

# TROOPS OUT OF IRELAND

TROOPS OUT  
NOW

SELF  
DETERMINATION  
FOR THE  
IRISH PEOPLE  
AS A WHOLE

Paper of the Troops Out Movement 30p

Vol. 10, No. 10, Aug/Sep 1987



Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

I recommend those people who are loyalists not to employ Roman Catholics'

**Discrimination  
pages 5-7**

PLUS:

- UNIONISTS DRIFT
- STRIP-SEARCH CAMPAIGN
- RACISM IN BRITAIN
- KEN LIVINGSTONE MP
- NALGO CONFERENCE
- TAMIL STRUGGLE

## Irish in London

# Local democracy attacked

In 1979 Black ex-soldier, Lloyd Hayes, said of the Irish War—"One day the British Army is going to be used against us in Britain, when we declare war against racism, unemployment and police brutality. So brothers and sisters don't let them win that war."

Since that date former Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Sir Kenneth Newman, has just completed a four year stint in charge of the Metropolitan Police. He was warned that the police will not hesitate to use plastic bullets, which, along with rubber bullets, have killed 16 people in the six counties.

As far as levels of force are concerned Britain may not yet experience the degree of repression visited on the people of the six counties. But, barely a week passes without a serious incident of reported police brutality and it is only a matter of time before plastic bullets are fired on our streets.

Political control and physical repression are two sides of the same coin. In order to suppress a people's demand for freedom the state denies people access to political power and control over their economic situation.

In the six counties local councils do not have a great deal of responsibility. Education, housing and social services are all performed by the Northern Ireland Office. Councils are left with the functional tasks of civic amenities, burials, leisure and recreation.

When the nationalist people went on rent and rate strike against internment in 1971 the Payment of Debt Act was introduced which enabled debts to be deducted at source. By 1978 the Act had been extended to cover all public debts — rent, rates, taxes, public services, electricity and mortgage installments, for those on supplementary benefit and state employees.

The name of the game is centralisation. Limit local democracy, alienate people from political power and the government is free to move the goalposts whenever it chooses.

If we look at the present Thatcher government's 'radical' proposals for the 'freedom of the individual' we find i) the poll tax to be collected centrally and then distributed to regions according to a population head count, ii) a national curriculum for education with councils losing control of schools, colleges and polytechnics, iii) legislation to encourage council tenants to turn to housing associations and co-operatives for maintenance of housing estates, iv) a national organisation to promote 'crime prevention' and v) the poll tax to include provision for the deduction of the tax from the incomes of those who do not pay.

The message is quite clear. And services left over from privatisation are targeted for centralisation. The question is, as these measures make local councils increasingly redundant are they to suffer the same fate as the GLC and metropolitan councils, abolished in 1986?

Paradoxically the only mention of decentralisation in the announcement of the government's programme was concerning the six counties. The government will "seek an agreed basis on which greater responsibility can be devolved to representatives of the people."

After 18 years of war the British government, with the support of the Socialist and Democratic Labour Party and a strengthened RUC and Ulster Defence Regiment, may be looking for some type of neo-colonial settlement, leaving it a freer hand to set its own house in order.

# Troops Out Movement

The Troops Out Movement is a movement in England, Scotland and Wales made up of people who believe that the cause of the 'troubles' in the north of Ireland is the continuing British presence there, both military and political. We believe that British troops are in Ireland not as a peacekeeping force, but in order to maintain British rule, and that their presence is the most serious obstacle to any progress towards peace. Ever since 1969 the troops have been occupying a part of Ireland, coercing and oppressing the nationalist people, maintaining the division of Ireland and ensuring that its people cannot unite to determine their own future.

We have been working as an organisation for immediate British withdrawal since the early 1970s. We have a number of branches in England, Scotland and Wales. These branches, working locally in whatever ways circumstances allow, are the backbone of the TOM. Membership or affiliation is open to any individual or group supporting our demands:

- TROOPS OUT NOW
- SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE AS A WHOLE

## Troops Out Paper

*Troops Out* is produced by a collective drawn from branches of the Troops Out Movement in London.

Readers' views, articles and letters are always welcome (although we can't guarantee to publish everything that comes in).

**COPY SHOULD REACH US BY 16th SEPTEMBER for the October issue.**

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Make sure you get your *Troops Out* regularly by taking out a subscription.

### RATES

Britain & Ireland: £5 yearly (10 issues).

Europe: £7 yearly.

USA, Australia & New Zealand: £12.

Libraries/institutions: £12.

Make cheques payable to Troops Out (Literature Committee).

All correspondence for *Troops Out* (the paper) and for the Troops Out Movement should be sent to:  
PO Box 353  
London, NW5 4NH.

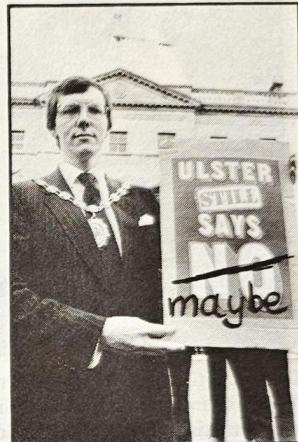
# End to the drift

The Task Force, Frank Miller, Harold McCusker (Official Unionist Party) and Peter Robinson (Democratic Unionist Party) has finally made public its deliberations on where now for the Unionist camp. Under a banner titled *'An End to Drift'* the three task force members looked distinctly sea sick as they tried to explain away a complete U-turn in Unionist strategy. The wordy document called for opening up negotiations with the British government and raised the possibility of power sharing with the SDLP. This of course is completely contrary to the numerous and bellicose assertions that Unionists would never hold discussions with either the British government or the SDLP while the Anglo-Irish Agreement was in force.

In particular it was a major climbdown for Peter Robinson, who at one stage threatened Ian Paisley's leadership of the DUP by appearing to be even more implacably opposed to the agreement. It was Peter Robinson who led a gang of cudgel-waving loyalists to terrorise the small village of Clontibret in the twenty six counties as part of his campaign to intimidate the Irish government into pulling out of the agreement.

The leaders of the two Unionist parties, Jim Molyneaux (OUP) and Ian Paisley, also found the logic of the report equally hard to follow. But both men recognise that their campaign against the agreement since it was signed in November 1985 has been ineffective and probably harmed the unionists' standing considerably. They are to begin talks about talks about talks with the British government.

The report itself was greeted with undisguised glee by the government and the SDLP. They both see it as the beginning of the Unionists coming around to their way of thinking. But while the Unionists are down they are certainly not out. They are agreeing to look at this strategy because they can see no alternative at the moment.



Peter Robinson — climbdown

Photo: AP/RN

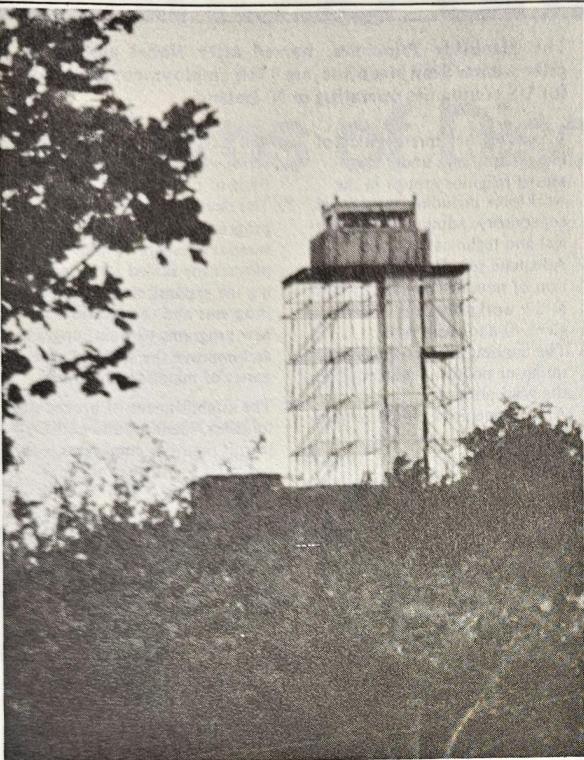


Photo: AP/RN

## The chain saw massacre

The South Armagh border between Northern Ireland and the Republic bristles with high technology devices. Hill-top forts are fed information from roadside spy-cameras, infra-red lights and listening devices. The installation of this equipment for policing partition has often involved land seizure by the British Army. There are also worries about loss of privacy and possible health hazards from the rays and beams emitted

by the devices.

