

AN
PHOBLACHT
 Republican News

IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING
 POLITICAL WEEKLY



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● Gerry Collins saying one thing at the 1985 Fianna Fail Ard-Fheis

No



British

'justice'

"The system of justice in Northern Ireland does not command confidence, and as even the Minister for Foreign Affairs has pointed out, we have legislation here by which anyone can be tried for offences committed in the North. We will be anxious to see the position as it existed down the years re-established."

— Gerry Collins now Minister for Justice addressing the Fianna Fail Ard-Fheis in March 1985.

Just 2½ years ago, this was Fianna Fail's position on extradition. Those charged with political offences should not be extradited, the system of justice in the Six Counties was flawed, there were laws in the South to try potential extraditees and the long-established principle of non-extradition of political refugees should be re-established.

Nothing has changed!

But Fianna Fail has changed, now joining with Fine Gael, Labour and the Progressive Democrats in backing the abolition of the political exception and ready to give political hostages to the British.

Under the Hillsborough Agreement, the Dublin government has surrendered this major principle to the British in return for the promise of paltry reforms. In truth, Charles Haughey's government is not interested in the substance of any 'reforms' which can only be tinkering with the irreformable. Its sole concern is the credibility of the SDLP and its ability to act as a sounding board of approval for further collaboration with Britain.

This strategy must be thwarted by not only sustaining the campaign against the Extradition Act but escalating it until the act is totally removed from the statute books.

SOURCES have indicated to AP/RN that the Extradition Act, due to come into effect on December 1st, will not be implemented by the Dublin government until the British are forthcoming with some type of cosmetic reform in the Six-County judicial system.

The past weeks have seen the Dublin government, the SDLP, the 26-County establishment parties and the Catholic hierarchy divert debate on the real issue — on which they are all agreed — into calls for delays of the Act until the Diplock courts are changed.

This Extradition Act must be

stopped regardless of any meaningless changes in the North. It is a surrender of Irish sovereignty and of the rights of Irish citizens. That surrender is the central issue which has to be fought.

Already, the Dublin government has abandoned even the pretence of trading extradition for the release of the Birmingham Six. Not because it realises how contemptible that is — the release of patently innocent men after 13 years in prison in return for the imprisonment of many more innocent people — but because it is more than

likely that the British will not release them. So one face-saver has already been abandoned.

"Many people are concerned that the Extradition Act (1965) is now being used in a way that was not foreseen or intended by the legislators. The courts appear to no longer recognise the concept of a political offence. Some of the extradition cases to the North have involved significant irregularities."

OPINION ROBINSON

WHAT'S HIS DRIFT?

WHILE HIGHLIGHTING the serious differences of opinion within unionism, the unexpected resignation of Peter Robinson, as deputy leader of the DUP, which was announced on Wednesday, appears for the moment to have consolidated the position of the two party leaders, Ian Paisley and Jim Molyneux.

Robinson's surprise decision, almost exactly three months after the publication on July 2nd of an abridged version of the unionist Task Force Report, *An End to Drift*, means that two of the original three authors of the report have now resigned from leading positions in their parties. Last month, Frank Millar, general secretary of the Official Unionist Party resigned. Harold McCusker's future as deputy leader of the OUP must now be in doubt.

The three had been asked to assess the impact of the unionist campaign of opposition against the Hillsborough Treaty and outline what measures could be taken to increase its effectiveness.

In what was viewed as a criticism of the present leadership's strategy, the report accepted that there was "deep disquiet about the current protest campaign". The report's authors commented on the unionists' lack of negotiating power and among their proposals they argued for speedy "without prejudice" discussions, leading to negotiations.

The possibility of a new administration at Stormont involving representatives of the nationalist community was also raised, leading to many of their colleagues and supporters taking the view that they were proposing some form of power-sharing.

Almost immediately both Molyneux and Paisley shelved the report. On July 14th, only 12 days after its publication, Molyneux publicly suggested that there would be no movement before early winter, a comment which was widely interpreted in the media as a criticism of the Task Force Report.

In the intervening months, Robinson appears to have grown increasingly unhappy about the direction the anti-Hillsborough campaign has taken and the failure of Paisley and Molyneux to provide positive leadership.

Robinson, Millar, McCusker and DUP Councillor Sammy Wilson have all argued that unionists must provide firm proposals instead of just saying 'no'. The OUP's Peter Smith, in an article in the *News Letter* in July, proposed, among other things, a recognition by unionists that there is a significant difference between the SDLP and republicans. He suggested that concessions to the nationalist middle class element of the SDLP would weaken the nationalist cause. "Such a compromise would keep us out of a united Ireland," he said.

An editorial in *AP/RN* at the time pointed out:

"This cogently-argued scenario represents the sort of pragmatic thinking the Hillsborough Treaty was designed to provoke."

Robinson's resignation is therefore very significant. The rejection of the Task Force Report by the unionist leadership and grassroots — it is claimed that several branches of the DUP has passed motions stating Robinson would not be welcome at their meetings — has highlighted loyalism's inability to make even minor concessions to nationalists.

Robinson's fate disproves John Hume's theory that the Hillsborough Treaty would, in his words, "lance the loyalist boil".

The Hillsborough Treaty has not split the loyalists and made them into moderates, which is one of the prerequisites for devolved government. This shows that the republican analysis of the irreformability of the Six-County state is correct.

MORTARS IN ACTION



IRA Volunteers fired ten mortars at the heavily-fortified British army hilltop fort at Glasdrummond in South Armagh on Saturday, October 3rd, causing damage to the base.

An RUC statement which claimed that the IRA had put local people at risk was rejected as hypocritical by the local Community Group, whose spokesperson pointed out that the residents and their property has been under sustained attack by the British army since the land was seized for an observation post several months ago.

GRENADE ATTACK

On Thursday, October 1st, Volunteers from the East

Tyrone Brigade launched a grenade attack on the RUC in Pomeroy. An impact grenade was thrown through the rear window of a patrol car but failed to explode. One RUC man was injured by flying glass.

In Belfast on the same night, Volunteers commandeered a house on Halliday's Road in the New Lodge area of North Belfast. The house overlooks a crown forces base on the Antrim Road. Thirty shots were fired at the base but no hits were claimed.

The Belfast Brigade released details on Friday evening, October 2nd of a 600lb bomb which failed to detonate on the Rock Road, Stoneyford, several miles from Belfast.

COMMANDEERED VAN

The previous evening, IRA Volunteers commandeered a van in the Falls Road area to transport a bomb to its target. IRA engineers primed the device using a remote control mechanism but it failed to detonate as the designated target passed.



●An IRA Volunteer of the Belfast Brigade on patrol

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

WHEN LEINSTER HOUSE reopens to suntanned TDs after their customary four month break, the topic for discussion at the top of the agenda will be the Extradition Act.

The establishment party leaderships are now unanimous in claiming that any Extradition Act is okay as long as the British reciprocate by introducing three-judge Diplock courts — a vexed question on which the British government has repeatedly stated it was not prepared to move, for reasons both of principle and practicality. In the present non-jury system, Northern nationalists know that trebling the number of judges would make little difference to the overall bias of the system. The three-judge issue has nevertheless, suddenly become the major stumbling block to what some call "political progress".

HAGGLING

So the hagglings is on. After a speech in the United States on September 20th in which Dublin Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Lenihan had said that extradition and Diplock courts were not related — a speech which some 'sources' later described to an *Irish Times* reporter as a "diplomatic gaffe" — Lenihan rushed to correct his blunder. He did it quite elegantly, in two stages. In another speech in Boston on September 29th, Lenihan declared:

"We attach considerable importance to the creation of a sense of confidence on the part of the nationalist community in the security forces and in the role they perform."

Still no mention of extradition.

Three days later, Lenihan raised the

Extradition manoeuvres

subject of extradition in what was, for Lenihan, poetic style. His government wanted to see "substantial reform in the area of justice" in accordance with Article 3 of the Hillsborough Treaty. Extradition, he said, was "all part of the overall texture and pattern and background and you could not take one thing out from the other".

The stage was now set for a real thriller and the media obliged by reporting every twist and turn. At an EEC ministers' meeting on October 4th, Lenihan met his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and later announced that Howe "did not commit himself one way or another".

QUID PRO QUO

Meanwhile, the Fine Gael and Labour opposition in Dublin were having great fun egging Haughey on by revealing how Thatcher had really promised change in the court system as a *quid pro quo* against a new Extradition Act. It was all contained in Article 8 of the Treaty, they said. The *Irish Times* editorial threw its hat in the ring on October 6th:

"If satisfactory progress cannot be made with the British authorities before the December 1st deadline [on the British

Diplock system], the incoming [Extradition] Act should be suspended sine die."

The *Irish News* concurred. Northern nationalists by that stage were probably supposed to be hanging on to the edge of their seats, waiting for the next move.

The church hierarchy was also brought in support.

On Sunday, October 4th, Cardinal O'Fiach said in an RTE Radio interview that Catholics in the North would feel "betrayed" if the Extradition Act was passed without any prior reforms on the Diplock courts. There was still little confidence from Northern Catholics in the 'security forces' or the courts, although, O'Fiach added, Catholics were now hopeful that the Dublin government would support them through the procedures of the Agreement in any legitimate grievances they had.

O'Fiach's intervention predictably raised unionist hackles. Paisley called it "a new device by the Roman Catholic Church" to justify withholding support from "the institutions of state" while the Belfast News Letter said that "tinkering with the courts" would not increase nationalist support for the 'security forces'. How true.

While this exchange was taking place, some political observers were fighting a rearguard action on behalf of logic and political sense.

Was the Agreement going to be ditched? Was London going to sacrifice a new Extradition Act, especially when its price was so low? A few minor concessions on the Diplock courts and the Act is yours, secondhand car dealer Lenihan was saying from Dublin. Mary Holland, writing in the *Irish Times* on September 30th, pointed to the importance to the British of a new Act "for an Irish government, particularly an Irish government led by Mr Haughey, to ratify the new Extradition Treaty will be presented in the United States as an endorsement of the whole legal system in the North, including the Diplock courts."

In a statement on October 5th, Sinn Fein pointed out the need for Dublin to keep the Treaty ticking over, saying it was clear that:

"Dublin is under pressure to accede to extradition or risk the future of the Treaty. Dublin is not an equal partner and for the sake of the SDLP, whose credibility is at stake, Dublin will hand over to Britain political fugitives."

So any crumbs of reform would do. The Dublin government's collective face would be saved and the real debate on the political and legal aspects of extradition would be brushed under the carpet. As *Sunday Tribune* columnist J.J. O'Molloy wrote on September 27th: "Any concessions on the Diplock issue would then practically ensure ratification. And those urging debate on the strict merits of the Act, particularly in terms of the *prima facie* requirement, will be trampled on in the rush."

Advances on all fronts

BY MAIRTIN MacDIARMADA

THE BREHON LAW SOCIETY, which represents 500 attorneys of Irish extraction from all over the United States, has called for the Extradition Act to be revoked.

Referring to the virtual abolition of the political exemption, the Society says:

"For over 100 years, legal and political tradition in the Western democracies has been to refuse extradition of those who sought asylum within their boundaries following accusations of political offences in other countries. The Extradition Act would emasculate this long legal tradition by redefining what is a political offence."

On the British legal system, the attorneys say:

"Irish citizens are designated as suspects in actual potential cases before any real evidence is developed. Obvious travesties of justice in the Birmingham Six and Judith Ward cases are the clearest evidence of the inability of the British courts to afford a fair trial to Irish people charged in political cases."

Alistair Rutherdale of the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee, welcoming the Society's stand, called on Charles Haughey to "heed the evidence of the Brehon Law Society who have joined with many other voices in expressing complete dissatisfaction with the British legal system."

"No-one wants this Bill except the British government — the master of a system which in respect of Irish people is blatantly unjust — an injustice that minor changes in the short term will do nothing to alleviate. The only option for the Irish government is to revoke this bill immediately."

SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL

The list of local authorities opposed to the Extradition Act grew this week when Sligo County Council added its voice to the calls for it to be revoked.

However, in County Monaghan, a motion against extradition was amended by some Fianna Fáil councillors to call for the post-

ponement and review of the Act. The meeting of the County Council on Monday, October 6th, reflected the high feelings which are running through border counties on the extradition issue, but Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael posturing did not reflect the widespread opposition that has been expressed.

This was seen in an editorial in the *Northern Standard* which came out 100% against the extradition of political refugees.

FIANNA FAIL SPLIT

At Monday's meeting, Sinn Féin Councillors Caoimhghín O'Caoláin and Pat Treanor proposed the anti-extradition resolution which provided heated debate. Their impassioned plea against the Act did not prevent Fianna Fáil TD Jimmy Leonard from proposing the amendment which split his own party group. Two Fianna Fáil members voted with Sinn Féin for the original motion. This was defeated by ten votes to four and the amended resolution was accepted.

Caoimhghín O'Caoláin said: "This is a sad reflection of the quality of political representation on the council, particularly in light of the fact that the two other local authorities in Monaghan — Monaghan and Clones UDCs — have come out against the Act."

IRISH IN BRITAIN

Calling for the repeal of the Extradition Act, the Irish in Britain Representation Group said:

"The IBRG calls upon the Irish government to repeal the Extradition Act and to refuse to involve itself in the administration of the British criminalisation policy towards Irish people."

FWUI

On the trade union front, the West of Ireland branch of the Fed-

POLICE NOTICE.
£1000 REWARD
WANTED FOR MURDER IN IRELAND.

DANIEL BREEN
calls himself Commandant of the Third Diverary Brigade.

Age 27, 5 feet 7 inches in height, bronzed complexion, dark hair (long in front), grey eyes, short coiled nose, stout build, weight about 12 stone, clean shaven; milky ballgame appearance; looks rather like a blacksmith coming from work; wears cap pulled well down over face.

The above reward will be paid by the Irish Authorities to any person who in the Public Service who may give information leading to his capture.
Information to be given at any Police Station.

Would Fianna Fail extradite Dan Breen on December 1st? STOP THE EXTRADITION ACT

● The new poster issued by the Irish Anti-Extradition Committee, 5 Henrietta Street, Dublin

erated Workers Union of Ireland has been the latest to oppose extradition.

The Cavan branch of the ITGWU adopted a motion on Tuesday, October 6th, condemning the Extra-

dition Act. It said:

"In view of the growing disquiet about the gross miscarriages of justice by the British authorities in cases concerning the continuing unaccept-

table system of justice in Northern Ireland, Cavan branch of the ITGWU calls on the government to repeal the 1986 Extradition Act."

A motion against the act was tabled for the meeting of Dublin City Council on Monday October 5th, but it was not reached on the agenda.

There was a demonstration outside City Hall where over 50 protesters carried banners and placards and lobbied city councillors as they entered the meeting.

WEXFORD

At a public meeting in Wexford town on September 30th, solicitor Simon Kennedy, chairperson of the Wexford County Board of the G.A. (speaking in a personal capacity) said that the Extradition Act was "extremely dangerous".

