

Date and Time: Saturday, May 4, 2024 2:58:00AM EEST

Job Number: 223499379

Documents (100)

1. [*Suspect Charged with Thatcher Hotel Bombing*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

2. [*IRA MISSILES KILL 9 POLICE OFFICERS*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

3. [*Two die, nine injured in IRA attack*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

4. [*IRA guerrilla found guilty in bomb trial*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

5. [*Sergeant Shot Dead Outside Monastery*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

6. [*Four American Bishops Visit Northern Ireland*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

7. [*Britain 's Biggest Terrorist Trial Opens In Ulster*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

8. [*Two Irishmen Convicted of Planning Bomb Attacks*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

9. [*Christians celebrate Easter around the world*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

10. [Catholics Firebomb Police Vehicle: Assembly In Jeopardy](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

11. [Informer forces IRA men into hiding](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

12. [First Irish -British Summit In Two Years Due In November](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

13. [Driver of Truck Involved in Parade Havoc Charged With Being Drunk](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

14. [COUPLE RELEASE A DOZEN HOSTAGES AFTER GETTING BACK 2 OF THEIR DOGS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31,

15. [*Gunmen Kill Man in his Home; Man Beaten Dies*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199016. [*IRA Claims Responsibility for Explosion Near Army Van*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199017. [*Protestants Threaten Revenge For IRA Bombings*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199018. [*IRA Has Cautious Response to Prison Reforms*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199019. [*British Crime Reporter Dies*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

20. [*Three Convicted of Plot to Kill Ulster Minister*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

21. [*Hunger strike -- traditional Irish protest*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

22. [*Today in History*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

23. [*National Guard, in test, is given border duty*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

24. [*Britain Refuses to Yield to IRA Prisoner Demands*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

25. [IRA CLAIMS BLAST AT BARRACKS; ONE DEAD](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

26. [Today in History](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

27. [New York Archbishop Links Terrorism to Joblessness](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

28. [POLICE DENY IRA CLAIM ARMY TRIGGERED BLAST](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

29. [EMOTIONAL TALE FROM THE TROOPS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

30. [Three Hunger Strikers Weaken](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

31. [Police fear escalating violence as IRA slays Protestant](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

32. [Non-whites, women set election records](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

33. [BRIEFLY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

34. [IRA gunmen kill two policemen in crowd](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

35. [REGULAR SHORTS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

36. [Tight Security for Start of Brighton Bomb Trial](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

37. [Suspected IRA bomb may have been linked to queen's visit](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

38. [Bomb Severely Damages New Shopping Center, 30 People Hurt](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

39. [Troops sweep border, Protestants demand offensive against IRA](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

40. [*Ceremony marked by tight security for Queen, Thatcher*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

41. [*With the World Made Over, Can Even Belfast Change?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

42. [*U.S. LEGISLATORS AGAINST CIVILIAN AND OFFICIAL ULSTER VIOLENCE*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

43. [*Police Seek to Scale Down Militia, Take Over Security*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

44. [*Londoners warned of IRA bomb blitz*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases,Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

45. [*Today In History*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases,Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

46. [*Dutch feminists create all-female party to promote sexual equality*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases,Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

47. [*Thatcher blames U.S. money for IRA bomb*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases,Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

48. [*IRA bomb injures two women outside army barracks*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases,Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31,

49. [*Soldier Slain, Another Wounded In Belfast*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199050. [*'THE PATRIOT GAME'*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199051. [*Belfast -- a city poised for all-out civil war*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199052. [*50 "Dirty Protesters" Moved to Clean Cells*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199053. [*How schoolgirl chose a career in terrorism*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

54. [*Belfast funeral attack: 'the bloodshed was shocking'*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

55. [*Politician seeks more British troops for Belfast*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

56. [*Sniper Wounds British Soldier in Day of Easter Demonstrations*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

57. [*Today In History*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

58. [*Czechoslovak arms sales continue to Libya , Iran*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

59. [*Anglicans get evangelical archbishop*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

60. [*When Irish eyes are loaded with hate . . .*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

61. [*IRA terrorism against Britain*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

62. [*BRIEFLY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

63. [*Christians mark Easter around the world*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

64. [RIC CLARK](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

65. [Irish lawmakers join protest of Reagan policies](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

66. [Bomb At Army Barracks Injures 17 Civilians At Birthday Party](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

67. [Today In History](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

68. [34 killed in plane crash in Shanghai](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

69. [Today in History](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

70. [5 KILLED IN LONDON AS BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE HARRODS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

71. [Bombing Brings To 19 Toll Of Bungled IRA Attacks In Past Year](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

72. [He's Prince William, Not Prince Bill](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

73. [Rocket Kills Policeman, Seven Arrested](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

74. [Anglicans wrap up key meeting](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

75. [200 ATTACKS IN IRA DAY OF VIOLENCE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

76. [Hughes ' Death Fills Streets With Rioters](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

77. [IRA Prisoners To Begin New Hunger Strike Next Month](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

78. [Easter Brings Plea For Peace From Pope, Anglican Leader](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

79. [See End To "Blanket Protest" In Northern Ireland 's Jails](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

80. [PARTIES PREPARE FOR POLLS BATTLE THATCHER SETS HER SIGHTS ON A THIRD TERM AS PM](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

81. [IRA supporters riot in Belfast](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

82. [Thatcher 'Delighted' By Senate Approval For Extradition Treaty](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31,

83. [Police Search for IRA Bombs Possibly Planted at Tourist Resorts](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199084. [Gunman Kills Roman Catholic Police Officer](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199085. [Banned Irish - American Reportedly Slips into Ulster](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199086. [NEWS SUMMARY; ; International](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199087. [5 LONDON BOMBS LINKED TO LIBYANS](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

88. ['The World Seemed To Come To An End'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

89. [Women Threaten To "Destabilize" Britain 's Security Network](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

90. [Gunmen Fire Into Ulster Church; 3 Protestants Killed, 7 Wounded](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

91. [22 Get Prison Terms in Mass IRA Trial, 13 Get Suspended Sentences](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

92. [SEARCH PRESSED FOR GUNMEN WHO RAIDED CHURCH IN ULSTER](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

93. [Northern Ireland 's Longest Trial Ends with Jail for 22](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

94. [Seventeen Politicians Named Life Peers, including Harold Wilson](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

95. [Labor's Tony Benn and Two SDP Founders Among Losers](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

96. [MOURNING IN ULSTER AND PARADING TOO](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

97. [No agreement to end hunger strike](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

98. [Women Storm Out of Mass for Hunger Striker](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

99. [IRA Prisoners Threaten New Hunger Strike](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

100. [Betty Williams Quits Peace Group She Helped Establish](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 1990

Suspect Charged with Thatcher Hotel Bombing

The Associated Press

July 1, 1985, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 441 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A man from Northern Ireland was charged today with the bombing of a resort hotel in October that killed five people and narrowly missed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Patrick Magee, 34, and five other defendants charged with terrorist offenses _ reportedly for planning a bomb blitz of English hotels this summer _ said nothing during their 30-minute appearance in south London's Lambeth Court. A seventh person was charged with withholding information.

Police surrounded the courthouse as Magee was arraigned in connection with the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**'s bid to assassinate Mrs. Thatcher and most of her Cabinet.

The bomb wrecked Brighton's Grand Hotel, where Britain's leaders were gathered for the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party, and damaged the suite where Mrs. Thatcher was working early on Oct. 12. The IRA claimed responsibility.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA is trying to drive the British from Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Sir Bryan Roberts, the magistrate, ordered Magee and three other men and three **women** held at least until Thursday. They were not asked to plead guilt or innocence.

Magee was charged with murdering the Brighton hotel bomb victims _ a Conservative member of Parliament, the party's northwest England regional chairman and the wives of three top party officials. The blast injured 30 people.

As an apparent security precaution against concealed weapons, Magee and two of the accused men seated beside wore little clothing. Magee was in shorts, with a blanket over his shoulders.

Peter John Joseph Sherry, 30, and Gerald Patrick Michael McDonnell, 34, handcuffed together, wore blue towels held by pins and were naked from the waist up. Donal Dominic Craig, 27, wore a sweater and slacks.

The three **women** accused _ Una Lowney, 21, and alleged bombing conspirators Ella O'Dwyer, 26, and Martina Elizabeth Anderson, 23 _ were fully clothed.

Magee is also charged, with five of the other accused, of conspiring to set off explosions in Britain between Jan. 1 and June 22 this year.

Suspect Charged with Thatcher Hotel Bombing

No details of the charges were given, but published reports said the six were planning an IRA bomb blitz of hotels this summer and planted a bomb at Ruben's Hotel in London that was defused on June 23.

The magistrate turned down bail applications from lawyers for O'Dwyer and Anderson. The rest did not seek bail.

Magee was caught in a wave of arrests coinciding with a police announcement June 22 that they had seized an IRA list of 12 cities and towns in which bombings were planned.

British newspapers have said the man who masterminded the Brighton bombing is still at large.

End of Document

IRA MISSILES KILL 9 POLICE OFFICERS

COURIER-MAIL

March 2, 1985 Saturday

Copyright 1985 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 435 words

Byline: STEVENS L

Body

IRA missiles kill 9 police officers From LEIGH STEVENS in London NINE Northern Ireland police officers _ seven men and two women _ are dead after the Irish Republican Army's terror attack with missiles on an Ulster police station on Thursday night. A 10th officer, a man, who was taken to Belfast Hospital with serious wounds, is not expected to live. The British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, yesterday called the attack a ""barbaric deed" and said she was horrified. The IRA launched the attack on the police station at Newry, in County Down, near the Irish Republic border, with home-made missiles. One mortar shell crashed through the roof of the station's canteen and exploded among police officers having their evening meal. The mortars were fired from the back of a truck parked in a cemetery, 250 m away overlooking the back of the police station. The missiles were fired by timing devices and the IRA killers were already heading for the border 8 km away as the deadly hail was unleashed. The mortar shells soared over a canal, which runs along the rear of the station, cleared a high security fence and then hurtled into the building. The canteen, a timber portable building, was packed with officers who were eating before going on nightshift in the border town, the scene of many IRA attacks over the years. The blast tore the canteen apart and sent a shower of debris and glass over a wide area.

QNPSix police cars, parked inside the station complex, were blown to pieces by five other mortar shells, which exploded on the main building. Thirty other people, including late-night shoppers heading for nearby supermarkets, were injured by flying debris and glass. Most were able to leave hospital after treatment. At least one mortar shell exploded near shops and terrified people living in nearby houses. Nuns in a convent were evacuated. The attack is the worst against the Ulster police since the province's troubles began 16 years ago. The IRA later claimed the attack as a ""triumph", saying: ""This operation indicates our ability to strike when and where we decide." It was the outlawed group's boldest strike since a bomb blast narrowly failed to kill the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, and several Ministers in a hotel in Brighton, England, last October. Five other guests died. Thursday night's attacks capped a fortnight of rising tension in the province, during which eight men had already died. Five, including another policeman, were killed by republican guerrillas and three were IRA men shot in a British army ambush. NEWRY police guard the street where the IRA missiles exploded.

Graphic

PIC OF STREET WHERE MISSILES WERE EXPLODED

Load-Date: September 18, 2003

IRA MISSILES KILL 9 POLICE OFFICERS

End of Document

Two die, nine injured in IRA attack

United Press International
April 3, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 425 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A remote-controlled car bomb exploded outside a courthouse south of Belfast Wednesday as a Land Rover carrying six policemen arrived, killing one officer and a civilian guard. The banned *Irish Republican Army* claimed responsibility.

Authorities said the five other officers and four bystanders were injured by the bomb, which was planted in a Toyota car and triggered by militants who had taken an elderly couple and their housekeeper hostage in a nearby house.

The blast turned the Land Rover arriving at the heavily fortified courthouse in Newry, 35 miles south of Belfast, into a "ball of flames," witnesses said.

A caller to a Belfast radio station claimed the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish republic, was responsible for the attack.

It was the third IRA attack in Newry since nine police officers died in a mortar bombardment on the police station Feb. 28. The two earlier bombings caused extensive property damage but no injuries.

Police said the attack appeared to be an act of defiance against local security forces, who have cracked down heavily on anti-British sympathizers since the mortar attack on the police station. There were no IRA suspects scheduled to go before a judge at the court Wednesday.

The target of the bomb was the armor-plated police Land Rover that arrived with a six-man police detail for guard duty at the courthouse, police said.

Police said the bomb exploded as one of the officers stepped out of the vehicle and helped a civilian security guard open a gate, killing both men.

The other five officers in the Land Rover and four bystanders were injured and treated for minor injuries and shock, police said.

Officials and politicians on both sides of the Irish border denounced the attack.

Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd, Britain's chief minister in the strife-torn province, said he was "outraged." He warned the attack would lead to redoubled security in Newry and predicted a "large number" of arrests.

Two die, nine injured in IRA attack

In Dublin, Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry said the IRA's "savage and ruthless policies" aimed to split the people of Ireland and "put fear into the hearts of ordinary men, women and children. This evil campaign will not succeed."

Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of Northern Ireland's mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party, called the attack "an act of savagery."

"Whoever was behind the bomb was murderously irresponsible and hell-bent on confrontation" between the province's Catholic and Protestant communities, he said.

End of Document

IRA guerrilla found guilty in bomb trial

The Associated Press

March 6, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 430 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A man Britain calls one of the **Irish Republican Army's** most proficient bombers and gunmen was convicted Wednesday of killing two civilians and a police bomb disposal expert in a 1981 guerrilla bomb blitz of London.

The jury of six men and six **women** at London's Old Bailey criminal court delivered its verdict on Paul Kavanagh, 29, after 2 1/2 days of deliberation. He will be sentenced later.

The jury members did not return a unanimous verdict on Roy Quigley, 29, also a defendant in the case. The judge, Sir Anthony McCowan, sent them back to their London hotel for the night.

Kavanagh, from Belfast, was convicted of murdering widow Norah Field, 59, and Irish-born John Breslin, 18, with a bomb packed with six-inch nails that exploded outside an army barracks in London's Chelsea district Oct. 10, 1981. The bomb, hidden in a laundry truck and exploded by remote control, wounded several soldiers in a passing bus.

Kavanagh also was convicted of planting a bomb in an Oxford Street fast food restaurant that killed policeman Kenneth Howarth when he was trying to defuse it, of bombing Debenhams department store and of a bomb attack on the home of the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers.

He was cleared of the attempted bomb murder of Sir Stuart Pringle, then commandant of the Royal Marines. The general lost a leg when a bomb exploded under his car.

Kavanagh sat impassively as the verdicts were read. The only words he uttered at the trial were "Not guilty."

He was arrested in 1983 after police agents shadowed him to two secret caches of guns, ammunition and 112 pounds of explosives in Oxfordshire, west of London, and Nottinghamshire, north of the capital.

The jury also found him guilty of possessing explosives and guns. Police said his fingerprints and Quigley's were found on the weapons, which prosecutor Roy Amlot were to be used for "a prolonged and deadly campaign of violence."

Amlot said the cache included equipment for making radio-controlled and long-delay bombs with anti-handling devices that would make them explode when bomb-disposal men if they tried to defuse them.

Police believe the seizures foiled IRA plans to mount a new bombing offensive on the mainland.

IRA guerrilla found guilty in bomb trial

The overwhelmingly Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British out of Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Intelligence officers named Kavanagh as a specialist bomber and sniper used by the IRA for "international missions." They said he often operated in Western Europe, organizing gunrunning missions and attacks on British army bases in West Germany.

End of Document

Sergeant Shot Dead Outside Monastery

The Associated Press

March 4, 1985, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 419 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

The IRA has claimed responsibility for shooting and killing a Roman Catholic police sergeant as he arrived with his family for Mass at a monastery in Enniskillen near the border with the Irish Republic.