On 5th July a protest organised by the local residents' action committee involved over 100 people marching to an outpost at Glassdrummond near Crossmaglen. A petrol-driven chain saw was used to cut through the high steel pole on which spy-cameras were mounted. The smashed cameras were replaced a few days later by the British Army.

four hours one of the original three cars drove up and down outside Ward's home. Then the RUC arrived and arrested Ward and his housekeeper under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and took Ward's car away.

The two were held for 36 hours and then released. Ward said "They arrested us to prevent us from talking to the media about the shooting and they said they would find

## Shoot to kill attempt

That shoot-to kill remains an instrument of British policy in the North of Ireland was demonstrated on 5th July. Three people escaped death when an RUC undercover squad fired on their car.

Sinn Fein member Michael Ward, his housekeeper and her sister were driving home at 1.30 am after putting a cover on some hay at Ward's isolated farm in County Tyrone. Two

cars hemmed them in, fired a flare and then several bursts of shots hit Ward's car. The rear windscreen was shattered, a back tyre punctured and bullets hit the front headrest and wing mirror.

Despite being hit in the arm, Ward managed to evade a third car and made it home. He rang the RUC to report the incident and asked them to come to his home and bring a doctor. For

something on the farm to incriminate us". After destroying hundreds of bales of hay, the UDR found nothing.

This latest episode shows that despite the Stalker affair, the Sampson report and any number of other researches and inquiries, the 'security forces' in the North of Ireland still have the confidence to use shoot-to-kill as a tactic to counter political dissent.

## The MacBride Principles



Sean MacBride

Two facts that the British government has never allowed itself to admit now appear to be having some influence on government thinking. Firstly, that employment discrimination against catholics exists in the six counties. Secondly, the MacBride Principles are effectively challenging that discrimination.

*"The government is totally committed to equality of employment opportunity for both communities in Northern Ireland"* wrote Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in a parliamentary

written answer. What is more, the government is to provide extra funds for the Fair Employment Agency to enforce equal opportunity practices. A cosmetic gesture we might think, but in the background

The MacBride Principles, named after Nobel and Lenin prize winner Sean MacBride, are 9 fair employment principles for US companies operating in N. Ireland.

1. Increasing the representation of individuals from under-represented religious groups in the workforce including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.
2. Adequate security for the protection of minority employees both at the workplace and while travelling to and from work.
3. The banning of provocative sectarian or political emblems from the workplace.
4. All job openings should be publicly advertised; and special recruitment efforts should be made to attract applicants from under-represented religious groups.
5. Layoff, recall, and termination procedures should not in practice favor particular religious groupings.
6. The abolition of job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions,
7. The development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of all categories of minority employees.
8. The establishment of procedures to assess, identify, and actively recruit minority employees with potential for further advancement.
9. The appointment of a senior management staff member to oversee the Company's affirmative action efforts and the setting up of timetables to carry out affirmative action principles.

looms the mounting pressure of the MacBride Principles.

The greatest impact of the MacBride Principles has been in the US. There are some 25 US companies operating in the six counties. To date three US legislatures, including New York, have adopted the Principles with the decision not to invest in companies who operate in the six counties and do not adhere to its anti-discrimination guidelines.

The government is concerned that disinvestment by

US companies could result in the loss of 11,000 jobs (11% of the manufacturing workforce) with little prospect of future investment in the six counties. Furthermore, the promise of US investment both north and south of the border with the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement could be threatened if the MacBride Principles continue to gain support. And if US investments are withdrawn EEC investments will be withdrawn, as the EEC agreed to match US investments in support of the agreement.

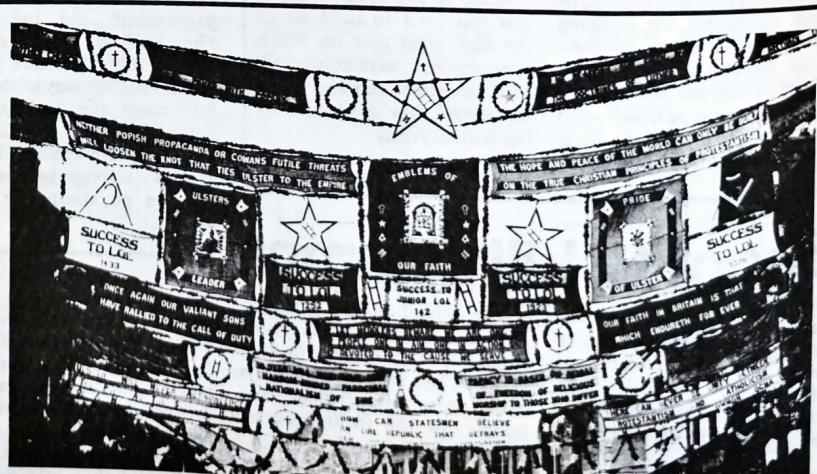
## Standing firm

When management at Shorts Brothers took down flags and bunting put up by loyalist workers in readiness for the marching season in early July a strike ensued.

The incident received much attention in some sections of the British media with the eventual triumph of Shorts' management. What the British media did not report was that a similar incident at Gallahers, the cigarette manufacturers, resulted in the company making concessions to loyalist workers.

A state run company took a

firm stand against this assertion of loyalist ascendancy while a private company capitulated.



Could it be that the government has a somewhat battered international reputation to defend,

whereas private enterprise simply wants a pair of hands to do the job?

# Catholic Unemployment

## Patterns of Discrimination

Fig.1  
N.Ireland Development Areas

● Mathew Plan growth areas  
/// Predominantly Catholic areas  
— Conurbation

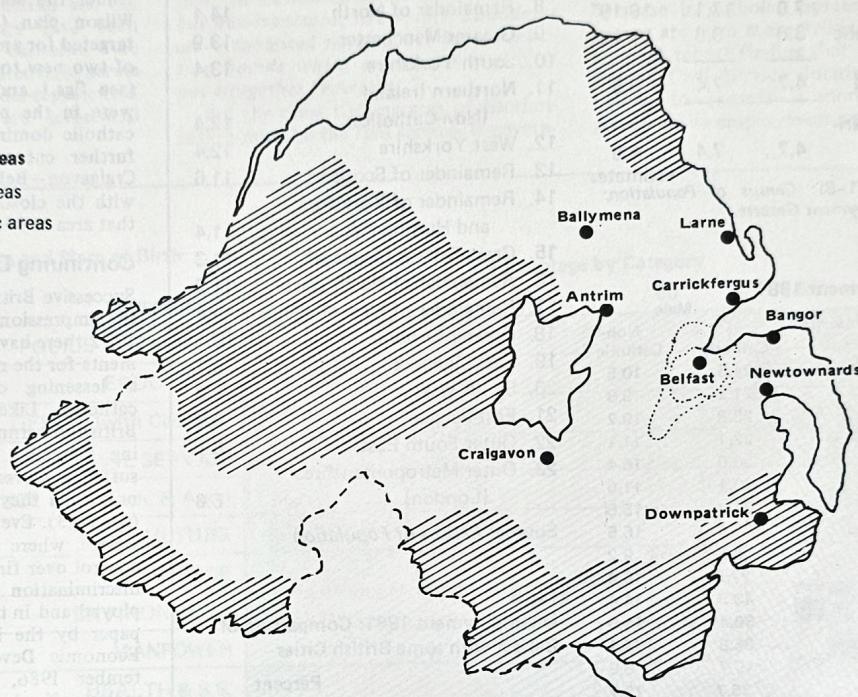


Fig.2  
Location of Factories Built with  
Government Support

Source: N.Ireland Dept. of Commerce  
Report 1969.

