowel, d' is prefixed in the independent form: d'ith mé, d'ól mé, etc.

The d' is omitted in the dependent forms: níor ith mé, níor ól mé, ar ith mé? ar ól mé? etc.

Cuir Gaeilge air seo:

1. Did you put the book there?
2. We did not shut the door.
3. Did she shut the window?
4. They did not drink tea today.
5. Did he take the book?

Tógtha ó Progress in Irish le Máiread Ní Ghráda, foilsithe ag The Educational Company.



● An tollán as ar tháinig an tOglach Hugh Coney sular lámhach saighdiúirí Briotáin é i mí na Samhna 1974

Tarlach O hUí

Tá mé tar éis leabhair *Ar Thóir Mo Shealbha* a léamh, dirbheathaisnéis a scríobh Tarlach O hUí 20 bliain ó shin. B'íoríneach gur 'ceadaíodh' an leabhair tríd an cinsire le linn an seachtaine céanna a fuair Tarlach bás.

Anuraidh léigh mé leabhair eile dá chuid, an dara páirt dá dhirbheathaisnéis *Faoi Ghlas*. Idir an dá fhóilseacháin is féidir an dromhneas a tharraing Tarlach ar féin óna iarchomráidithe agus chomh Oglach dá threimhe san IRA a thuiscint.

Is droch-rud é do dhine a dhul "cúl le cine", agus má's cine sinne atá inar bpoiblíochtóir, chuig Tarlach ina volte face ceart. In a scríbhinn nior sheachnaigh an hUdach é dhispeagadh a dhéanamh ar daoine lena mbróid sé mór tráth; in áit amháin dhéan sé tagairt do Chathail Mag Léid san aimsir tar éis an chogaidh.

"Scríobh mé chuige á rá go mba mhaith liom oíche a chaitheamh ina chuidleachta ag caint faoi na sean-laethanta. D'fhreagair seisean croilú go leor mé ar rá go mba bhreá leis féin m'fheiceáil ach nach bhfeilleadh an dáta a luagh mé — toisc go mbeadh air freastal ar chruinniú de chuid Shinn Féin.

Mo Chathail bocht! Chomh ceann dhána ('dilis' a dhearfadh seisean) le muci! (*Ar Thóir Mo Shealbha* 1th 177).

Níl amhras ná gurbh fhéidir le Cathal a leithéid a chur ar "Tarlach bocht" ach é a rá níos próibháidí. B'é an peaca ba mhó a rinne Tarlach O hUí a chuid beathaíochta a dhéanamh amuigh ón- in ionad istigh san — Gluaiseacht Féin. Fágadh an blas searbh ag seanchomráidithe Tharlach ión treimhe san IRA agus faoi ghlas de bhrí an claonadh a d'fhoilsigh sé ina n-aghaidh, cé gur boag aithne a bheadh ag an gluín seo ar na ghníomhaíthe sin agus gur lúide a suim ina thuairimí pearsanta faoi rudai a tharla níos mó ná leath-chead ó shin. Tá clú-mhilltú i bhfad níos measa ná abairt ba ghéire Tharlach le léamh sna nuachtáin lá ar bith anois agus tá muid éiríthe cleachtaithe fosta le daoine ag imeacht uainn agus ag fáingáil lorg an tsarbhais ina ndáidh mar láth nó leithscéal a n-imeachta.

Dáil Uí Chadhain le neartú

Dáil Uí Chadhain le neartú Tá cruinniú á reactáil i Halla an Phobail, Rath Cairn, Contae na Mí, ar 2 i.n. Sathairn, Samhain 24, chun cur le Dáil Uí Chadhain a bunaoiadh anuraidh.

Pleifear bunreacht agus obair na heagróchta agus toghfar coiste gnó nua. Sileann an eagraíocht "go bhfuil áit anois d'eagraíocht le haghaidh gníomhaíthe Gaeilge a bheadh bunaithe a bheadh nó a mhór ar na prionsabail pholaitiúla a leag Máirtín O Cadhain amach i nGluaiseacht na Gaeilge — Gluaiseacht ar strae".

De réir an dréacht bhunreacht beidh sé mar chuspóir ag Dáil Uí Chadhain, "teagasc Mháirtín Uí Chadhain i leith na Gaeilge, arbh é a bhunús comhionannas athghabháil na Gaeilge agus athghabháil na hÉireann, a chur chun cinn", tríd feachtais,



● MAIRTÍN O CADHAIN agóidíocht, fóilseacháin, léachtan agus módhanna eile bolsaireachta.

Beidh Féile na Mí ar súil an deireadh seachtaine céanna i Rath Cairn agus má's áil le héinne lóistín a reactáil don chruinniú nó breis eolais chur seo in iúl do chathaoirleach Dáil Uí Chadhain, Tomás Mac Siomdín, t/gh 65 Ascal Seannaigh, Rath Eanaigh, Baile Atha Cliath 5.

Tacaíocht don bhFeachtas Teilifíse

Tá eagrais eile tar éis tacaíocht a thabhairt don éileamh ar son teilifíse Gaeilge.