He pointed out that, under its terms, "Marcos would have been able to extradite Fr Niall O'Brien to the Philippines".

DERRY CITY

The Derry Anti-Extradition Committee held its first public meeting on Wednesday, September 30th, in the Union Hall.

Speeches were heard from invited speakers Eamonn McCann (journalist), Conal McFeely (secretary of Derry Trades Council) and John Carlin (Union of Students in Ireland).

Derry Sinn Féin Councillor Mitchell McLaughlin underlined the need for the campaign to develop "a realistic long-term strategy of action", one of the most important roles of which would be "to educate on a national scale, the general public to a greater degree than they are at present as to the implications of the extradition agreement."

DUNDALK

Dundalk held a public meeting against extradition on September 24th and two days later the first street demonstrations took place in the town, just some of the many that have been ongoing around the country.

CANDIDATE TO BILL RUC BOSS

RUC PERSONNEL who tampered with the car belonging to Mairtin O Muilleoir, one of Sinn Fein's two candidates in the Belfast Council by-elections, have landed their boss, Jack Hermon, with a hefty repair bill.

O Muilleoir was stopped at the entrance to Twinbrook on Monday night at an RUC checkpoint where he was held for over 30 minutes. While three RUC men thoroughly searched his vehicle, others, including several from a second checkpoint a short distance away, taunted and jeered O Muilleoir. On two occasions he was aggressively pushed back.

One of the RUC men, who mistakenly boasted of having arrested O Muilleoir on a previous occasion for giving his name in Irish, loudly remarked, "You're the one who brought the wogs to Belfast," a reference to the recent visit by a delegation

of activists from the British Labour Party's Black Sections.

ACCELERATOR SYSTEM

Unknown to O Muilleoir, the RUC interfered with the accelerator system of his car and shortly after leaving the checkpoint he narrowly escaped crashing into another vehicle when his car unexpectedly shot forward. O Muilleoir told AP/RN:

"This was a deliberate effort to injure or kill and could easily have resulted in others being hurt. I have contacted my solicitor and will be sending a sizeable bill to Hermon."

Hit-list

Uncovered



Divis arrests

AN RUC and British army attempt to prevent Divis Flats, Belfast, residents from organising against joy-riders culminated in three violent raids on people involved in the campaign, last Monday and Tuesday, October 5th/6th.

The previous Saturday, a number of locals patrolling the complex to prevent joy-riders from careering through the flats had their names and addresses taken by the RUC. On Monday morning, the home of one of the people, James McCabe, was extensively damaged by a crown forces raiding party and he was arrested and taken away to Castlereagh Interrogation Centre.

At 6.30 the following morning, eight British soldiers barged into the home of Anthony and Catherine Heagney. The soldiers were asked not to disturb the couple's four children but one of them retorted:

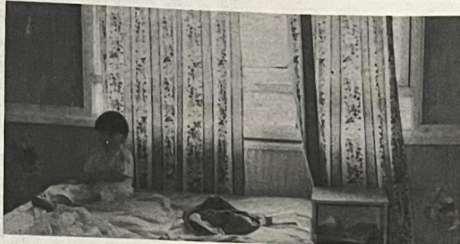
"Hurry up and get your fucking clothes on and get down the stairs!"

The armed gang then proceeded to hammer through the walls in the front hall and rip up the carpets.

HAMMERED

James Faloon's flat in Cullingtree Walk was also raided on Tuesday morning with British soldiers tearing up floor vinyl in the recently-decorated kitchen. They smashed holes in the kitchen wall and the noise of their hammering was so loud and sustained that a publicity-conscious RUC man asked them to be more quiet. The vandalism continued for another two hours.

Divis people say that the arrests and raids are part of an attempt to intimidate residents who try to organise in the flats.



HOMES WRECKED IN RAIDS

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

A STRIKING INCREASE in the number of houses being raided by crown forces in the North is a damning indictment of the ineffectiveness of the Hillsborough Treaty which claimed to be about enriching the lives of Northern nationalists.

Raids over the past three months, particularly in Belfast, have been increasingly severe in their destruction of property and in the large numbers of crown forces taking part.

At the Divis Flats home of Susan McCabe 17 British soldiers and eight RUC personnel broke the glass of her front door and entered the flat while the family were sleeping in the early hours of Monday morning, October 5th.

They had come to arrest her 24-year-old son, Joe, under Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act but then proceeded to smash four large holes in the walls of Susan's bedroom. One of the holes went straight through to the outside of the building.

Plaster and deadly white asbestos

material (which was widely used in the construction of the Divis Flats complex) was strewn around the bedroom floor and furniture. The bedroom now cannot be used, Susan McCabe told AP/RN:

"It's the worst raid I can remember in 15 years. They lifted the living-room carpet, threw clothes about in the bedrooms and broke the headboard of my bed."

She was also extremely anxious about her son, Joe. On the last occasion he was in Castlereagh Interrogation Centre, some two months ago, he was badly beaten and kicked in the groin. She said:

"He's been under medical care, taking 20 tablets a day and he has no medication with him. He has a



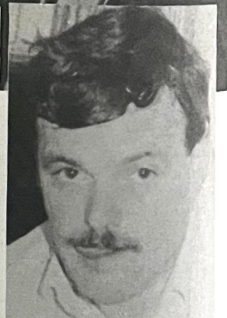
● Tracey McCabe showing damage to her mother's Divis home and (above left) two holes in the wall of the bedroom are clearly visible on either side of the bed

metal plate in his head and I'm very worried they'll hit him around the head again this time."

In another raid on Monday morning, the Andersonstown home of 60-year-old Rosaleen Twomey was invaded by more than a dozen British soldiers for the second time in three weeks. Her son, Gearoid (28), believes the raids are aimed at bringing pressure on him to drop an assault charge he is taking against the RUC who attacked him recently.

WHIPLASH

Gearoid had been walking home with a friend on Monday night, September 14th, when an RUC mobile patrol stopped them at Kennedy Way. Twomey was pushed down a 15-foot drop into gardens in St Meryl Park and suffered whiplash of the neck and



● Michael Bennett, whose Turf Lodge home was wrecked by a large force of British soldiers

bad bruising on the arm. The house was raided four days later, on Friday, September 18th, and floorboards were lifted. However, this Monday's search was the worst Rosaleen Twomey has ever seen:

"Even at the height of the

BY MOIRA CONNOLLY

A BRITISH ARMY 'hit-list' of 18 nationalists in Armagh was discovered early last week when a copy was lost by a well-known local UDR soldier. At the time the UDR man was out of uniform and not on patrol.

The list is in the form of an Armagh city street map. On it are photographs of 18 men with their names, dates of birth and arrows pointing to the location of their homes. The date of birth is the code which allows access to the central British Intelligence computer file at Theipal Barracks at Lisburn. Some of the photographs are obviously 'mug shots' from RUC/UDR files, others are from a variety of sources, local papers, etc.

The document was given to Sinn Fein after it was found on the street by someone unconnected with the party.

Pictured on the hit-list are two members of Sinn Fein, Armagh Councillor Tommy Carroll and the party's local secretary, Tarlac Connolly. The list also contains the names of six republican ex-prisoners and two men, Emmet Trainor and Martin Corrigan, who have been victims of loyalist violence.

FATHER MURDERED

Corrigan's father, Peter, who was an active Sinn Fein worker, was murdered by the Protestant Action Force in October 1982. Trainor and his son, Dermot, survived a bomb blast when their car was booby-trapped by the PAF in March 1983.

Both received severe injuries in the blast and Trainor is still under medical supervision. He told AP/RN:

"I still carry not only physical scars but mental scars. I rarely sleep until five or six in the morning and the discovery

of this list has definitely increased my anxiety. I consider it a very serious situation, especially in light of the fact that so many UDR men in this area are involved with loyalist gangs."

Several UDR soldiers are now serving lengthy prison sentences for the attempt on Trainor's life and other crimes including the murder in 1983 of Tommy Carroll's brother, Adrian. Other UDR soldiers who were involved in crimes in the Armagh area were never charged but were later transferred to Ballykinlar Barracks in County Down.

YEAR IN JAIL

Another of the men pictured is Stephen Gartland, who is regularly harassed and arrested by the crown forces. He has served the equivalent of one year in jail due to the amount of time spent in the Gough Barracks under Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

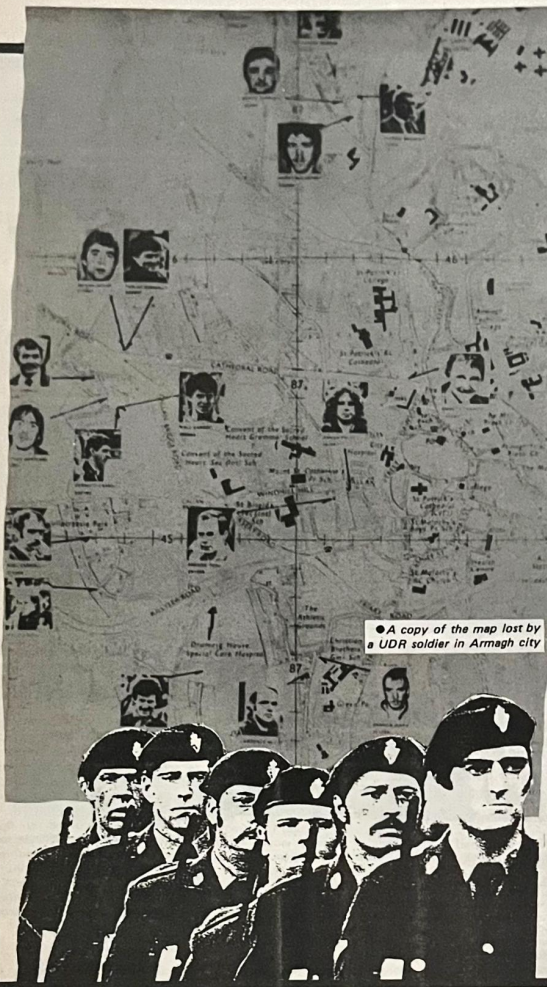
Tommy Carroll's three brothers, Noel, Dermot and Niall, are also included on the list. Noel Carroll, who was intimidated from his job with the Housing Executive in 1983 by the PAF, said of the document: *"I'm definitely feeling nervous about it."*

He told AP/RN that he will be lodging a formal complaint with the Northern Ireland Office over the existence of the list:

"What I want to know is what information got me on the list and where they got the information in the first place?"

Copies of it are being sent to Amnesty International, Brian Lenihan, the 26-County government's Foreign Secretary and Kevin McNamara, British Labour Party's spokesperson on the North.

Tommy Carroll stated: *"It's very sinister that they are able to compile this information. It's scandalous that people are legally bound to give information about themselves and then have it used in this way. Myself and many of those on this list feel that the very existence of the list clearly establishes the link between the UDR and PAF."*



raiding in the '70s, when this house was hit nearly every day, it was never as bad as this."

Hall and stair carpet was pulled up and torn, two large holes were smashed in the wall of the landing, the toilet was pulled up from the floor, and the waste disposal pipe was left leaking. Tiles were pulled off a windowsill in Gearoid's room where his books, clothes and personal belongings were scattered around the floor. The built-in wardrobe also had holes smashed into it.

Downstairs, the entire surround of the living-room fire was pulled out from the brickwork and tiles were broken. Rosaleen Twomey, who has been ill recently and finds it difficult to walk, told AP/RN:

"I can't even light the fire or go to the toilet. The RUC's civil representative came out to inspect the damage and even he said the damage was beyond his estimation and he'd have to send out a surveyor."

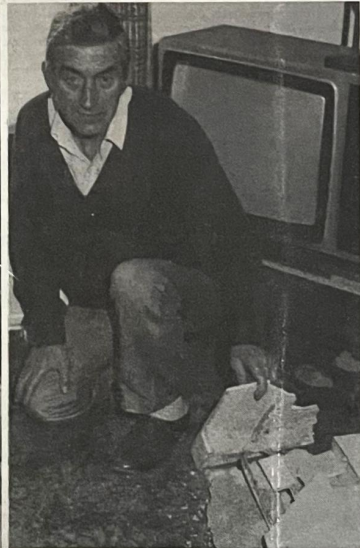
HOUSE ARREST

In the New Lodge Road area of North Belfast, early-morning raids were simultaneously taking place. Three homes were searched in Upper Meadow Street. Only one of the occupants, Elizabeth Bennett, was at home at the time with her four children aged from 12 to four years. The street was sealed off by a large force of British troops.

At 7.25am, she heard a noise at the back of the house and saw the British soldiers, armed with sledgehammers, climbing over her yard



● Gearoid Twomey, Andersonstown, and Bobby Burns, New Lodge Road, displaying the damage to their homes



wall and about the batter in her kitchen door. She ran downstairs and let them in: *"If I hadn't heard them they'd have burst their way in."*

The family was put under house arrest and confined to the living-room. The children were not even allowed to go to the toilet without a soldier going with them.

Carpeting was torn and tiles were ripped up in the kitchen.

The hearth was smashed in two by a blow from a sledgehammer.

Across the road, British soldiers badly damaged both panels of a glass door in the kitchen of John Burns and proceeded to ransack the house. Burns and his father, Bobby, weren't at home during the raid and were shocked at the wanton damage.

The Burns' fireplace was broken, holes were punched in the wood under the stairs, floorboards

were lifted in the bedrooms and carpet torn in every room.

300 HOMES RAIDED

Meanwhile, in Derry, Sinn Fein Councillor Mitchel McLaughlin has denounced as *"spurious propaganda"* a claim by the RUC that 53 houses have been taken over in the past year by the IRA.

McLaughlin said that the RUC's comments must be placed in the context of crown forces

activity and he pointed out that:

"Since April of this year there have been almost 300 homes raided. These raids have been aggressive and violent, pensioners have been terrorised, children abused and personal belongings and home fittings ripped up and destroyed."

"There have been numerous complaints about the attitude of the RUC during these search operations. The RUC of course, does not comment on such incidents."

"Since April, there have been, to our knowledge, 150 people arrested and many of them taken to Castlereagh. Last week, a woman, 8½ months pregnant, spent two days in Strand Road Barracks, where she was subjected to a tirade of abusive and obscene language."

Sinn Fein Councillor Dodie McGuinness and three members of Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann were released from Castlereagh on Tuesday after being arrested at the Bunrana cross-border checkpoint on Monday morning.

McLaughlin concluded by saying:

"The RUC is as unacceptable now as it ever was despite claims from Tom King that public confidence has improved significantly since the signing of the London/Dublin Accord."

"There is hard proof that the only significant change in RUC activity is the massively increased level of officially-sanctioned violence which is currently employed against the nationalist community."

Trouble at Mill

A PROPERTY company has been forced by a Dublin South Inner City community to live up to its responsibility by making a derelict building secure to prevent further accidents involving adventurous children.

Some 30 kids are said by locals to have been injured over the past two years while playing in the disused Ganley's Woollen Mill which has been vacant for 13 years. When a boy fell two floors down one of the mill's chutes, tenants from Oliver Bond Flats met with representatives of Coronado Ltd, the Ballsbridge owners of the site, to ask for Ganley's to be developed, demolished or made safe. Coronado offered them £400 to fence it off, a sum which was rejected as derisory.