Sgt. Hugh McCormac, 40, a training officer in Enniskillen's RUC Academy, was shot by a gunman as he walked from his car to St. Gabriel's Retreat monastery with his wife, 16-year-old daughter and 15-year-old son, said a police spokeswoman in Belfast.

Witnesses said a gunman opened fire with a pistol at point-blank range, then pumped several more shots into the sergeant as he lay bleeding on the ground beside his screaming family.

The killing came as relatives buried three of nine Royal Ulster Constabulary officers killed in an **Irish Republican Army** mortar attack Thursday on a border police base in Newry. Three others were buried Saturday.

McCormac's assassin fled in a car driven by another man, said the spokeswoman, who spoke on condition she not be identified. The car was later found abandoned near the border into the Irish Republic, 10 miles to the south.

The IRA, which is outlawed on both sides of the border, claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement issued to news organizations. The guerrilla group is fighting to drive British troops out of Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the Catholic Irish Republic under a socialist administration.

The bishop of Clogher, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Duffy, said the shooting, which occurred in his diocese, added "a dimension of desecration to the current campaign of murder."

The attack was almost identical to the IRA slaying Feb. 17 of Patrick Kerr, 37, a senior prison officer at Belfast's Maze Prison shot to death in front of two of his children as they left St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral in Armagh.

The IRA claimed that Kerr, a Catholic, had organized beatings of convicted guerrillas in the Maze following a mass breakout 18 months ago in which a prison guard was killed.

Sunday's murder raised the known death toll since Feb. 17 to 19, most of them victims of IRA attacks.

At least 2,430 men, **women** and children have been killed since political and sectarian violence erupted in Northern Ireland in August 1969, 210 of them members of the predominantly Protestant RUC.

Sergeant Shot Dead Outside Monastery

Meanwhile, Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd, Britain's top official in the province, said British and Irish officials were holding talks on ways to formalize the contribution Dublin can make to find a solution to the Northern Ireland problem.

End of Document

Four American Bishops Visit Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

October 22, 1984, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 453 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Four Roman Catholic bishops from the United States talked to imprisoned woman guerrillas Monday, then met with Britain's highest official in Northern Ireland.

The bishops declined to comment on their meetings to reporters. "The only talking I'm doing is at Mass when I preach to the people," said Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York. "Perhaps we may make some comments at the end of our visit."

Led by Dr. James A. Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the delegation members are O'Connor, Bishop James F. Stafford of Memphis, Tenn., and Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, Calif.

They were invited by Irish bishops and plan to report to their national conference on the social, political and economic situation in Northern Ireland. The largely Roman Catholic **Irish Republican Army** is waging a guerrilla war to oust the British and unite the Protestant-majority province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

The American clergymen spent an hour with Britain's top official in the province, Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd, and other British officials at Stormont Castle. No details were released on the talks.

"They are treating this as a private meeting and no statement will be issued," said Jim Hamilton of the Northern Ireland office.

Earlier in the day, the bishops visited inmates in Armagh **women's** prison. An Armagh priest who was their guide, the Rev. Raymond Murray, said the inmates and visitors discussed strip-searches and the question of non-jury courts which the British introduced to avoid the possibility of jury intimidation in guerrilla trials.

The woman prisoners, sentenced as guerrillas, have long complained that they are too often strip-searched in the prison.

The bishops' stay began Sunday in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic. They traveled to Belfast on Monday, and O'Connor celebrated Mass in St. Peter's procathedral in west Belfast, the city's Catholic sector, with Irish Bishop Cahal Daly.

The New York archbishop said he and his colleagues had come to Northern Ireland "to exchange ideas" and to talk and pray.

Four American Bishops Visit Northern Ireland

"At the moment I am just listening," O'Connor told reporters. "I have been deeply impressed with the goodness of the people we have met. I understand we will be meeting with elected representatives but I don't know at this stage who they are."

He declined to say whether the bishops would discourage Americans from supporting the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, which the British and American government complain is active in supporting IRA attacks. The committee denies the allegations.

On Tuesday the bishops are to visit Londonderry. They return to Dublin on Wednesday before heading home Thursday.

End of Document

Britain's Biggest Terrorist Trial Opens In Ulster

The Associated Press

May 21, 1984, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 426 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Troops and armed police ringed the Crown Court for the opening of as Britain's biggest terrorist trial Monday. Thirty-nine alleged guerrillas are charged with crimes ranging from armed robbery to murder.

The 36 men and three women, all from Londonderry, face 186 charges on the word of informer Raymond Gilmour.

The prosecutor, Sir John McLeavy, said Gilmour, 24, had been a police spy infiltrated into the **Irish Republican Army** and its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army, since September 1978. Gilmour is expected to begin several weeks of testimony Wednesday.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic groups are fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite the province with the mainly Catholic Irish Republic.

Gilmour is the latest in a long series of informers who have fingered nearly 300 alleged guerrillas in the past 2 1/2 years, seriously hurting the IRA, INLA and other extremist groups.

Five other men identified by Gilmour have jumped bail and were not in the No. 1 courtroom, where scores of people have been convicted in earlier such informer trials.

One defendant, Catherine Moore, 25, faces 91 terrorist charges, including the murder of a British soldier shot dead in Londonderry in 1981.

The trial is expected to last until next January. Court officials said there are more than 200,000 pages of evidence.

McLeavy told the court that Gilmour became a police agent after he was arrested in 1978 on charges of armed robbery.

He said that although Gilmour had taken part in serious crimes, his information while a member of the INLA, and later the IRA, "proved reliable and accurate."

Gilmour's information helped security forces smash INLA cells in Londonderry and seize weapons and explosives and he joined the IRA later at the request of his police controllers, McLeavy said, adding that between October 1980 and September 1982 Gilmour helped break up two guerrilla cells in Londonderry's Creggan district.

"He was engaged in a task which put him at considerable personal risk if he had been discovered," the prosecutor said. "Undoubtedly he would have been murdered."

Britain 's Biggest Terrorist Trial Opens In Ulster

Gilmour's 63-year-old father, Patrick, was kidnapped by the IRA and held for 10 months in a bid to stop the son from testifying. The father was freed unharmed when Gilmour refused to retract his evidence.

Gilmour was taken into police custody in 1982, fearing the IRA had learned of his activities after he tipped off the police about an arms cache.

He has been granted immunity from prosecution for his own alleged terrorist activities.

End of Document

Two Irishmen Convicted of Planning Bomb Attacks

The Associated Press

December 6, 1990, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 449 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A jury on Thursday convicted two suspected IRA members of planning a bombing campaign on the British mainland, and they were sentenced to 30 years each in prison.

Damien McComb, 22, and Liam O'Dhuibhir, 28, gave clenched-fist salutes and shouted "Victory to the IRA!" as they were taken away after sentencing.

Judge Simon Brown told McComb and O'Dhuibhir they were "ruthless, dangerous, merciless men intent on carnage."

"There is no doubt whatever you are a pair of IRA terrorists who were intent late last year upon a bombing campaign here on the mainland which would have wreaked death and destruction, very probably singling out men of public service, worth and honor as your victims," he said.

Earlier, the jury of eight **women** and four men convicted the pair of conspiring with persons unknown to explode bombs in Britain on various dates before Dec. 22. The men denied the charge.

Police arrested McComb and O'Dhuibhir at gunpoint Dec. 21 last year as the pair removed weapons and explosives from hiding places on the Welsh coast. Police said the men's hit list, discovered later, included the entire British Cabinet.

At the start of the trial, prosecutor John Nutting said late in 1989 the pair were in the "preparatory stages" of a British bombing campaign. All the equipment seized with the men "bore the hallmarks of Provisional IRA material," he said.

The so-called Provisionals, now the only active ***Irish Republican Army*** faction, grew out of a 1969 split in the militant movement, which has engaged in a bombing and shooting campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Nutting said in November last year that police recovered 10 guns, more than 1,300 rounds of ammunition, 88 pounds of Semtex explosive, hand-grenades and bomb timers and detonators at two hiding places at St. Bride's Bay in the southern Welsh county of Pembrokeshire.

They replaced the caches and staked out the hiding places until McComb and O'Dhuibhir returned Dec. 21, he said.

Two Irishmen Convicted of Planning Bomb Attacks

In a house in Luton, southern England, where O'Dhuibhir had rented a room, police found ammunition, radio equipment, false identification documents and a list of people prominent in British public life "including a full list of the Cabinet and the names of a number of middle-ranking and junior ministers," Nutting said.

McComb, from Belfast, told the court he and O'Dhuibhir had agreed to bring something back to Ireland from Britain for friends, but had not realized it was arms and explosives until they got to Wales.

Dubliner O'Dhuibhir, who did not give evidence, was jailed for five years in Dublin in 1984 for attempted kidnapping, illegal possession of arms and using a gun to resist arrest. He was released in 1987 for good behavior.

End of Document

Christians celebrate Easter around the world

United Press International
April 23, 1984, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 485 words

Body

From the officially atheist Soviet Union to the independent papal state of Vatican City, millions of Christians worldwide celebrated Easter Sunday, observing the most sacred day of their year with services and processions.

Pope John Paul II presided Sunday over the largest gathering that marked the day Christians believe Jesus Christ rose from the dead.

Wearing gold robes signifying the joy of Christ's resurrection, the pontiff addressed 300,000 people in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican and wished the world happy Easter in 45 languages.

John Paul also used the occasion to appeal for an end to terrorism, torture, abortion and man's "feverish preparation" for war.

After the speech, he delivered his traditional "Urbi et Orbi" (To the City and the World) blessing and address and ceremonially closed the special "holy year" he proclaimed in 1983 to commemorate the 1,950th anniversary of the crucifixion.

In the officially atheist Soviet Union, Russian Orthodox believers packed the country's 7,500 churches, braving the leaden glare of uniformed police and KGB agents.

Young people stood shoulder to shoulder with the "babushki" -- old **women** -- the last of a generation raised to believe officially in Christ. Absent were the middle-aged, whose jobs might be jeopardized by religious observance.

Although Soviet officials discourage religious faith, the government estimates there are about 30 million Christians in the country.

Worldwide, there are nearly 1 billion Christians, most of them Roman Catholic. Protestantism is the second largest denomination, followed by the Eastern Orthodox -- Greeks, Armenians, Egyptian Coptics, Ethiopians and Russians.

This year, Easter Sunday marked an infrequent overlap of the Eastern and Western Christian holy weeks. According to the Bible, Christ was crucified on Good Friday and rose two days later on Easter Sunday, the holiest day on the Christian calendar.

In contrast to the Soviet attitude toward Easter, communist officials in Hungary gave unprecedented publicity to the holiday, reflecting the recent development in church-state relations.

The state-controlled media Sunday featured articles, pictures and commentaries about the holiday.

Christians celebrate Easter around the world

In Jerusalem, Christianity's holiest city, thousands of Christians flocked to churches and holy sites as bells rang out to mark the day. Security was tight following recent terrorist attacks, but there were no serious incidents.

Eastern Orthodox Christians as well as Roman Catholics conducted separate services in the rotunda of Jerusalem's Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where many Christians believe Christ died and was buried.

In Belfast, Londonderry and Crosmaglen, Northern Ireland, uniformed members of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, fighting for independence from British rule, paraded to commemorate the 1916 Easter rising against Britain in Dublin.

Thousands joined in the marches. No incidents were reported.

End of Document

Catholics Firebomb Police Vehicle: Assembly In Jeopardy

The Associated Press

November 22, 1983, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 441 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Roman Catholic youths firebombed a police Land Rover in Londonderry today, but two officers inside it escaped unharmed after crashing into a wall, police said.

The youths bombarded the vehicle with 20 gasoline bombs in a pre-dawn attack before the two officers inside were rescued by police in another Land Rover, a police spokesman said.

The incident came in the wake of a machine-gun attack by Catholic extremists on a Protestant church. To protest the attack, all 27 delegates from the Protestant Official Unionist Party quit the 78-seat Northern Ireland Assembly on Monday night, jeopardizing the future of the assembly.

Two hooded gunmen on Sunday burst into the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church in Darkley, County Armagh, near the border with the Irish Republic. They killed three men and injured seven people among the congregation of 60 men, women and children.

Some British leaders had viewed the assembly, an advisory body elected in 1981, as a potential means of restoring political stability to the province where 2,334 persons have died in 14 years of sectarian strife.

However, it was already weakened by a boycott by Catholic members. The resignation of the Protestant Unionists leaves it with a membership only of 20 Democratic Unionists, 10 members of the non-sectarian Alliance Party and two independents. Those groups hold too few seats to form a legal quorum.

A previously unknown group, the Catholic Action Force, claimed responsibility for Sunday's killings. In a further statement Monday, it threatened to avenge any new Protestant attacks on Catholics with more massacres of Protestants that would make the Sunday attack "look like a picnic."

The group is believed by police to be part of the Irish National Liberation Army, an extremely violent Marxist offshoot of the mainly Catholic Irish Republican Army.

The IRA, which criticized the church attack, and the INLA are fighting to drive the British from predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland and unite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

Officials have expressed fears of Protestant retaliation. James Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary for Britain, on Monday night appealed to Protestants for restraint. "Don't take the law into your own hands," he said in the House of Commons.

Catholics Firebomb Police Vehicle: Assembly In Jeopardy

But the Rev. Ian Paisley, hardline Protestant leader of Northern Ireland's Democratic Unionist Party and a member of the British Parliament, told the Commons: "If there is no protection by the security forces, people are entitled to defend themselves."

An hour-long silent demonstration is planned in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, next Saturday to protest the church slayings.

End of Document

Informer forces IRA men into hiding

United Press International

September 7, 1983, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 418 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Dozens of top ***Irish Republican Army*** men went into hiding Wednesday night after the latest and most important IRA informer revealed names of fellow terrorists to police in Northern Ireland.

Eighteen people, including three ***women***, were already being questioned Wednesday for terrorist crimes -- all implicated by Robert Lean, 37, the IRA's No. 2 man in Belfast and one of the outlawed group's most powerful men.

Police said 15 more people were being hunted but many top leaders went underground, some heading for the Irish border to escape the police dragnet. Dublin's Special Branch set up special border patrols to catch those trying to slip south into Ireland.

Lean held a senior rank in the IRA from 1973 onwards, and police sources said he had identified leaders of the past 10 years in what could be a serious blow to the organization's shadowy hierarchy.

"He has named some of the biggest terrorists in Ireland, people we have been after for years but have never had enough evidence against," said a senior official with the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Police now have 30 Republican informers in their hands. Their testimony has jailed 80 terrorists and 200 people await trial.

Figures released Wednesday showed just how much the informant system has hurt the Republican terrorist campaign.

Murders in Ulster have fallen from 97 in 1982 to 43 so far this year. Only three British soldiers have been shot since January, compared to 21 for 1982. The number of suspects charged with terrorist crimes has risen from 196 last year to 325. Bombings have dropped from over 200 last year to 138 this year.

Among the 18 suspects held on Lean's testimony are several key figures once connected to the IRA's military command but now with the political wing Sinn Fein, including Ivor Bell, 47, one of the most prominent Republicans in Ireland.

The Republican movement, led by the terrorist activities of the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army, seeks to oust British troops from Ulster and unite with Catholic Ireland.

Lean, himself turned in by an informant, was believed to be held in a British army barracks with his wife and five children, who were moved out of their Belfast home for fear of IRA reprisals.

Informer forces IRA men into hiding

A senior police officer, Constable John Wasson, 61, who was to retire in a few weeks, was shot and killed by a three-man INLA gang Wednesday morning as he sat in his car in Armagh.

The killers held a neighboring family hostage and watched "The Godfather" on TV while waiting for their victim, police said.

End of Document

First Irish-British Summit In Two Years Due In November

The Associated Press

August 3, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 438 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The first British-Irish summit meeting since 1981 will be held in London in November, and strife-torn Northern Ireland will be among the topics discussed, Irish government sources say.

The meeting between Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would formally mark the return of normal relations between the two countries, which soured last year because of the Falklands War.