Ag cruinniú lárhoiste náisiúnta de Chomhdháil Náisiúnta na hÉireann ar an Máirt, Samhain 6ú glacadh rún ag tacú leis an bhfeachtas. Dúirt an rún:

"Ba mhaith leis an lárhoiste náisiúnta de Chomhdháil Náisiúnta na hÉireann tacú go hiomlán leis an Feachtas Náisiúnta Teilifíse go gcuirfeair ar fáil gan mhoill bealach teilifíse Gaeilge do mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus lucht na Gaeilge in Éirinn ina hiomláine.

"Ba mhaith leis an lárhoiste náisiúnta de Chomhdháil Náisiúnta na hÉireann tacú go hiomlán leis an Feachtas Náisiúnta Teilifíse go gcuirfeair ar fáil gan mhoill bealach teilifíse Gaeilge do mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus lucht na Gaeilge in Éirinn ina hiomláine."

BALLRAÍOCHT SHINN FÉIN



Is é bunaidhm Shinn Féin aistharrainnt na Breataine ó na Sé Chontae, athaontú ár dtíre agus bunadh poblacht soisialach daonlathach.

Más mian leat bheith i do bhall de Shinn Féin, nó tuilleadh eolais a tháil faoi Sinn Féin nó ár gníomhartha agus polasaíthe, lion

an foirm thíos agus seol é chuig Sinn Féin, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Atha Cliath 1.

Ainm.....

Seoladh.....

Imeachtaí

PICKET ON US EMBASSY
Opposing US policy in Central America
11.30am-1pm
Every Saturday
Ballsbridge
DUBLIN

NORTH DUBLIN RECLAIM THE SPIRIT OF EASTER

CTTEE
Meets 8pm every Thursday
16 North Great George's Street
DUBLIN
to organise a fitting celebration for next year's 75th anniversary of the 1916 Rising
Everybody welcome

SOUTH DUBLIN RECLAIM THE SPIRIT OF EASTER

CTTEE
Meets every fortnight
Next meeting 8pm Thursday 22nd November
Dublin Resource Centre
Crow Street
DUBLIN

WELCOME HOME FUNCTION

for ex-POW Seany Tierney
Friday 16th November
Creighton Hotel
CLONES
County Monaghan
Tallie E4
Bar extension

TABLE QUIZ

In aid of Dublin Martyrs
Republican Flute Band
8pm Friday 16th November
Ecceles Pub
Dorset Street
DUBLIN
£10 per table

OLD MYTHS — NEW VISIONS

Conference on Women & Ireland
Saturday 17th November
Women's Centre
Wesley House
Holborn

LONDON WC1

Speakers: Diane Abbot MP,
Nell McCafferty, Alice Mahon MP,
Anne Speed, Margaret Ward
Organised by Everywoman &
Women's Time to Go!

FUNDRAISER

Music by Light Touch and Stevie York
Saturday 17th November
Penthouse Pub
Ballymun
DUBLIN
Tallie: £1.50

SOCIAL NIGHT

In aid of Dundalk ex-POWs
Anti-Extradition Ctee
Saturday 17th November
Venue changed from Tara Lounge to
Aidan's Bar
DUNDALK
Music by Hobstone
Tallie £2

FUNCTION

Featuring The Irish Brigade
Saturday 17th November
Carnelot Hotel
Malahide Road
DUBLIN

AGM

Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement
10.30am-5pm Saturday 17th November
GMB
Trinity College
DUBLIN

CONFERENCE

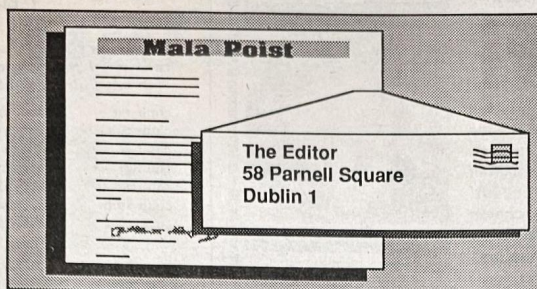
'The Future of Republicanism'
17th-18th November
Trinity College
DUBLIN
Admission £1

MICHAEL McVERRY

COMMEMORATION
Assembly 11am Sunday 18th November
The Square
Cullyhanna
ARMAGH
March to St Patrick's Church
Ceremony in adjoining cemetery after Mass

70th ANNIVERSARY

Eddie Carmody Commemoration
Assembly 8pm sharp 22nd November
BALLYLONGFORD
County Kerry
Prominent speakers



Defending neutrality

A Chairde,

At a meeting held in Limerick on November 1st, the Committee To Defend Irish Neutrality was formed. The meeting was attended by activists and public representatives from Limerick and Shannon.

The immediate objective of the committee is to draw attention to the use of Shannon Airport by the American military in the Gulf build-up, and the consequences this has for Irish neutrality. In order to achieve this it was decided to build a campaign in the Mid-West to highlight the breach of Irish neutrality and to link up with similar organisations nationwide.