INJUNCTION

Pickets were then placed on the lucrative Usher's Quay BP garage (another Coronado concern) for 12 hours a day last week and an interim injunction restraining picketing was to be defied until Coronado approached local people with a more realistic undertaking to make Ganley's safe within a month.

Michael O Muireagáin, Sinn Fein's South Inner City constituency representative who liaised with the protesters, said:

"This is an example of how united community action can prevail even when faced with the combined power of property speculators and the law."



● Sinn Fein Councillor Liam McElhinney and local NATO activists successfully preventing water supplies being cut off at the home of local NATO chairperson Denis O'Donnell in Letterkenny, County Donegal. This incident last week highlighted the financial crisis facing increasingly powerless local authorities, who have cut off people's water supplies for non-payment of service charges

LACK OF LOCAL POWER HIGHLIGHTED

BY MAIRTIN Mac DIARMADA

THE PROBLEMS facing many people in Carlow town who have had their water supply cut off for non-payment of service charges was the subject of heated exchanges at a council meeting which considered a Sinn Fein motion to stop the cut-offs.

Sinn Fein Councillor Kieran Foley put down a resolution designed to stop the council's policy of depriving people of water supplies by forcing the local authority to pursue each case in the courts. Explaining his position, Foley said:

"I don't agree with pursuing legal avenues, but surely everyone deserves their day in court before you dig up their garden and cut off their water

supply."

The motion was adopted by the council on the casting vote of the chairperson after a lively debate. But the policy of cutting off water is likely to continue as the County Manager said he could not accept the motion. While the move emphasised the financial crisis facing increasingly powerless local authorities, one avenue still remains open to temporarily halt the

cut-offs. This is a Section Four motion which, if passed, would force implementation of the council decision Kieran Foley told AP/RN:

"I am seeking the necessary five signatures for the Section Four as the only means in the short-term to stop this punitive policy. Sinn Fein remains totally opposed to service charges and we repeat that the ultimate responsibility for this funding crisis rests with central government."

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The refusal of the Minister for Education to sanction the building of the long-promised Community College

for the Inner-City in Sean MacDiarmada Street was described as a "great shame" by Sinn Fein Councillor Christy Burke at the meeting of Dublin City Council on Monday, October 5th.

This college was an essential part of the plans to revitalise the Inner-City and provide badly-needed facilities for its deprived communities. Land has been acquired and building was due to go ahead when the Finance Bill education cutbacks scuppered the development. The council supported calls from Tony Gregory and Christy Burke to demand that the Minister for Education proceed with the college.

In the interim, Burke said that Dublin Corporation should clean up the site which has now become a dumping ground and a health hazard to local people.

JUNKETS

The sending of councillors and officials on unnecessary foreign junkets was described as "quite ridiculous" by Christy Burke at the meeting. He said that wasteful trips abroad costing £20,000 to £30,000 annually should be stopped while services were being curtailed and workers laid off due to cutbacks. In response, Fine Gael's Gay Mitchell defended junkets, including one he attended in London. He said this should not be considered a junket as it was "within the British Isles".

The trips were also defended by Tomás Mac Giolla of the Workers' Party. The Workers' Party was congratulated by Ned Brennan of Fianna Fáil for "having changed their approach on these junkets". The council eventually agreed to curtail the numbers travelling abroad and referred the issue to a sub-committee.

NO WARDEN

The refusal of Dublin Corporation to appoint a warden for the Brendan Behan Court elderly people's housing scheme also came up at Monday's council meeting.

Christy Burke pointed out that a number of people have been hospitalised as a result of break-ins and that if the warden was not appointed the City Manager "would be faced with 51 transfer cases". The council called on the City Manager to appoint a warden.

B'HAM SIX APPEAL

A delegation from Dublin City Council will attend the opening of the appeal of the Birmingham Six in London next month. This was agreed unanimously at Monday's meeting and followed previous resolutions of support for the frame-up victims.



STOP THE DELAYS

TRAVELLERS from the Grove Lane halting site at Malahide Road in Dublin picketed the meeting of the city council this week to highlight their demand for the group housing scheme which has been planned but continuously delayed.

Supporters of this demand, including local residents and members of the Trade Union Support Group for Travellers, took part in the protest on Monday, October 5th.

Before the council was a motion from Fianna Fáil Councillor Sean Haughey (son of the party leader) calling for the Corporation to accommodate no more travellers in the area after the completion of the two planned group housing schemes. The wording of this motion caused controversy as the emphasis was more on barring further travellers — even though there were no plans for more sites — than on getting Dublin Corporation to go ahead with the group housing.

RESOLUTION AMENDED

The resolution was amended to call on the Minister for the Environment to

approve the plans for the two housing schemes and this, call was supported by the council.

The group, which picketed City Hall, had organised the meeting which was barred from the Camelot Hotel two weeks ago because the owner, Adam Farrelly, refused access to travellers. Following this incident the local Sinn Fein cumann and comhairle ceantair decided to boycott the hotel. Sinn Fein said:

"In the light of this blatant act of racism we will no longer be using the premises for meetings or functions and we call on all our supporters and indeed the general public to support the boycott."

"We also call for the completion of group housing as a matter of urgency before the travellers are forced to spend another winter in deplorable conditions."

COMMUNITY ORGANISES AGAINST JOY-RIDING

BY MAIRTIN Mac DIARMADA

THE RECENT DEATHS of two Ballyfermot children in a car-crash caused by young joy-riders prompted action by the local community on Saturday, October 3rd.

It is 17 years since the first person from the area was killed by a stolen car and since then Ballyfermot has suffered bouts of joy-riding putting the community and the young drivers themselves in great danger. Instead of dealing with the causes of joy-riding, the authorities' only response to the problem has been for gardai to stage high-speed car-chases which only increase the dangers.

On Saturday, members of Community Against Car Thieves (CA-

CT), a group formed directly after the children's deaths, blocked off the junction of Kylemore and Ballyfermot Roads, the scene of the accident. Their protest, which lasted for 30 minutes, was to highlight demands for the erection of ramps and bollards to slow down traffic.

The demonstrators then marched to the Gala Leisure Centre for a meeting called by the CACT and attended by around 400 local people and some of the area's Leins-

ter House representatives. When CACT asked for suggestions to end joy-riding, the establishment politicians predictably called for increased involvement in Garda Neighbourhood Watch schemes. Neighbourhood Watch causes members of the community to spy on each other but does little to prevent danger.

UNDER-AGE DRINKING

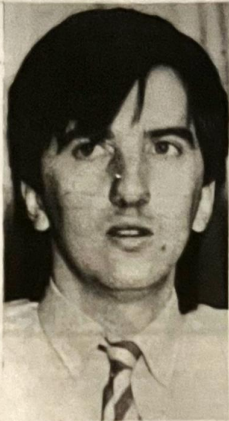
Parents of joy-riders told the meeting how under-age drinking contributed to the problem and called on off-licences to refuse to sell drink to children. CACT reported to the meeting on contacts with Dublin Corporation over providing ramps and bollards. One woman suggested that the community organise go-kart races which might give young people safe forms of excitement.

Jimmy Delaney, Ballyfermot's Sinn Fein community representative and a member of the CACT, said:

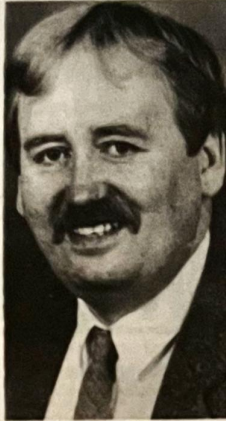
"We've got to get through to young people that stealing cars means the death of kids. The horror after the accident has meant that there's been very little joy-riding since but it'll start again if we can't make sure everyone abhors stealing cars."

At Saturday's meeting, the CACT was contacted by people from all over the Ballyfermot area.

SINN FEIN BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS



● MARTIN O MUILLEOIR



● FRA MCCANN

THE FIRST CANVASS for Sinn Fein's two candidates in the West Belfast by-elections commenced this week. The by-elections, for seats on Belfast City Council, occurred because the two sitting Alliance Party councillors, Will and Pip Glendenning, resigned in July.

In the Upper Falls constituency, Sinn Fein's candidate is Mairtin O Muilleoir (27), who in 1985 received 1,031 votes, 100 more than the successful Alliance candidate (local elections are on

the PR system). At that time the total Sinn Fein vote was 5,616 while the combined vote for all the other candidates was 7,105. According to O Muilleoir, "the seat is winnable if we run an effec-

ient campaign."

O Muilleoir was born and reared in Andersonstown where he attended St Teresa's Primary School and St Mary's Grammar School, Glen Road. He graduated from Queen's University with an arts degree. He is employed as a journalist with the *Andersonstown News* and is a member of the NUJ.

He has been to the fore in the Irish-language revival in Belfast and has taught Irish classes throughout the city for the past nine years. A member of all the major Irish-language organisations, he was until recently on the national executive of *Conradh na Gaeilge*. Earlier this year, he accepted on behalf of West Belfast the *Glor na nGael* trophy for the area in Ire-

land that does the most to promote Irish culture.

Mairtin O Muilleoir was active in the H-Blocks/Armagh campaign and joined Sinn Fein following the 1981 hunger-strike. He is currently a member of the Sinn Fein *Ard Chomhairle* and the party's national spokesperson on culture.

LOWER FALLS

Fra McCann is Sinn Fein's candidate in the Lower Falls constituency where he stood as a candidate in 1985, receiving 1,467 votes, 354 more than Will Glendenning who received transfers from the SDLP and Workers' Party and was elected.

McCann is aged 34 and is a well-known community activist and diligent constituency worker in the Falls area. As secretary of the Divis Residents' Association he played a prominent role in the campaign to demolish Divis Flats. He is now actively campaigning to have Divis replaced with traditional style housing. Recently he was elected to the steering committee of the umbrella group formed to oppose the Belfast Urban Area Plan.

Fra McCann was interned in the '70s and later spent three years as a blanketman in the H-Blocks.

Social Fund opposed

SINN FEIN councillors on Newry & Mourne District Council successfully introduced a motion on Monday night opposing the new Social Fund legislation which is to come into force in April of next year.

Apart from one minor amendment suggested by the council clerk, the motion was supported by almost all of the councillors. Only the DUP argued against, claiming that people were drinking their unemployment money. The motion condemns the Thatcherite reform of the supplementary benefit system and calls on the council to provide active support for those involved in

welfare benefit organisations and campaigns.

In Strabane, DUP Councillor Sammy Rogers finally lost his battle to gag Sinn Fein councillors.

Two weeks ago, he had proposed that the council refuse motions from councillors who "support terrorism". In the angry exchanges which followed, Sinn Fein Councillor Charlie McHugh proposed an amendment which said that the council should accept any motion provided it didn't contravene standing orders. Before a vote could be taken the chairperson was forced because of the ensuing row to adjourn the meeting.

On Monday night, the vote was finally taken, resulting in a 7-7 tie. The council chairperson used his casting vote to

support the Sinn Fein amendment.

FURORE OVER DUMP

Sinn Fein Councillor Frank McDowell has criticised the attitude of the SDLP councillors on Down District Council over the problems created by a dump at Burrenbane, near Castlewelsham. SDLP councillors, including the chairperson, Jim Magee, argued at Thursday night's meeting that the dump was in a good state.

McDowell strongly disputed this, saying that local farmers are outraged at the effect the dump is having on their farmland. Some land is subjected to regular flooding.

After some further discussion the council agreed to culvert a stream on the site.

Travellers Motion

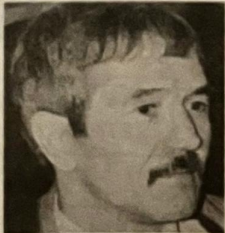
BY MOIRA CONNOLLY

A MOVE is to be made to rescind a 13-year-old motion which prevents Armagh District Council from providing a permanent site for travelling people. At a meeting in March 1974, the council voted that no action should be taken about establishing a site for travellers.

Sinn Fein councillor Tommy Carroll, who is also chairperson of the local travellers rights' committee, will table a notice of motion calling on the council to reverse this decision.

The problems of travelling people were recently discussed by the council's Finance & General Purposes Committee. The committee had been notified by the District Chief Environmental Health Officer of a letter which they had received from the Department of the Environment concerning the public health problems and the growing tension between travellers and residents of the Mullacreevie and Callanbridge housing estates.

The DOE and the Armagh Committee for the Rights of Travellers have exchanged correspondence concerning the travellers who have been camped on the edge of the two estates. The committee had contacted the DOE in an effort to get a suitable



● TOMMY CARROLL

site with full amenities because of the council's failure to do anything. A permanent site could be provided with no cost to the ratepayers as the DOE provides 100% grants.

EVICCTIONS

In recent weeks, travellers have been evicted by bailiffs from the Mullacreevie Road and many are now camped along the main Armagh-Monaghan Road. Three



families have moved to the car park at the council-owned Ballycrummy playing fields.

One of the travellers camped there, Ann Maughan, told *AP/RN*: "I'm trying to raise six children and with winter coming it's especially hard. We've no facilities here and you can't keep anything dry. I put in for a house six months ago and haven't received any reply. I want to keep the children in school but with having to move because of this eviction, it's near impossible."

A public meeting is being held today (Thursday, October 8th) in the Dobbin Street Community Centre to discuss the problems of the travellers.

Birmingham 6 hurt by Haughey



● CHARLES HAUGHEY

THE BIRMINGHAM SIX have publicly announced that they are "deeply hurt and disappointed" by the "naction of Charles Haughey on their case since his return to power.

All six are now in West London's Wormwood Scrubs Prison to prepare for their Court of Appeal hearing on November 2nd.

Writing to the *Irish Post*, the Irish community newspaper, Hugh Callaghan, one of the Six, said about Charles Haughey:

"He has said nothing or done nothing on our behalf since he returned to office. In opposition, he frequently referred to us. Now, when he has the opportunity of taking some positive action, he refrains from doing so. We are deeply hurt and disappointed."

BAD `E'S

WITHOUT BLACK HATS!

LOOK at the list of ingredients printed on many everyday household foods and right down at the bottom you will see some letters and numbers - E102, E110, E210...

What do they mean? What does "permitted flavourings, colourings, preservatives" mean? Permitted by whom? What are emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners, acidifiers, bases?

Why are they in our foods?

The numbers and the jargon in the ingredients are codes and categories of food additives and in the last few decades there has been a huge explosion in their use by food manufacturers. The average Irish person now consumes

eight to ten pounds of additives every year. No one knows how many additives there are, but it's probably around 6,000 - the majority of these being flavourings designed to alter how the food tastes.

The reason that so many additives are now being used in our food is all to do with what is called 'added value'. This is not extra value or food value for the consumer. For the producers the phrase translates as 'extra profit'. If manufacturers can use cheaper chemical ingredients to make their product look bright and attractive, to make it taste nice, to extend the 'best before' date by months, they will. This is what is happening and it is this insatiable appetite for more profit that has caused the huge increase in the use of food additives.