The government of former Prime Minister Charles Haughey opposed Britain's military campaign to recapture the South Atlantic islands from Argentina. A meeting planned between Haughey and Mrs. Thatcher last year was called off as a result.

The sources, who declined to be named, said Tuesday night that Irish-British affairs, including Northern Ireland, will dominate the meeting. They said the 10-nation European Common Market and other issues also will be discussed.

Announcement of the meeting follows a visit to Britain last week by Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, who met Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior.

Meanwhile, Sinn Fein, political wing of the *Irish Republican Army*, announced in Belfast on Tuesday that 80 members of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee (NORAIID) are expected to arrive there for weekend demonstrations marking the 12th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial.

Some 1,500 Roman Catholics were interned before Britain abandoned that policy in 1976. Some of the NORAIID members are scheduled to speak at anniversary rallies, which have become annual events.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Justice Department accused NORAIID of being the IRA's main fund-raising source in America. A federal judge ruled in 1981 that NORAIID was an agent for the Provisional IRA.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA, outlawed in both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, is fighting to drive the British from the Protestant-dominated province. It wants to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic under socialist rule.

In Northern Ireland, a Belfast judge _ wearing a bullet-proof vest under his black robes _ Tuesday convicted 21 men of belonging to the IRA. It was the province's longest trial of suspected terrorists.

First Irish -British Summit In Two Years Due In November

The 21 are among 33 men and five women on trial who were said to be members of the IRA by an informer, Christopher Black. The defendants, who have pleaded innocent, faced a total of 184 charges in the non-jury trial.

Court officials said it could take Judge Basil Kelly until Thursday to complete the verdicts and determine the sentences in the trial, now in its 118th day at a cost of about \$1.5 million.

End of Document

Driver of Truck Involved in Parade Havoc Charged With Being Drunk

The Associated Press

March 18, 1983, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 428 words

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

A driver who plowed his truck down Fifth Avenue during the St. Patrick's Day parade, injuring five people, was arraigned Friday on charges that could put him in prison for up to 15 years.

Eugene Francis Brady, 36, stood somberly before Manhattan Criminal Court Judge William Earlbaum as charges of reckless endangerment, assault, driving while intoxicated and leaving the scene of an accident were read.

Earlbaum ordered him held in lieu of \$25,000 bond and placed on a 24-hour "suicide watch."

Myles Malman, a senior Manhattan assistant district attorney, charged that Brady, a plumber from Livingston, N.J., had "recklessly endangered thousands of parade watchers" as he drove his truck up the avenue Thursday afternoon.

Charles Blakeley, Brady's court-appointed attorney, said his client "has virtually no recollection of anything" having to do with the incident other than what police told him about it.

Brady told police he had been drinking brandy before the incident, according to prosecutors.

They said tests showed Brady had a .17 alcohol level at the time of his arrest. An alcohol level of .10 or more is considered intoxication under New York State law.

Blakeley portrayed his client as the product of a broken home, years in reform school and a drinking problem that had existed "much of his adult life."

He said that Thursday's incident, "however dangerous and terrifying," was "the product not of criminal intent but is the product of an addiction to alcohol, the product of a medical problem."

Brady's 1953 gray Willys truck suddenly turned south onto Fifth Avenue from West 54th Street Thursday afternoon in the middle of the annual parade up the avenue by St. Patrick's Day marchers. Thousands of spectators lined the street for the annual salute to Ireland's patron saint.

Police said the truck hit a barrier, struck two women spectators between 48th and 47th streets, hopped a curb and then returned to the street, where it hit a police sergeant, a police officer and a male bystander.

A witness, Patty Lynch, said Brady was "laughing like it was funny" as he weaved the truck through the crowd.

Driver of Truck Involved in Parade Havoc Charged With Being Drunk

One of the injured women, Frances Yoncko, 59, of Albany, N.Y., suffered a severe injury to her right ring finger which required surgery and a skin graft to replace the fingertip, said James Walsh, a spokesman for Bellevue Hospital. The other injured people were treated and released.

It was the only serious incident in the parade, which this year was marred before it began by a controversy over the selection of an **Irish Republican Army** supporter as the grand marshal.

End of Document

COUPLE RELEASE A DOZEN HOSTAGES AFTER GETTING BACK 2 OF THEIR DOGS

The New York Times

April 26, 1983, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1983 The New York Times Company

Section: Section B; Page 4, Column 5; Metropolitan Desk

Length: 417 words

Byline: By RICHARD D. LYONS, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: NORWICH, N.Y., April 25

Body

A couple entered the county administration building here today, trained shotguns at about a dozen office workers and held them hostage for eight hours before surrendering to the police.

Several shots were fired accidentally in the course of the siege, but no one was injured. The couple, who were identified by the police as Lawrence B. Gladstone, 49 years old, and his wife, Christine Lane Gladstone, 31, lived in the nearby town of Preston.

NORWICH, N.Y., April 25 - A couple entered the county administration building here today, trained shotguns at about a dozen office workers and held them hostage for eight hours before surrendering to the police.

Norwich is an upstate rural city about 40 miles northeast of Binghamton.

A Series of Demands

Shortly after the takeover began at 9:30 A.M. at the Chenango County Office Building here, the Gladstones telephoned the police and issued a series of demands that included the placing of a telephone call to President Reagan.

Their major demand, however, was that the county return more than 40 dogs that they said had been forcibly removed from their trailer home by the state police last year.

This afternoon, one of the dogs, a copper-colored huskie named Bryan, was retrieved by the police from the family that had adopted it. The huskie was brought into the County Building in exchange for four women hostages. A second dog was later exchanged for five of the men who had been held hostage.

The dogs had been removed on a complaint from officials of the local chapter of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who charged that the Gladstones had been mistreating the animals. The Gladstones vehemently denied the charges, contending that they were helping the dogs.

Last year Mrs. Gladstone sent local newspapers a rambling letter asserting that she and her husband were being persecuted by local authorities, the District Attorney and the A.S.P.C.A.

COUPLE RELEASE A DOZEN HOSTAGES AFTER GETTING BACK 2 OF THEIR DOGS

The District Attorney, Kevin Dowd, said the complaints of the Gladstones and their actions today "made no sense." He added that multiple charges of kidnapping would be filed against the Gladstone couple in the next few days. Witnesses today said the Gladstones entered the building this morning carrying two shotguns, a rifle and a duffel bag, which they later said contained explosives. The police found none.

Authorities here said Mr. Gladstone served 26 months in Leavenworth prison in Kansas about 15 years ago after being convicted of smuggling guns to the **Irish Republican Army**.

End of Document

Gunmen Kill Man in his Home; Man Beaten Dies

The Associated Press

April 4, 1983, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 432 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Two gunmen burst into the home of a 45-year-old Protestant early today and shot him to death, and a Roman Catholic beaten by a gang of youths died of his injuries, police reported.

Inspector Jim Craig, a police spokesman, said James McCormack was riddled with bullets fired by the gunmen who entered his house in Bangor, west of Belfast. They shot his wife, Margaret, in the legs.

Police identified the Catholic who died as John McConville, 22. He was brutally beaten by a gang in Armagh, southwest of Belfast, on Saturday night as he walked home with a friend.

The gang fled in a car. Craig said police have not yet discovered a motive for the attack and so far have not listed it as sectarian.

Detectives believe McCormack's killers mistook him for an off-duty member of the security forces. Several police officers are believed to live near his home. Craig said McCormack had no connection with the security forces, but until two years ago worked as a uniformed security attendant at Belfast's Queen's University.

None of Northern Ireland's terrorist groups has claimed responsibility for the shooting, but police sources blamed the almost exclusively Catholic Provisional **Irish Republican Army**.

The IRA warned Saturday it will escalate attacks against security forces, and police warned Friday that the guerrillas were planning bombings and assassinations.

The outlawed Provos are fighting to push the British out of Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite it with the mainly Catholic Irish Republic.

The McCormack slaying raised the known death toll from nearly 13 years of sectarian and political bloodshed to at least 2,286, 17 of them this year.

Detectives still were questioning 11 **women** and a man arrested Saturday after IRA activists and sympathizers marched through west Belfast to mark the anniversary of the ill-fated 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin which triggered a guerrilla war that led to independence for the Republic of Ireland.

A police spokesman said paramilitary uniforms were found in the van in which the 12 were riding.

Gunmen Kill Man in his Home; Man Beaten Dies

On Sunday, Martin McGuinness, onetime Provo commander in Londonderry, said the IRA will stop "kneecappings" — punishment shootings meted out by guerrillas to alleged "criminals."

McGuinness is one of five officials of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, elected to the provincial assembly last October.

The Provo move was seen as a bid to bolster Catholic support for Sinn Fein in a British general election widely expected later this year. More than 1,000 people, mostly young men, have been "kneecapped" by terrorist groups in Northern Ireland since 1969.

End of Document

IRA Claims Responsibility for Explosion Near Army Van

The Associated Press

February 21, 1990, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 483 words

Dateline: LEICESTER, England

Body

The ***Irish Republican Army*** claimed responsibility Wednesday for a bombing near an army van in the center of Leicester that shook buildings, knocked down pedestrians and slightly injured three people.

In a separate incident, a stone-throwing crowd forced police officers to release five people suspected of planning to attack an army helicopter, authorities said Wednesday. Three suspects were recaptured later, however.

A forensic examination had established "similarities" between Tuesday's bomb in Leicester, 100 miles northwest of London, and a device found after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Lt. Gen. Sir David Ramsbotham in London's fashionable Kensington district on Nov. 14, said Assistant Chief Constable Tony Butler.

Both were homemade devices containing 4 to 5 pounds of high-powered plastic explosive and mercury tilt switches and were attached to the bottom of the vehicles by magnets, he said.

On both occasions, the magnets failed and the bombs fell onto the road, preventing death or serious injury.

The IRA claimed responsibility for Tuesday's blast in a statement Wednesday night to Britain's domestic news agency, Press Association.

The blast shook buildings within 200 yards and shattered more than two dozen windows at a nearby unused factory, sending shards of glass over a wide area.

The van's driver, a ***Women's*** Royal Army Corps sergeant, and her passenger, a Coldstream Guards sergeant, escaped with only minor injuries, as did a passerby who was showered with glass.

Home Secretary David Waddington on Wednesday described the blast as "another diabolical enterprise by the IRA."

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the province, where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3 to 2, with the Republic of Ireland, where 95 percent of the people are Catholic.

In their report on the alleged plan to shoot down the helicopter, police said the crew of the aircraft spotted masked men preparing an ambush outside Cullyhanna village in South Armagh.

The area is known as "bandit country" because of its links with the IRA and because it is close to the border with the Irish Republic.

IRA Claims Responsibility for Explosion Near Army Van

The crew radioed an alert to police, but the attack squad apparently heard it on their own radio and fled toward the border, authorities said.

Police arriving at the scene reported finding three rifles and two heavy machine guns that can fire 800 armor-piercing bullets a minute. They have been used by the IRA in past attacks on helicopters.

The police chased the group, which hijacked and abandoned eight cars in their escape attempt over narrow, twisting country roads. They were finally cornered in Silverbridge village.

However, the police said they had to set their captives free when the officers were surrounded and stoned by a crowd of about 40 men in a housing project. The police managed to resume the chase and make three arrests, but at least two suspects escaped.

End of Document

Protestants Threaten Revenge For IRA Bombings

The Associated Press

March 16, 1982, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 462 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Protestant extremists threatened today to retaliate against the **Irish Republican Army** for a wave of bombings that killed an 11-year-old boy and wounded 34 people.

"We have no intention of standing by while our people are being massacred," the Ulster Defense Association declared in a brief statement after the bombings Monday in Belfast and four other towns.

The UDA accused the predominantly Roman Catholic IRA of seeking "to drive Protestants out of Ulster" by reverting to the indiscriminate bomb attacks it used a few years ago.

The UDA, which claims 20,000 members, is the biggest of the province's Protestant paramilitary organizations.

Monday's blitz was the Provisional IRA's first major operation after several months during which it has been weakened by scores of arrests and defections.

Police said 17 of the wounded, including two **women** in serious condition, were still hospitalized today. The boy, who was not identified, was killed when a car bomb exploded outside a store in Banbridge, a Protestant market town 25 miles west of Belfast.

The outlawed IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. It seeks to reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

Meanwhile, the British government received a major setback in its latest political initiative to restore a measure of self-government to the province.

The Official Unionist Party, one of the main Protestant factions, quit talks with the Cabinet minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior, about sharing power in a proposed provincial assembly with the Catholic minority. The Official Unionists, one of Northern Ireland's two leading Protestant parties, objected to Prior's insistence that no powers would be transferred from London to Belfast without the support of 70 percent of the assembly members. This would give the Catholics a veto.

The Social Democratic and Labor Party, the Catholics' main political voice, rejected Prior's plan last week, calling it "a phony system of government."

The British government suspended the Protestant-controlled provincial parliament and government in 1972, after three years of Catholic-Protestant warfare and has governed the territory directly ever since.

Protestants Threaten Revenge For IRA Bombings

The British Parliament renewed the controversial Prevention of Terrorism Act to curb IRA attacks in England, Scotland and Wales by a vote of 183-53.

Many opposition Labor legislators abstained. They charge the act, which empowers the police in mainland Britain to hold suspected terrorists seven days without charges, is oppressive and stifles political expression.

The government says 5,335 people have been detained under the act since 1974, when it was introduced in response to an IRA bomb attack in Birmingham that killed 21 people and wounded about 200.

End of Document

IRA Has Cautious Response to Prison Reforms

The Associated Press

October 7, 1981, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 451 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

The ***Irish Republican Army*** says it doesn't know if the British government's easing of prison regulations is sufficient to forestall resumption of the hunger strike by imprisoned guerrillas at the Maze prison.

Gerry Adams, vice president of Sinn Fein, political wing of the outlawed IRA, cautiously welcomed the reforms Tuesday. But he said whether they satisfy the 400 protesting members of the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army in the prison outside Belfast "remains to be seen."

The government's Northern Ireland Office announced concessions Tuesday that partially met the demands of the seven-month hunger strike in which 10 Roman Catholic guerrillas died. The IRA called off the fast Saturday after families of five of the six remaining strikers said they would have their men fed to save their lives if they lost consciousness.

James Prior, the cabinet minister for Northern Ireland, announced the government was granting one of the hunger strikers' demands in full, the right for prisoners to wear their own clothes instead of prison uniforms.

He said three demands would be partially met: prisoners would get back half the time off their sentences for good behavior that they lost by taking part in protests, they would be allowed "limited free association" with other prisoners but not full freedom inside the prison, and there would be some relaxation of work rules but not the exemption from work the guerrillas demanded.

The IRA particularly wanted full freedom of association and exemption from all prison work because it would in effect have given its members the status of political prisoners and prisoners of war. But Prior stressed that the IRA's war of terrorism, murder and sabotage would not be legitimized by according this.

Irish nationalists in the Maze have been protesting since March 1976, when the government abolished special status allowing them free association and freedom from work. Emphasizing the government's view that they are ordinary criminals, Prior said these two privileges "are not compatible with a civil prison system."

He also emphasized that the concessions offered apply to all 2,500 prisoners in Northern Ireland, not just to the anti-British guerrillas of the IRA and INLA.

Leaders of the province's Protestant majority condemned the concessions, saying they were a "sellout to terrorism." The Roman Catholic church, which had campaigned to end the hunger strike, welcomed the changes.

IRA Has Cautious Response to Prison Reforms

Protestants were especially angry at the offer to restore lost parole time to guerrilla inmates since it means about 100 men in the Maze and 20 women from the Armagh women's prison will be freed in three months. Normally, half a prisoner's sentence is remitted for good behavior.

End of Document

British Crime Reporter Dies

The Associated Press

February 7, 1989, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 446 words

Byline: By MICHAEL WEST, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Percy Hoskins, a British crime reporter whose account of the defection of spies Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean was a world scoop in 1951, has died, his family announced today. He was 84.