Irish hostages in Iraq have been placed in a very weak position because of the Irish government's refusal to take a determinedly neutral stance. The committee expressed major concern at the way in which discussions on a European Security Force to include Ireland, have not been brought to the attention of the Irish public. A major change in Ireland's foreign policy is being contemplated by secret negotiations. The committee believes that the majority of the Irish people reject becoming involved in a Western military alliance.

In order to highlight the continuing use of Shannon Airport by a foreign military power, a public meeting will be held at Shannon Town centre at the Shannon Knights on Monday, November 19th, at 8.30pm.

Mike Campbell,
Armour Harris.

Call on Amnesty International

A Chairde,

I have recently been in contact with Amnesty International asking them to examine the killing by British paratroopers of two young people, Karen Reilly and Martin Peake, on the Glen Road in September. Amnesty are presently collecting information about this incident and would like to have statements from anyone who witnessed the incident or have any information relating to it.

Given the refusal of the British government to allow any proper enquiry into this incident, it is essential that Amnesty receives all information possible. Anyone with such information

can send it to me at 51 Falls Road and I will forward it to Amnesty International.
Gerry Adams MP.

O Ríordáin and Durcan

A Chairde,

I nearly fell out of my sitting when I read that one Paul Durcan, was billed to do a poetry reading at this year's Eigue Uí Ríordáin later this month in Cork. Surely some mistake, I thought, or else, a joke. But, no. The report was accurate: it was not the Durcan called Murfin but the one called Paul, alright. That which one is pleased to call one's mind can only creep away sadly and be bogged in private.

It is as if the Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan had been invited to address the Eigue Martin Luther King! For, Seán O Ríordáin's vision of Ireland was not only diametrically but also diagonally, horizontally and vertically opposed to that, such as it is, of Durcan. Whereas An Ríordáin was implacably opposed to English domination in Ireland, whether it was expressed through the teleopic night-right of an SAS rifle or through the pointed nib of an English language poem in the paw of an Irish poet, and carried this nonconformity defiantly and magnificently to the grave, Durcan, the darling of the Establishment, is, well, to say the least, as not unenthusiastic if not frenzied zealot in the promotion of that domination.

This frequent sallies on the situation in the Six Counties are crude condemnations and foaming rants against those who oppose the writ of the Queen and could easily have emanated from the British Army HQ in Lisburn except that they are couched in a dum-de-dum-dum doggerel, an Irish mile away from the subtle sniping of Seán O Ríordáin.

'Dúiracán' is the Irish for missile; and it is not taking too much of a poetic licence to liken Mr Durcan to a dúiracán aimed menacingly at an Irish Ireland.

No doubt the Poet Durcan will go ahead and give his egomaniacal reading in public of his cadaverous jingles and will wriggle out of the inherent absurdity of it all like an inchegeela eel. After all, it is becoming something of a vogue of late in Cork, the Rebel County, for Gouzangan old boys to hawk their West British wares in a sort of dead-nettle duode. Did not the dewlapped Peter Sutherland, in that endearingly self-effacing

manner of his, manage to blow hard on the topic of Michael Collins at indeterminable length without once managing to mention either of the two Gs which so predominated the life of the Mixed-up Kilt from Clonakilty: the gun and the Gaelic? Jolly good show, Suds old boy!

To revert to the Poet Durcan: it is as well to be clear that his presence at the Eigue Uí Ríordáin will be the most calculated insult to a great Gael, Seán O Ríordáin, since he has been guarded by that consistently over-rated postmaster, Maura McEntee-Brown-Cruise O'Brien.

Frank Purcell,
Lindsay Road,
Dublin 9.

British desk

A Chairde,

May I, through your letters page take the opportunity to explain, for the benefit of Donal Kennedy (Mála Poist, November 1st) or for anyone else who might be confused as to the purpose of Sinn Féin's British Desk.

The 'British Desk' is one part of our foreign affairs department whose strategy is to work towards the achievement of international support and recognition for a British withdrawal from Ireland and self-determination for the Irish people. This strategy is crucial to the success of the struggle here in Ireland.

Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) is a very important area of work for us, and people living there have a major role to play in ending the war here in Ireland.

The role of the British Desk is to focus attention on the advancing campaign for British withdrawal among broad sections of the British public and on the growing support for the struggle here at home.

I chaired the meeting in Rialto in my capacity as a member of the local organisation in that area. I also work for Sinn Féin's British Desk.

I hope this clears up the confusion.

Aine Connolly,
44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.

Pulpit politics

A Chairde,

I would like to express my displeasure with the Catholic Church, especially the recent slander on republicans by a priest at a eulogy in Derry. They keep using their position to meddle in politics from the pul-

pit. I would not mind if they spoke out on violence or other issues if they did so with every-one. But they don't! They are silent when it comes to the occupying forces when they use force and violence etc.

The Catholic National Register, a weekly paper here, ran a series of articles last month on 'talks about talks' with, in my opinion, a British bias. But what can one expect when Mr Hume of the SDLP is featured in it? I think the church does a real disservice to its people today in its role as broker to English rule. As for Mr Hume of the SDLP what can you say? He is a smooth operator, and a skilled politician. He has to be in order to lead such a large body of constituents right into another set out.