But there is now an abundance of evidence that shows the links between many food additives and a wide range of health problems and diseases. Some are known to cause cancer, skin rash, cold sores, digestive problems, high blood pressure or destroy vital vitamins. Others will undermine the body's immunity system, leaving a person more vulnerable to viruses such as

flu and colds.

CHILDREN AT RISK

Children are particularly at risk.

On the British government's own figures, the average child in England will have consumed nearly half a pound of artificial colouring alone by the time they become a teenager. This is about 50 milligrams every day. The figures for the United States are even higher with an average colourings intake for children between the ages of 6 and 12 of 76 milligrams per day. Although figures for Ireland are not available it would be naive to presume that Irish children's intake of colourings is much less. And it is children's food - such as fish fingers, burgers, orange squash, chocolate and sweets - that has not only the highest amount of colourings but of all additives.

Although some children suffer from additive-related skin

rashes such as eczema, it has been the experience of a great many parents that certain additives produce hyperactivity in their children: short tempers, fidgeting, sudden bursts of uncontrollable energy, often accompanied by fits of itchiness.

THE LINK

For many years the medical establishment doggedly denied the link between food additives and hyperactivity in children. The testimony of distraught parents was dismissed as the excuses of those who could not accept that they brought up little brats. In 1984, the English Royal College of Physicians produced a report which stated:

"It is all too easy to collude with parents who cannot accept that psychological factors are to blame for their child's disruptive behaviour by accepting that the child is suffering from food intolerance."

This arrogant and unconcerned attitude flies in the face of all the tests carried out with hyperactive children.

A recent study of 76 children, aged from 2 to 15, who were disruptive and unmanageable at home or school produced incontrovertible results. Many of them suffered from asthma, eczema, hayfever, headaches, rashes, aching limbs, persistent catarrh. The study showed that the additives tartrazine (E102) and benzoic acid (E210) provoked hyperactivity in four out of five of the children.

Additives are, in general, bad news. Until proper, rigorous and independent testing is introduced, all additives should be presumed guilty till proven otherwise.

E100	Dangerous	E240	Suspicious
E101	Harmless	E241	Suspicious
E102	Dangerous	E250	Blood Pressure
E103	Forbidden	E251	Blood Pressure
E104	Suspicious	E252	Blood Pressure
E105	Forbidden	E261	Harmless
E110	Dangerous	E262	Harmless
E111	Forbidden	E263	Harmless
E120	Dangerous	E270	Harmless
E121	Forbidden	E280	Harmless
E122	Dangerous	E281	Harmless
E123	Very Dangerous	E300	Harmless
E124	Dangerous	E301	Harmless
E125	Forbidden	E302	Harmless
E126	Forbidden	E303	Harmless
E127	Dangerous	E304	Harmless
E130	Forbidden	E305	Harmless
E131	Carcinogenic	E306	Harmless
E132	Dangerous	E307	Harmless
E140	Harmless	E308	Harmless
E141	Suspicious	E309	Harmless
E142	Carcinogenic	E311	Dangerous
E150	Suspicious	E312	Dangerous
E151	Suspicious	E320	Dangerous
E152	Forbidden	E321	Dangerous
E153	Dangerous	E325	Harmless
E160	Harmless	E326	Harmless
E161	Harmless	E330	Cold Sores
E163	Harmless	E338	Digestive Disorders
E170	Harmless	E339	Digestive Disorders
E171	Suspicious	E340	Digestive Disorders
E173	Suspicious	E341	Digestive Disorders
E174	Suspicious	E400	Harmless
E175	Suspicious	E401	Harmless
E180	Suspicious	E402	Harmless
E181	Forbidden	E404	Harmless
E200	Suspicious	E406	Harmless
E201	Suspicious	E407	Dangerous
E202	Suspicious	E408	Harmless
E203	Suspicious	E410	Harmless
E210	Carcinogenic	E411	Harmless
E211	Carcinogenic	E413	Harmless
E212	Carcinogenic	E414	Harmless
E214	Carcinogenic	E420	Suspicious
E215	Carcinogenic	E421	Harmless
E217	Carcinogenic	E422	Harmless
E220	Destruction of Vit. B12	E450	Dangerous
E221	Intestine Disturbance	E461	Digestive Disorders
E222	Intestine Disturbance	E462	Digestive Disorders
E2 3	Intestine Disturbance	E463	Digestive Disorders
E224	Intestine Disturbance	E465	Digestive Disorders
E226	Intestine Disturbance	E466	Digestive Disorders
E231	Skin Disorder	E471	Harmless
E232	Skin Disorder	E472	Harmless
E233	Skin Disorder	E473	Harmless
E236	Harmless	E474	Harmless
E237	Dangerous	E475	Harmless
E238	Dangerous	E477	Suspicious
E239	Carcinogenic	E480	Harmless



E141, E104, E110, E124, E127, E131, E132, E171.



E110
E102
E124
E127
E132
E142

E340
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E160
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E322
E472

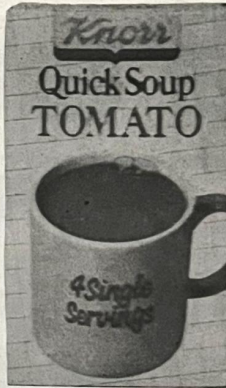
E102
E142



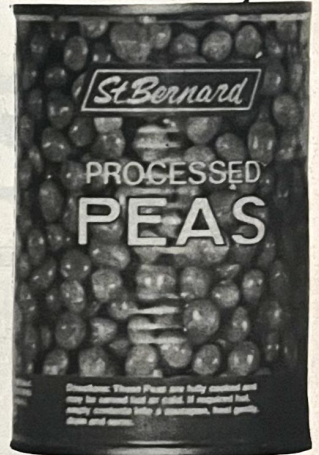
E466, E110, E202,
E77, E466, E320.



E211
E300
E104
E110
E122



E320
E472
E422
E450
E150
E102
E110
E124



E151
E150
E142
E124
E110
E102
E475
E471
E465

PUBLIC POLITICIANS PRIVATE PROFIT

GENERAL TERMS, the statutory responsibility of the [Dublin 26-County] Minister for Health is to ensure that the health of the public is not endangered by the consumption or the condition of food," says a civil service statement, produced by the Food & Drugs Division of the Department of Health. But when it comes to food safety, the Dublin government hands over its responsibilities to two bodies — the EEC and the Food Advisory Committee (FAC). The EEC's Scientific Committee for Food provides guidelines for food additives for the European FAC. The members of this body are selected

necessary', but this usually means whenever the latest set of EEC guidelines arrives. It does no testing of any sort itself and additives that are banned in other countries have been known to be rubber-stamped by the body, allowing them to be put into food for consumption in Ireland.

NORTH & SOUTH

The North comes under Britain's control, where the authorities have proved equally negligent. As in the South, less than 10% of the additives in use in the Six Counties are controlled by permitted lists. Members of the food industry sit on the government bodies which make recommendations on additives. These small interest-groups have enormous influence over the

way these chemicals are regulated or approved. Needless to say, Margaret Thatcher's government continues to put private industry and profit before people. Consumers are unrepresented at every level of the decision-making process. What has happened, North and South, is that the food industry bosses have been allowed to pump an unlimited amount of additives into our foods, unchecked by any independent scientific body. Consumers have been made into unwitting guinea pigs in a massive experiment with our food. The politicians remain, at best, indifferent and, at worst, collaborate with an industry concerned only with even greater profits.

FOODS packed with additives are very often popular, well-advertised and less expensive than additive-free food. It is usually those who cannot afford to buy the dearer products who suffer. People in middle-class areas have become educated about the importance of a healthy, low-additive diet while working-class people are forced to always buy the cheapest food.

The most common 'E' numbers that are either proven to be harmful or are suspicious are:

- E100 Dangerous. Risk to conception and possibly causes cancer.
- E102 Called Tartrazine. One of the most common food colourings, especially with children's food. Dangerous. Risk of hyperactivity, asthma, eczema, hives. Banned in some countries.
- E110 Dangerous. Possibly causes cancer. Banned in some countries.
- E122 Dangerous. Possibly causes cancer. Banned in some countries including the US.
- E123 Dangerous. May cause cancer, hyperactivity. Banned in many countries.
- E124 Dangerous. May cause cancer, hyperactivity. Banned in some countries.
- E127 Dangerous. May cause cancer, hyperactivity. Banned in some countries.
- E142 Banned in England before entry to the EEC. Provokes allergic reactions, hypersensitivity.
- E150 Most common colouring. Dangerous. Risk to conception, may cause cancer.
- E200 Used in a wide range of foods. Risk to conception, liver damage.
- E201 Used in a wide range of foods. Risk to conception, liver damage.
- E202 Used in a wide range of foods. Risk to conception, liver damage.
- E203 Used in a wide range of foods. Risk to conception, liver damage.
- E210 Provokes skin reactions, hyperactivity.
- E211 Provokes skin reactions, hyperactivity.
- E212 Provokes skin reactions, hyperactivity.
- E213 Provokes skin reactions, hyperactivity.
- E249 Widely used. Dangerous. Risk to conception, may cause cancer, blood disorders.
- E250 Widely used. Dangerous. Risk to conception, may cause cancer, blood disorders.
- E251 Widely used. Dangerous. Risk to conception, may cause cancer, blood disorders.
- E252 Widely used. Dangerous. Risk to conception, may cause cancer, blood disorders.
- E320 Dangerous. Very common additive. Risk to conception, hypersensitivity, may cause cancer.
- E321 Dangerous. Very common additive. Risk to conception, hypersensitivity, may cause cancer.
- E450 Dangerous. May cause bowel disorders.

The scum

Ours is composed of
the scum of the earth.
— The Duke of Wellington speaking about the
British army.

of the earth

BY BRENDAN KERR & PETER O'ROURKE

THE KING'S OWN Scottish Borderers, a British army regiment whose bloody record of oppression of the Irish people stretches from 1914 right up to the present day, has been exposed as harbouring some of the most depraved and vicious thugs ever to take the Queen's shilling.

The KOSBies, as they are commonly known, first rose to notoriety in Ireland on July 26th 1914, the day 900 rifles were landed for the Irish Volunteers at Howth, County Dublin, from Erskine Childers' yacht, *The Asgard*.

As the Volunteers marched back to Dublin city they were intercepted by a large force of policemen and 100 KOSBies at Clontarf. Assistant Police Commissioner William Harrell ordered that the rifles be surrendered, but Thomas MacDonagh questioned Harrell's authority and while the two men argued most of the Volunteers slipped away, taking their weapons with them. Harrell's patience finally ran out and he ordered that the guns be seized — by this time, only a few Volunteers were left and just 19 of the 900 rifles were captured.

CIVILIANS KILLED

Smarting from being outwitted, the police and the KOSBies sulked into Dublin, being joined by 60 more KOSBies at Fairview. The news of the KOSBies' humiliation at the hands of the Volunteers spread like wildfire and as they passed along Bachelor's Walk, on the quays, the people came out to jeer them and enjoy the sweet taste of victory. But the laughter soon turned to screams as the KOSBies opened fire on the defenceless civilians at point-blank range, killing three and wounding dozens of others.

The regiment was quickly dubbed the King's Own Scottish Murderers and was shipped out of Ireland just nine days later to the Western Front.

ORANGE ORIGINS

From the early years of this present phase of Ireland's national liberation struggle, the KOSBies have maintained their reputation of unbridled brutality towards the nationalist people. But this shouldn't really be surprising.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers were founded in 1689 to defend the Orange rule of William and Mary and to crush resistance by Scottish Catholic

highlanders. And anti-Catholic sectarianism continues to be part of the Borderers' ethos; its ranks today include many Glaswegians who have been reared on loyalist bigotry fostered by the Orange Order.

The sadism and callousness which has become a hallmark of the KOSBies has revolted many people in Britain in recent weeks, not because it has been inflicted on Irish citizens but for the damage it is causing to morale within the British army itself.

UNPRECEDENTED

In what has been described as "an almost unprecedented move in peacetime" (the war in Ireland isn't officially recognised as such for diplomatic purposes), the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the KOSBies, two company commanders, a major and a captain have been suspended, and the regimental sergeant major has been recalled to the Scottish Division Depot in Edinburgh.

These swingeing measures have been taken to try and restore discipline in a battalion that's been torn apart by the fear engendered by systematic acts of cruelty within its own ranks.

SAVAGE RITES

Prior to its current posting in West Germany, the 650-strong 1st Battalion was stationed in the East Anglian garrison town of Colchester, Essex. The unit's Meeanee Barracks was the scene of countless savage initiation rites carried out by soldiers who have served in Ireland.

One recruit had his testicles bound with wire which was then twisted around his arms and behind his back. Another was trussed up in a sleeping bag and thrown from a first-floor window, breaking several bones.

Some were 'baptised' by being forced into baths of urine and excrement while others were bundled into small cupboards into which a CS gas grenade was thrown. Widely used against the civilian nationalist population in the Six Counties (especially during the Falls Road Curfew), CS gas burns the eyes, nose and throat, and can kill in a confined space.

Sexual assaults on their 'comrades' by the KOSBies were a frequent occurrence. Reporting in *The Observer* newspaper, Colin Smith wrote:

"The ultimate degradation was one in which recruits were made to mount each other and have anal intercourse while the others looked on."

Two of those serving prison senten-



ces for their frequent participation in these activities are Thomas Lightbody (23) of Glasgow, and Peter Doherty (22) of Paisley. Both have served in the Six Counties.

There are at least four other KOSBies awaiting court martial and more than 20 witnesses have been moved from the battalion after they were threatened if they testified.

As *The Observer's* Colin Smith noted: "The widespread custom of violent and depraved initiation rites had more in common with medieval secret societies than the popular view of the British squaddie."

Some have tried to turn a blind eye

to the scandal that has rocked the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the eyes of the British public, citing it as only one exceedingly rotten apple. But every British army regiment has its own squalid little initiation rites which, combined with the official training designed to turn young men into professional killers, dehumanises those claimed by the British government to be keeping the peace in Ireland.

The British people should take a long, hard look at all their soldiers' behaviour, but especially in Ireland.

Government hits campaign

BY TOM ODWYER

ALL-OUT PICKETS will be placed on all Irish Sugar Company plants from Monday, October 12th, bringing out 900 clerical, supervisory and craft workers to join the 1,500 ITGWU members already on strike. The dispute is due to a Leinster House government limit of 3% on public sector pay increases which is being rigidly enforced.

The hardline government attitude endangers the 1987 sugar beet campaign which could bring in one of the biggest crops in recent years. But the margin difference between the government and the union is only just over 1%.

A meeting of the Irish Congress of Trades Unions executive council on Monday, October 5th, decided to impose the all-out picket after prolonged attempts at compromise with the Fianna Fail government and three weeks of industrial action by the ITGWU. Around 30,000 tonnes of sugar are sitting in the company's factories while the government limit means that the company is forced to import 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes per week in order to keep shops all over Ireland supplied.