Hoskins died Sunday at home, his family said, but gave no cause of death. Born in Bridport in southwest England, Hoskins came to London and joined the Evening Standard newspaper in 1924. He quickly established a reputation as a crime reporter and later moved to the Daily Express, one of Britain's leading national papers.

Hoskins worked so closely and convivially with generations of detectives during his 62-year career that he sometimes was called to as Scotland Yard's Dr. Watson, after the companion of the fictional sleuth Sherlock Holmes.

His mild manners, rotund figure and cherubic looks went with a gusto for hard work and willingness to pursue highly individual lines of conjecture.

In 1938, a Daily Express news editor asked Hoskins to learn where the bombs were being made for an **Irish Republican Army** bombing campaign in London.

After an inquiry, Hoskins reported back: "In your cellar." The news editor had a butler who, it turned out, was an IRA member and had set up a bomb factory in the basement.

In another case, police were investigating the disappearance of a chicken farmer's fiancée. The farmer had earlier told Hoskins: "I don't mind what the police do so long as they don't disturb my chickens." A Scotland Yard detective asked Hoskins where he thought the body might be. "She's in the chicken run," Hoskins conjectured. And she was.

Hoskins wrote the first account of the disappearance of British diplomats Burgess and Maclean. The spies vanished and surfaced in Moscow as security authorities began to realize the extent of their treachery. Their defection was a major scandal.

The reporter won widespread respect for his defense of the late Dr. John Bodkin Adams. A press campaign against Bodkin Adams linked him with the poisoning deaths of several wealthy **women** patients who had left him money.

Hoskins was convinced the doctor was innocent and argued the doctor's case in the Daily Express.

Bodkin Adams was acquitted of murder in 1957.

British Crime Reporter Dies

Afterward, Bodkin Adams kept in touch with Hoskins, telephoning him on each anniversary of the acquittal to say: "Thank you for another year of my life." Capital punishment wasn't abolished in Britain until 1969.

Queen Elizabeth II honored Hoskins for his services to journalism and charity by making him a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1976.

Hoskins retired 10 years later. His books on crime included "They Almost Escaped" in 1938, "No Hiding Place" in 1951 and "The Sound of Murder" in 1973.

He leaves a daughter.

End of Document

Three Convicted of Plot to Kill Ulster Minister

The Associated Press

October 27, 1988, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 444 words

Dateline: WINCHESTER, England

Body

Two men and a woman, all from the Irish Republic, were convicted Thursday of conspiring to kill Britain's top official for Northern Ireland.

In Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, police said a Soviet-made flamethrower capable of sending a jet of fire 80 yards was discovered in an IRA arms cache and could have come from Libya.

After 15 hours of deliberation, a jury at Winchester Crown Court determined by a 10-2 vote that Martina Shanahan, 22, and John McCann, 24, of Dublin and Finbarr Cullen, 27, of Maynooth conspired to murder Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King and other persons unknown.

They were to be sentenced Friday by Judge Swinton Thomas.

Police arrested the defendants Aug. 30, 1987, near King's home in Wiltshire County, southern England - Ms. Shanahan and Cullen on adjoining land and McCann at a campsite 30 miles away.

Elisa King, the Cabinet member's daughter, had noticed Cullen and Ms. Shanahan.

Prosecutor Alan Rawley said the tent at the trio's campsite contained a list written on cigarette papers of politicians, soldiers and judges in mainland Britain. They also had 4,500 pounds (nearly \$8,000), binoculars, a radio that could pick up police frequencies and a woollen hat with eyeholes, he said.

"The whole thing stinks to high heaven of a murderous plot to kill Mr. King if they could, or anybody else on that list if they could," Rawley declared.

He said they had the addresses and auto license numbers of people on the list, the names of military establishments and locations of offices of the governing Conservative Party.

No evidence was produced in the 14-day trial that the defendants belonged to the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, which is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland, and no weapons or explosives were found.

A report by the British domestic news agency Press Association said the three had a history of support for Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political arm.

Belfast police said the flamethrower, the first weapon of its kind found in Northern Ireland, was under the stairs of an outbuilding on the grounds of a hospice for elderly **women** in Falls Road, a Roman Catholic area.

Three Convicted of Plot to Kill Ulster Minister

They said bomb-timers, ammunition and a cement-mixer, which can be used for mixing explosives, were found with it.

Staff members at the hospice refused comment on the police search.

Police spokesmen said they believed the weapon was part of the huge consignment of Libyan-supplied arms smuggled into Ireland.

In March, British and Irish officials said the IRA had received 150 tons of weapons from Libya in four shiploads in 1985 and 1986, including SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles that could be used to shoot down British army helicopters.

End of Document

Hunger strike -- traditional Irish protest

United Press International

April 21, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 423 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

In fasting to the verge of death, IRA convict Bobby Sands has adopted a traditional Irish form of protest.

Sands, 27-year-old newly elected MP who was in the 52nd day of his hunger strike Tuesday, was following in the footsteps of Terence McSwiney, the lord mayor of Cork, who died in a British jail in 1920 after 74 days of fasting.

"It is not those who can inflict the most but those who can suffer the most who will endure," McSwiney proclaimed in a slogan adopted by Irish hunger strikers ever since.

Authorities at the Maze Prison outside Belfast deliver meals four times a day to the bedsides of Sands and three other hunger strikers and collect them uneaten.

Force feeding of hunger strikers was abandoned in 1974 after the Price sisters, Dolores and Marian, had been kept alive for 206 days with tubes and drips.

The sisters, sentenced to life imprisonment for conspiring to bomb London's central criminal court, later were granted their request to be transferred to a jail in Northern Ireland. But authorities insisted the transfer was unconnected with their hunger strike.

Marian, 26, was released last May for health reasons. Dolores has been transferred to a Belfast hospital and also is likely to go free soon.

Both women now suffer from anorexia nervosa, a nervous disease that makes its victims unable to eat.

Two Irishmen, Michael Guaghnam and Frank Stagg, died in British prisons in 1974 and 1976, demanding to be sent to Northern Ireland.

Irish Republican Army prisoners staged a 47-day strike in Portlaoighise jail in the Irish Republic in 1977 in a vain attempt to win special status.

Sands began his hunger strike March 1, claiming the British government had failed to meet "concessions" it supposedly made to end an earlier 53-day fast by seven convicts on Dec. 18.

The government said it made no concessions beyond those granted to all prisoners who behave well.

Hunger strike -- traditional Irish protest

The IRA prisoners are demanding a special status under which they would be recognized as political prisoners rather than criminals, be allowed to conduct their own affairs in jail and wear their own clothes and be excused from prison work.

Over the past few years, hundreds of prisoners in the H-shaped cell blocks at the Maze have fouled their cells with excrement and refused to wear prison clothing as part of the protest.

On April 9, Sands was elected by Catholic voters to the British House of Commons, creating unprecedented constitutional problems and setting the stage for last weekend's riots on the 65th anniversary of the 1916 Easter uprising in Dublin.

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

October 31, 1988, Monday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 471 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 8, the 313th day of 1988. There are 53 days left in the year. This is Election Day.

Today's Highlight in History:

On Nov. 8, 1923, Adolf Hitler launched his first attempt at seizing power in Germany with a failed coup in Munich that came to be known as the "Beer-Hall Putsch." Hitler was imprisoned for high treason.

On this date:

In 1793, the world-famous Louvre Museum in Paris opened its doors to the public for the first time.

In 1837, Mount Holyoke Seminary, a college exclusively for women, opened in South Hadley, Mass.

In 1889, Montana became the 41st state of the union.

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt - who had succeeded the assassinated William McKinley - was elected to a term in his own right as he defeated Democrat Alton B. Parker.

In 1932, New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated incumbent Herbert Hoover for the presidency of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt created, by executive order, the Civil Works Administration, designed to create jobs for more than 4 million unemployed.

In 1942, Operation "Torch" began during World War II as U.S. and British forces landed in French North Africa.

In 1950, during the Korean War, the first jet-plane battle took place as U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Russell J. Brown shot down a North Korean MiG-15.

In 1960, Massachusetts Senator John F. Kennedy defeated Vice President Richard M. Nixon in their quest for the White House.

In 1966, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts became the first black to be elected to the U.S. Senate by popular vote.

In 1966, former movie actor Ronald Reagan was elected governor of California.

Today in History

In 1980, the Voyager 1 space probe discovered the 15th moon of Saturn while speeding to a rendezvous with the ringed planet.

In 1984, the space shuttle Discovery blasted off into orbit in pursuit of two wayward satellites the astronauts would retrieve in a daring salvage mission.

Ten years ago: Artist Norman Rockwell, whose work graced hundreds of covers of the "Saturday Evening Post," died at his home in Stockbridge, Mass., at age 84.

Five years ago: Democrat W. Wilson Goode was elected the first black mayor of Philadelphia; Democrat Martha Layne Collins was elected the first **female** governor of Kentucky.

One year ago: Eleven people were killed when a bomb planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded as crowds gathered in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, for a ceremony honoring Britain's war dead.

Birthdays: Actress Katharine Hepburn is 79 (some sources say 81). Actress June Havoc is 72. Actor-director Gene Saks is 67. Singer Patti Page is 61. CBS newsman Morley Safer is 57. Actor Alain Delon is 53. Singer Bonnie Raitt is 39. Singer-actor Leif Garrett is 27.

Thought for Today: "There is no escape - man drags man down, or man lifts man up." - Booker T. Washington, American author and educator (1856-1915).

National Guard, in test, is given border duty

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

August 22, 1988, Monday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; world digest; Pg. 8A

Length: 491 words

Dateline: MEXICO CITY; CAIRO; BELFAST, Northern Ireland; 0 BERLIN; BEIJING; BEIRUT, Lebanon

Body

MEXICO CITY - In what U.S. government agencies describe as a limited test program, about 100 American National Guardsmen have for the first time been deployed along the U.S.-Mexico border in an effort to decrease the flow of drugs from Mexico into the southwestern United States. Guard soldiers have also been assigned to drug interdiction duty at maritime ports of entry and airports in Florida, U.S. officials said. The test program, which ended Sunday, was believed to be the first time since the Mexican Revolution, which began in 1910, that U.S. troops have been assigned to land border duty. The test program comes as the United States is debating the wisdom of involving its armed forces in combating the international drug trade.

Gulf cease-fire intact

CAIRO - Iran and Iraq traded accusations of cease-fire violations Sunday, but United Nations officials supervising the truce said it was still in place. The cease-fire came into force Saturday, signaling a halt in the eight-year conflict. But Iran accused Iraqi soldiers of firing "small-caliber bullets" in the presence of U.N. observers on the central front, and the Iraqi press agency said an Iranian sniper shot dead an Iraqi private.

Britain reviewing security

BELFAST, Northern Ireland - The British government began a review of its security arrangements in Northern Ireland Sunday after eight British soldiers were killed in an **Irish Republican Army** (IRA) attack.

The IRA bomb attack Friday has touched off debate in Britain over whether the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should move to round up the guerrilla leaders and intern them without trial. A British military official said only that the review will examine measures for increasing the safety of British troops and efforts to apprehend the IRA killers.

National Guard, in test, is given border duty

3 flee from East Berlin

BERLIN - Three men and a **women** fled East Germany Sunday by swimming across a river to West Berlin, West Berlin officials said. The Wall separating communist East Berlin from West Berlin is located on the eastern side of the Spree River where the escape took place. Police said they did not know how the four got past the Wall.

'Emperor' opens in China

BEIJING - The Last Emperor, a film about the end of China's pre-communist royal dynasty, opened to packed theaters Sunday in the Chinese capital. The Chinese audiences, often noisy during movies, were generally quiet, but theater managers said the responses of moviegoers were mixed.

Car bomb injures 18

BEIRUT, Lebanon - A car bomb exploded in mainly Moslem west Beirut Sunday, wounding 18 people, including three Syrian soldiers. Local news reports linked the bombing to a deepening political crisis. On Thursday, the Lebanese Parliament failed to elect a new president to replace Amin Gemayel, whose six-year term ends next month.

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO; Margaret Thatcher

Load-Date: November 11, 1992

Britain Refuses to Yield to IRA Prisoner Demands

The Associated Press

October 11, 1980, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 476 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Britain headed for a showdown with ***Irish Republican Army*** prisoners in Northern Ireland Saturday when it ruled out the restoration of political status for jailed IRA guerrillas.

A statement smuggled out of the Maze Prison south of Belfast Friday declared that an unspecified number of the 350 IRA guerrilla prisoners there will begin a hunger strike Oct. 27. The statement said the prisoners will fast to "the bitter climax of death" unless London restores their "special category" status.

The British government granted the special status in 1972, after IRA leaders threatened a mass prisoners' hunger strike, but repealed it four years later in an effort to strip the guerrillas of political respectability.

A British government spokesman declared Saturday, "There will be no compromise on the principle of political status. The government is not prepared to make gradations of crime, and these men are criminals. Murder is murder."

The hunger strike will climax a four-year-old protest by convicted gunmen and bombers of the IRA's "Provisional" wing. The campaign for virtual prisoner-of-war status has stirred considerable support for the "Provos" among Irish-Americans.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic Provisionals are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. Protestants outnumber Catholics by about two-to-one in the province of some 1.6 million people.

Previous hunger strikes by imprisoned IRA guerrillas have triggered anti-British street violence in Northern Ireland. At least two IRA men have died during self-imposed fasts.

Security chiefs say they fear the Provisionals may resume their campaign of killing prison warders. Guerrillas killed 17 prison officers before IRA leaders called a halt to the assassination campaign last March. Authorities have warned Northern Ireland's 2,500 prison officers to be on guard against renewed attacks.

The hunger strike threat follows the collapse last month of efforts by Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Catholic Primate of All Ireland, to negotiate a compromise in the contest of wills between the prisoners and the government.

Britain Refuses to Yield to IRA Prisoner Demands

The prisoners' statement was announced by Sinn Fein, the Provisional IRA's political front. The guerrillas claimed political prisoner status "as captured combatants in the continuing struggle for national liberation and self-determination."

In a related development, Irish authorities on Saturday freed Dr. Bridget Rose Dugdale, English heiress turned Irish revolutionary, from Limerick women's prison in Limerick, Ireland. The 39-year-old "Red Rosie" was paroled for good behavior after serving six years of a nine-year sentence. She was jailed in June 1974 for stealing art treasures to finance IRA activities and hijacking a helicopter to drop bombs on a police post in Northern Ireland.

End of Document

IRA CLAIMS BLAST AT BARRACKS; ONE DEAD

COURIER-MAIL

August 2, 1988 Tuesday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 448 words

Byline: COSTELLO D

Body

IRA claims blast at barracks; one dead LONDON._ The ***Irish Republican Army*** last night claimed responsibility for a blast at a North London Army barracks that killed one soldier and injured nine. Scotland Yard said it had "not ruled out any possibility" that it might have been a bomb. The explosion hit Inglis Barracks, in Mill Hill, north London, at 7am (4pm, Brisbane time). Witnesses said the soldiers' living quarters fell "like a pack of cards". The IRA claimed responsibility in a statement released in Belfast. Servicemen dug through rubble to rescue trapped colleagues. One soldier was saved by a radiator which fell across his chest and acted as a shield. Scotland Yard said all 14 soldiers in the block had been accounted for. One of the injured was seriously ill and in intensive care. Anti-terrorist squad officers were combing the debris looking for remains of a possible explosive device. Cdr George Churchill-Coleman, head of the branch, was directing operations. North Thames Gas said the cause of the explosion was "unlikely to be gas" but engineers were at the scene working with police. First reports of the blast were flashed to Scotland Yard by local police and early-morning duty officers in the SO13 anti-terrorist squad's offices were alerted. Inglis Barracks houses the Postal and Courier Depot, run by 250 staff from the Royal Engineers, ***Women's*** Royal Army Corps and Royal Navy. It also accommodates WRAC members working elsewhere in London. Construction worker Frank McParland, who was working at the barracks, said: "The middle section of the living quarters is missing.