Today I no longer attend church for a number of reasons. I am a spiritual person and close to God on a personal level. I don't need the church to be close to my higher power. My grandfather had a bad experience with the church years ago. He once told me that religion is for those trying to prevent going to hell, and those who have spirituality have already been there. I think many can relate to that analogy who have endured the hardships such as the nationalists of the North.

Gary James Boyle,
Lewinsburg, PA,
USA.

Lebanon

A Chairde,

I found Tom O'Dwyer's World View on Lebanon (AP/RN, October 18th) somewhat incomplete and one-sided. He's right, of course, in saying that the Maronite Christian community was until 1975 a cosseted product of French colonialism, and that they held a disproportionate amount of power, and that the extreme-right Maronite Phalange group of B'specials look like a group of hamsters on a pub crawl, but his insistent lashing of General Michel Aoun falls short of the full picture.

Michel Aoun did not set himself up as a general, he was appointed one by the Lebanese government. He did not set himself up as president, he was appointed interim president by the Lebanese president, just before he stepped down.

It is very clear that he has the support of almost all of Lebanon's Christian community; there's a very simple reason why. He is the only one to tell the Syrians that they have no place in the country and to leave immediately.

The Taif Agreement was signed by René Moawad, not Elias Hrawi. Moawad was blown up, along with eight Syrian bodyguards, in West Beirut. He was on his way to meet General Aoun. Almost everyone now accepts that he was killed by the Syrians because he wasn't playing ball with them. The reason Aoun rejected the Taif accord is because it gives no date for a Syrian withdrawal.

Lebanon hasn't had any elections at all since 1975. The parliament that was elected then has been made smaller by death, disappearance and apathy. Most of the members are dodderly old guys living here in Paris. Around the time of the Taif accord they all received large amounts of US dol-

lars in their bank accounts, and they voted in favour.

The reason Syria is in Lebanon is good old colonial greed. Henry Kissinger gave them the Bekaa Valley in exchange for a promise that they would lay off Israel. All of president Hrawi's family land is in the Bekaa.

Some time ago Syrian president Hafez el Assad was being annoyed by a little village full of political opponents, not in Lebanon but inside Syria itself. He sent in the air force and they bombed it to the ground. One thousand five hundred people died, of all ages.

They rule West Beirut with a vicious terror, and an enormous secret police with total power called the Second Bureau.

In the last 12 months Syria has become almost the darling of the West. George Bush publicly praised "my friend President Assad of Syria" over Syria's pro-American line on the current Texaco Inc Crisis. British foreign secretary Douglas Hurd has been dropping hints that he is about to restore diplomatic relations with Syria. The US, Britain and France have supported the Taif accord, which allows for Syria's indefinite occupation of Lebanon.

Michel Aoun might be a right-wing loony Christian, supported by people even more loony and further right, but the vast majority of his support, including some Muslims who were in his army, is from ordinary people who want an independent Lebanon.

Le Canard Enchaîné did reveal that Aoun had \$9 million in a bank account in Paris, but it wasn't a secret account, and he went on French radio several times that day to say that the money was for buying weapons to stop the Syrians attacking East Beirut, and not his personal fund. It is easy to see at this explanation, and he probably is a greedy man, but on the other hand, would Tom O'Dwyer keep his \$9 million in a Beirut bank? Also, Aoun could have made a lot more than \$9 million if he'd played his cards right with the United States and the Syrians. The \$45 million allegedly embezzled is mostly in tanks and other equipment that the pro-Syrian government is now claiming he "stole" from them while they were in Paris and Damascus and he was being sheltered in Baabaa.

The West has now abandoned Lebanon to save Israel the trouble of having an unknown quantity on their doorstep. No embargo, no blockade, no UN motions, no Desert Rats — no oil, you see.

Heather Abercrombie,

Paris

Tom O'Dwyer replies:

For some reason, Heather holds me responsible for an article by my colleague, Worldview, who retains a dignified silence on this matter. As Heather asks questions about my finances, I'm unable to adopt so lofty a position. Like Worldview, I find the link between the Mitterrand administration and Christian Lebanese forces very perilous and Heather's letter shows she too is forming one of those dangerous liaisons. These links should be condemned as wrong, full stop. Pointing to the appalling behaviour of the Syrians doesn't make them right.

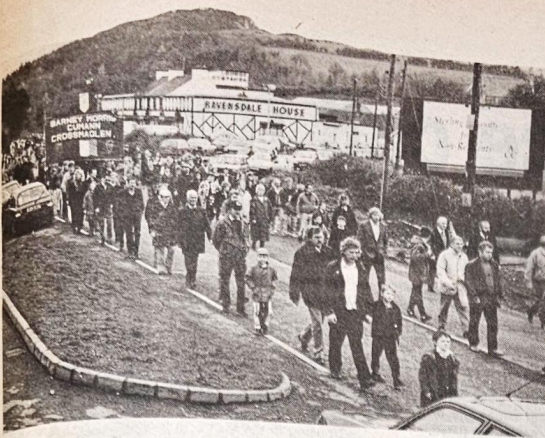
PS: I refuse point-blank to tell her where I've stashed my \$9 million. Jealousy will get her nowhere.