Crops of 19 tons per acre were being predicted in this year's beet campaign compared to 13½ last year. The Sugar Company issued notices to farmers to leave the beet in the ground until further notice. The longer it does so, the greater will be the drop in sugar content and costs for the farmer will increase.

WEAPON HANDED TO HAUGHEY?

The long-running negotiations between the Fianna Fail government and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions over a new economic plan involving wages, conditions and a number of fringe benefits are approaching their end.

Although a rule of secrecy governs the talks it now seems that trade union leaders will agree on a 2¼% pay increase for the next three years with a minimum basic increase of £4 going up to £4.50 by the third year. The deal would tie down both public and private sector workers to pay increases well below the rate of inflation which is now running

at over 3%. This means that behind closed doors the ICTU may have negotiated a substantial pay cut.

It may also mean that the unions will present the Haughey government with a new propaganda weapon as such an agreement will suggest that Fianna Fail can 'unite' all sectors of society in accepting austerity.

Pay increases agreed last year (in the 26th pay round) and in the first few months of this pay round have averaged over 5% in both the public and the private sectors.

SCALE OF MEANNESS

Clerical staff at Avery Scales in Dublin took industrial action on October 2nd over the introduction of new technology which has already caused two redundancies.

The 11 members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff (ASTMS) had been in negotiation for eight months with the British-based firm when management suddenly ordered one of them to operate a new computer. They were seeking a small payment for operating the new technology. Avery imports high-technology scales from its British factories for industrial and agricultural use and also provides maintenance on the scales.

A spokesperson for the strikers said:



● Avery Scale staff picket the company premises in Dublin

"It would take less than £2,500 per year to settle this dispute — that's the price of one retail scale!"

BUS STRIKE

Bus Atha Cliath's management's attempts to transfer 37 conductors to other depots from the Clontarf garage may cause widespread strike action after talks over transfers broke down on Tuesday, October 6th. Unofficial pickets are likely to close a number of garages in the Dublin region and the DART train service in protest against a sudden hardline attitude adopted by management.

A strike over the transfers has already closed the Clontarf garage for four weeks. The move to one-person operated buses has left the conductors with nothing to do. Union-management negotiations had reached agreement over all the main points of difference after eight hours when management demanded that the union accept all further transfers due to one-person operation.

"They want to win 100% on this one," said Jimmy Cullen of the ITGWU. "We're prepared to compromise but they're not."

RAILROADING REDUNDANCIES

Coras Iompair Eireann is seeking 300 redundancies at its Inchicore works in Dublin where Iarnrod Eireann trains are maintained. The redundancies would devastate the area of Dublin West where the works has been a mainstay of employment for generations.

SCABS STICKING POINT

After six months on strike, the workers at Hanlon's ambulance plant in Longford were disappointed once again on Tuesday, October 7th, when talks between company boss Noel Hanlon and the ITGWU broke down.

The strike started over the attempts by Hanlon to victimise 85 workers and has seen numerous 'final ultimatums' from management. During the strike, Hanlon, a prominent member of Fianna Fail in the Longford area and a pal of Industry Minister Albert Reynolds has hired 60 strike-breakers in the hope of keeping his plant going.

The talks broke down over Hanlon's attempts to keep these scabs on in place of the workers he tried to fire.

Du Pont dictates conditions

BY KEVIN MCCOOL

THE FIRST OFFICIAL STRIKE in the 28-year-old history of the Du Pont chemical complex, Derry's biggest employer, ended on Monday afternoon when striking ATGWU members voted to accept conditions imposed by the company management for a return to work.

The strike began last month after 19 operators were suspended for refusing to begin training for Du Pont's new Kevlar Plant. Four hundred and thirty workers (over half of the workforce), all members of the ATGWU, took immediate strike action forcing the closure of two plants on the complex.

After 28 days on strike, the union was forced into unconditional talks when management sent a strongly-worded letter to individual strikers threatening to sack them (with a consequent loss of all pension rights, redundancy and insurance benefits).

VOTE

On Monday, by a vote of

337 votes to 277 with six abstentions, the strikers agreed to accept a management training programme with the guarantee that the 19 suspended operators would be reinstated without loss of pay. Despite the return to work, union representatives have made it clear that the strike was not in vain as it had shown the Du Pont management the union's resolve in fighting the introduction of a non-negotiated new working system.

Sinn Féin Councillor Mitchell McLaughlin commented that multinationals must now take warning that they can expect resistance to the introduction of work practices that were developed in the Third World.

"This dispute arose because



● MITCHEL McLAUGHLIN

workers' rights were under direct assault, rights which were secured only after years of trade union struggle. In that light, Sinn Féin regrets the lack of support from the other unions and questions the role of the RUC in protecting those who crossed the picket line."

New report on battered women

A REPORT commissioned by Women's Aid, which runs refuges for battered women and their children, was launched at a press conference in Dublin on October 5th.

Domestic Violence Against Women — The Women's Perspective is by and about women who are beaten up by their husbands or partners. It is a horrifying account of what happens in their own homes in this state. And it exposes how little protection is given to them.

The main areas covered in the report are the cycle of violence in domestic relationships, the law and its implementation, and a profile of domestic violence based on the experiences of 127 women who used refuge facilities in 1986/87.

Also surveyed were the agencies turned to most frequently for help, the women's experience

of the Garda response when called to their homes, and recommendations for change.

The report states that in the majority of cases the battering started early in the relationship, soon after cohabitation/marriage or after the birth of the first child.

CRACKED RIBS

One woman describes receiving black eyes, cut lips and cracked ribs, being kicked frequently and thrown across the floor. Her hair was pulled to the extent that the skin came away as well and she now has a bald patch on her head.

Another woman describes how

the violence went on for nine years before she went for help. Over those nine years she didn't involve her family, a doctor, a priest, social worker or the gardai. She says:

"I hid what was happening to me from everyone, I made excuses for my bruises and marks. I thought I should put up with it... accepted my lot as being part of marriage. I wanted to keep it hidden."

The women interviewed expected the gardai to come to their assistance. However, a wide discrepancy exists between the women's expectation of the Garda and what the Garda response to their situation actually was. Seventy per cent of the women expected the gardai to arrest or remove the batterer but this

only occurred in 38% of the cases.

The report recommends that community resource services be established in pilot areas which would include centres with 24-hour counselling and support groups.

The report on violence against women reveals to the public the horror that some women go through every day.

Action must be taken immediately to implement the recommendations of the report and to provide the existing shelters with proper funding.

The Women's Aid shelters only receive part of their funding from government. This means that they have to spend a lot of their valuable time fund-raising to keep the shelters open.

FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S REFUGES

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**

— THE WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVE —

Maevie Casey



EXTRADITION

A Chairde, I am writing in relation to the proposed Extradition Act. The Dublin government does not have the necessary commission or authority to act on behalf of its electorate with regard to the ratification of the Extradition Treaty.

This issue has not been submitted to the direct vote of the people during the February election nor has it been determined by referendum. An Act such as this, or any variant of it, was not incorporated into the original form or established structure of the 26 Counties. Therefore a Dublin government proposal to introduce a foreign treaty without the substantiation of a mandate to do so must be considered fundamentally unconstitutional.

This requirement was ably recognised and demonstrated when the present government called for electoral consent before proceeding to ratify the Single European Act, thus setting an indisputable precedent acknowledging democratic procedure and principle required for the ratifying of an international treaty.

A. Saunders, Melbourne, Australia.



THE IRISH WAR

Dear Cathair, Cathal McCormack's review of The Irish War: The Irish Freedom Movement Handbook has left me confused and outraged at the same time.

Being a second-generation Irishman I take particular interest in the solidarity movements in Britain. For a number of years I have been a member of a number of groups, including the Troops Out Movement and the IBRG, but recently I have attended the IFM's demo in London - after having joined their contingent on the Sheffield Bloody Sunday demo this year.

What confuses me is how Cathal can condemn the IFM and still keep a straight face! I left the TOM because of its inactivity and its cliquish politics - and I began working with the IFM because it is seriously trying to build an anti-imperialist movement in Britain. To mention both these organisations in the same breath is to commit a great injustice against the IFM, the 'largest' Irish solidarity movement in Britain.

And I'm angry - angry because AP/RN printed such a condemnation of the IFM, I've been an avid reader of AP/RN for some years now and never have you allowed yourself to attack 'anyone' who gives you real support from Britain - but to con-

demn the largest, most active pro-Irish solidarity campaign is incredible. I hope in future you will get someone other than Cathal to do the reviews page because he clearly has prejudices which can only alienate support for Irish liberation, not consolidate it.

In the future I'll be working with the IFM to show solidarity with the Irish liberation struggle - my weekly issue of AP/RN will not be with me if the poison pen of Cathal McCormack continues to fill the pages.

Sean Mullen, Newcastle, England.

A Chairde, I must take issue with the recent review by Cathal McCormack of the Irish Freedom Movement's handbook, The Irish War, which contained as much raimés as it did raoncur.

I am an Irish London-based trade union activist and supporter of the Republican Movement. I have supported Sinn Féin, the Troops Out Movement and Labour Party initiatives on Ireland over the past 18 years. The position in Britain at the moment is that the IFM is the only group clearly exposing the British establishment terrorist war against the Irish people.

The Labour Party no longer seriously debates Ireland and merely makes pious and patronising noises in our direction. The IFM is the only group representing the Irish struggle to win regular support in my trade union (NALGO) for its campaigns.

Whilst it is openly sponsored by the Revolutionary Communist Party, which pours scorn on the feeble and populist activities of other British left groups, the IFM regularly sponsors debates with republican activists participating along with trade unionists and Labour Party supporters. It encourages British people as well as Irish and black emigrants to take the side of the Irish in the current armed and political struggle.

The IFM's activities, in my experience, go back to the 1981 hunger-strike campaign. It successfully conducted counter-propaganda measures to the Brit's daily onslaught, including a march that year from Manchester to Blackpool. The handbook itself has been extremely popular with Irish people as well as British leftists and relatives of mine have taken copies to Vancouver, Canada.

Although McCormack points to a couple of inaccuracies in the book, the accuracy of portraying the British security forces (sic) as the real terrorists in Ireland is what engages most people.

The book describes the Connolly Association as 'a social circle of ageing Irish Stalinists in London... with features on Irish history and extensive lists of Irish ballads'. The accuracy of this description caused my father and uncle in their trade unions much mirth.

When AP/RN publishes reviews of this nature we readers begin to wonder and worry about the direction Sinn Féin is heading rather

than British/Irish solidarity movements like the IFM.

Are we to go cap in hand and palms or plead for our freedom with Kinnoch, who crowed his public pleasure at the Loughgal massacre, or are we to seek to ensure, as Gerry Adams said, that those behind this deed 'pay in their lifetime' for the crime. Nil mise ar son Kinnoch na ar son Charlie coast leis an Cathal seo gaibh.

Seoirse O Sionain, Brentford, Middlesex.

Dear AP/RN, As an ex-squaddie who did two tours of Ireland in the early '80s, I have never needed much convincing when dealing with the injustice and barbarity of British rule in the Six Counties.

However, since leaving the [British] army and returning to the mainland (sic), I have been struck by the weak and unconvincing arguments put forward by left-wingers in Britain who attempt to get support for the liberation struggle in Ireland. I have been asked to put my faith in the possibility of a future Labour administration agreeing to a compromise solution and implementing a policy of gradual withdrawal. I have been asked to sympathise with the plight of Irish nationalists who face discrimination on jobs, housing, etc. I have been asked to become involved at the waste of taxpayers' money used to finance Britain's dirty war.

These arguments (and the Sinn Féin varieties I have encountered) are all simplistic and unconvincing. They may well stir a few liberals who feel guilty or concerned but they would cut no ice with any section of the British people burned under a dead-weight of deep-rooted prejudices about Ireland and the Irish people (especially the ones who pick up the gun).

At best these groups are naive at worst they are dangerous. Any attempt to sustain the illusion that any British government will do an about-face and search for a solution to the problems of Ireland can only serve to reinforce the ideas that make having wider support for the cause of Irish unity more difficult. We must hope for a future Labour government or individuals in the Labour Party to change the direct relationship between Britain and its oldest colony is a recipe for disaster. These arguments, if sustained, can only serve to mask Britain's true intentions - the total defeat of the Republican Movement and its allies. (And I experienced Britain's true intentions!)

So I was flabbergasted when I read AP/RN (September 24th) and read Cathal McCormack's review of the Irish Freedom Movement's handbook, The Irish War.

In the review, McCormack (very obviously) sets himself the task of defending these same sections of the British left (he calls them the 'progressive left') against the criticisms of the Irish Freedom Movement. What is he up to? From what I can gather the reviewer attacks the IFM because 'there can be no compromise solution to the Irish war' - and that they are mistaken to promote support for the armed struggle as a central issue which for the IFM needs to be confronted and not avoided.

Mistaken? How so? Any group that recognises the uselessness of dreaming up compromise solutions for the British establishment is on the right track. The IFM's assertion that the Irish people

have the right to fight for their freedom and not wait in hope for the impossibility of a future Labour government agreeing to a withdrawal is both a principled position and a simple recognition of reality.

Your reviewer was as unconvincing as those he serves to support - there is the TOM, the LCI, Ken Livingstone, etc, these days? - but it sounds as if the IFM has got it about right and I'm going to get a copy of its book and look forward to confronting the central issue, the war, yet again, but this time on the side of the Irish people.

J.W. Henry, London N4.

AMERICAN

OPPRESSION

A Chairde, The treatment of two political prisoners currently held in the US graphically illustrates the shared experience of peoples suffering colonial oppression and also provides evidence of the US government's abuse of basic human rights.

The US has one of the largest prisoner populations in the world. Many of the prisoners belong to Third World nations and are held in inhuman conditions as part of a deliberate strategy designed to control potential insurgent populations.

Alejandro Torres is a Puerto Rican prisoner of war who was captured in 1983 while engaged in the struggle to liberate her homeland from US colonisation. Ms Torres, who is 48 years old and the mother of five children, is supported in her claim to POW status by UN resolutions 2621 and 3102.

The United States government not only refuses to comply with these resolutions but is subjecting Ms Torres to inhuman and degrading treatment. Imprisonment in a specially-designed underground control unit has dangerously aggravated an existing heart condition and repeated assaults by prison guards have left Ms Torres with only partial use of her right arm.

The regime operated in the Women's Control Unit at Lexington, Kentucky, constitutes a litany of human rights violations. The systematic use of sensory-deprivation techniques together with strip-searches, denial of privacy, restrictions on visits and reading material are intended to undermine a prisoner's psychological stability and break her will.

Irish nationalists are only too familiar with such methods. They are also well aware of the motivation for the carefully-orchestrated media sensationalism which surrounded the trial of Torres and her comrades. American authority over Puerto Rico is of the same nature as British authority in Ireland. The means by which they are maintained is the same.

The imprisonment of the Irish republican in the US at Britain's behest is therefore hardly surprising. Belfastman Joe Doherty has been held since 1983 even though a federal judge refused a British extradition request in 1984, stating that his actions as an IRA Volunteer presented 'the exception in its most classic form'. This ruling was endorsed by another federal court and by a US Court of Appeals.