	East & North	West & South	
Co. Antrim	27	Co. Derry	10
Belfast	5	Derry City	1
Co. Armagh	10	Co. Tyrone	3
Co. Down	17	Co. Fermanagh	1
Total	59	Total	15

Since its foundation the N.Ireland statelet has been based on discrimination, the supremacy of unionist over nationalist, protestant over catholic. Britain carefully drew the border in 1921 to ensure a majority of protestants. And to secure their loyalty the unionist population has been discriminated in favour of ever since. Catholics were disenfranchised in areas of representation, housing and jobs. In 1969 as N.Ireland began to disintegrate under pressure from the N.Ireland civil rights movement and the rebirth of the Republican movement, Britain poured troops onto the streets of the six counties. Three years later it took over direct control of the administration of the area.

Despite concessions in the area of voting reforms and housing, discrimination against catholics remains a fact of life to this day. Over the next three issues *Troops Out* will be looking at various aspects of discrimination. Here we look at jobs and unemployment. The figures for unemployment are based on a study by Bob Rowthorne of Cambridge University which appeared first in *Fortnight* magazine, and for employment by the Fair Employment Agency, a body set up by the government in 1976.

Discrimination against catholics in employment dates back as far as the development of the working class in N.Ireland. From the beginnings of the linen industry in the early 1800's employers used discrimination as a means to create dissension and division among workers, buying the loyalty of the slightly advantaged unionist working class. Between 1921 and 1972 unionist leaders developed discrimination to a fine art. Sir Basil Brooke, later to become N.Ireland Prime Minister, put the position plainly: "Thinking out the whole question carefully, I recommend those people who are loyalists not to employ Roman Catholics, ninety nine per cent of whom are disloyal . . . You people who are employers have the ball at your feet. If you don't act properly now, before we

# Patterns of

**Fig.3**  
**Unemployment in Northern Ireland**

Male	Percent		
	1971	1981	1985
Catholic	17.3	30.2	38.40*
Non-Catholic	6.6	12.4	18.20*
Average NI	10.3	19.1	26.4
For Comparison: GB	5.5	11.3	15.5
<b>Female</b>			
Catholic	7.0	17.1	18.19*
Non-Catholic	3.6	9.6	11.12*
Average NI	4.7	7.4	9.5
For Comparison: GB	4.7	7.4	9.5

Source: 1971-81: *Census of Population*; 1985: *Employment Gazette*.  
\* estimates

**Fig.4**  
**Unemployment 1981**

Local Government District	Male	
	Catholic	Non-Catholic
Antrim	24.5	10.5
Ards	21.2	9.8
Armagh	28.8	10.2
Ballymena	22.1	11.1
Ballymoney	30.0	16.4
Banbridge	23.1	11.0
Belfast	31.4	15.6
Carrickfergus	20.5	16.5
Castlereagh	8.6	9.2
Coleraine	27.5	16.4
Cookstown	43.3	14.4
Craigavon	30.4	11.0
Derry	35.8	14.4
Down	19.7	8.9
Dungannon	36.7	12.7
Fermanagh	30.1	11.1
Larne	24.4	13.1
Limavady	36.7	14.3
Lisburn	22.1	8.8
Magherafelt	31.9	16.5
Moyle	31.1	21.0
Newry & Mourne	35.5	14.8
Newtownabbey	18.1	11.8
North Down	11.1	7.1
Ormagh	27.2	10.9
Strabane	39.0	21.9
Northern Ireland	30.2	12.4
	30.2	12.4

Source: Unpublished data from the *Northern Ireland Census of Population*.

**Fig.5**  
**Male Unemployment 1981: NI compared to GB regions**

	percent
1. Northern Ireland (Catholics)	30.2
2. Merseyside	19.5
3. Northern Ireland (Average)	19.7
4. Central Clydeside Connurbation	19.1
5. Tyne and Wear	18.2
6. West Midlands Metropolitan	16.7
7. Wales	14.8
8. Remainder of North	14.4
9. Greater Manchester	13.9
10. South Yorkshire	13.4
11. Northern Ireland (Non-Catholics)	12.4
12. West Yorkshire	12.4
13. Remainder of Scotland	11.6
14. Remainder of Yorkshire and Humber	11.4
15. Great Britain (Average)	11.3
16. Remainder of North West	11.2
17. Remainder of West Midlands	10.4
18. Greater London	10.1
19. East Midlands	9.7
20. South West	8.9
21. East Anglia	8.5
22. Outer South East	8.1
23. Outer Metropolitan Area (London)	6.6

Source: *Census of Population*

**Fig.6**  
**Unemployment 1981: Comparison of Belfast with some British Cities**

Cities in	Great Britain	Percent	
		Male	Female
Hartlepool	21.8	11.4	
Middlesborough	24.3	12.4	
South Tyneside	20.4	10.7	
Sunderland	20.1	11.1	
Liverpool	24.1	13.6	
Clydebank	20.8	12.2	
Glasgow City	23.8	12.6	
<b>Belfast</b>			
Catholics	31.4	18.3	
Non-Catholics	15.6	10.6	
Belfast Average	21.3	13.5	

Source: *Census of Population*

**Fig.7**  
**Figures from Fair Employment Agency reports of some major employers show the following:**

<b>SHORTS</b>	7,000 workers, 400 Catholics – 5%
	1,000 fitters, between 4% and 8.5% Catholic
<b>MACKIES</b>	1,000 tradesmen, 10% Catholic
<b>SCOTTS</b>	100% non-Catholic
<b>STC</b>	of the 69 most skilled workers, only 6 were Catholic
<b>SIROCCO</b>	of the 195 most skilled workers, only 32 were Catholic

know where we are we shall find ourselves in the minority instead of the majority."

During the 1960s, in line with the expansion of the western economy, N.Ireland underwent a period of economic growth due to the influx of foreign capital. The Unionist government continued the pattern of discrimination. Under the Mathew plan (1960) and the Wilson plan (1965) specific areas were targeted for growth including the building of two new towns, Craigavon and Antrim (see figs.1 and 2). All the growth areas were in the protestant North East. The catholic dominated South and West was further cut off from the Ballymena-Craigavon-Belfast investment triangle with the closure of the railway servicing that area in 1963.

### Continuing Discrimination

Successive British governments have given the impression that since direct rule in 1972 there have been significant improvements for the nationalist community, and a lessening of discrimination against catholics. Like many other impressions British governments like to give concerning N.Ireland this is a myth. Catholics suffer a worse level of unemployment now than they did in the early seventies (see fig.3). Even in areas such as the civil service, where the government has direct control over firing policy, catholics suffer discrimination in terms of numbers employed and in their grades. A consultative paper by the N. Ireland Department of Economic Development, published September 1986, points out that catholic males suffer levels of unemployment 2½ times that of protestant males. Catholics are over-represented in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations and in industries which are more susceptible to recession and recurrent high unemployment.

There has been a huge loss of jobs over the past ten years in N. Ireland with figures for those officially unemployed at 120,000 now greater than the 100,000 in work. There has been a massive decline in traditional protestant industries, such as engineering and artificial fibres. This has been more than matched by job losses in industries where catholics are employed – construction and textiles. Most new jobs created in the last few years have been in protestant areas. The most significant being the growth of the 'security' services – R.U.C., U.D.R., prison officers etc. The local 'security' services now employ 30,000 people and account for 10% of protestant male employment.

Unemployment inequalities are not confined to areas in the west of the six counties where there has been less development, but is universal across N. Ireland (see fig.4). Fig.5 shows that catholic male unemployment is three times Britain's average while protestant unemployment is slightly above average. Fig.6 shows how the unemployment rate for catholics in

# Discrimination

Belfast is much higher than in British cities which have suffered similar patterns of decline.

## EMPLOYMENT

Since its foundation in 1976 the Fair Employment Agency (FEA) has surveyed and reported on various areas of employment covering private industries and the public sector. Its findings have been remarkably consistent. Catholics are numerically under-represented right across the board. They are also under-represented in higher paid and more influential positions.

A look at the engineering industry in the Belfast area illustrates the situation. In the electricity industry the FEA found that the proportion of Catholics employed had changed little since 1971. 15.2% of the male work force and 14.3% of the female work force are catholic, yet catholics in management posts ranged from 3.5% to 5%: "Certainly for senior posts it is difficult to see how Catholics can be anything but disadvantaged. Every time candidates are interviewed they appear before selection boards which are predominantly if not altogether Protestant."