Christmas Cards from Republican Publications



Only £1 for a set of five, bulk rates available

REMEMBER
POLITICAL
HOSTAGES
IN IRELAND



New councillor speaks at Edentubber

THE annual commemoration of the deaths of five republicans at Edentubber on November 11th, 1957, was held on Sunday last in the hills overlooking the border at Carrickarnon. Michael Watters, George Keegan, Paddy Parle, Paul Smith and Oliver Craven all died in an accidental explosion at Michael Watter's house as they were preparing to go out on active service.

This year's commemoration was attended by several hundred people, who marched from Britain's artificially imposed border at Carrickarnon to the memorial at Edentubber. The marchers were helped on their way by the rousing



● (Above and left) The parade makes its way to the hillside memorial

strains of the St Patrick's Youth Band from Cullyhanna, the Cúchulainn Pipe Band from Shelagh and Dundalk and the Volunteer Tom Smith Band from Dublin. A contingent from Fianna Éireann was also present.

The proceedings were chaired by Sinn Féin's North Louth representative, Arthur Morgan. He introduced the main speaker, newly-elected Dungannon District Councillor, Francie Molloy, who took the opportunity to highlight the situation of Dessie Ellis, then 33 days on hunger-strike.

He pointed out that the Edentubber memorial so close to the border was always symbolic of the fight against that invisible line, drawn by the British and which republicans refuse to accept. He paid tribute to the courage and fortitude of the five men who died in such tragic circumstances 33 years ago that day.

The parade regrouped after the commemoration and marched back to the border at Carrickarnon, where a very successful function was held at Ravensdale House in aid of the Dessie Ellis campaign.

MP targeting Molloy for death squads

SINN FÉIN COUNCILLOR Francie Molloy, recently elected to Dungannon Council, has revealed that he is seeking legal advice with a view to initiating court proceedings against Official Unionist 'security' spokesperson, Ken Maginnis, over remarks made by the unionist spokesperson at a council meeting on Monday, November 12th.

Maginnis' remarks came after Molloy had objected to the omission of the name of Martin McCaughey from a council vote of sympathy to people recently killed in the area.

In a bitter outburst at the meeting of Dungannon District Council, Maginnis accused Molloy of "arranging murders" and said he was responsible for recent deaths in the area.

The incident occurred when the independent chairperson Michael McLaughlin called for a minute's silence for those recently killed in Tyrone. He pointedly refused to include former councillor and IRA Volunteer Martin McCaughey and his comrade Dessie Grew. When challenged on this deliberate omission and reminded by Molloy that Sinn Féin were not selective and regretted all deaths arising from the conflict in Ireland, Maginnis in-

terrupted shouting across the council chamber: "You arrange them, you supervise them and you carry them out."

MAGINNIS GLOATING

In the past Maginnis, who is portrayed in the media as a 'moderate', has made great publicity of giving names of republicans to Margaret Thatcher and the British parliament. Several of those named were subsequently killed by crown forces. He gloated over the death in a shoot-to-kill operation of Volunteers Brian Campbell and Colm McGirr in December 1983 saying "two swallows do not make a summer" and following the killing of McCaughey and Grew he couldn't contain his public gloating.

Given his record in the past his public accusations directed to-

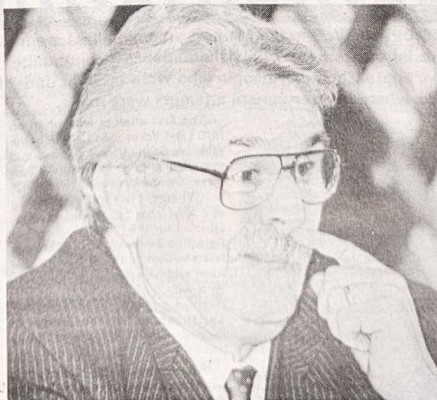
wards Molloy are worrying in the extreme.

Speaking to AP/RN Molloy commented:

"This ex-UDR major has all too often used the cover of parliamentary privilege to bandy names in a fashion which leaves people open for attack. On this occasion he may well have been less careful and I



● FRANCIE MOLLOY fully intend to pursue every legal avenue open to me to make him accountable for his remarks."



● KEN MAGINNIS

ANTI-EXTRADITION EVENTS

WHITE-LINE PICKETS/LEAFLETING
5-6pm every Friday
Fairview footbridge
DUBLIN

6-7pm every Friday
Finglas Dual Carriageway
Janelle Shopping Centre
DUBLIN

2-3pm every Saturday
Falls Road/Whiterock Road
Junction
BELFAST

5-6pm every night
Roundabout at Fassaugh Avenue
or Broom Bridge
CABRA

5-6pm every Friday
Junction Dorset Street/
Lr Drumcondra Road
DUBLIN

5.30pm-6.30pm every Tuesday
O'Connell Bridge
DUBLIN

2-4pm every Saturday
outside Courthouse
DUNDALK
County Louth

12.45pm every Saturday
Traffic lights
Aiden Park
SHANNON
County Clare

4.30pm-6.30pm every Friday
Irish Embassy
LONDON

CORK ANTI-EXTRADITION GROUP
meets 8pm every Thursday
The Grand Circle
Emmet Place
CORK