But in its determination to hand Doherty over to the British, the US government has repeatedly intervened to block all court rulings that

he be deported to the 26 Counties.

Human rights activists have expressed considerable concern at this action, as have many lawyers, church leaders and political figures. Joe Doherty is quite clearly a political figure held by the US government even though the allegations against him have been rejected by the US courts.

The irony is, of course, that even if Doherty were deported to the 26 Counties, the four-year conspiracy to deprive him of his freedom could be sealed by Fianna Fáil's Extradition Act.

The only 'crime' of Alejandro Torres and Joe Doherty is that of demanding their peoples' right to freedom and self-determination. The defence of their fundamental human rights must be of concern to everyone regardless of political allegiance and the utmost urgency.

Sinn Féin Councillor Mitchell McLaughlin, Cable Street, Derry.

THE IRA

A Chairde, I agree with the review of The Provisional IRA by Bishop and Mallie (AP/RN, September 19th) that there is surprisingly little new for the well-read, that it has a bias non-republicans may not see, but it is nevertheless interesting and useful in parts.

As the review noted, sources are often dubious - if the authors wanted to give their citations of anonymous private interviews credibility they should have given a sense of why the source was reliable.

The most amazing blatant error is on page three where they state that the IRA is responsible for 'most of the 2,500 civilian deaths'. That is, of course, the total number of deaths - not just civilians. Also, a majority of the nearly 1,000 killed by loyalists/British forces have been innocent people - whereas the roughly equal number for which the IRA has responsibility were mostly military personnel, informers, or others who could not be considered innocent. Bishop and Mallie therefore err on the representation of the total, the relative responsibility of the IRA and interpretation of 'civilian'. That such major mistakes could be made calls into question their judgement on matters for which they ask us to trust them.

The most important point of the book, however, is repeated twice: at the end of the prologue and the end of the book, where they say that 'as long as Ireland is divided, violent republicanism will be an ineradicable tradition'. Ultimately it does not matter that critics disagree with republicanism. If they are pragmatic, they must face this fact: that peace will only come when the nation is reunified. Any other theory is a delusion that prolongs suffering.

Scott Smith, Thousand Oaks, California, USA.

ÉAGOIR

A Chairde, Bhíofh BnD in áit CnD ar chúille thaoibh den tír, go háirithe, Sraith Salach na Gaillimhe, Iritheas, mheasa, thaca le h-éireadh do Bhrid Nic Domhnaill, príomh-oide olltu na hÉireann is cúis leis an scriobhinn seo chuag. Glacas le cúireadh agus

rinne mé freastal ar chruinniú mar ar ríomhuighdeach go beacht, scéal brocach, éagóir-ach, Bhrid Nic Domhnaill, go poiblí, gan tráig gan taise. Thug mé éisteacht, síndís agus síntáís, ach ar leor an mhéid sin!

Maidir le cás nó cúis a bhaine le cóir agus ceart is achfhuinn an t-aon fhorcaí amháin leis an choir do shúil in a cóir mar is amhláigh is gcas seo Iníon Nic Domhnaill, na 'formad', Focal a b'annsa le Pádraic Ó Caoimh, anaigh fear a léigíod scannal, dia-aithis agus bráthair d'ádhadhlacht an bhócaí gránna in gnóimh.

Bun na gCnóc, bun agus fear táin Bhride, áit de chuid an dúchais Gaelach 's agáinne, mar is nós le Ceilir na háite an tAifreann do bheith ar fáil don phobal Gaelach tré mheán an Bhearla. Is cosúil nach raibh BnD sísta leis an mbeartaís leannúgach dí. Chuir sí ina choinne gír is mian léithe fílleadh ar an dúchas Gaelach. Tré bhagairt, í bhfuir léite, o údarás eaglaiste, cáispa agus sagart paróiste, bainisteoir na bun scoile, áit a bhfuil BnD ag míneadh mar príomh oide olltu an Roinne Oideachais, tá bac agus cos uirthi daltai na scoile a mhíneadh. Tá BnD do na daltai mar de léigear do na daltai fang an príomh-oide a thaobhú de aon uaim. Tá an focal trom ag lucht an bheadain amuigh ar BnD fosta.

Tá BnD ag freastal na scoile fós mar phríomhoide olltu ata ceaptha de reir rialacha na Roinne Oideachais, ag fáil a cúl tuarastal de réir cnradh fostaíochta na roinne, ach gan aon dalta scoile faoina curra aici. Luadh go raibh mí-shásacht le béim agus seasamh an príomh-oide olltu ar bhun cheist na Gaeilge i dtéach scoile Sraith Salach na Gaillimhe. Tugtar scannal don úige inn na himeachtaí seo uilge. Tugadh le fíos go raibh nídh éigin i gceist fíor'ádhentas máirí frithcheit na bhfar cuil goinne an Bhárla i dtéach an phobail sa cheanntar Gaeltachta, cadhón, Bun na gCnóc.

Roinnt dé na daoine i lathair an chruinniú de 'nDhul-aing siad pais agus smál na héagóra agus luadh liosta de dhaoine a tharla fain chuing ceangal céanna, cuing na héagóra, ach ní raibh aon dalta i dtéach scoile Sraith Salach na Gaillimhe. Chuide sin nár mhóir Olltuire na Cora a thrialú go dtí an tSraith Salach le taspúint nach bhfuil saol Fodhla na córa ina cuag go buan. Riamh bhonn léiteas. Oisín i ndialadh na Féinne mall i gconaf. Neamhrúidí: focal fíuteach eile gur chóir a thabhairt san áireamh agus muid ag tabhairt síntáis do Mhallach an Aifreinn áit thart faoin tír agus an fáth go bhfuil siad ann i ríomh. Cuirtear aithne ar BnD mar Lá Fáil, arae, tá sé thar am leireadh a shur le saefáid na héagóra. Bíodh cothrom na féinne ar fáil ag Bhrid Nic Domhnaill gan aon agó.

Criostóir Mac Braidhagh, Fionnhrógha, Baile Átha Cliath.

Airím géim b6! Tá tost agus cúineas an náire go folluach i reim oir nior aithne aon ath-chrohdh ar stad na ngras Sraith Salach na Gaillimhe. Chuide sin nár mhóir Olltuire na Cora a thrialú go dtí an tSraith Salach le taspúint nach bhfuil saol Fodhla na córa ina cuag go buan. Riamh bhonn léiteas. Oisín i ndialadh na Féinne mall i gconaf. Neamhrúidí: focal fíuteach eile gur chóir a thabhairt san áireamh agus muid ag tabhairt síntáis do Mhallach an Aifreinn áit thart faoin tír agus an fáth go bhfuil siad ann i ríomh. Cuirtear aithne ar BnD mar Lá Fáil, arae, tá sé thar am leireadh a shur le saefáid na héagóra. Bíodh cothrom na féinne ar fáil ag Bhrid Nic Domhnaill gan aon agó.

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Criostóir Mac Braidhagh, Fionnhrógha, Baile Átha Cliath.

ALL LETTERS should be clearly written or typed, double-spaced (one line of space between each line of writing), and on one side of the paper only. Please try and keep your letters as short as possible. Names and addresses must be included, even when not for publication.

REVIEWS

MEDIA

Bein' sexist

BY JOE GABRIEL

MAGILL magazine celebrated its tenth year in existence recently. Of particular note in the bumper issue was a profile of Tony O'Reilly, the Bean Baron. Mr O'Reilly is quite famous for having made a lot of money - countless millions in fact. He is also known for his sense of humour.

In the profile penned by Brian Trench and Fintan O'Toole, his sense of humour is displayed by a remark he made at one point. The remark was to the effect that an Irish queer is someone who prefers women to drink. And the remark was just left hanging there. No mention of the fact that it is a grossly insulting remark - sexist. When left there without comment by two journalists who would claim to have broad left-wing sympathies - astounding.

But the entire profile of O'Reilly failed to give any insight into this bastion of multinational scammyery. There was the usual list of achievements and so on, but very few clues as to what was going on in his little bean-pickin' mind.

Congrats to Magill on having made the first ten years. Pity about the O'Reilly profile.

HAUGHEY'S HOLD

By the time this appears, the Fianna Fail minority government in the South will have announced further cuts of between €350 and €500 million for the next year. This will have been accomplished, by and large, with the consent of the media.

The assault will be on health, social welfare, education, all the 'non-essential' areas. Nothing will have been, for example, taken off cross-border security, or the gardai, or any of the 'essential' areas.

What hold has Haughey over the editors of the various papers? Is there something we



● Bean Baron Tony O'Reilly

don't know? I think we should be told.

PROSTITUTION

June Levine appeared on the *Late Late Show* last Friday night on RTE 1. And despite the fact that

her performance left much to be desired, the subject, prostitution, needs to be aired in the South.

She has just written a book in conjunction with prostitute Lyn Madden, Lyn Madden lives in fear of John Cullen,

her former pimp. Cullen is currently in jail for murder and Lyn has moved to Britain. She lives on a bleak housing estate and smokes a lot.

The book should be read and reread as an example of how women are exploited by men. Lyn Madden will always live in fear of Cullen, no matter where she is.

SCANDAL & GOSSIP

Also by the time this is published, Leinster House will have resumed sitting after a four-month break. Speculation will follow as to when the government will fall. But as one deputy remarked before they broke for the recess, "How can you bring down a government that's already down?". Good question.

With everyone basically on the same side in Leinster House, there is really very little to play for. Except there will be scandal and gossip, which we will be bringing to you.



● Leinster House

case are connected. The Six have received more support from prominent British politicians than from their Irish counterparts. The literary elite, not known for its concern with political issues embarrassing to Britain, seems by its reaction to *Pub Bangers* to be following suit.

LONDON

The Giro Company, which produced O'Brien's play, is a group of unemployed actors who receive very little financial assistance. The play has already been shown in Limerick, Dublin, Sligo and Clones, County Monaghan. Its next performance will be in London in November and will coincide with the Appeal Court hearing for the Birmingham Six. It deserves support.

● *Pub Bangers* will be in the Village Theatre, Cricklewood, London, starting on November 2nd at 8.30pm.



they're not used to this kind of play," he says. One critic was so shaken that he mistook a sacrificial lamb in the opening scene for a pig.

The play does assault the audience. Strobe lighting and graphic descriptions of the torture suffered by the Six convey the terror which made them sign false confessions. The shock and disorientation

induced under repeated questioning, the lack of sleep, the brainwashing, are all realistically portrayed. While certain details may seem overstated, the play as a whole is hard-hitting and accurate.

Maybe the scorn of certain critics for the play and the fact that the Birmingham Six had to wait for a Birmingham playwright to take up their

relevant today, and intersperses these with foot-tapping, funky songs which comment on the action.

UNCOMFORTABLE ISSUES

But this is not simplistic agitprop where the bosses are bad and the workers are good and we the audience sit smugly sure that we are the goodies. No, the aim isn't to send us out into the night feeling right-on-revolutionary pleased with ourselves. For Frontline refuses to shirk difficult or uncomfortable issues.

There are two particularly powerful scenes where the father of Len's new bride, Annie, of Irish descent, bars her from the family home and she is ostracised by the Irish community.

Len's early dreams of fame are exposed as illusions. "You were had," his brother, Albert, tells him. In the '30s, Len refuses to become politically involved, waiting for the "right time". In 1939, Albert, dying a "meaningless" death from TB, regrets that he was per-

sueded not to fight in the Spanish Civil War. He is dying "consumed by disease", he complains to Len, "while you watch cities burn".

NO EASY ANSWERS

Struggle for Freedom gives no easy answers, but yet it is a funny, perceptive and, despite everything, optimistic play. Much of the explanation for this lies undoubtedly in the nature of Frontline and its methods.

A Manchester-based un-waged company of Irish, West Indian, African and English cultural workers, Frontline first developed the play in a 20-week project in three Manchester schools. The cultural workers shared their skills and held regular workshops, and eventually the youths produced lyrics, improvisations, posters and stage models and conducted interviews with Johnson's surviving family and friends. All this was eventually worked up into a play which toured Northern England.

The play Frontline has brought to Ireland is a rework-



● LEN JOHNSON

ing of the original script. Already enthusiastically received by audiences in Belfast and Derry, *Struggle for Freedom* plays in Newry and goes from there to Navan, Dublin and Cork before returning to Belfast for a final show at the Mandela Hall. Check it out.

PLAY

Fiction and fact

BY TOM O'DWYER

PUB BOMBERS is loud, angry and disturbing. And it ought to be. The play covers the arrest, interrogation and trial of the Birmingham Six in exact detail and with a sense of outrage. In a set of short scenes punctuated by a whistle from the back of the auditorium, six actors recount two stories - that of the prisoners themselves and the prosecution case. The audience is left with a sense of the sheer fiction of the charges.

The play's author, James O'Brien, is a young Birmingham playwright who remembers vividly the bombings of the city-centre pubs and the

backlash which followed. He was surprised by the response to *Pub Bangers* from the Irish literary establishment which was generally hostile. "Maybe

PLAY

A boxer's struggle

BY JANE PLUNKETT

"HE DID NOT believe in charity, he believed in change," explains the opening song of *Struggle for Freedom*, the Frontline company's excellent play about the life of the black Manchester boxer, Len Johnson, which began an Irish tour in West Belfast last weekend.

Len Johnson (1902-1974) was the son of an African father and Irish mother, who married, against fierce opposition, a local Irish girl. Regarded as the greatest middleweight boxer of his generation, Johnson attempted to box his way from the ghetto but remained unloved because of the racist colour bar.

After Mosley's fascist Black-shirts threatened his manager,

he was forced to retire penniless. After working in fair-ground boxing booths and trying his hand as a bookie, he dedicated the rest of his life to local, trade union and international campaigns whose main aim was to unite black and white working people.