But the most striking area of discrimination must be the civil service. If govern-

ments were really serious in their attempts to overcome unemployment discrimination against catholics this is one area where one would expect to see some change. The FEA found that catholic representation ranged from 39.7% in the Department of Health and Social Security to 10% in the Police Authority (see fig.8). Fig.9 shows how there is a direct relationship between increase in salary range and decrease in catholic representation. The figures are even more striking considering a recent report finding that the Northern Ireland Civil Service doctored the FEA figures to present a more favourable picture of its employment patterns.

Fig.8  
Department by Religion and Place of Birth

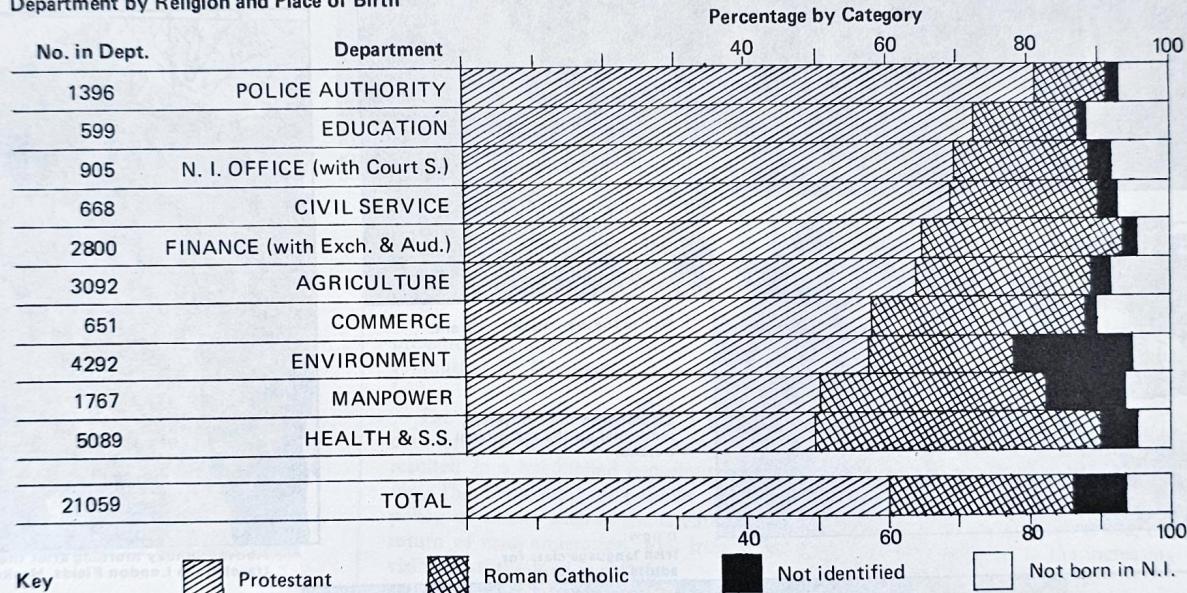
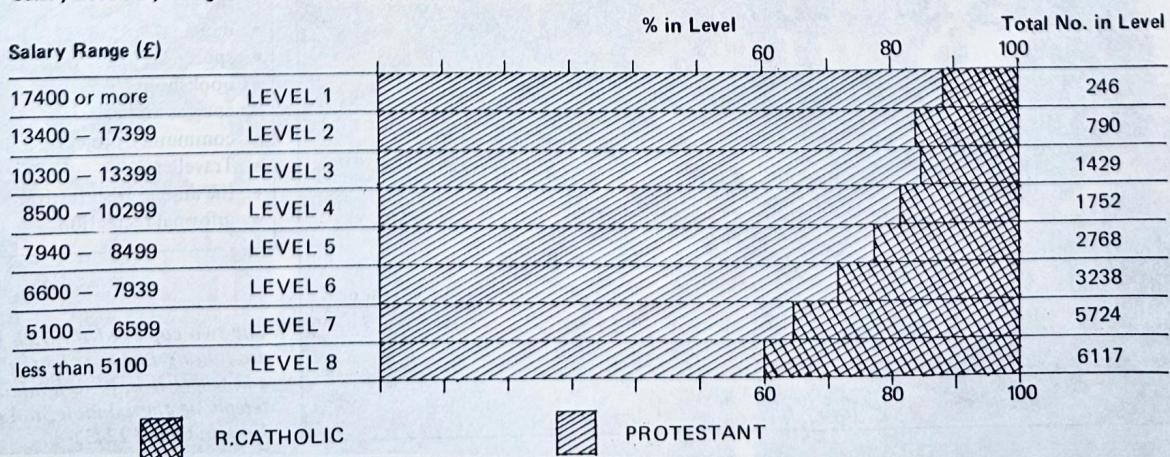


Fig.9  
Salary Levels by Religion (based on Salary Scale Maxima)



# Anam Agus Intinn

Anam agus Intinn—Hearts and Minds—is the first exhibition of photographs and text to depict and celebrate the broad range of Irish popular culture and recreation. It gives a live feel of what it is to be Irish in London now.

The London Strategic Policy Unit, carrying on the work started by the GLC, commissioned Joanne O'Brien of Format Photographers and writer Jack O'Keefe to produce the exhibition. The objectives were twofold: to reflect back to the Irish community their sense of pride in being Irish; and to enhance the visibility of that community to those outside it.

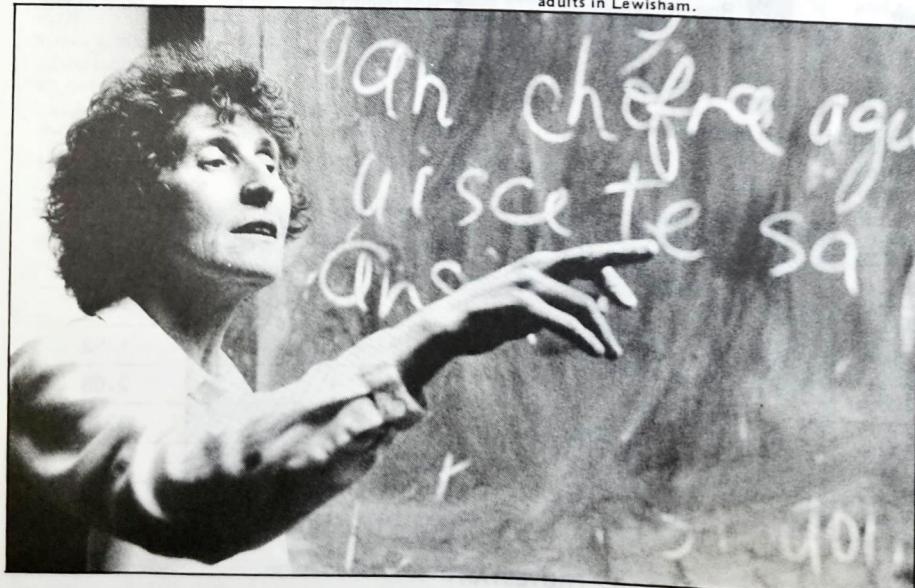


Above:  
Gaelic football match in Brent.



Left:  
Listening to the All-Ireland semi-final on the radio from Ireland.

Below:  
Irish language class for adults in Lewisham.



Above: Sunday morning after the horserace travellers in London Fields, Hackney.

The themes of the exhibition include:

- music
- dancing
- sport
- bookshops
- courses and classes
- community projects
- Travellers
- the annual Irish festival
- informal recreation

The two copies of this rich exhibition are touring London. To find out where and when it is, or to book it yourself, telephone the London Strategic Policy Unit on 01 633 1245.

# Hearts And Minds



Above: Fans of the Pogues at the National Club, Kilburn; learning a tune at the Uileann Pipers Club at the Irish Centre, Camden.

Popular culture and language are at the heart of self-expression and self-definition. It is the passing down of culture and language from generation to generation that underpins the survival of a national identity.

For the Irish in Britain, the 1970s saw their culture and self-expression under great pressure. The war in Ireland, continuing anti-Irish racism and measures such as the Prevention of Terrorism Act discouraged many Irish people here from freely being Irish.

The hunger-strikes of 1980-81 in the North of Ireland had a profound effect in counteracting such fear and hesitancy. The shock waves among the Irish in Britain resulted in a heightened consciousness of Irishness, with British-born Irish affected too. The blossoming of popular culture was helped by the comprehensive funding policy of bodies such as the Greater London Council. And latterly in the 1980s, the return of mass emigration from Ireland has given an added impetus to the increasing visibility of the Irish in Britain.