RADIO ELLIS
Tune in to Radio Dessie Ellis
6.30pm-7.30pm every day
on 88FM

THURSDAY 15th NOVEMBER

PROTEST
In support of Dessie Ellis
5-6pm Clock Tower
WATERFORD

Cork Anti-Extradition Group
Meeting
8pm Anchor Bar
George's Quay
CORK

PUBLIC MEETING
8pm Islington Central Library
Holloway Road
LONDON
Speakers include Irish in Islington Project and Guildford Four Campaign

FRIDAY 16th NOVEMBER PUBLIC MEETING
'No extradition to British injustice'
7.30pm Room 4, City Halls
Aldon Street
GLASGOW
Speaker from Irish Anti-Extradition Cttee

SATURDAY 17th NOVEMBER MARCH
In solidarity with Dessie Ellis
2pm Parnell Square
DUBLIN

FUNDRAISER
Release Dessie Ellis
8pm Master Mariner
Amiens Street
DUBLIN
(continued on page 14)

ANTI-EXTRADITION EVENTS

(continued from page 13)
SATURDAY 17th NOVEMBER
SOCIAL

In aid of Dessie Ellis campaign
8pm Thomas House
Thomas Street
DUBLIN
Táille £2

FUNCTION

In aid of Anti-Extradition Committee
Music by Justice
8.30pm Gatsbys Night Club
NEWRY
Táille £2

MARCH

In support of Dessie Ellis
Assemble 2.30pm Pery Square
LIMERICK
Organised by Limerick
Anti-Extradition Committee

SUNDAY 18th NOVEMBER
LET DESSIE ELLIS LIVE!

March & Rally
Assemble 1.30pm Dunville Park
March to Busy Bee
BELFAST
Speakers Martha Ellis & Pat
McGeown
Organised by Belfast
Anti-Extradition Committee

WEDNESDAY 21st NOVEMBER

FUND-RAISER
In aid of Sligo Anti-Extradition
Committee
Murray's Bar
Connolly Street
SLIGO
Music by Alan & Phonzie

THURSDAY 22nd NOVEMBER

PUBLIC MEETING
7.30pm Central Library
Exhibition Hall
City Centre
BIRMINGHAM
Speaker from IAEC and others
Organised by Birmingham
Anti-Extradition Committee

JOIN SINN FÉIN

SINN FEIN is dedicated to forcing a British withdrawal from the occupied Six Counties, the re-unification of our country and the establishment of a democratic socialist republic.

If you would like to join Sinn Féin, or find out more about our activities and policies, fill in the form below and send it to Sinn Féin, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Name

Address

.....

.....

.....

Conference call for action on Irish vote

OVER 70 delegates from Irish community organisations attended the fourth annual IBRG British Perspectives on Irish Welfare Conference at Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, South London, on Saturday, November 3rd, 1990.

The main speaker, Raymond Crotty from Trinity College, Dublin, called on the Irish in Britain to exercise their political and economic power to win the vote in Ireland by boycotting Irish goods in Britain. Such a course of action would be against not the Irish nation but against the political elite who govern the country. Ireland, he stated, exports the equivalent of £3 billion worth of the best of their youth every year, some 15% of their GNP, yet can only afford £1/2 million to spend on the welfare needs of those same emigrants. "Every government needs an opposition, but the real opposition to the Irish government is here in Britain." Emigrants want change, but are powerless without the vote. The Irish in Britain have enormous

economic power over the British share of Irish exports, and should use it to win the political concession of the vote in Ireland. "No concession in history was ever given without the use of economic or political power," he stated.

Liam Greenslade, from Liverpool University, outlined his work into the health of the Irish community in Britain, and how the Irish in Britain had the highest mortality rate of any emigrant community in Britain. Traolach Brugha gave a paper on mental health and the Irish community, while Paul Cullen of

the Irish embassy outlined the Irish government's strategy on welfare support for emigrants.

Workshops were held on 'Putting Aids on the Irish Agenda', 'Mental health and the Irish', 'Housing in the Irish community', 'Travellers', 'Irish women in Britain', 'Challenging racism in the Irish community' and 'Construction safety'. The conference while highlighting the health and welfare needs of the Irish community in Britain, also demonstrated a huge desire for political, social and economic change to tackle the root



● **RAYMOND CROTTY** causes of emigration, racism and discrimination. The powerful discussions held during the conference reflected a growing awareness that the Irish community can effect change in Britain and Ireland to enhance the lives of our own people.

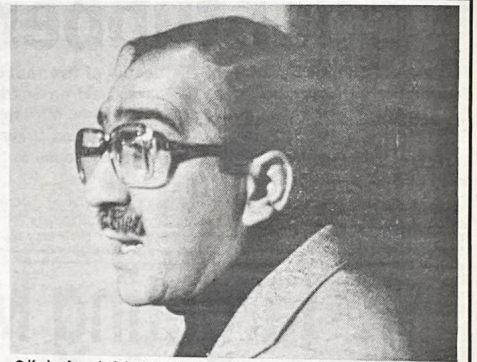
WALKING THE LAST MILE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement is preparing for what may be the most important conference in its history. At the end of a year which saw the visit of Nelson Mandela to this country and during which Kader Asmal, its chairperson, has been involved in preparations for constitutional change in South Africa, the organisation's AGM is due to take place on Saturday, November 17th, in Trinity College, Dublin.