QNP It must have been a very big explosion. "The building is where the single soldiers live _ that was where we were working. In the middle it just demolished it like a pack of cards. I guess about three-quarters of it is still standing." Half the barracks falls within the Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher's constituency. She learned of the tragedy soon after arriving in Australia and said she was "deeply distressed to hear of the explosion". The explosion follows IRA attacks against British military targets in Europe and Northern Ireland. Six British soldiers were killed in an explosion in the garrison town of Lisburn last month. In May, three British soldiers were killed in the Netherlands by IRA gun and bomb attacks in apparent retaliation for the killing by British security men of three IRA guerrillas in Gibraltar last March. A fire brigade divisional officer at the scene of yesterday's blast said the explosion could have occurred on the side of or outside the two-storey barracks. He would not comment on the cause. Press Association MRS THATCHER . . . distressed at blast news.

Graphic

PIC OF HEAD SHOT OF MARGARET THATCHER, AND FIREMEN EXAMINING THE WRECKAGE AFTER BOMB BLAST AT LONDON'S INGLIS ARMY BARRACKS

IRA CLAIMS BLAST AT BARRACKS; ONE DEAD

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

July 20, 1988, Wednesday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 483 words

Body

Today is Wednesday, July 20, the 202nd day of 1988. There are 164 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin became the first men to set foot on the moon. Armstrong stepped onto the lunar surface at 10:56 p.m. EDT and proclaimed, "That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind." Aldrin followed 19 minutes later and said, "Beautiful, beautiful. Magnificent desolation."

On this date:

In 1810, Colombia declared its independence from Spain.

In 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States began holding sessions in Richmond, Va.

In 1871, the Canadian province of British Columbia entered the Canadian confederation.

In 1881, Sioux Indian leader Sitting Bull, a fugitive since the Battle of the Little Big Horn, surrendered to federal troops.

In 1917, the draft lottery in World War I went into operation.

In 1942, the first detachment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps _ later known as WAC _ began basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1944, an attempt by a group of German officials to assassinate Adolf Hitler failed.

In 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for an unprecedented fourth term at the Democratic convention in Chicago.

In 1951, Jordan's King Abdullah Ibn Hussein was assassinated in Jerusalem.

In 1960, a pair of Polaris missiles was fired from the submerged USS George Washington off Cape Canaveral, Fla., at a target more than 1,100 miles away.

In 1976, America's Viking I robot spacecraft made a successful, first-ever landing on Mars.

In 1977, a flash flood hit Johnstown, Pa., killing 80 people and causing \$350 million worth of damage.

Today in History

In 1982, bombs planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded in two London parks, killing eight British soldiers, along with seven horses belonging to the queen's Household Cavalry.

Ten years ago: Dr. Peter G. Bourne, the White House expert on drug abuse, resigned one day after admitting writing a prescription for a potent sedative to a fictitious name. Hours later, President Jimmy Carter told a news conference he'd accepted Bourne's resignation with regret.

Five years ago: The U.S. House of Representatives censured two of its members, Illinois Republican Daniel Crane and Massachusetts Democrat Gerry Studds, both of whom admitted having had sexual relations with teen-age congressional pages. ABC-TV anchorman Frank Reynolds died in Washington at age 59.

One year ago: The UN Security Council voted unanimously to approve a U.S.-sponsored resolution demanding an end to the Persian Gulf war _ a move supported by Iraq and dismissed by Iran.

Today's birthdays: Actress-singer Sally Ann Howes is 58. Video artist Nam June Paik is 56. Actress Diana Rigg is 50. Singer Kim Carnes is 42.

Thought for today: "A very great part of the mischiefs that vex this world arises from words." _ Edmund Burke, British statesman (1729-1797).

End Adv

End of Document

New York Archbishop Links Terrorism to Joblessness

The Associated Press

July 25, 1988, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 448 words

Byline: By RICK HAMPSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Archbishop John O'Connor of New York carried his plea for peace Sunday to the hub of Ireland's sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, where he said unemployment will breed more terrorism.

The cardinal flew to Belfast from Knock, site of the Irish Republic's most important Roman Catholic shrine. At Knock he prayed for peace and met relatives of two men imprisoned in connection with **Irish Republican Army** bombings.

Shortly after arriving in Northern Ireland, O'Connor went to impoverished west Belfast. Stopping amid the garbage and rubble of the Divis Flats housing project, where unemployment is 86 percent, he called it "a Catholic ghetto."

"This grinds into my soul to see this kind of hopelessness that comes from unemployment. Basically, these kids are growing up with nothing," he said.

"Nobody offers them anything, and then the IRA comes along and offers them status, offers them recognition." .

The mainly Catholic IRA is fighting to unite Northern Ireland, a British province where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3-2, with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

Speaking of unemployment, O'Connor said, "If it doesn't end, it is just a festering, festering wound, and that is what ultimately creates violence."

The cardinal met several Belfast teen-agers, including 19-year-old Paddy McErlean. The youth's 20-year-old brother, Thomas, was one of three people killed by a Protestant gunman in the March 16 Milltown cemetery massacre that prompted O'Connor's visit.

Paddy McErlean was asked what could bring peace to the area and he replied: "Get the British army out and see what happens. Also jobs."

Earlier in the day, before he said Mass at the Shrine of Our Lady of Knock, O'Connor met with the wife and mother of two men imprisoned after they were convicted of being involved in an IRA campaign to bomb taverns in England in the mid-1970s.

The **women** said they told O'Connor their relatives were innocent and convicted unfairly.

New York Archbishop Links Terrorism to Joblessness

"We feel Cardinal O'Connor may well be able to raise this with President Reagan or whoever succeeds him," said Nuala Kelly, a spokeswoman for the women and coordinator of the Irish Bishops Commission for Prisoners Overseas.

Kate McKenny, whose husband Richard was convicted in two 1974 bombings in Birmingham that killed 21 people, said of the cardinal, "He's going to have a chat with some people when he gets back home."

During the Mass, O'Connor spoke of the meetings in his sermon. He made no mention of the merit of the cases but said he had "the great privilege" of speaking with Lilly Hill, whose son Paul has served 14 years of a life sentence for 1974 bombings in Guildford.

O'Connor arrived Friday for his Irish tour and is to leave Wednesday.

End of Document

POLICE DENY IRA CLAIM ARMY TRIGGERED BLAST

COURIER-MAIL

November 11, 1987 Wednesday

Copyright 1987 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 476 words

Byline: COSTELLO D

Body

Police deny IRA claim army triggered blast BELFAST._ The Royal Ulster Constabulary said last night the IRA had lied when it said Sunday's Enniskillen bomb massacre may have been triggered by army technicians scanning for bombs. The explosion ripped through a Remembrance Sunday service, killing 11 people and injuring 63. An RUC statement read: ""The statement by the provisional IRA admitting planting the bomb suggests that it was a radio-controlled device which may have been triggered by the security forces. ""This is a lie. No equipment was being used which would have been capable of triggering such a device." The RUC statement said the fact that the **Irish Republican Army** took some 30 hours to ""concoct a story" spoke for itself. ""No one must be in any doubt that the Provisional IRA murdered six men and five **women** and injured 63 other people, including children." Republican sources in Ulster said yesterday that the IRA bomb team responsible for the Enniskillen outrage would never operate again. They said the bombers would be called before an internal inquiry to explain what went wrong. A senior Republican source in Belfast said tonight: ""It is unlikely you will find any bodies dumped on the border because of this. But politically we haven't so much shot ourselves in the foot, we have shot ourselves in the head." While authorities in Enniskillen attempted to piece together evidence from the site of the blast, parish priest Monsignor Sean Cahill said a member of his congregation could have been responsible for the outrage.

QNPThe building in which the bomb had been placed was owned by St Michael's Catholic Church. Monsignor Cahill said it would have taken someone with detailed knowledge of its layout to find their way to the storeroom which has been identified as the seat of the explosion. ""I am horrified that someone should use church property to perpetrate such an outrage," he said. ""The thing that troubles me deep in my heart is that there must have been someone with a local knowledge involved. It is a possibility we have to face." In London, the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, resisted growing demands from Ulster Unionist MPs for the reintroduction of selective internment of leaders of the Provisional IRA. In an hour-long private meeting with Mrs Thatcher, they called for the arrest and detention without trial of known IRA men in a reintroduction of internment, a measure last used in the early 1970s. Mrs Thatcher told the MPs the Government would not ""act on emotion" in its response to the outrage as she attempted to end speculation aroused in the Commons that internment might again take place. As the first funeral took place in Enniskillen yesterday _ that of the blast's youngest victim, Marie Wilson _ 20 of the 63 people injured remained in hospital. Associated Press-Reuter Editorial, Page 8.

Load-Date: September 19, 2003

EMOTIONAL TALE FROM THE TROOPS

TELEGRAPH

November 11, 1987 Wednesday

Copyright 1987 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 453 words

Byline: MAJENDIE P

Body

Emotional tale from the troops From PAUL MAJENDIE in Belfast A British soldier patrolling the bombed and bullet-ridden streets of Belfast, bent down to say hello to a four-year-old girl who promptly spat in his face.

This is Northern Ireland, a land suffering under the tragedy of a divided people.

Scenes of black despair are common. An army patrol scouting the rat-infested corridors of a slum apartment block found a dead newborn baby in the elevator. Another patrol was pelted with dirty nappies by screaming women.

QNP

British troops in Northern Ireland have to face hatred and death around every street corner as Irish nationalist guerrillas battle to oust the British.

Chronicle The ordinary soldier's viewpoint has now been told in "'Northern Ireland: Soldiers Talking".

British author and actor Max Arthur interviewed 200 soldiers for his harrowing chronicle.

The interviews reflect the soldier's grudging admiration for the gunmen and bombmakers of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) with one British sergeant commenting: "'Without doubt they are the best terrorists in the world."

Almost 400 soldiers have been killed in the conflict over the past 18 years, and the IRA shows no signs of letting up in its campaign against the 10,000 British troops in Northern Ireland.

The bewilderment of teenage soldiers patrolling through the burned-out ghettos of a city that is part of their own country also emerges strongly from the emotional interviews.

"'To me it is a sickening conflict because you cannot identify the enemy," commented one soldier.

The professional soldier's viewpoint emerges in this cynical comment: "'It's a cheap war, let's face it. We're getting practical experience which can only be good for an armed force, the logistics side is easy to handle plus, if you look on the bad side, it doesn't even cost much to fly bodies home."

The book takes the reader into the heart of Bloody Sunday in 1972, when 13 demonstrators were killed by British soldiers and mirrors their rage and confusion after IRA bombs killed 18 troops in one day at Warrenpoint.

Campaign Recalling the 1979 Warrenpoint bombs that gave the IRA campaign a major boost, a sergeant said; "'What sticks in my mind most wasn't the explosion itself, but how everything went black and this noise. The only thing I can equate it with is thousands of gallons of water rushing, sort of roaring like a waterfall."

EMOTIONAL TALE FROM THE TROOPS

Seventy-five people have died in sectarian and political violence this year, leaving one corporate to reflect on this deeply divided society: ""My overriding memory of 1972 is of seeing bodies being dragged out of a blown-up house and the people on one side of the road screaming and laughing, and the people on the other side sympathetic."

Load-Date: September 19, 2003

End of Document

Three Hunger Strikers Weaken

The Associated Press

July 31, 1981, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 1086 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Hunger striker Kevin Lynch died in the Maze Prison early Saturday, the seventh Irish nationalist prisoner to fast to the death since the strike began five months ago, Britain's Northern Ireland Office reported.

It said Lynch, 25, died at 1 a.m. (8 p.m. Friday EDT) as he entered the 71st day of his fast.

The conditions of two other hunger strikers in the Maze had worsened dramatically Friday, and the family of one of them, Paddy Quinn, authorized doctors to intervene to save his life.

Sinn Fein, the political army of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, said Kieran Doherty, 25, the other guerrilla in worsening condition, was hallucinating and "dangerously weak" as he entered the 72nd day of fasting Saturday. Quinn and Doherty are IRA members.

As news of Lynch's death spread, crowds gathered in the streets in Roman Catholic areas of West Belfast. Some **women** knelt, reciting the rosary, while others banged the lids of trash cans and blew whistles. Security forces braced for another round of rioting.

As in the case of the six previous deaths in the Maze Prison outside Belfast, the Northern Ireland Office issued a brief statement saying, "Kevin Lynch died at 1 a.m. He took his own life by refusing food and medical attention for 71 days."

Lynch was a member of the leftist Irish National Liberation Army, a splinter group of the IRA. He was the second INLA man to perish in the hunger strike launched March 1 to demand that the British government give jailed guerrillas the status of political prisoners.

Lynch's parents, Paddy, 66, and Bridie, 65, were at his bedside. They had kept a round-the-clock vigil since he received the last rites of the Catholic Church eight days ago.

Lynch was sentenced in December 1977 to 10 years in prison after he was convicted of ambushing security forces, conspiring to steal military weapons and taking part in punishment shootings of INLA members who violated the group's code. He was arrested at the family home in the village of Park on Dec. 2, 1976, in a police roundup after INLA gunmen ambushed a Royal Ulster Constabulary patrol near Park.

Three Hunger Strikers Weaken

In developments Friday, two masked men stormed a house in the border town of Strabane, shot to death a 30-year-old former member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and then escaped in a stolen car, a RUC spokesman said. He declined to name the victim.

The police spokesman also reported that Peter Docherty, a 40-year-old Roman Catholic hospitalized with head wounds suffered during riots July 24, died Friday night. Neighbors said Docherty was hit in the head by a plastic bullet fired by British soldiers after they were attacked with gasoline bombs and bricks in predominantly Catholic West Belfast.

For the first time since the hunger strike began, the family of a faster effectively ended a prisoner's fast -- underlining a growing split between the men's relatives and the ***Irish Republican Army*** leadership.

The only other hunger striker to give up was Brendan McLaughlin, 29, who was ordered by the IRA to stop fasting May 27 after 15 days because he was suffering from bleeding stomach ulcers that would have meant early death.

Margaret Doherty, Kieran Doherty's mother, told reporters: "Our sons don't want to die. It's hard to believe they're going to die one after another."

Quinn, 29, received last rites of the Catholic church on the 47th day of his fast after his condition deteriorated faster than expected and he could no longer hold down water.

Britain's Northern Ireland Office said his relatives "realizing that he was not capable of making a rational decision, signed a statement authorizing the medical officer to take such steps as may be necessary to save his life. This doctors are now doing."

The document was signed by Quinn's mother, Catherine, who has been at his bedside in the prison hospital wing since his condition took a sharp downturn two days ago.

There was no word about what medical attention Quinn was receiving. The treatment was believed to have begun in the early evening Friday. Prison authorities maintain sophisticated life-saving equipment beside the hunger strikers at all time.

In Dublin, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald issued a statement shortly after Lynch's death appealing for calm in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. He said:

"I hope that in the aftermath of this tragic development there will be a calm reaction to the news throughout Ireland, which will allow efforts aimed at resolving the problem to proceed.

"The Lynch family, members of which I have met several times in recent weeks, now join the hundreds of families which have suffered bereavement as a result of division and violence in Northern Ireland and we deplore the loss and tragedy which this represents.

"I share the disappointment of those who in recent weeks and days have worked devotedly to resolve the present crisis and so to save life."

FitzGerald had accused the IRA Friday of obstructing efforts to end the hunger strike and said it could not evade responsibility in the deaths of the strikers.

The IRA called the prime minister's charges "yet another transparent and cynical attempt by him to evade his responsibility as Leinster House premier to help achieve the just settlement of the hunger strike crises."