Receiving prizes and comfort:  
Irish dancing in Whitechapel.



## Racism in Britain

On Saturday 13th June, at the Stop the Strip Searches demonstration in Durham, two women from Broadwater Farm drew the links between the struggles of Irish and Black people for justice.

*"The Broadwater Farm trials were frame-ups, no evidence was ever produced in court to say anyone was guilty, especially of the murder charge, so the only thing left for us to do is campaign. I don't hold much hope for the appeal, because, as in the Guildford 4 case, the 'Birmingham bombers' case, and in the Maguire's case, these are all political frame-ups by the racist state"* said Sharon Daly.

On Sunday 19th July a day conference on 'Racism in Britain' was held on the Broadwater Farm Estate. The conference was part of the Broadwater Farm Youth Association's initiative to set up a civil rights movement. Yet another link with Ireland. Twenty years after the formation of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, a movement for civil rights and justice is now gaining momentum in Britain.

With some 200 people in attendance from many parts of the country the day commenced with a report back from a recent visit by BWFYA delegates to the US. They had gone to America to learn the lessons of the 60's civil rights movement. Concern was expressed at the low level of resistance to state racism in the

US today. The Broadwater Farm representatives going on the TOM delegation to the six counties will, no doubt, have more lessons to impart to their comrades when they return to England.

Many workshops covering all areas of institutionalised racism were held in the afternoon at different venues on the Broadwater Farm Estate. The message was quite clear throughout. The people of Broadwater Farm are a risen people, prepared to fight for their rights against police injustice, poor housing conditions, lack of social and welfare facilities, and demanding that the community determines its own future.

By far the most popular workshop was on policing. Here representatives from the Broadwater Farm Defence Campaign, the Trevor Monerville Campaign, the Newham Police Monitoring Project and the St Pauls community in Bristol outlined the specific problems of police racism.

The discussion which followed reflected the problems we face in arriving at practical unity in a situation where we are confronted with a common cause of oppression. No doubt the debate will continue for some time to come. But the end result is assured. The time will come when our ideological differences fall by the wayside as the need for united action and a common programme becomes clear.

### Thank you Paul

... Paul Hill, one of the Guildford prisoners, is in the same wing as Engin [Engin Raghip, one of the Tottenham 3] and even though he is not here, and I don't know how this message will ever get to him, but if anyone can ever get in contact with him, I'd like to thank him very much for keeping Engin's spirits so high. Because Engin has seen how much a man is innocent and he hasn't crumbled—the system hasn't beaten him and it's not going to beat him now." Sharon Daly at the Stop the Strip Searches March, Durham.



### A sense of pride

THE LONDON IRISH FESTIVAL  
AT ROUNDWOOD PARK, July 5th

### Born in the UK BY JOHN CURRAN

My daddy came here from another land  
With a heavyweight title and a shovel in his hand  
Like all the others of his clan  
He spent most of his time working for the man.  
I was born in the UK.

In 1961 I first went to school  
Where they teach you how to be a fool  
State education ain't a lot of fun  
For an Irish immigrant's son.  
Born in the UK.

Although this world is not my home  
It makes no sense to sit and moan  
Through life and death, hopes and dreams  
You can only go by what you've seen...  
When you're born in the UK.

Traditionally boring, traditionally crude  
Traditional ale, traditional food  
Traditionally – conditionally misconstrued  
Right and wrong in a traditional feud.  
Born in the UK.

They put a woman in charge of this land  
She's the blue eyed girl of the business man  
To the young and the weak she's very cruel  
She's running down the hospitals, running down the schools.  
Born in the UK.

From Tottenham to Lewisham  
Yuppie slaves to the Master Plan  
With a couple of grams make a quick few grand  
They're stealing all the poor folks' land.  
Born in the UK.

I was standing on the Berlin Wall  
When I thought I heard this soft voice call  
Saying "Johnny! Do you remember me? I was here in '43,  
And even though I am insane  
What's happening then is happening again."  
Born in the UK.

# Strip searches: why we must fight to end them

Strip-searching: state sexual violence or legitimate security measure? Sal Jenkinson of London Women in the Troops Out Movement argues that to ignore the political purpose of strip-searching is to miss the essential point of it.

Last June's successful 'Stop the Strip Searches' demonstration marked years of work begun, in Britain, by the London Armagh Group. There are now at least 40 separate organisations, not including numerous London Councils and Trade Union bodies, who call and work for an end to strip searching.

However, the very broadness of the campaign means that it includes people with widely different reasons for resisting strip searching and whose support therefore may stop or become conditional at certain points. And a grouping has emerged which argues for the use of a reformed strip searching, as an issue of general prison security. Now is a good time for the different strands of the movement to examine who we are standing with and why, and whose support we may have to be prepared to lose for the sake of gaining more meaningful support elsewhere.

## QUALIFIED SEARCH?

The strip searching of republican women has been shown to have a clear and conscious political purpose. Nothing which might pose a risk to security has ever been found as a result of a strip search. However, 'Women In Prison' (WIP) has recently asserted in print (*Seven Days* 18 April 87, *Spare Rib* July 87) that strip searching has a

security value because some women in prison are sufficiently distressed to inflict violence on others and themselves, and because strip searching contributes to warders' sense of security and therefore prevents alternative abuses. WIP seeks to reform strip searching on the three principles of privacy, appropriateness of the searcher (qualified nurse) and accountability of the system.

Womens' complaint against strip searching is that it is in itself an invasion of privacy. No amount of tinkering with the procedure can alter that essential violation. The unions which WIP would involve in policing the reformed searches, COHSE and NUPE, have already expressed their refusal to have anything to do with strip searches. And the privilege which protects the prison regime from accountability was reinforced by the courts in May. Ella O'Dwyer and Martina Anderson were unable to secure a court order suspending strip searches whilst they prepared themselves for their trial on the very grounds of the rights of discretion granted to the Governor in the interpretation of Prison Rules. Moreover, to promote any surveillance measure on the grounds that it may buy-off further hostility from those responsible for the surveillance assumes a sense of 'fair play' and self-regulation in people in

positions of unchallengeable power.

## THE POLITICS

The promotion of strip searching as a solution to the problem of violence within prisons ignores entirely the function which it has come to have for the State, and which puts strip searching in a different category from any other measure which may be a target for reform within the prison system.

What is this function? British governments have always taken pains to present the war in Ireland as a struggle of one group of bad mad men against another. The press did all it could throughout Ella and Martina's trial to depict them as gangsters' molls, in absurd contradiction to their actual dignity and self-sufficiency.

Once women are seen to be involved by their own choice, it's harder for the State to describe the struggle as just sectarian 'terrorism'. And the tolerance throughout Britain of the war depends heavily on that description.

Strip searching is not only one of many prison measures to control an institution, it is a weapon which aims to drive active and dissident women underground. Whether the women assaulted by strip searching fit various definitions of 'political' is not the point; the act of strip searching is always and everywhere a political one because it serves this political purpose for the State. If the women are less visible, the State's distortion of the struggle is easier. The fight against strip searching is therefore a fight to support women in struggle, and ultimately, it is a fight to support the struggle itself.

## PRINCIPLED SUPPORT

And here is a problem for a strip search campaign which focuses on the violation of women as the central reason to fight strip searching. For many people who otherwise do or would support the campaign, either as an act of solidarity

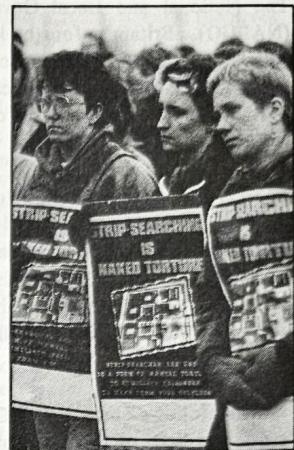


Photo AP/RN

with other groups who suffer strip searching or from a generalised revulsion, are willing to accept the 'strip search as security' argument when it is applied to 'terrorists'. And yet the strip searching of republican women is the central fact of the campaign.