Struggle for Freedom tells the story of his life in short, fast-moving scenes, which are often very funny and always

IMEACHTAÍ

NORTH CORK/WEST LIMERICK ANNUAL SINN FEIN SOCIAL
Music by Shannon
Friday 9th October
Deer Park Hotel
RATH LUIRC
County Cork
Tallie EB

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

October 9th
Russell Arms Hotel
NAVAN
2pm October 10th
Theatre Workshops for youth
O'Lehane Hall
8pm October 10th
O'Lehane Hall
Parnell Square
DUBLIN
October 11th
The Granary, UCC
CORK
8pm October 12th
Mandela Hall
Queens University SU
BELFAST
Presented by
Frontline: Education and Culture

NOEL JENKINSON COMMEMORATIVE PICKET
1.30pm Sunday 11th October
Leicester Prison
ENGLAND
Transport leaves Hall of Memory, Cambridge Street, at 12.15pm
Organised by
POW Campaign Committee

SEAN TREACY COMMEMORATION
3pm Sunday 11th October
KILFEAKLE
County Tipperary
Organised by the
South Tipperary Republican
Commemoration Committee

CLUCHE POCAIR
8pm De Domhnaigh
11 Deireadh Fomhair
Tallie E7
Club Conradh na Gaillge
6 Sraid Fhearchair
BAILE ATHA CLIAITH

DEFEND THE WOMEN'S CLINICS PICKET

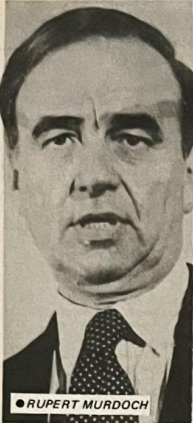
12.30-1.30pm Sat. 10th October
O'Connell Bridge
SOCIAL
8.30pm (same night)
Billy Doyle's Pub
Hill Street
DUBLIN
Tallie E2 (€1.50 unwaged)
Organised by the
Defend the Women's Clinics Campaign

SEAMUS COSTELLO COMMEMORATION
Speaker: Matt Merrigan
3pm Sunday 11th October
St Peter's Cemetery
(Assemble 2.45pm,
Castle Street car park)
BRAY
County Wicklow
Organised by the
Seamus Costello Memorial Committee

ANTI-APARTHEID PICKETS
On Eartha Kitt Concert
7-8pm Monday 12th October
Gaiety Theatre
On job interviews for South Africa
6-8pm Tuesday 13th October
Shelbourne Hotel
DUBLIN
Organised by the Irish
Anti-Apartheid Movement

ANTI-EXTRADITION MEETING
Speaker: Fr Des Wilson
8.30pm Tuesday 13th October
Shannon Knights Inn
SHANNON
County Clare

EDUCATION WORKSHOP
2-6pm Sunday 18th October
O'Meara's Hotel
MENAGH
County Tipperary
Organised by
North Munster Sinn Fein
Comhairle Linistear
KEVIN BARRY
COMMEMORATION
3pm Sunday 18th October
RATHVILL
County Carlow



● RUPERT MURDOCH

MURDOCH KILLS

ON JANUARY 10th, Michael Delaney (19) was killed during a demonstration outside Rupert Murdoch's Wapping printworks during the News International dispute over trade union rights.

A picket-breaking lorry from Murdoch's TNT transport firm crushed Delaney under its rear wheels as it sped from the Wapping plant and continued on its way. A coroner's jury at the inquest delivered a verdict of unlawful killing but since then the authorities have failed to prosecute TNT or its boss, whose anti-union prejudice created the dispute in the first place.

The local Irish community and trade unionists demonstrated on September 25th at the scene of Michael Delaney's death to demand justice for his family. The campaign for justice for the Delaney family is being co-ordinated with the help of the Tower Hamlets Workers' Support Group in London's East End.



WORLD VIEW

The taste of freedom

NICARAGUA'S COMMITMENT to the Esquipulas Two peace plan for Central America signed in Guatemala on August 7th has deeply shaken the White House, blunting Reagan's counter-revolutionary strategy for the region. But the country still has serious problems.

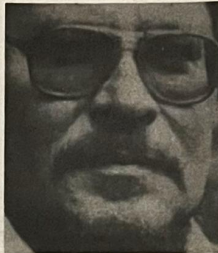
Ray Hooker, president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly's foreign affairs committee, visited Ireland this week to seek international support for Esquipulas Two and open condemnation of the US role in Central America. He warned a meeting of the Irish Nicaragua Support Group on October 7th:

"So far, Nicaragua has only paid the interest on the price of self-determination - it soon may have to pay the total cost, but for the first time it has tasted freedom!"

Reagan's policy has been to isolate Nicaragua, presenting it as a pawn of Moscow so as to justify the spending of 270 million dollars in aid to the contras. The Sandinista government is deeply opposed to alignment with either of the world's two main power blocs. "Nicaragua will never become a military base for any power," says Hooker.

Under the pressure of the 'Contra-gate' hearings which severely embarrassed his administration, Reagan redoubled his efforts to denounce the 'lack of freedom' in Nicaragua. He centered on the closure of the newspaper *La Prensa*, a US-funded publication which became the voice of the contras. But in early September, after Esquipulas Two, the Sandinista government allowed *La Prensa* back on the streets, confident that any lies it might carry could be answered in the Nicaraguan media.

The government then compounded Reagan's problems by nominating Cardinal Obando y Bravo, Archbishop of Managua, to head a "committee of national reconciliation" set up under the Guatemala agreement. Obando y Bravo has been one of the government's severest critics and represents the conservative hierarchy in Nicaragua which is out of step with the vast majority of priests and lay people. By involving the cardinal in the peace process, the government of President Daniel Ortega made it very difficult for the White House to manipulate him.



● RAY HOOKER

Local commissions of peace and amnesty have sprung up in almost every town in the country and since the signing of the treaty over 4,000 contras have surrendered. Already the government has declared a ceasefire in certain areas of the country and November 7th is set aside as the date for a total ceasefire.

AUTONOMY PLAN

But what really worries the US administration is the autonomy plan for the country's Atlantic coastal region decided upon on September 2nd by the Nicaraguan National Assembly. The vast majority of Nicaragua's population is made up of Spanish-speaking 'mestizos' who live on the eastern Pacific Coast. But in the West, just over half of the people are mestizo and there is a wide variety of languages. Miskito and Sumo Indians have their own tongues while a large number of black people speak English. These cultural differences were played upon under the Somoza dictatorship and later by the United States.

After the 1979 revolution a large number of Miskitos joined the contras, fearing that the new government would be prejudiced towards them. Since then the Sandinistas have persu-



● Sandinista troops patrolling the Nicaragua/Honduras border in case of contra raids

aded most of the Miskitos to return. With the signing of the new law a group of 400 armed ex-contras marched into the town of Puerto Cabezas on Sunday, October 4th, to join forces with the Sandinistas against their former colleagues.

The autonomy plan gives sweeping guarantees of economic and cultural rights for the West Coast and are the first of their kind anywhere on the American continent. They are yet another nail in the coffin of US attempts to divide the Nicaraguan people. Ray Hooker, who comes from the West Coast, explained that they provided an environment where black and white, Indian and mestizo could enjoy equal rights. Directly, after the revolution the vast majority of the armed forces defending the Atlantic Coast came from the East but today 90% of these forces are local people.

But while the peace agreement has strengthened the government and weakened the US grip on Central America, the contra war goes on.

"Apparently President Reagan is obsessed with our destruction," says Ray Hooker. "He wants us out."

The US/contra war effort is based in Honduras, directly to the north of Nicaragua. If Esquipulas Two is to succeed, the contra bases in Honduras will have to be closed. But Honduras is the Central American nation most dependent on the will of the White House. "In the final solution, the ball is in the court of President Reagan," says Ray Hooker.

But the voices of European governments such as that of Leinster House could put pressure on Reagan to end the bloodshed in Central America. "We've found that these governments are very loud and belligerent when they talk to us," says the Nicaraguan representative. "But they whisper when they talk to the US, sometimes you can't even hear the whisper."

Esquipulas Two isn't a sudden change of course for Nicaragua:

"In the constitution which we approved at the end of last year these principles were enunciated as fundamental principles of the revolution -

freedom of the press, respect for human rights, genuine non-alignment, a mixed economy and political pluralism."

EL SALVADOR & GUATAMALA

In nearby El Salvador, the Esquipulas Two agreement has also brought important political changes.

Guerrilla liberation forces which control a substantial section of the country have begun peace negotiations in San Salvador, the country's capital, with the government of Napoleon Duarte.

Military death squads lurk constantly in the background of Duarte's rule and their commanders are biding their time before the next takeover.

A seven-year struggle against the generals and ranchers who control El Salvador has cost 70,000 lives, many at the hands of murder gangs operating at night in the cities under the control of the right-wing armed forces. Recently, right-wing control of the city of Salvador has been shaken by a number of strikes defended by guerrilla action.

The very presence in the city for the negotiations of two top guerrilla commanders, Facundo Guardado and Leonel Gonzales, and of Ruben Zamora, a leader of the country's left-wing, shows their increased confidence. On October 6th, the talks concluded with promises to follow the November 7th ceasefire deadline set by Esquipulas Two.

This agreement depends on Duarte's ability to control the Salvadoran military but past experience shows it is the generals who call the shots.

Guatemalan resistance forces were due to meet with the Christian Democrat government of Vinicio Cerzo on October 7th also under Esquipulas Two. The meeting in Madrid involved the URNG (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity) and the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, but Cerzo is even more frightened of a military take-over than the Salvadoran president and his government refused to accept that they were negotiating "with equals".

TEN-TIMES-DEADLY

A SURVEY published last week shows that children living within the vicinity of the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant are ten times more likely to have leukaemia.

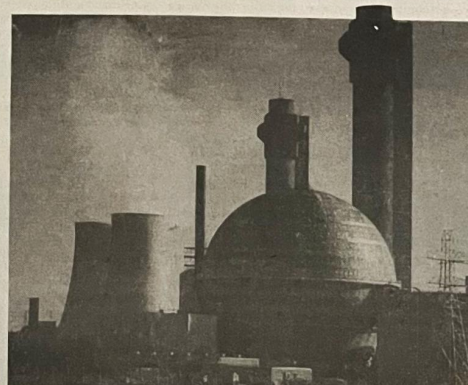
The news that there are ten times the British average for cases of this deadly disease has further fuelled opposition to Sellafield and to recently announced plans to store nuclear waste in caverns under the Irish Sea.

British Nuclear Fuels, which runs the plant, contemptuously dismissed the scientific survey on leukaemia although a spokesperson was forced to concede that it "does seem worrying". In typical fashion, the nuclear body disclaimed any connection between the

GREENPEACE SLAMS ESB LINK

leukaemia instances and their deadly plan. Also in the past week, the environmental organisation Greenpeace slammed the proposal of the ESB to build a connecting link with the British electricity grid.

The group points out that 20% of British electricity is provided by nuclear power and that it would be hypocritical to buy the product of the nuclear



● The nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield which is responsible for Leukaemia cases of ten times the British average to people in the locality

industry and at the same time oppose Sellafield and Sizewell as the Dublin government has in numerous statements.

Earlier this year the ESB carried out studies on the feasibility of importing electricity generated in Britain through under-

sea cables. Greenpeace said that nuclear waste from this surplus capacity generation in Britain would go to Sellafield for reprocessing and end up as waste in the Irish Sea.

Recently the Dublin government stopped ESB involvement in

the building of the Sizewell nuclear plant after it was revealed that they had undertaken a contract there. Greenpeace said:

"Given the stand taken by this government and the previous government in its last days, the ESB should know that Irish people will not accept nuclear power in any form."

To mark the 30th anniversary of the 1957 Windscale/Sellafield fire, the Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is organising a protest outside the British Embassy in Dublin at 11pm on Saturday, October 10th.

Other events at the weekend include the lighting of bonfires along the coast on Saturday evening. Fires will be lit at the Maiden's Tower in Mornington, County Meath and at the Sea Walls on the Boyne Estuary also in Meath. Carnrose Point will also have a bonfire and all the fires will be lit at nightfall.

In Dundalk on Saturday there will be street theatre and on Sunday there are protests at 3pm at Warrenpoint, County Down and at DunLaoghaire's East Pier at 12 noon.

REMEMBERING THE PAST

Molly O'Reilly

BY PETER O'ROURKE

MOLLY O'REILLY was born in Gardiner Street, Dublin, in about 1900. She became active in the national movement at an early age and joined the Clann na nGaedheal girl scouts in 1911, two years after its formation by May and Lizzie Kelly.

Appalled at the living conditions of Dublin's poor, she volunteered to assist the starving workers and their families during the Great Lock-Out of workers during August 1913 and February 1914, and with other members of Clann na nGaedheal she helped to organise a soup kitchen in Liberty Hall.

Deeply influenced by the writings and teachings of James Connolly, in early 1914 she joined the Irish Citizen Army. In July of that year, following the landing of arms and ammunition for the Volunteers from the *Asgard* at her berth, she hid dozens of rifles at her home in Gardiner Street until they could be distributed to various safe dumps throughout the city.

On Easter Monday, April 23rd 1916, Molly O'Reilly marched with the Citizen Army contingent to occupy the

GPO and throughout the week undertook the dangerous work of carrying despatches between the republican headquarters and Liberty Hall.

NURSING

After the Rising she went to Yorkshire to study nursing but returned to Ireland three years later to fight in the Tan War. She joined Cumann na mBan and throughout the years 1919 onwards organised billets for IRA Volunteers on the run.

As an employee of the United States Club in St Stephen's Green, Dublin, (a club for British soldiers), she was able to provide Michael Collins, the IRA's Director of Intelligence, with invaluable information on the crown forces until the Truce.

Molly O'Reilly opposed the Treaty of December 1921 and took the republican side during the Civil War. Arrested in March 1923, she took part in the mass hunger-strike by republican prisoners later that year in demand for the



general release of all political prisoners. After 16 days on hunger-strike along with 60 other women, she was released on November 23rd. The following month, the remaining women prisoners and many of the male internees were released.

A staunch republican to the end, Molly O'Reilly died on October 4th 1960, 37 years old this week.

ACADEMIC POLITICS

AN AIRY academic discussion on Socialism & Republicanism in Dublin last Friday was brought down to earth by Sinn Fein speakers who concentrated on the importance of the national question for all serious revolutionaries.

Sinn Fein's Eoin Bennett showed that Marx and Lenin actively supported national liberation movements and that hopes of an Irish socialist republic were dependent upon national unity and freedom. Former Civil Rights activist Eamonn McCann presented a confused version of Marxism and a serious misunderstanding of republican politics.

But for the entire 200-strong audience the high point of the evening was when Sinn Fein's Gerry McDonnell, an FWU shop steward, spoke of the successful Nypro strike in Bray:

"The motto of our strike was 'Tiofaidh sr & is' and our day is coming on Monday when we walk back in together and victorious!"

McDonnell detailed the harassment and intimidation faced by the Nypro strikers who were fighting victimisation and appealed for financial support.

SWM WEAKNESS

The debate between Bennett and McCann was part of a seminar on Marxism organised by the Socialist Workers' Movement (SWM). It showed up the weaknesses of the left and other factions of the Irish left which virtually ignores the anti-colonial struggle on its doorstep and prefers abstract slogans to direct involvement in the struggles of workers and their communities.

McCann's contribution was a typical example of such political sectarianism, using quotations out of context and suggesting that Sinn Fein in some way supported Irish capitalism. The audience, however, failed to grasp his message, reserving its warmest applause for Gerry McDonnell.



EOIN BENNETT



Loyalist demonstrators at the Shirts plant in Belfast

ILLINOIS DEBATES MacBRIDE PRINCIPLES

BY MOIRA CONNOLLY

THE ILLINOIS STATE Senate's Select Committee held a hearing on the proposed MacBride Principles legislation on October 6th. The hearing was held in Chicago before a capacity audience with all but a few wearing 'Support MacBride Principles' badges.

It is no coincidence that Chicago was one of the main cities on British director-ruler Tom King's recent visit to the United States as part of the British government's campaign against the MacBride Principles.