Richard McAuley, a Sinn Fein spokesman, told The Associated Press that Quinn will be replaced on the hunger strike by one of the scores of convicted IRA men in the Maze who have volunteered to join the fast.

McAuley said: "Paddy Quinn did not come off the hunger strike by his own choice. We want to talk to the family to ask if they took their action at Paddy's request."

Three Hunger Strikers Weaken

McAuley sought to play down the Quinn family's action, but there was speculation that their decision could influence the families of other hunger strikers. In recent days they have been pressing Sinn Fein vice-president Gerry Adams to order the men off the hunger strike in the face of the British government's dogged refusal to meet the prisoners' demands for political status.

The Northern Ireland Office said McLaughlin, the striker who gave up because of bleeding ulcers, had recovered in the Maze hospital and was serving the remainder of his 12-year sentence for firearms offenses. He was sentenced in 1977.

The overwhelmingly Catholic IRA is fighting to unite Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the Catholic Republic and end 60 years of partition.

The hunger strikers have refused appeals to call off their death fast even though the British government has repeatedly declared it will not meet their demands.

End of Document

Police fear escalating violence as IRA slays Protestant

United Press International
July 7, 1987, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 498 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Ireland

Body

Irish Republican Army gunmen killed a Protestant businessman Tuesday amid a new round of violence that authorities fear could escalate into the worst confrontation between Northern Ireland's Protestants and Catholics since the 1970s.

The outlawed IRA claimed that the slain man was a paramilitary hit man, but area residents said he had no political connections and one said "he was just an ordinary family man."

Also Tuesday, Protestant youths hurled acid bombs at police and a British army patrol was struck in an alleged IRA bomb attack, injuring a soldier and two elderly **women**, authorities said.

The new round of violence by Protestants and Roman Catholics brought to 58 the number of police officers, soldiers and civilians killed in political and sectarian slayings so far this year, compared to 61 for all of 1986.

It coincided with the approach of the Protestant "marching season," a celebration of the victory of Protestant forces over the Catholics in 1690 that ensured Protestant domination of Northern Ireland.

Police warned of a surge in sectarian killings between the IRA and rival Protestant paramilitary squads that could plunge the predominantly Protestant British province into a battleground similar to the 1970s, when Catholics were killed for crossing themselves on buses and the IRA bombed shopping areas.

A moderate Catholic Belfast city council member said the killing, the 39th civilian death this year, was staged to "provoke further sectarian slaughter" and lead the province "down the path to civil war." Police said the three gunmen burst into a pool hall and opened fire, killing its 33-year-old manager Bill Reynolds. No other injuries were reported in the shooting.

Responsibility was claimed by the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in province.

The shooting occurred a few minutes after an IRA bomb was set off in front of a 96-year-old woman's home in Catholic West Belfast as an army foot patrol passed.

The woman was hospitalized for "severe shock," another elderly woman was also treated for shock and a British soldier suffered slight shrapnel wounds from the bomb, which was set off by remote control, police said.

Police fear escalating violence as IRA slays Protestant

Earlier Tuesday, a gang of four masked men -- suspected Protestant paramilitaries -- burst into a Protestant home and forced a woman in her 20s outside, tied her to a lamppost and beat her with canes for allegedly being a police informant, police sources said.

Also Tuesday, some 40 Protestant youths hurled stones, firebombs and acid-filled bottles at police, slightly injuring two officers who were splashed with acid, authorities said.

The rioting erupted as the youths gathered wood for traditional bonfires to be lit this weekend to mark the anniversary of the victory of Protestant King William of Orange over Catholic forces, ensuring Protestant domination of the province.

The mostly Protestant police force has been cracking down on Protestant "triumphal" parades in Catholic areas, charging they are "provocative."

End of Document

Non-whites, women set election records

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

June 13, 1987, Saturday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 9A

Length: 490 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

LONDON - The first three blacks to win election to the British Parliament celebrated their historic triumph Friday, with one of them calling the victories "our legal emancipation."

The election also puts a record number of women in Parliament - 41, including Margaret Thatcher.

In other noteworthy results, Gerry Adams, chief of the Irish Republican Army's political wing won re-election, and veteran Protestant politician Enoch Powell lost to a moderate Catholic.

Associated Press; United Press International About 4 percent of Britain's 56-million people are non-white, mostly Asian and Afro-Caribbean, but no blacks have held seats in the 650-member House of Commons. The last non-white members were three Asians who served brief terms between 1892 and 1928.

"We have a great victory here today. We have waited 400 years for this victory to return to the place of our legal emancipation, 400 years to go to that place of our independence," said Paul Boateng, a lawyer.

But Boateng added, "We can never be free in Britain. We can never be free in Brent (district of London) until South Africa is free, too.

And I say this. Brent South today, Soweto tomorrow."

All three black Labor Party candidates - Boateng, Bernie Grant and Diane Abbot - were elected to Parliament from London boroughs.

Keith Vaz, a Labor candidate, defeated the incumbent Conservative member in Leicester East to become the first Asian member of Parliament in years.

Non-whites, women set election records

The new black members will not be much of a political force in the House of Commons, although Grant said they would discuss establishing a black caucus.

Among the traditional sea of white male faces will be 17 women members of Thatcher's governing Conservative Party and 21 from the opposition socialist Labor Party, including Abbott.

Two women from the middle-of-the-road Alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals also were elected Thursday, as was one woman representing the Scottish Nationalist Party.

Feminists said Friday that although 41 women elected is an improvement over the 28 in the House of Commons when it was dissolved last month for the election, it still equates to only about 6 percent of the 650 seats.

Elizabeth Vallance, head of political studies at the University of London's Queen Mary College, said part of the problem was that many of the women, unlike the ethnic minority candidates, were assigned as token candidates to constituencies their parties knew would be difficult or impossible to win.

In a victory for the moderate Catholic Alliance, Eddie McGrady defeated Powell, 75, by 731 votes in County Down South.

The district's Catholic population is slightly larger than that of the Protestants. It had long been held by Protestants, because the Catholic vote was split between the Alliance and Sinn Fein.

Load-Date: November 19, 1992

BRIEFLY

Herald

July 8, 1987 Wednesday

Copyright 1987 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 489 words

Body

IRA execution BELFAST, TUESDAY Irish Republican Army guerrillas shot dead a Protestant man in a Belfast billiard hall today.

The IRA said the victim, William Reynolds, 26, belonged to a paramilitary Protestant killer gang and it reserved the right to "execute" such people for attacks on nationalists and republicans.

No reprisals SEOUL Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung today said he strongly opposed any reprisals against President Chun Doo Hwan and his generals for acts committed in the past.

"If we can achieve democracy . . . reprisals are not necessary. I strongly oppose such reprisals and would exert my best efforts to prevent them," Kim said.

Rector ruffled LONDON A Church of England rector has been driven to Catholicism by the prospect of women priests.

Rev. Graham Williams, 40, feels so strongly that women should not be allowed into the clergy he has quit his job after 17 years working for the Anglican church and decided to become a practising Roman Catholic.

An economic blast MOSCOW The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear explosion in Siberia today, which it said was in the interests of the national economy.

A Soviet report said the blast was conducted to stimulate oil deposits.

River toll rises LUSAKA The death toll from a river disaster on the Zambia-Zaire border rose to 198 today, while a search team continued to look for more bodies in the crocodile-infested river.

Police said a navigational error might have caused the barge to hit a sandbank and sink.

Barbie isolated LYONS Former Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie, sentenced to life imprisonment for crimes against humanity, will remain in his isolated three-room wing at Saint-Joseph's prison in Lyons.

Barbie has access to two cells, a bedroom and a sitting room, as well as his own washroom to avoid coming into contact with other prisoners.

A little short LEXINGTON A Boeing 737 Delta Airlines jet with 27 passengers landed at a small municipal airport in Frankfort, Kentucky, during a storm early today because the crew thought they were in Lexington, 50 km away.

The jet landed without difficulty, but the plane's pilots have been relieved of duty pending an inquiry.

BRIEFLY

In enemy hands WASHINGTON The US Marine Corps today set September 8 for the court martial of Sgt Robert Stufflebeam on charges of drinking and having sex with Soviet women in connection with a spy scandal at the US Embassy in Moscow.

Stufflebeam, 24, is not accused of espionage, but could face 14 years' jail if convicted on the lesser charge of fraternising with foreign nationals in 1985 when he served as a guard.

And finally . . .

LONDON British landowners can now insure against hippies.

A London insurance company is offering policies on the risk of an invasion by hippies, which covers legal costs in removing them from 'squats' and the money involved in clearing up after them.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, REUTER, AFP

END OF STORY

Load-Date: September 19, 2003

End of Document

IRA gunmen kill two policemen in crowd

United Press International
April 12, 1987, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 455 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Irish Republican Army gunmen stalked two policemen early Sunday and shot them in the back of the head, killing them on a crowded street at a seaside resort as hundreds of tourists dived for cover.

"When we heard the shooting I thought we were going to die," said Norman Brennan, 19, who had just left a disco in the resort of Portrush, 60 miles north of Belfast, when the two gunmen opened fire from behind the officers.

"I heard screams and glass breaking. There was total confusion - people were running everywhere."

The slayings occurred two hours after Protestant militants fired shots on a police station and a mobile patrol in Belfast, and fought a pitched battle with police, who fired plastic bullets into the mob.

Twelve people, including eight officers, were injured and 15 arrested in the clashes protesting new laws restricting Protestant marches, police said.

The two gunmen, dressed in black leather jackets, darted out of an amusement arcade in Portrush and fired 12 times from close range at the two policemen who had just passed on foot patrol.

The reservist officers, both in their 40s, were hit in the back of the head and died instantly, crashing through the plate glass window of the arcade. The gunmen disappeared into an alley as hundreds of people dived for cover.

Two **women** witnesses collapsed from shock, but there were no other injuries.

A woman who passed the police officers only seconds before the attack said they had been leisurely walking down the street as crowds drawn by the Easter holiday poured out of discos and pubs.

"One of them (officers) must have just cracked a joke or made a funny remark because they were just laughing," said the woman, who asked not to be identified. "Seconds later they were both dead. I couldn't believe it."

The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility for the killings, the first in the 12,000-resident town of Portrush, a popular seaside resort with a mixture of Protestant and Roman Catholic residents, since sectarian violence in Northern Ireland erupted again in 1969.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in mostly Protestant Northern Ireland so it can be united with the Catholic Irish Republic.

IRA gunmen kill two policemen in crowd

"It was a dastardly act -- the officers didn't even have time to know they were being attacked," a police spokesman said. "To sneak up on them from behind was particularly cowardly."

The shootings brought to 24 the number of people killed so far this year in Northern Ireland, including seven policemen.

The killings and the Protestant attacks in Belfast followed a day of illegal Protestant marches and rallies across the province to protest a new law requiring that march organizers give police seven days advance notice instead of the five previously required.

End of Document

REGULAR SHORTS

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

November 3, 1986 Monday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Briefs; Pg. 10

Length: 488 words

Body

PLO to step up violence

BEIRUT, Sunday: The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under Mr Yasser Arafat has decided to give armed struggle against Israel priority over the peace process, a PLO spokesman said. The change was reflected in a grenade attack last month in Jerusalem in which one person died and 69 were injured. The spokesman in Baghdad said operations similar to the one in Jerusalem would be carried out in future. In Beirut, fighting broke out again between Palestinian and Shi'ite Muslim gunmen at a refugee camp. Police said five people were wounded when rocket and machine-gun fire rang out at Burj al-Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp in the southern suburbs of Beirut. - Reuter, NYT

Japanese in group suicides

TOKYO, Sunday: Seven women devotees of a religious sect committed suicide by self-immolation yesterday morning, apparently in response to the death of their spiritual leader on Friday evening. The women, aged from 25 to 67 years, were members of a quasi-Christian sect known as the Friends of Truth Church. Their smouldering remains were found early yesterday morning on a beach near Wakayama, south-east of Osaka. - SIMON HOLBERTON

Guerillas claim Paris blasts

PARIS, Sunday: Two bombs exploded in Paris early yesterday and the left-wing urban guerilla group Action Directe claimed responsibility. The bombs went off almost simultaneously outside the offices of the State-owned charter airline Air Minerve and the National Immigration Office, causing damage but no casualties. Action Directe said the attacks were in protest at France's expulsion last month of 101 Malians. - Reuter

Chadian rebel leader attacked

PARIS, Sunday: An aide of the Chadian opposition leader, Mr Goukouni Weddeye, said today that Mr Goukouni had been kidnapped and "seriously wounded" in Tripoli last Thursday in a gunfight with Libyan soldiers. He said Mr Goukouni had been taken from his residence to an unknown destination. - AF

Sinn Fein may seek seats

REGULAR SHORTS

LONDON, Sunday: Sinn Fein, the political arm of the **Irish Republican Army**, is debating whether to end its 64-year-old policy of boycotting the Irish Republic's Parliament. The Sinn Fein president, Mr Gerry Adams, proposed the plan at a party conference in Dublin as "the only feasible way out of our isolation". - NYT

Soviet diplomats fly home

WASHINGTON, Sunday: Fifty-five Soviet diplomats and their families left here for Moscow on Friday, in line with the notice to quit given them by the US Government on October 21, the US State Department said. The Soviets had until November 1 to leave the country. - AFP

Korean students face charges

SEOUL, Sunday: More than 1,000 South Korean students are expected to be charged after last week's Seoul campus revolt against President Chun Doo Hwan, police said today. Of 1,500 demonstrators being questioned, more than two thirds faced charges under the tough National Security Law, which carries a maximum death penalty. - Reuter

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

End of Document

Tight Security for Start of Brighton Bomb Trial

The Associated Press

May 7, 1986, Wednesday, BC cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 471 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Police marksmen lined roofs overlooking Old Bailey Court on Tuesday for the trial of a man accused of planting an IRA bomb that shattered a seaside hotel where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was staying in 1984.

Patrick Magee, 34, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, pleaded innocent to five counts of murder and two explosives charges stemming from the bombing in Brighton on Oct. 12, 1984.

Opening the government's case, prosecutor Roy Amlot said the attack "came within an inch of being the Provisional IRA's most devastating explosion." He called it one of the worst acts of terrorism ever carried out in Britain by the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

The explosion ripped through Brighton's Grand Hotel during the Conservative Party's annual conference, killing five people and wounding 31 others. Mrs. Thatcher narrowly escaped injury.

Magee was accused of planting a bomb with a timing device in a bathroom of the hotel sometime between Sept. 14 and 19 — nearly a month before it exploded.

Magee also is accused with five other people of plotting a bombing blitz in the summer of 1985 in which a dozen English seaside hotels were to have been the targets. A seventh defendant is accused of helping with the operation, which was foiled by police. All pleaded innocent.

The defendants arrived at Old Bailey in two armored police vans accompanied by a convoy as armed police patrolled the area. Sniffer dogs were used to search for explosives both in and around the building.

An airport-style X-ray machine was used to scan everyone entering the building, including the 80 prospective jurors.

It took one hour to select the jury of six men and six **women** for the trial, which is expected to last six to eight weeks.

The prosecutor alleged that Magee planted the bomb in room 629 on the hotel's seventh-floor while staying there under a false name. The bomb was hidden behind a bathroom panel that could be unscrewed, Amlot said.

The bomb, which police said consisted of up to 30 pounds of explosives, blew up at 2:54 a.m.

Mrs. Thatcher and most of her Cabinet ministers were staying at the hotel.

Tight Security for Start of Brighton Bomb Trial

The blast killed a member of Parliament, a party regional chairman and the wives of three other top party officials. Norman Tebbit, a Cabinet minister and current party chairman, and his wife, Margaret, were among 31 people injured.

The seven people on trial were arrested in Britain in July 1985.