The argument for limited and 'principled' strip searching reduces its role to an apolitical one of responsible concern for the protection of all involved. If the political context of strip searching is lost, the argument against it is lost. If the republican dimension of the political context is hushed aside in case it frightens people who might otherwise support us, then we are leaving out the only dimension which makes sense of the State's use of strip searching.

Strip searching has emerged as a weapon of the war, and like all the previous weapons refined in Northern Ireland it is being brought back to other groups here. Those are the groups whose support we should fear to lose, for they are the ones who will understand the central importance of the strip searching of republican women and will not be afraid to accept that struggle as theirs.

We need to seek links with the people in Britain at this time who are most likely to actively carry forward the fight against it and what it represents. For sooner or later the questions have to be confronted: why those women? on whose orders?

Sal Jenkinson

## Prisoners' Birthdays

PAUL HILL 462778

Guildford Four frame-up prisoner  
HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs,  
PO Box 757, Du Cane Road,  
London W12 0AE. 13 August

Please send cards and letters to prisoners, especially on their birthdays. Let them know they are not forgotten. Don't forget to use the number.

MARTIN BRADY 119087  
HM Prison Albany, Newport, Isle of  
Wight, PO30 5RS. 22nd September

RONNIE McCARTNEY 463799  
HM Prison Gartree, Leicester Road,  
Market Harborough, LE16 7RP.  
3rd September

VINCE DONNELLY 274064  
HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs, PO  
Box 757, Du Cane Road, London,  
W12 0AE. 25th September

# NALGO Conference debates

The National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), Britain's fourth largest trade union, debated Northern Ireland at its annual conference in mid-June. Back in November 1986 *Troops Out* carried an article on one of the motions that was to go to the conference. The motion, calling for a united Ireland and British withdrawal, came from Camden NALGO branch in London.

Members of Camden Irish Workers' Group (CIWG) attended the NALGO conference in order to push the position in that motion, which they had initiated. Namely, that it is in the interests of British trade unionists to campaign for withdrawal, because as long as Britain remains in Ireland, racist and jingoist ideology is strengthened, as well as the machinery of repression accompanying that ideology, which adapts well for use in Britain itself.

What follows are some of CIWG's impressions of how the 'right' and 'left' of this trade union treated Ireland and where the support for the anti-imperialist position came from.

## WORKERS' PARTY / MILITANT

The 'left' kicked off with a Militant-run fringe meeting on the Monday. Set up as a debate between differing points of view with a Workers' Party speaker, a Militant speaker from the Northern Ireland Public Servants Association (NIPSA) and a Troops Out Movement speaker, it was clearly designed to give the NIPSA speaker pride of place. He argued for the re-establishment of the Northern Ireland Labour Party as the way forward; that "the only issue in front of people is how do we get a voice for working people" and—possibly shedding light on his whole approach—an impassioned "we will not be treated as a colony".

The Workers' Party speaker attacked Irish people resident in Britain who advocated a united Ireland as "romantic" and described Sinn Fein as a "nazi" organization. He also claimed that only the Northern Ireland trade unions' *Better Life for All* campaign in 1976 had averted civil war.

On this platform the well-presented and researched facts of discrimination from the TOM speaker, leading to a coherent description of an irreformably sectarian state, was a voice crying in the wilderness. Sure enough what followed was a parade of floor speakers, apparently deaf to the TOM speaker, intent on pushing their own British 'left' solutions for Ireland.

## THE DEBATE

The outcome on the Thursday of the conference debate itself emerged from a telling alliance of 'right' and 'left'. The motion eventually passed was that from the Glasgow District branch as amended by the National Executive Council (NEC). This composite motion 'recognized' that "the only just and lasting solution to the problems in Ireland lies in a united and independent Ireland established by peaceful means". It continued with support for the Northern Ireland trade union campaign against sectarianism—omitting any mention of sectarianism within the trade union movement itself—and ended

with a list of civil liberties abuses to which it demanded an end.

Crucially, the motion commits NALGO to no actual action. By the inclusion of the "by peaceful means" amendment it effectively endorses a Unionist veto. There are echoes of the Anglo-Irish Agreement here—agreeing with everyone and committing no-one to any real action.

## SHELVING IRELAND

The main pity of all this is that the reason the debate reached the annual conference at all was because of pressure building up over several years from different branches. For instance, this year there were

## Livingstone comes to Parliament 'Traitorous MI5'

On the 7th July Ken Livingstone MP made his maiden speech to the House of Commons. Livingstone did not come forward with any new information, but based his comments on information given by former British Army intelligence officers Fred Holroyd and Colin Wallace, and MI5 agent Peter Wright.

What was significant in Livingstone's speech is for the first time in the 'mother of parliaments' the Prime Minister was declared to be the 'main beneficiary' of the 'traitorous' actions of MI5 officers. It is for this reason that politicians, and the media, have acted to divert public attention from the content of Livingstone's speech by bemoaning the erosion of the parliamentary convention that maiden speeches be non-controversial.

Here are some extracts from Livingstone's speech:

### A UNITED IRELAND

"I wish to start by making clear my position on violence. I condemn without equivocation all acts of violence, but I am not prepared to be uneven-handed. I do not believe that we should condemn the violence of the IRA and produce a less strident condemnation of the violence of the other extra-legal organisations. Nor do I

believe that we should be any the less outraged when those who operate on behalf of the British state and security forces go beyond the law or the conventions of decency."

"I believe that nothing short of a united Ireland will bring about an end to the troubles that have assailed our involvement with that island over hundreds of years, with an especial viciousness over the past two decades. Throughout my parliamentary career I shall continue to press at every opportunity for a withdrawal of Britain from Ireland and the opening to a united Ireland in which the Irish people can decide how best to govern themselves."

### CAPTAIN NAIRAC

"... early in 1975 ... Captain Robert Nairac, who, as many hon. members will know, was later murdered by the IRA, went into his office, fresh from a cross-border operation—



something that of course is completely illegal—and showed him [Fred Holroyd] the colour photographs that had been taken by Captain Nairac's team. Captain Nairac had crossed the border with some volunteers from the UVF. He had assassinated John Francis Green, an active member of the IRA who was living south of the border."

"It has begun to emerge that Captain Robert Nairac is quite likely to have been the person who organised the killing of the three Miami Showband musicians [killed 21st July, 1975]. The evidence for that allegation is forensic and members of the UVF are prepared to say that they were aware of the dealings between members of the UVF gang who actually

## Ireland

seven motions put forward, three of them calling for withdrawal. The enforced compromising process which takes place before the conference resulted in the one composite motion, with the anti-imperialist position relegated to either an amendment or a low enough position on the agenda to prevent its inclusion in the debate on the composite.

The composite motion carried was supported by the right-wing NEC—one can only suppose the purpose was to dissipate the pressure for a withdrawal position. For the one certain effect of this motion now being policy is that it will be an extremely difficult

undertook the murder of the Miami Showband musicians. The evidence is quite clear. The same gun that was used by Captain Nairac on his cross-border trip to assassinate John Francis Green was used in the Miami Showband massacre."

"One needs to take together the accusations of Wallace and Holroyd and link them clearly to what is being said by Peter Wright. There was not just treason by some MI5 officers in Britain. Treason was also taking place in Ireland."

### KINCORA SCANDAL

"We have to look again at the allegations by Colin Wallace about the Kincora boys' home scandal. It has been suggested that young boys in a home effectively controlled by MI5 were buggered so that Protestant politicians could be blackmail and silenced by MI5."

### AIREY NEAVE

"I do not believe for a minute that these things could have been going on without members of the Conservative party being kept informed in the generality if not the specific details. It looks increasingly likely that Mr Airey Neave was in touch with some of these officers, and



struggle to raise Ireland on NALGO's agenda for some years to come. The 'left' and the 'right' seemed to argue, but it was the anti-imperialist position which lost out.

### ONE STRUGGLE

However, there was another

side to the conference, also of fundamental significance. The second fringe meeting on Ireland on the Wednesday, was held by CIWG, Camden Black Workers' Group (CBWG), Troops Out Movement, and Trade Unionists for Irish Unity and Independence (TUIUI).