The hearing, which began after a press conference held by supporters of the Principles, was addressed by an impressive array of witnesses testifying in support of the measure. They included British Labour Party MP Ken Livingstone, Fair Employment Trust member Oliver Kearney, Martin Galvin (Irish Northern AID), Civil Rights lawyer Paul O'Dwyer and Jim Delaney (Irish American Unity Conference).

Among the witnesses supporting the British government were the former SDLP politician, Paddy Devlin, Fair Employment Agency chairperson Bob Cooper, and TGWU official Hazel Morrissey.

Oliver Kearney spoke of his personal experiences with discrimination in the North and noted that he had been "formally sacked" from the Northern Ireland Vintners' Association because of his testimony in support of the MacBride Principle legislation in California.

Ken Livingstone told the hearing

about the importance of the impact of American scrutiny and legislative action upon the British government. He noted that while he was head of the Greater London Council, unionist politicians told him that there was no discrimination in the Six Counties, rather that the disproportionate level of employment among Catholics didn't have the Protestant work ethic and are quite happy to remain on social welfare. Livingstone was highly critical of the extensive effort by the British government to defend inequality to Americans and their state legislators.

Speaking against the Principles, Paddy Devlin claimed that they were opposed by every political party in Ireland but Sinn Fein and that four out of five people in the North are against the MacBride code.

So far, six American states and several cities have adopted the Principles.

The Illinois State Select Committee is expected to issue a report and to approve the bill for legislative action by the full senate. A hearing on the house resolution will be held on October 9th.

nDLCH/REPUBLICAN NEWS

DONAGHY, John; McKINNEY, Joseph; MAUIRE, Patrick (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. John Donaghy, Joseph McKinney and Patrick Mauire, who died in an accidental explosion on October 10th 1972. Fuair siad bás ar son na saoirse. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

DONAGHY, John; McKINNEY, Joe; MAUIRE, Paddy (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. John Donaghy, Joe McKinney and Paddy Mauire, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who were killed on active service on October 10th 1972. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for them. Always remembered by the Lower Falls Commemoration Committee.

JENKINSON, Noel (11th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Noel Jenkinson, who died as a result of ill-treatment and medical neglect on October 9th 1976 in Leicester Prison, England. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Republican Movement.

MCAREAVEY, Daniel (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. Daniel McAreeavey, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who was shot dead by British soldiers as he lay wounded on the ground. "They may kill the revolutionary, but never the revolution." Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

MCAREAVEY, Daniel (15th Anniversary), in loving memory of Vol. Daniel McAreeavey, Oglagh na hEirann, who was killed on October 6th 1972. Always remembered by his loving father; also Patrick, family and friends.

MCAREAVEY, Daniel (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. Daniel McAreeavey, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who was shot dead while on active service on October 6th 1972. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. "They may kill the revolutionary, but never the revolution." Always remembered by his loving brother Hugh and Mary McAreeavey and family.

MCAREAVEY, Daniel (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my dear brother Daniel McAreeavey, who was killed in action on October 6th 1972. RIP. They rose in dark and evil days to right their native land. They singled here a living stake that nothing can withstand. With comrades brave, he trod the path of Emmet and Wolfe Tone. Their dream was his, he only fought for one great cause alone. Always remembered by his loving sister Margaret, brother-in-law Frankie and family.

MCAREAVEY, Daniel (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. Daniel McAreeavey, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who died on active service on October 6th 1972. I measc lochra na nGael go raibh sé. Always remembered by the Lower Falls Commemoration Committee.

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McKINNEY, Joseph (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my dear son Vol. Joseph McKinney, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who died on active service on October 10th 1972. St Jude,

pray for him. No words are needed, we will never forget. Loved and remembered by his sister, Elizabeth, Neville and nephews Steven and Joseph.

McKINNEY, Joseph (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my dear brother Vol. Joseph McKinney, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who died on active service on October 10th 1972. St. Martin, pray for him. While there are still these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace. Loved and remembered by his sister Kathleen, Bernardo and nephews and niece.

McKINNEY, Joseph (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my dear nephew Vol. Joseph McKinney, who died on active service on October 10th 1972. RIP. Mass offered for Martin, pray for him. May Heaven keep the men who sleep in the ranks of the Old Brigade. Always remembered by his loving aunts May and Lizzie Campbell.

McKINNEY, Joseph (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of Vol. Joseph McKinney, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who died on active service on October 10th 1972. RIP. Mass offered. St. Joseph, pray for him. While there are still these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace. Always remembered by his loving mother, Mary, and sister Geraldine; also loved and remembered by his uncle Eugene, Patrick and family.

McKINNEY, Joseph (15th Anniversary), in loving memory of my dear friend Vol. Joseph McKinney, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who died on October 10th 1972. RIP. St. Joseph, pray for him. Always remembered by his friend Paddy Mullian and family.

QUIGLEY, Jimmy (15th Anniversary), in sad and loving memory of my dear son James, shot dead on September 29th 1972. RIP. As I thought and a prayer are all I can give, but you shall have them as long as I live. Mary, Queen of Ireland, watch over him. Always remembered by his loving mother, Mary.

QUIGLEY, Jimmy (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my brother Jimmy. Be proud of them our martyred dead and in their footsteps let us tread. They died for us that we might see, Ireland, land, Celtic seas, our hearts, loved and missed by his brother Gerard, and family.

QUIGLEY, Jimmy (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my dear brother Jimmy, who died on September 29th 1972. Mine is just a simple prayer, God bless and keep you in his care. You're no longer in our lives to share, but I'll carry you with me always there. Remembered by your loving brother, Marcus, Angela and family.

QUIGLEY, Jimmy (15th Anniversary), in proud and loving memory of my brother Vol. Jimmy Quigley, 'D' Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEirann, who was killed on active service on September 29th 1972. I am never alone when I think of you, Jimmy. Always remembered with pride by his brother Tommy (Parkhurst), Geraldine, Seaneen and Danielle.

COMHBHRÓN

McFADDEN. Deepest sympathy is extended to Barney and all the McFadden family circle at their recent bereavement. Roisin will be sadly missed by all who crossed her path. Proudly remembered by the O'Hagan/McFadden: Sinn Fein Cumann, Ballymacary, Buncrana, County Donegal.

BEANNACHTAI

HEALY, Sean (Portlaoise). Belated birthday greetings Daddy. Thinking of you always. Love Deldra.

LYTLE, Joe (Portlaoise). Wishing you lots of love and best wishes on your birthday, son. God Bless. From Mum and Dad.

LYTLE, Joe (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings to a loving brother. From all your sisters and families.

LYTLE, Joe (Portlaoise). All the best on your birthday. Another one down. Love from Gerard, Moira and Padric.

McFADDEN. The McDoId/Gaughan/McLoughlin/Sinn Féin Cumann, Buncrana, extends deepest sympathy to Barney and family and friends on the death of Roisin. She will be sadly missed by all.

McFADDEN. Our very deepest sympathy is extended to Barney and the McFadden family on the sad death of Roisin. She will not be forgotten by Mary and Patrick, Buncrana.

McFARLANE, Brendan (Long Kesh). Best wishes on your birthday Blk, from all at the Ierland Informative Centre. Another year at Long Kesh but all too clearly. But to dem was time for us natives to do something and put an end to all dis Irish Empire thing..."

McFARLANE, Brendan (Long Kesh). Your age wins a visit with G. Kelly!! Will be thinking of you. With love, Mrs Dale, xxx

SOLIDARITY GREETINGS to all in REPUBLICAN POW, especially to those in jails in England. From the Belire family.

NATIONAL DRAW

Week 6
£300: Jim Nugent, c/o Jim Cullane, Donegal; **£250:** Don 233, line 1, Congal; **£150:** Patrick Byrne, 113 St. Bridget's Place, Portlaoise; **£100:** M. Dowdall, Woodview Court, Dunboyne, County Meath; **£50:** V. McEnespie, Emyvale, County Monaghan; **Q87:** 987, line 4, Newry; **Barney McKenna, Newtown, Trim, County Meath;** **Q158:** line 6, Polglass area, Belfast.



THE FLYING COLUMN

IT IS RAMPANT among the British garrison 'defending' the Malvinas/Falklands. In fact, a number of soldiers have been locked up after being caught at it by superior officers. They even do it in minefields.

The secretary of the Falklands Islands Foundation, Roger Wilson says that it is "a nasty little habit... it has a curiously English feel about it... (They) go in for all sorts of disgusting practices involving wild life". Sir Alex Hunt, the Islands' former governor, claims he has never seen anyone actually doing it himself. Well, he would wouldn't he?

And what is it? Penguin kicking! No, not P-P-P-Picking - K-K-K-Kicking. Apparently, the British army yobbos jump up and down around the penguins and, when the poor little creatures run off in horror, the morons rush up behind them and inflict a severe booting.

Another form of 'amusement' is to throw a penguin into a minefield and wait for it to die. Yes, that's the British sense of fair play. Still, I suppose it makes a change from Paddy-bashing.

EMMET STAGG's bailiwick of Kildare is giving him a headache he can do without.

Councillor Colm Purcell defected from the Sticky Workers' Party to the Springy Labour Party some months ago, but the lads and lassies in Leixlip are showing some resentment towards party-swapping Purcell and have declined to offer him a fraternal invitation to join the local branch, despite him having a close friend in Emmet.

My sources tell me that the red rose-tinted glasses of Labour's Administrative Council may have to keep Emmet happy by wielding the big Stick themselves at little Leixlip.

NEWRY RUC men Paul Dugan and Paul Neill were found guilty on Tuesday of assaulting local teenager Paul Fagan last January.

The doctor who examined the victim told the court of severe injuries to the



● The SWM's Mary Smith gives us her party's schedule for revolution - and you can be back in time for work on Monday!

neck, eyes, face, shoulders, armpits and groin. A third RUC man, Paul Williams, was declared innocent by Judge Harry Hall because he was only an onlooker!

The RUC men are not believed to have been accompanied by a UDR foot patrol.

The pair were freed by Judge Hall on a 'conditional discharge'.

'CRIMEWATCH UK.'

Over the last few weeks, Britain's bold and brave have been leading by example.

Young Tony Hart, for example, is charged with drug-pushing. Tony is a Royal Green Jacket.

And William Haigh attacked his mother, stepfather and their three children with a Bowie knife, and smashed all the windows in their house. But Leeds Crown Court's Judge Herrod (honest!) let William off when he heard that the

soldier had psychological problems as a result of serving in Ireland.

Corporals Vincent Bramley and Kevin Connerly (Royal Army Ordnance Corps) are shining examples of the entrepreneurial spirit needed in today's monetarist world. Vince and Kev's small business operation involved robbing and selling plastic explosives and 'pyrotechnic equipment'.

And Private Alan Mallinson (Duke of Wellington's Regiment) pleaded guilty to two separate charges of car-stealing, two charges of drunken driving, and then deserting to join the French Foreign Legion (the drought would have done him good). Alan now faces the savage sentence of three months in jail for his crimes.

THE FOLLY of Olly Brolly. Former DUP Councillor Ronald Oliver Brolly (32) has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for taking part in a number of sectarian arson attacks following the loyalist 'day of action' in March '86.

Brolly admitted acting as driver for a loyalist gang who set fire to Loughgash Catholic Primary School and Craighan GAA Club, causing more than £20,000 damages.

His defence counsel claimed that, since losing his council seat last year, Brolly has resigned from both the DUP and the Orange Order.

LAST FRIDAY'S debate on *Socialism & Republicanism* between Sinn Fein's Eoin Bennett and Eamonn McCann - who represented the Socialist Workers' Movement, the Irish off-shoot of the minuscule British Socialist Workers' Party - did not quite go according to the SWM's plan.

The discussion, which was part of a seminar on Marxism, was chaired by Mary Smith who ensured that her fellow SWM members were allowed to rant on at length while all others were cut short. But time after time the tiny sect's pie-in-the-sky theorists were brought back to reality by speakers who pointed out that Irish republicanism is a prerequisite for socialism. One man summed up the

SWM's ultra-left position, saying: "It's like saying to a Vietnamese person 'What did you do during the war?' And they say, 'Well I had a debate with the National Liberation Front and I told them they were going wrong on abortion.'"

The difference between empty words and progressive action was further underlined after the debate. The SWM had invited Gerry McDonnell, shop-steward at the Nypro plant in Bray where workers recently won a 13-week strike, to address the meeting. The organisers watched aghast as he revealed, to rapturous applause, that he is a member of Sinn Fein!

But Mary Smith's comment at the end of the meeting was even more revealing. She told the audience:

"I'd like to remind everyone that Marxism is a weekend-long event."

FORMER CONSERVATIVE MP Keith Best was sentenced to four months in jail last week after a probe into his affairs revealed that he had defrauded British Telecom. (Beastly Bestie only resigned when he was caught!) But imagine my surprise when on Monday three British judges - no Diplock courts for Keith - decided that the sentence was "too severe".

The judges described the commissioned officer in the Territorial 'Week-end Soldiers' Army as "crazily stupid" before releasing him to roam the streets once more.

THE *Sunday World* last week carried a piece about a Dublin tour operator advertising a trip to see the 'Blackpool illuminations'... using *AP/RN's* telephone number!

Deja-vu? Me too!
The *Flying Column* first printed the story four weeks ago! The *World* made no reference to where they got the story.

Nobody does it better.

DUIRT SIAD

I think that our position in relation to the Diplock courts is quite specifically spelled out in the Anglo-Irish Agreement where there is no commitment, particular or implied, to any particular conclusion.

- British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe once again telling Dublin that what the Hillsborough Agreement says doesn't really mean anything when translated into action.

You're the one who brought the wogs to Belfast!

- A post-Hillsborough, minority respecting RUC man using his skill and judgement to identify Sinn Fein's Martin O Muilleoir at a roadblock in Twinbrook last Monday.

On the face of it, it does seem worrying.

- A spokesperson for the Sellfield nuclear plant when confronted on last Friday's RTE *Live Line* radio programme with the news that children are ten times more likely to develop cancer in the Sellfield area.

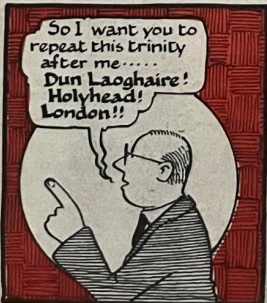
A soft-porn rag.
- Daily Star chief leader writer David Buchan speaking about the... *Daily Star*.

notes by cormac

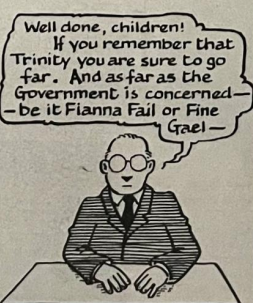


Right, boys and girls, pay attention! This is important...

We are talking today about a subject which is tremendously significant to the Irish People. We are talking about something which has been the mainstay of our nation since its birth!



So I want you to repeat this Trinity after me... Dun Laoghaire! Holyhead! London!!



Well done, children! If you remember that Trinity you are sure to go far. And as far as the Government is concerned - be it Fianna Fail or Fine Gael -



—the sooner and the further you go the better!