Accused with Magee of plotting the bomb blitz are Gerald McDonnell, 34; Peter Sherry, 30; Donal Craig, 27; Martina Anderson, 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, 26. A seventh defendant, Shaun McShane, 32, is accused of helping plan the blitz.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA is waging a guerrilla campaign to unite Northern Ireland, a British province where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3-2, and the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic under a leftist government.

End of Document

Suspected IRA bomb may have been linked to queen's visit

United Press International
June 30, 1985, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 458 words

Byline: By ED LION

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Police investigating a suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** plot to bomb 12 seaside resorts discovered that one of the explosions was set to coincide with a visit by Queen Elizabeth II, it was reported Sunday.

The Mail newspaper said one of the suspected IRA bombs was planned to explode in Brighton on July 19 -- the same day the queen was scheduled to visit the resort town.

The newspaper also reported that British security forces believe the plot was the outcome of "a new partnership" between the IRA and the Basque separatist movement ETA and was cemented at a recent "terror summit in Spain."

Scotland Yard, which is coordinating a systematic search for bombs in the towns targeted for terrorist explosions, refused to confirm or deny the report.

"We are not prepared to comment," a spokeswoman said.

Seven people were scheduled to appear in court Monday on bomb conspiracy charges linked to the alleged IRA plot.

One of the suspects also was charged with planting the bomb in a Brighton hotel Oct. 12 that exploded while Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her cabinet were in the building. Thatcher was unhurt, but five people were killed and 30 were injured, including Trade Minister Norman Tebbit.

In the past few months ETA -- which is trying to set up a separate Basque state from Spain -- has claimed responsibility for explosions at Spanish seaside holiday resorts aimed at discouraging tourism.

The outlawed IRA is fighting a guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

The Mail said IRA documents seized last week listed 16 dates and times for bomb detonations at 12 English seaside towns and some were marked with the letters "H" or "B" -- believed to indicate hotel or beach.

The Mail also said police believe there is "a slight possibility" that as many as four bombs already are in place, including perhaps one at Great Yarmouth on the east coast where the queen was due to visit Aug. 1.

Suspected IRA bomb may have been linked to queen's visit

Patrick Joseph Magee, 34, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, was charged Saturday with planting the Brighton hotel bomb that killed five people.

Magee was also charged, along with three other men and two women, with conspiracy to plant terrorist bombs between January and June.

They were scheduled to appear in court in London Monday, together with another woman arrested in London and charged with failing to pass on information about terrorism, Scotland Yard said.

The alleged plot was uncovered in a police undercover operation that surfaced June 22 with a spate of arrests in Glasgow, where police later also uncovered a large haul of explosives and arms in a tenement block.

In the aftermath of the arrests, police safely defused a bomb with a delayed fuse that had been planted at a London hotel near Buckingham Palace.

End of Document

Bomb Severely Damages New Shopping Center, 30 People Hurt

The Associated Press

October 19, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 469 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

An IRA bomb exploded outside a bustling shopping complex on Londonderry's main street, slightly injuring 30 people and wrecking three buildings in the complex, police said.

Both Catholic and Protestant leaders expressed outrage at the attack Friday night on a shopping center that was opened last year in an effort to revitalize the city after years of terrorist bombings and economic decline.

Police Saturday closed two downtown streets and part of the complex, the Richmond Center, as workers began clearing rubble.

Luke Hassan, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, said the three most heavily damaged buildings might have to be torn down. But he said most businesses in the area were open.

"It's business as usual for 90 percent of the shops, and the few that are closed will be open Monday," he said. "This was an attack on the working people, but traders are out there today selling as hard as ever."

Police said a bomb packed with 300 pounds of explosives went off in a van parked outside the Richmond Center on Castle Street, the main thoroughfare. It was the biggest explosion in the city since April 1982, when a massive explosion wrecked Castle Street.

Most of the injured were women _ shoppers and saleswomen _ either struck by flying glass or suffering from shock, police said. Three police officers trying to clear the area also were hurt.

The explosion broke store windows 400 yards away and shook houses up to a mile away.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, estimated damage totaled up to \$2 million. It gave no attribution for the report.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the attack in a message to Northern Ireland news organizations.

The IRA is fighting to evict the British from Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The group said it gave 40 minutes warning, but police said they did not have time to evacuate the areas. The bomb went off at 8:45 p.m., while the area was still crowded with shoppers.

Bomb Severely Damages New Shopping Center, 30 People Hurt

"It is amazing nobody was killed," Hassan said, adding that the \$14 million complex was "an easy target."

John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the province's mainstream Catholic party, said as he stood amid the rubble, "It is appalling. How can these people who caused so much destruction claim they have interests for this city, community and its people and want to see progress when they tear out the guts of the city center?"

Gregory Campbell, a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly for the Democratic Unionist Party, which represents hardline Protestants, said, "The IRA are trying to blast the heart out of Londonderry."

Londonderry's Protestant Church of Ireland bishop, James Mehaffey, said, "The terrorists had callous disregard for human life."

End of Document

Troops sweep border, Protestants demand offensive against IRA

The Associated Press

March 5, 1985, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 477 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

British and Irish forces are combing the Irish border with helicopters and on foot in a joint search for the IRA guerrillas who have killed 10 police officers and a soldier in four days.

Protestant politicians demanded a "relentless offensive" against the IRA, which is trying to drive the British from Northern Ireland and is outlawed on both sides of the border.

Officials gave few details of the operation that began Monday along 80 miles of the frontier from Newry, where an **Irish Republican Army** mortar attack killed nine police officers Thursday, to County Fermanagh, where IRA gunmen shot a police sergeant to death Sunday outside a Roman Catholic church.

"It's a major operation, and we're coordinating our efforts with the Irish army and police on their side of the border," said a British army spokesman who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Police sources in the Irish Republic said security units raided isolated farmhouses and other suspected guerrilla hideouts. No arrests were reported.

As the troops fanned out through the Sterrin Mountains along the zig-zagging border, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, buried the last three victims of the Newry attack, which has plunged the province into yet another political crisis.

Echoing appeals for peace already made by Protestant clergymen at weekend burials, Roman Catholic churchmen pleaded Monday that the killing be stopped. In 15 years of sectarian bloodshed, at least 4,420 men, **women** children have been slain.

The bishop of Down and Connor, the Most Rev. Cahal Daly, said at the funeral of police reservist Denis Price in the Belfast suburb of Glengormley: "No cause can justify murder."

At the funeral of another reservist, Paul McFerran, 33, in nearby Carrickfergus, the Rev. Brendan McGarry, a Catholic priest, declared, "This campaign of killing must stop."

In the Northern Ireland Assembly, the militant Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, demanded that the British government "embark upon a relentless offensive" against the gunmen "until the IRA and all terrorism are wholly eradicated."

Troops sweep border, Protestants demand offensive against IRA

The IRA is trying through its guerrilla war to wrest this Protestant-dominated province from Britain and unite it with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

Nineteen people have been killed in the province since Feb. 17, one of the bloodiest periods in Northern Ireland in years.

Paisley accused London of cutting back on security in Ulster, which he said "led to the killings we saw in Newry." British army strength in Northern Ireland has been halved in recent years to 8,500 regulars as police are given a bigger share of security duties.

For the moment at least, the killings have doused fragile hopes of talks between Protestant and Catholic politicians to work out a settlement of political, religious and economic conflicts that have permeated the province's history.

End of Document

Ceremony marked by tight security for Queen, Thatcher

United Press International
November 11, 1984, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 471 words

Byline: By MARK SCHACTER

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Fears of *Irish Republican Army* assassination attempts on Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Sunday overshadowed a war memorial ceremony in which the two leaders laid wreaths to honor Britain's war dead.

A crack Special Air Services commando unit reportedly guarded the queen and other members of the royal family at the annual Remembrance Day ceremony at the cenotaph in Whitehall, a broad avenue leading to the Houses of Parliament and lined by stately government buildings.

With the queen, Thatcher and her Cabinet all appearing together in the open, it was feared the outlawed IRA might try an attack similar to the hotel bombing in Brighton last month that narrowly missed the prime minister and members of her Cabinet.

The entire Whitehall area was sealed off hours before the ceremony began, and thousands of the 5,800 former servicemen and women attending the somber event -- many in uniforms gleaming with war medals -- were searched.

Officers deployed on rooftops all along Whitehall constantly scanned the area with binoculars, and closed-circuit television surveillance equipment also was used.

Veteran observers said the security operation was the heaviest ever for Remembrance Day, when Britons honor British and Commonwealth soldiers who died in the First and Second World Wars, and other conflicts.

The British Broadcasting Corp. reported that the SAS was being used to protect the royal family -- the first time the elite unit has been used for that purpose inside Britain.

The queen, her husband Prince Philip, her son Prince Charles, Thatcher and several senior politicians took their turns stepping slowly up to the white, stone cenotaph, laying a wreath of poppies at its base, and bowing their heads as a token of respect to the dead.

Charles' wife, Princess Diana, together with Princess Anne, the queen's daughter and the queen mother watched from an open, bunting-draped window overlooking the scene.

Ceremony marked by tight security for Queen, Thatcher

Britain has traditionally prided itself on not needing to throw heavy security around its leaders, who often mix freely with the public on formal occasions. But the IRA bomb in Brighton on Oct. 12 has produced a heightened sense of the need for precautions.

The IRA is dedicated to ending British rule in Northern Ireland and uniting the province with the Irish Republic.

Scotland Yard confirmed Saturday it had asked Irish police to arrest a woman suspected of being a top IRA bomber who is missing from her home in Dundalk, near the Northern Ireland border.

A spokesman said Evelyn Glemholme, 28, was wanted for questioning in connection with "terrorist activity," including five serious bomb attacks in London in 1981.

The Sunday Times newspaper said police believed she might have been involved in planning the Brighton bombing, but the Scotland Yard spokesman would not confirm the report.

End of Document

With the World Made Over, Can Even Belfast Change?

The New York Times

April 2, 1990, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1990 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 1, Column 4; Foreign Desk

Length: 1706 words

Byline: By STEVEN PROKESCH, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 28

Body

With the walls coming down in Eastern Europe, Sean O'Doherty, a Roman Catholic student at St. Mary's College, dreams of the day when the walls that separate Catholics from Protestants will tumble, too.

These are especially frustrating times for the 100,000 poor and working-class people who live in the Catholic ghetto of west Belfast. They see Communism crumbling in Europe and apartheid cracking in South Africa, but still despair of ever seeing an end to the discrimination, violence, joblessness and fear that mark their lives.

Some feel mocked by a giant mural of Nelson Mandela on a building off Falls Road, a main artery in west Belfast. A few months ago, the mural of the long-imprisoned South African black leader was to them a reminder that they were not the only ones oppressed. Now that Mr. Mandela has been freed, the mural has become a mark of how the changes sweeping the world seem to be passing them by.

Hope in a United Europe

There are a few dreamers here. Mr. O'Doherty, a 22-year-old nationalist who longs for Northern Ireland to be united with the Catholic republic of Ireland, is one.

"By the year 2000, Britain will be out," he insisted to four classmates. The European Community's effort to turn itself into a single, barrier-free market will do the trick, he said, echoing others who hope that the community might evolve into a sort of United States of Europe that will render moot the fight over whether Britain or the Irish Republic should control Northern Ireland.

But on this side of the so-called "peace wall" that separates Belfast's Catholics from its Protestants, the skepticism of his classmates - Elaine Mallon, Jacqueline Kennedy, Carmel Magee and Cathy Ferrin - is more typical.

They question whether Britain or Ireland really want Northern Ireland, with the sectarian strife that has claimed 2,787 lives in the province in the last 20 years. And they think it will be a long time before the Catholic minority, about 40 percent of the province's 1.5 million people, will get a fair shake from the Protestant-dominated police, courts and employers.

Protestants, in opposing incorporation into Ireland, regard themselves as British. Their views of the Catholic complaints are largely divided along social and economic lines. Many middle-class Protestants, as well as British officials, acknowledge that there has been discrimination against Catholics that must be rectified, and they point to

With the World Made Over, Can Even Belfast Change?

gradual progress. In working-class Protestant communities, whose residents are often the target of I.R.A. violence, fear and hostility against Catholics are still quite evident.

"There are no short cuts," said Miss Kennedy, who like her four friends wants to teach after graduating this year.

Change at a Personal Level

For them, the answer is neither to await a miracle nor to join the 10,000 young people a year who give up and emigrate. They are determined to stay and, as Miss Mallon put it, "do what I can in my small powers," whether that means teaching students or raising their children not to hate others because of their religion.

But such words also reflect how many are giving up on the idea that their society can resolve its differences through politics. West Belfast may be a bastion of Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the **Irish Republican Army**, but it is also a place where a growing number of young and old have no use for politicians of any stripe.

"They don't expect anything from them anymore," said the Rev. Matthew Wallace, curate of St. Peter's Cathedral in the Lower Falls Road district of west Belfast.

Despite such gloom, there appears to be some cause for hope these days. Catholic and Protestant politicians seem to be edging closer to talks on the province's political future. And a tougher equal opportunity law aimed at ending employers' longtime discrimination against the Catholic minority went into effect in January.

Progress in Housing

Most of the worst public housing has been replaced. Even In Divis Flats, a grim concrete public housing complex where elevators and central heating do not work, balconies are unsafe for children, and teen-age hooligans steal cars - the barriers are coming down. By Christmas, at least 80 of the remaining 208 families should be in the brick houses with backyards that the British Government is building nearby.

But beyond that, people find it difficult to be hopeful. The sight of politicians talking about holding talks stirs only anger. "Why don't they just get on with it?" Miss Mallon asked pointedly.

The students say that the equal opportunity law may mean more jobs for Catholics, who are twice as likely to be unemployed as Protestants. But will they quickly hit a dead end, as their parents have, while, as they see it, the Protestants climb the ladder?

People were encouraged by the British Government's recent decision to reopen the case of six Catholic men from Northern Ireland serving life sentences for bombing pubs in Birmingham, England, in 1974.

But rather than see a decision like that as evidence that the British Government is trying to right some wrongs, many Catholics take it as confirmation that the legal system is unjust. These people say in one breath that the violence committed by the **Irish Republican Army** must stop, and in the next that without it, there would have been no change.

"When you're up against a brick wall, you need a hammer," Mr. O'Doherty said.

There is also skepticism about efforts to create jobs.

Montupet, a French company, plans to employ 1,000 people to make automotive components at a car factory originally built by John Z. DeLorean. In April, the British Government plans to announce plans for a business park on Springfield Road that is aimed at attracting many other companies. And a five-year effort headed by Father Wallace to entice small businesses to set up shop in west Belfast and to train the unemployed is also bearing fruit - about 1,000 long-term jobs.

With the World Made Over, Can Even Belfast Change?

"We're at the beginning stage of a process of righting the wrongs of the past," said Father Wallace, making no attempt to hide his anger that the Government did not begin its effort sooner. "The next five years will be crucial here." British Government officials acknowledge that many poor Catholic areas of Northern Ireland have not received their fair share of Government and private investment.

Talking about Belfast, Richard Needham, the Minister for the Economy in Northern Ireland, said he believed it was first necessary to "bring the city center back to life" so that Belfast would be attractive to companies. But now the all-out assault on west Belfast's economic problems is on, he said.

With the business park, "Gerry Adams is going to be confronted with the biggest potential private investment in the history of west Belfast," he said, referring to the president of Sinn Fein. "I'm knocking on Mr. Adams' front door. It has taken a long time to get there, but I'm coming."

Desperate Levels of Joblessness

Most people in west Belfast point out that it will take a lot of jobs to put a dent in an unemployment rate that rises in some neighborhoods to 60 to 80 percent. "There have been so many things talked about that haven't materialized," said Jay Woods, a west Belfast resident who heads the Springfield Road office of a government jobs program for the unemployed.

Bowing to public pressure, Sinn Fein has softened its opposition to British and foreign investment. Even Mr. Adams welcomed the Montupet plant.