Many detailed and informative insights into discrimination, repression and the role of the trade unions in Ireland and Britain were given. Of particular joy to CIWG members present was the CBWG speakers' setting out for the meeting that we have "one struggle". Pravin Patel began his contribution with a call for a moment of silence for all those who have died world-wide fighting for self-determination. This epitomized the approach of the Black Workers' Group to the Ireland debate and other issues during the week-long conference.

### LINKS ALIVE

Irish and Black worked together, but this was no co-

incidence. The links were very much alive in the issues. The same morning that the conference rejected British withdrawal, it also rejected the Black Workers' Group's call for a national campaign to support NALGO members facing deportation.

The next day though, after mammoth efforts, the Black Workers' Group succeeded in persuading NALGO to disaffiliate from the 'Trade Union Friends of Israel'. The arguments of the right-wing NEC in this debate were identical to those in the Ireland debate—urging NALGO to listen, not to the oppressed people, but to trade unionists in Israel calling for a continuation of the status quo.

### "THE LEFT NEEDS STYLE"

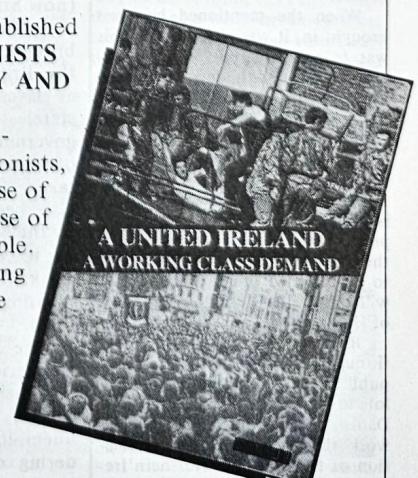
As for the British 'left', a final speech from a CBWG speaker summed it up. He was jibing gently at those members of the 'left' who attend meetings on Ireland, Palestine, etc., and make the same speeches, changing some names so "we know they know which meetings they're at". He said that what the 'left' needs is style, an injection of the vitality and ability to listen which is found in those groups at the hardest end of the State's repression.

Imperialism was alive and kicking at the NALGO conference this year, but so too was its opposite.

Ann Godfrey (CIWG)

## Labour and Ireland

This pamphlet is published by TRADE UNIONISTS FOR IRISH UNITY AND INDEPENDENCE (TUIUI). Mainly addressed to trade unionists, it tells why the cause of Ireland and the cause of labour are inseparable. It costs 75p including p&p and is available from TOM, PO Box 353, London NW5 4NH.



## Denmark - internment

Recent anti-apartheid protests in Denmark have shaken the establishment. A new law giving police the power of internment on remand has been rushed through the Danish parliament to cope with the 'emergency'. Mette Olsen writes to *Troops Out* with the details.

I am writing to tell you about recent developments in Denmark, which I think resemble what has been happening in Northern Ireland, even if it is, of course, on a much smaller scale. This is yet another example of how methods that have been tried and tested on the population of N. Ireland are later used on populations elsewhere.

Recently a law was rushed through the Danish parliament, which basically gives the police the power to intern anyone they like. The law, which was passed with the support of the Danish social-democrats, makes it possible for police to keep anyone they suspect of being guilty of a violent crime on remand until the trial is held. In other words, this gives the police the power to imprison innocent people for up to 60 days. Needless to say this opens unlimited possibilities for the police to intern anyone that they consider unwanted on the outside.

The law was brought in after months of shock-horror type news coverage about anti-Apartheid protesters here, who have carried out numerous attacks on Shell petrol stations all over Denmark. (The most militant one was when a Shell station was burnt to the ground.) Newspapers and police called the protesters terrorists, and claimed that they had evidence of links with international terrorist groups. No evidence was ever produced of course.

When the mentioned law was brought in, it was claimed that this was to protect rape victims. However, as soon as the law was passed it was announced that it would be used against political activists, especially against militant squatters in Copenhagen. (Squatting is illegal in Denmark.)

Apparently this new remand law is against the principles of the European Charter of Human Rights. It is therefore likely that the first person to be interned under this new law, will appeal it to the European Court of Human Rights.

Because the law was rushed through parliament, there was little publicity surrounding it. There is a lot to be done here, to halt this Danish brand of internment. In this work the strength and determination of the people in Northern Ireland is an inspiration for us here.

## The Tamils of Sri Lanka - parallels with Ireland

Violence bordering on civil war between the Sinhalese and the Tamils of Sri Lanka has attracted recent world attention. The recent troubles are a result, however, of conflict present since 1815 when the British brought the two separate communities under the one administration.

It is beyond dispute that when the first European invaders, the Portuguese, arrived in the 16th century, they found quite separate and ancient cultures of Tamils in the North and Sinhalese in the South. They remained separate under the Portuguese and the Dutch who succeeded them—it was not until the British took over that the island, for convenience's sake, was brought under the one administration.

When independence from Britain was gained in 1948 the Sinhalese majority took over as the governing body of the whole island, including the Tamil people.

Since independence successive Sinhalese governments have used tactics very similar to those which have been used in Ireland over the last 800 years. In 1956 the Peoples United Front government (Sinhalese) brought in an Act that virtually banned the Tamil language. The Official Language Act declared that the "Sinhala language shall be the one official language of Ceylon" (now Sri Lanka).

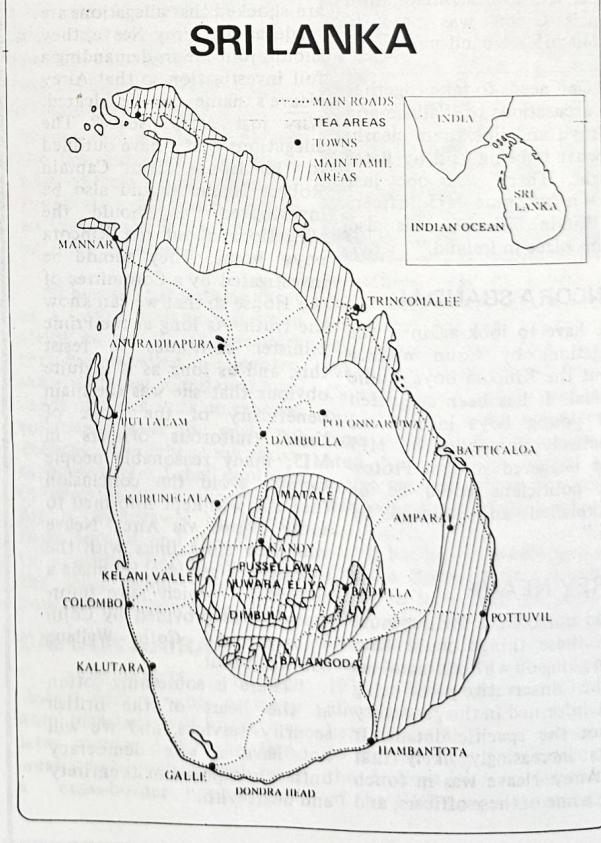
Indian Tamils, originally brought over to Ceylon by the British and used virtually as slaves, were effectively made stateless by the Sinhalese government's Citizenship Act of 1948. Voting rights were taken from them. There has also been a systematic effort by the Sinhalese government to try to colonise the North of Sri Lanka (Tamil homeland) by planting Sinhalese communities there.

The Tamils suffer much the same grievances as the Catholics in the six counties: worse education, worse jobs, higher unemployment and gerrymandering of political boundaries to name but a few.

an economic embargo on the Tamil homeland in the North and has escalated the military offensive. The oppressive Sinhalese regime has closed several regional hospitals in the Tamil homeland and transformed them into military barracks.

The Tamil people are not however taking all this lying down. The main resistance against this Sinhalese onslaught is in the form of the Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who are the most popular of the several supported resistance groups.

Aengus MacNeil



## JUNE

**11th**  
In the British General Election, the only Irish seat to change hands is in South Down, where Enoch Powell is defeated by Eddie McGrady of the SDLP. Gerry Adams holds West Belfast for Sinn Fein with an increased vote while the overall Unionist vote is slightly down on the January by-elections.

**12th**  
Private Joseph McIlwaine, a part-time soldier in the UDR, is killed by the IRA in Co Antrim while working as an assistant gamekeeper.

**15th**  
Nathaniel Cush, a former UDR soldier who resigned in April, is killed by a car bomb in Belfast City Centre. The IRA admits responsibility.