"It should be an exciting one, as South Africa prepares to 'Walk the Last Mile' on the way to dismantling apartheid," says IAAM secretary Louise Asmal. But she also warns that "apartheid is far

from over at the present moment, in spite of many promised changes".

The morning session of the conference will begin at 10.30am in the Graduate



● **Kader Asmal of the IAAM**

Memorial Building, TCD, with a panel discussion involving Barbara Hogan, a South African of Irish descent who was recently released after serving eight years of a ten-year sentence for

supplying information on unemployment and trade unions to the ANC. Louis Skweyiya, the first African senior counsel in South Africa, will take part and Kader Asmal will also speak.

RUC TRAWLING FOR INFORMERS

RUC DETECTIVES in the Markets area of Belfast are making concerted efforts to recruit informers from within the nationalist community. In the last two weeks they have approached four people who were brought under false pretences to RUC barracks where the recruitment attempts were made.



● **JIM CORMICAN**

The first attempt was when an RUC Land Rover called at the home of Bernie Scott (37) and she was told that she had to go to Musgrave Barracks in connection with her daughter. When she went the following day, November 1st, she asked as instructed for the "liaison officer", a Detective Sergeant Allen. She was taken into an interview room where Allen said he could get all the problems with her daughter sorted out. He could get her a job and money for Christmas if she, Bernie, would watch five or six people in the area that he named to her.

For over an hour he continued offering inducements to her including a car. When she left he said that "no one but you and I will know about this". In a terrified state she went to the house of a neighbour who advised her to go

immediately to Sinn Féin. As she and a neighbour went to Sinn Féin Councillor Sean McKnight's house they were stopped by an RUC patrol who arrested the man with her.

The second attempt on Friday, November 2nd, was made when Noel Burns (27) was arrested for non-payment of fines relating to traffic offences. As he was about to leave Musgrave Barracks he was approached by Allen who said "I know how to get these fines sorted out". He asked Burns to go for a drink and named three people in the Markets area that he wanted watched. He offered him £180 to pay off the fines, a new car and his driving licence restored. He asked Burns to come back to the barracks on Thursday night and said "if you go public on this I'll deny it all".

Ten days later, Allen and another

plainclothes RUC man stopped Terry Moran (24) outside the City Hospital and got into the car with him. They immediately began asking him to work as an informer and to meet them for a drink on the Lisburn Road. He continually refused to co-operate with them and after 20 minutes they got out of the car saying "you'll be seeing us again".

On the same day two other detectives operating out of Musgrave RUC Barracks attempted to recruit Jim Cormican (24) when he went to the barracks on the foot of a bail warrant. £50 was put on the table in front of him and he was told "that's just for starters". When he refused to co-operate with them they said he would be in Castlereagh within a week and if they didn't get him someone else would. As he was leaving he attempted to make an official complaint about the recruitment attempt but was physically thrown out of the barracks by an inspector Parkes.

Sinn Féin Councillor Sean McKnight, commenting on the attempts, said: "It is clear that the RUC is making a concerted and sustained attempt to recruit informers and paid agents within the nationalist community in the Markets and Short Strand areas. In their world of deceit and lies they care nothing for the people they use and the lives they ruin. I would make an appeal to anyone in this situation to immediately come forward as publicity is their only protection."



THE FLYING COLUMN



THATCHER A SUSPECT — STAY OUT OF THE KITCHEN

Here we see the notorious Margaret Hilda, falling foul of her own invidious legislation against Irish people by being herself "in possession of items likely to be of use to terrorism".

According to new laws to be introduced in Britain and the six-counties which were announced by Direct-Ruler Babbling Brooke this week, the very rubber gloves which she is using here to scrub her daughter's flat walls will soon be able to be used as evidence against her in a British court.

Watch out also for gas cylinders, alarm clocks, bags of sugar, coffee grinders and suchlike, all named by Brooke as items of use to terrorists.

Maybe all Irish people inside British jurisdiction should question or arrest themselves every time they turn on the gas to make a cuppa?

Or perhaps they should just stay out of the kitchen altogether?

OF DEAD COWS...

Brainse Specialta Encephalopathy. A border farmer's cow died recently and after about a week he finally got around to burying it.

But lo and behold, the bovine body had a speedy resurrection.

The Special Branch were on the spot like a light and dug up the rotting corpse, in an act of excellent intelligence work to rival the discovery of a dead rat in someone's coat pocket during Operation Mallard.

Meanwhile, Richard Needham, Six-County environment minister, has made a prize steer of himself after his mobile phone conversations were monitored by one of those shadowy groups which are familiar to the Six Counties.