**16**  
Two RUC officers are injured in a bomb explosion on the Creggan Estate in Derry.

**17**  
Carickfergus Borough Council becomes the tenth loyalist-controlled Council ordered by the courts to resume ordinary business, which had been suspended in protest against the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

A report in *The Independent* claims that Shorts, the Belfast Aerospace and missile manufacturers, have supplied over 300 Surface-to-Air missiles to Afghan rebels. Denied by Shorts.

**18**  
George Tully (18) is sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for the attempted murder of the driver of a bread delivery van last year. Tully had been ordered to carry out the shooting by a superior in the Ulster Defence Association.

Representatives of the Belfast-based United Campaign Against Plastic Bullets meet Irish Government officials to urge them to bring up the issue of plastic bullets at the Anglo-Irish Conference.

Paul Hill, one of the Guildford 4, instructs a solicitor to present fresh evidence on his behalf to the British Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd.

The number of women travelling from Ireland to Britain for abortions in 1986 was 5,642, an increase of 117 from the previous year.

**19**  
At a press conference in Dublin, British MPs Tony Benn and Chris Mullin urge the Taoiseach to attend the Court of Appeal case in London of the Birmingham 6 to highlight the case and to put pressure on the British Government.

**21**  
Several thousand Republicans attend the annual Wolfe Tone Commemoration at Bodenstown, Co Kildare.

**22**  
The leaders of the ITGWU and the Federated Workers Union, two of the biggest trade unions in Ireland, travel to the US to try and persuade T.U. leaders there against acceptance



of the MacBride principles for fair employment in N. Ireland.

Ian Paisley attends a meeting at Gallahers, the cigarette manufacturers, where workers are protesting about a management decision to allow no 'provocative flags or emblems' to be displayed within the factory.

**23**

Sergeant Robert Guthrie of the RUC is shot dead in his car outside Antrim Road police station by an IRA volunteer.

Two British Army soldiers are convicted of supplying anti-tank rockets to the UDA.

'The Communist Manifesto' by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels is published in Irish for the first time. The publishers point out that a complete edition of the Bible was only first published in Irish ten years ago.

**24**

The IRA kill Emmanuel Wilson in West Belfast, claiming that Wilson, a Workers Party member, was an informer working for the security forces.

**25**

A young Catholic, Danny O'Connor, is shot dead in Belfast in an apparently random sectarian murder.

A part-time UDR soldier escapes injury in a gun attack in Ligoniel, Co Down.

Unionist politicians make a cautious response to the Queen's speech that opens the new British Parliament. The speech makes no explicit reference to the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Gerry Adams is fined £30 for taking part in the anti-internment march in Belfast last August. This annual event, like all other republican marches in N. Ireland, is technically illegal.

**27**

A car carrying the wife and children of the former Unionist MP, Jim Nicholson, is attacked by gunmen. The attack is later claimed by the South Armagh INLA, a new group believed to be an offshoot from the old INLA.

**29**

DUP Councillor Gregory Campbell is jailed for 14 days for not paying his TV license in protest at the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

legs. Although a former internee, Campbell had no IRA links. The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) later claim responsibility.

Management at Shorts close three of their major Belfast plants and warn that they will stay shut until work can continue with 'no flags and bunting in the workplace.'

**5th**

Orangemen are prevented from marching through the Catholic 'Tunnel' area of Portadown, Co Armagh. Some marchers attack the RUC.

In a breach of Irish sovereignty, 8 British soldiers are dropped from a helicopter into an area of Co Louth, some 500 yards into the Irish Republic. They operate for about 15 minutes on the main Dundalk-Castleblayney road before withdrawing upon the arrival of the Gardai (Irish police).

**7th**

Ken Livingstone, the newly elected MP for Brent East, uses his maiden speech in the House of Commons to accuse Margaret Thatcher of having had knowledge of the MI5 'dirty tricks' campaign in N. Ireland during the mid-1970's. This campaign, mainly exposed by former British agents Fred Holroyd and Colin Wallace, aimed to destabilise the then Labour Government of Harold Wilson.

The IRA kills William Reynolds, a UDA member, in a North Belfast snooker hall.

**8th**

The International Federation of Journalists condemns Section 31 of the Irish Republic's Broadcasting Act, which bans Sinn Fein from Irish TV and radio, and calls for the Fianna Fail Government to honour their pre-election pledge and repeal it.

**12th**

A Protestant, Allen McQuiston, is killed by the IRA in Ardoyne, Belfast, after a Protestant gang attack the Catholic estate.

**13th**

The annual Orange parades to mark the Twelfth of July pass off relatively peacefully. In a speech to a rally in Co Antrim, Ian Paisley says that the Anglo-Irish Agreement must cease to be implemented before further negotiations about a political settlement can continue.

## JULY

**2nd**

Two British soldiers are among six people injured when an IRA booby-trap bomb explodes in Derry City centre.

The Unionist Task Force report urges the opening of talks with the British Government with no preconditions, with the aim of achieving an acceptable devolved settlement.

It is revealed that nearly £80 million of EEC aid to N. Ireland and to the border counties of the Republic has been delayed because of the British Government's unwillingness to make a joint application for aid to Brussels with the Irish Republic.

Dennis Larkin, former general secretary of the Federated Workers Union (a major Irish Trade Union) and the last surviving son of 'Big Jim' Larkin, dies aged 79.

**3rd**

Edward Campbell, a 40 year old taxi driver from Ardoyne, Belfast, is killed by loyalist gunmen who shoot him in the head, arms and



Enoch Powell, finally defeated at the General Election, seen here addressing a T.O.M. rally.

# COMING EVENTS & RESOURCES

## REDDITCH

### POST DELEGATION MEETING

Public meeting with slide show and report back from local delegates

Thursday August 20th, 7.30pm

Redditch Trades and Labour Club,  
Bromsgrove Road

### THE FRAMING OF THE BIRMINGHAM 6

Public meeting with relative of one of the framed prisoners + video

Thursday September 24th, 7.30pm

Redditch Trades and Labour Club,  
Bromsgrove Road

## NATIONAL

Nationwide day of action against Detention of refugees, immigrants and political prisoners

Organised by Hackney Anti-Deportation Campaign

Sunday September 6th

For details contact HADC, Box 39, 136 Kingsland High Street, London, E8 2NS. Tel: 01-249 3768

## SOUTH LONDON

### SOUTH LONDON TOM RELAUNCH BENEFIT

Featuring Wild 'n Aisy + others

Friday August 21st, 8pm

Old White Horse, Brixton Road,  
Brixton, SW2

## JOIN THE TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT

Below is a list of towns and districts in England, Scotland and Wales where we have TOM branches or contacts. If you want to join through a branch or as an individual, please fill in the coupon provided, and send it to PO Box 353, London NW5 4NH.

ENGLAND  
Birmingham  
Brighton  
Bristol  
Cambridge  
Colchester  
Coventry  
Leeds  
Leicester  
Manchester  
Merseyside  
Northampton  
Norwich  
Nottingham  
Redditch  
Sheffield

Tyneside  
York  
LONDON AREA  
Camden  
East London  
Haringey  
Hillingdon  
Islington  
Lambeth  
West London  
SCOTLAND  
Glasgow  
WALES  
Newport

I would like to join/be sent information about the Troops Out Movement.

Name .....

Address .....

Membership of a branch costs £6 (£2 unemployed) payable through the branch. Individual membership is £10 (£6 unemployed) which includes a subscription to *Troops Out*.

EXHIBITION

### SOUTH AFRICA/ IRELAND: ONE STRUGGLE

made by Camerawork Derry

Available for hire from the  
Troops Out Movement,  
PO Box 353, London NW5 4NH

## LONDON

### NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

Saturday October 3rd

Organised by Broadwater Farm Youth Association, 12-16 Tangmere, Broadwater Farm Estate, London N17 Tel: 01-808 1667



## colour postcard

### ANC/IRA BELFAST MURAL, FALLS ROAD

20p each, 6 for £1.00 + 15p p&p.

Cheques/POs to "Birmingham TOM". Bulk rates for TOM Branches. Available from PO Box 817, Camp Hill, Birmingham B11 4AF.