"I wish that cow would resign," he was overheard to say, earning himself no doubt, a handbagging from his bullish but beleaguered leader.

THE BLACK WATCH have been having it rough lately. All that controversy over drug-taking to relieve the pressure of being front-line cannon fodder in Europe's most deadly war zone and now the plight of poor John Henderson.

John had to leave the infamous Scottish regiment when his mate was killed in Ireland and the subsequent break-up of his marriage added to his mental stress, a court heard recently.

He cracked up while staying with his sister and stole his brother-in-law's car, crashing into a ditch on a lonely country road. Two youths helped him get the car back on the road, whereupon the disturbed squaddie pulled out a replica Magnum 9mm pistol and started firing off blank cartridges.

The youths did not report the matter to the police until after they had driven down the road again later and saw the same car, again in the ditch, but on the other side of the road and facing in the opposite direction.

Police had meanwhile called to see Henderson after he had reported the car stolen. Henderson had produced the gun for them, saying how it would give the thief a fright. He was given a "severe reprimand" at the time but he was later arrested when the youths told the police what had actually happened.

John Henderson had yet more antics up his sleeve, however. The cops had to put up with him shouting and banging on the cell door at the station but when he suddenly went quiet it was not because he had tired. He had escaped!

His banging had sprung the lock on the cell door and he had left the station via the back door, which had been conveniently locked from the inside.

The ex-Brit was later arrested at his sister's house. He was charged and admitted guilt in court on a number of counts and was released on bail until November 19th while the court awaited reports.

A NORTH HUMBERSIDE Tory MP has delivered a report this month, which has received front-page coverage in his

local press, condemning the IRA as being more like gangsters than revolutionaries.

David Davis's 28-page report was compiled after he supposedly "travelled incognito through Ireland", says the Hull Daily Mail on November 6th, in a piece titled "MP spies on IRA activities".

The MP secret agent, dubbed 006 1/2 by political opponents, and who claims that the IRA gain up to £5 million from racketeering, is one of the most right-wing fanatics in Westminster. He is of the "No turning back" group of Tory MPs whose opinions include that defendants with previous convictions should have their right to a jury trial ended. He was the leading pioneer and prime mover of the National Dock Labour Scheme which has left many dockers in his constituency on the dole.

He has also been seen sporting an SAS tie, although he was never in the army. He is reported to have said, when questioned about it, that he picked it up in a jumble sale!

He gained his information, he said, from "a number of informed sources daily involved in the fight against terrorism" ie: MI5, MI6 or the British Army Press Office. "These people cannot be named for obvious reasons. Most of the information is already on file but this is the first time it has been formulated into one paper," said the intrepid spy.

"Sometimes you can't walk away from these things. This had to be done," Davis commented with true John Wayne grit. You'd never believe he was the same man who wouldn't attend a public meeting on his support for the dock labour scheme, saying that it was "designed to create conflict".

DD believes the IRA can be beaten by employing similar means to those tax evasion laws used to convict Chicago Mafia boss Al Capone. Dream on David.

A TEENAGER who deserted from the British army because of the bullying he received in the Household Cavalry, begged magistrates at Cirencester in Gloucestershire to send him to jail rather than back to face his 'buddies' in the army.

Simon Jackson had complained about being bullied before going AWOL, the court heard, but no action was taken and he had been victimised ever since.

Jackson was sent back to his regiment in Germany to face a military court.

Dúirt Siad

Time and time again those courts and those immigration officials have ruled in Mr Doherty's favour. The fact of the matter is that the decision, that was absolutely correct under American law, saying that Joseph Doherty is not a common criminal but rather a political offender, is one that has not been able to be challenged by the British government successfully. Therefore, the decision has been made; it is a judicial one and under our Constitution it is entitled to respect. — Mary Pike, New York-based attorney for Irish POW Joe Doherty, on the BBC's Spotlight programme, Thursday, November 8th.

We feel the council took a strong stand. There are some on the side who argue 'Don't vote terrorism' but we found that the word terrorism has now become synonymous with trying to stop people's rights and we don't like that. So we voted unanimously to see that Joe Doherty gets a chance, gets his rights, gets a hearing, gets out of that prison and rejoins us in New York City. We like to have him with us. — New York City Councillor Miriam Friedlander.

Joe Doherty has done nothing wrong in the United States. He is seen as a political prisoner, indeed our Federal courts have so found. The City Council of the City of New York unanimously determined to name the street outside the Metropolitan Correctional facility, after an ordeal that has been going on for eight years now, in his name. And I as Mayor signed it and was happy to do so. — New York Mayor David Dinkins.

I think the international law and the laws of the United States, in common with the laws of the United Kingdom, are that you do not extradite for a political act and this is a classical political act and that's why the United States courts have refused to extradite. — Ramsey Clark, former US Attorney-General, on Joe Doherty's case.

I wish that cow would resign. — Six-County environment minister Richard Needham on his portable phone.

It was all over for me when I began attacking the Provos. They made a big thing of that. At least I've still got a place where I can talk and express my views. — Lord Gerry Fitt on his comfy seat in the British House of Lords, in the Daily Mail, Tuesday, November 6th.