Francis McCann, a Belfast City Council member, said of the business park: "Any job schemes would be welcome. But I don't believe the British Government, at this late stage, has the will and heart to put millions of pounds into west Belfast. I think when you come back in five years' time, you will find a lot of empty buildings."

Many fear that the **Irish Republican Army** will make sure that this prophesy is fulfilled. While the number of I.R.A. bombings of economic targets has significantly fallen in recent years, the practice has by no means been ended. The worry is the attacks will kill off the investment initiatives.

To combat what it calls Britain's "normalization" strategy, the I.R.A. even bombs projects that that are going to create jobs for Catholics, like the Castlecourt shopping center that is under construction in central Belfast.

Enmity Toward British Troops

Not many Catholics see the soldiers as necessary peacekeepers. Most resent them, and that resentment is sometimes turned into hatred by the soldiers' actions on patrol, which are heavy-handed at times.

"Young British soldiers invite provocation," said Dr. Joseph Hendron, a physician at the Albert Street Health Center. A moderate who belongs to the Social Democratic and Labor Party, which seeks a united Ireland without the use of violence, Dr. Hendron has twice run unsuccessfully for Parliament against Mr. Adams.

Some in west Belfast contend that it is possible to blur out the soldiers, the bombings, the murders and the kneecappings.

Yet a 40-year-old woman shopping at Kennedy's, a bakery and produce shop on the corner of Albert Street and Falls Road, said: "You hear somebody's shot, somebody's got blown up, and the next day it's forgotten. That's the way it goes."

People in this community feel trapped by the present and the past. The **women** playing bingo at the community center say that there are jobs to be had outside west Belfast, but that it is risky for a Catholic to take them.

With the World Made Over, Can Even Belfast Change?

Teresa Nolan's husband has been out of work for a dozen years, but she does not want him to risk the fate of a neighbor who worked in the Shankill Road area, the Protestant community on the other side of the "peace wall." The neighbor was shot and killed a year ago and left a young family behind.

The women say they have nothing against Protestants. They tell of the lovely times they recently had at socials with Protestant groups. But then the conversation drifts to the early days of "the troubles."

An old woman says she lived in a predominantly Protestant area. Then one night, someone fired a shot through the window of her home and her husband was dead. Another woman, in her late 70's or 80's, sits silent, her eyes brimming with tears. "She suffered too much to talk about it," a friend said.

Graphic

Photo: Five Roman Catholic students at St. Mary's College in Belfast are determined to stay in Northern Ireland until the warring between Protestants and Catholics comes to an end. From the left are Cathy Ferrin, Sean O'Doherty, Carmel Magee, Elaine Mallon and Jacqueline Kennedy. (New York Times/John Harrison) (pg. A10)

U.S. LEGISLATORS AGAINST CIVILIAN AND OFFICIAL ULSTER VIOLENCE

The New York Times

January 9, 1984, Monday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 16, Column 4; Editorial Desk; Letter

Length: 444 words

Body

To the Editor:

As a Member of Congress who respects both law and life, I join in the condemnation and denunciation of the Harrods bombing by representatives of the Irish Republican Army. It was a despicable act of violence which once again claimed the lives of innocent people, including the first American ever killed as a result of the Northern Ireland conflict.

However, I take strong exception to the attempt by John Oakes to link my work and that of Senator D'Amato on behalf of peace, justice and human rights in Ireland to the tragedy at Harrods ("To American Friends of Harrods Bombing," Op-Ed Dec. 26).

For the past six and one-half years, I have served as chairman of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, which is comprised of 102 members of the House and Senate on a bipartisan basis. In that capacity, I have worked to elevate the Irish issue as both a political and a foreign policy issue so our nation can play a more constructive role in the pursuit of a nonviolent political solution for Northern Ireland.

Too often articles appear in the American news media which leave the public with the impression that the violence in Ireland is one-sided. The fact is that both civilian and official violence is rampant in the six counties of Northern Ireland, and this violence serves to prolong the suffering and postpone the day of peace. This violence includes the bombs of Harrods and sectarian assassinations and even the killing of innocent churchgoers in Armagh. However, the violence also includes the indiscriminate use of plastic bullets by British security forces in Ulster, which have also killed innocent men, women and children - more than a dozen in the past two years alone. Therefore, while it is laudable to call for an end to violence and condemn those who lend their support to the advocates of violence, it is the height of hypocrisy to exclude the British violence and its supporters, which too often includes our own State Department. Those either from the civilian or from official ranks who resort to violence do so because they believe the final solution for Ulster will be military. Because I know them to be wrong, I work in Congress on behalf of the alternative - a political solution. Let us pray that those who are working for a political solution which respects the rights of both communities and which will provide for desperately needed economic assistance will ultimately prevail. The United States must take the lead to bring together all the parties who are seeking peace and justice and an end to violence in Northern Ireland.

MARIO BIAGGI Member of Congress, 19th Dist., N.Y. Washington, Jan. 3, 1984

U.S. LEGISLATORS AGAINST CIVILIAN AND OFFICIAL ULSTER VIOLENCE

End of Document

Police Seek to Scale Down Militia, Take Over Security

The Associated Press

February 27, 1984, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 479 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police chiefs want to downgrade the controversial Ulster Defense Regiment's security role in Northern Ireland and increase police strength by 4,000, senior security sources say.

They said at an off-the-record briefing Sunday that the locally recruited 7,100-strong UDR, a British Army regiment that is 98 percent Protestant, is too provocative for minority Roman Catholics.

Many Catholics contend that the UDR is a sectarian force waging a campaign of intimidation and harassment against Catholics and that some of its members belong to Protestant extremist groups.

Eight UDR soldiers are awaiting trial on charges of murdering two Catholics around Armagh and trying to kill at least four others.

Scores of present and former UDR members have been jailed for terrorist-related crimes since the regiment was formed in 1970. Guerrillas of the almost exclusively Catholic **Irish Republican Army** have killed 139 UDR members.

Most UDR victims, including two **women**, were slain off duty. Two-thirds of the UDR are part-timers.

"The UDR is a blunt instrument in a delicate situation that often calls for the utmost sensitivity," one of the sources said.

"While there's khaki on the streets you can never even talk about a normalized country. A fully trained police force of 12,000 could be a stabilizing and pacifying influence."

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said boosting Royal Ulster Constabulary strength from 8,000 to 12,000 is one of several options being discussed by security chiefs in a long-term examination of policing in the troubled British province.

Any attempt to reduce the UDR's security role will likely run into stiff opposition from hardline Protestant politicians led by the Rev. Ian Paisley.

They want UDR members, who unlike the 9,500 British army regulars based in the province live in the communities they patrol, to be given more responsibility for hunting down IRA guerrillas.

Police Seek to Scale Down Militia, Take Over Security

The sources said police chiefs are seeking to plan ahead for the next 25 years, when they believe Northern Ireland's population will be more evenly split between Protestants and Catholics.

At present, the million-strong pro-British Protestants outnumber Catholics, most of whom seek unification with the Irish Republic, by about 2-1. The IRA wants to end British rule in Ulster and create an all-Ireland socialist state.

One source noted that in 25 years "it will be of paramount importance, regardless of whether terrorism is still with us, to have a police force that understands both communities...and is accepted by both sides as an impartial force."

Police chiefs claim the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which Catholics have also in the past branded a sectarian organization, is now being increasingly accepted by the minority community.

The green-uniformed force now patrols in Catholic strongholds where once it could only enter with strong army escorts, the sources stressed.

End of Document

Londoners warned of IRA bomb blitz

United Press International

December 14, 1983, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 455 words

Byline: By JOHN JONES

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Scotland Yard warned Londoners Wednesday to be on guard against a Christmas bomb blitz by Irish terrorists after a 10-pound bomb was found in a crowded shopping street.

Scotland Yard chief Sir Kenneth Newman asked Christmas shoppers to act as his "eyes and ears" and report suspicious packages or unusual behavior.

"Be curious," he said.

He issued the appeal the day after a traffic officer found a bomb in a gym bag outside a restaurant on Kensington High Street -- a busy shopping center in west London. It was safely exploded but the incident forced the evacuation of thousands of shoppers and the closure of the three-quarter-mile shopping thoroughfare for several hours.

Police also said the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** might be using a new "decoy bomb" tactic to spread confusion and disrupt commerce in the busy Christmas season.

Three suspect packages were found near the genuine bomb. Two were similar to the lethal device and may have been placed to cause maximum confusion, Scotland Yard sources said.

Another bomb exploded overnight in Oxford, the university town 40 miles northwest of London. It was planted in a telephone booth and blew the metal door 30 feet down the street.

Police were investigating the blast but sources said they doubted any links with the IRA. It may have been just a dangerous prank, one source said.

But Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist chief, Commander William Hucklesby, said he believed the Kensington bomb was linked to a device that blew up outside Woolwich military barracks on the Thames river Saturday, injuring five people.

An extreme Scottish nationalist group claimed responsibility for that device, but Hucklesby said he thought it was set by the outlawed IRA, which is fighting to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

The Kensington bomb was lethal and could have devastated an area up to 200 yards on either side, police sources said.

Londoners warned of IRA bomb blitz

"It's a device that could have killed ... no warning was given whatsoever," Hucklesby said.

"I don't know how one would describe the mentality of people who would put such device down amongst men, women and children who were going Christmas shopping."

In Belfast, police said a member of the Northern Ireland police was questioned and could be charged with the murder of a Roman Catholic teenager three days ago.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary officer was not identified, but police said he was about 20 years old and a new recruit to the predominately Protestant police force.

Police said the officer was off duty when Tony Dawson, 18, was killed within yards of his home and a police station.

The policeman was the 13th member of the security forces in Northern Ireland to be questioned about tit-for-tat violence during the past two weeks.

End of Document

Today In History

The Associated Press

October 30, 1989, Monday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 491 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Wednesday, Nov. 8, the 312th day of 1989. There are 53 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

One hundred years ago, Montana became the 41st state.

On this date:

In 1793, the world-famous Louvre Museum in Paris opened its doors to the public.

In 1837, Mount Holyoke Seminary, a college exclusively for women, opened in South Hadley, Mass.

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt, who had succeeded the assassinated William McKinley, was elected to a term in his own right as he defeated Democrat Alton B. Parker.

In 1923, Adolf Hitler launched his first attempt at seizing power in Germany with a failed coup in Munich that came to be known as the Beer-Hall Putsch.

In 1932, New York Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated incumbent Herbert Hoover for the presidency of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt created, by executive order, the Civil Works Administration, designed to create jobs for more than 4 million unemployed.

In 1939, the play "Life with Father," based on the book by Clarence Day, opened on Broadway.

In 1942, Operation Torch began during World War II as U.S. and British forces landed in French North Africa.

In 1950, during the Korean War, the first jet-plane battle took place as U.S. Air Force Lt. Russell J. Brown shot down a North Korean MiG-15.

In 1960, Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy defeated Vice President Richard M. Nixon in their quest for the White House.

In 1966, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts became the first black to be elected to the U.S. Senate by popular vote.

Today In History

In 1966, former movie actor Ronald Reagan was elected governor of California.

In 1983, Democrat W. Wilson Goode was elected the first black mayor of Philadelphia, and Democrat Martha Layne Collins was elected the first **female** governor of Kentucky.

In 1987, 11 people were killed when a bomb planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded as crowds gathered in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, for a ceremony honoring Britain's war dead.

Ten years ago: Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Five years ago: The space shuttle Discovery blasted off into orbit in pursuit of two wayward satellites that the astronauts would retrieve in a daring salvage mission.

One year ago: Vice President George Bush won the presidential election, defeating Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis.

Today's birthdays: Actress Katharine Hepburn is 80. Actor Norman Lloyd is 75. Actress June Havoc is 73. Actor-director Gene Saks is 68. Heart surgeon Dr. Christiaan Barnard is 67. Singer Patti Page is 62. CBS newsman Morley Safer is 58. Actor Alain Delon is 54. Singer Bonnie Raitt is 40. TV personality Mary Hart is 38. Singer-songwriter Rickie Lee Jones is 35. Singer-actor Leif Garrett is 28.

Thought for today: "When writers come, I find I'm talking all the time, exchanging thoughts I haven't exchanged for some time. I get stupid in solitude." - Mary McCarthy, American author (1912-1989).

End of Document

Dutch feminists create all-female party to promote sexual equality

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 9, 1989, Thursday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; WORLD DIGEST; Pg. 19A; DIGEST

Length: 551 words

Dateline: THE HAGUE, Netherlands; ATHENS, Greece; BELFAST, Northern Ireland; UNITED NATIONS; NEW DELHI

Body

THE HAGUE, Netherlands - Dutch feminists Wednesday formed an all-**female** political party to promote sexual equality. Founder Betty Nahoun said men are not welcome as party members but could help out "by stuffing envelopes and licking stamps." Officials of the new **Women's** Party said they hoped to win two or three seats next year in national elections on a platform promoting more job training for **women**. The party wants more public spending to fight sexual harassment and will press for more part-time work for men to allow them a chance to look after their children, Nahoun said. **Women** make up 34 percent of the Dutch work force, according to European Community figures.

Bhopal victims storm offices

NEW DELHI - About 100 victims of the Bhopal gas disaster stormed Union Carbide offices in the Indian capital Wednesday, destroying the reception area, witnesses said. The victims, nearly all **women**, threw furniture, broke windows and painted "Bhopal murderers go back" on a reception room wall, the witnesses said. They also burned a model of a battery, which is the U.S. company's best-selling product in India, before police intervened. There were several arrests.

Papandreou: U.S. backed scandal

ATHENS, Greece - Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou accused the United States of being behind the spreading controversy over a bank scandal rocking his socialist government and threatening his chances of winning a third term in a June election. Papandreou, in a televised statement Wednesday, denied any wrongdoing. Opposition parties are urging him to quit and hold elections. Papandreou slammed Time magazine for an interview this week with Greek-American tycoon George Koskotas, who accused the Papandreou government of approving a plan to embezzle millions of dollars from state-owned companies. Papandreou said he will sue the magazine.

Dutch feminists create all-female party to promote sexual equality

Bomb kills two British soldiers

BELFAST, Northern Ireland - Two British soldiers were killed and six others injured when a guerrilla land mine exploded under their jeeps Wednesday night in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, police reported. No group immediately claimed responsibility, but suspicion fell on the ***Irish Republican Army*** (IRA), fighting British rule in Northern Ireland. Sgt. John Brown, a police spokesman in Belfast, said the soldiers were in a patrol traveling north out of the city in two armored Land Rover jeeps shortly before midnight when the massive land mine exploded. Earlier Wednesday, the IRA issued a statement saying two elderly men killed a day earlier at a gas station were slain by mistake. It said the targets were three Protestants allegedly questioned by police about recent attacks on Roman Catholics.

Soviets will accept court rulings

UNITED NATIONS - The Soviet Union announced Wednesday it will accept the authority of the World Court in major human rights treaties, ending 40 years of resistance to the court's jurisdiction. U.S. State Department officials hailed the move as a step toward an eventual agreement under which Moscow would join Washington in accepting the court's rulings in all but the most sensitive political and national security cases.

Load-Date: November 9, 1992

End of Document

Thatcher blames U.S. money for IRA bomb

United Press International
October 12, 1981, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 456 words

Byline: By MICHAEL DENNIGAN

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher angrily blamed U.S. money for an IRA shrapnel bomb on a London street that killed an elderly widow and injured 39 people, including 22 soldiers and two children.

Angry, and reported close to tears, Mrs. Thatcher visited hospitalized survivors Sunday and told two unidentified American visitors she encountered, "Go back and tell them in the United States never to send any money to Noraid because you know now what it is used for."

Noraid, the Northern Ireland Aid Committee, says it raises funds in the United States for republican victims of violence in the province. Britain has long charged that most of the funds are used to buy guns and explosives for the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*.

The bomb, hidden in a laundry van and packed with 6-inch nails and coach bolts, was wire-triggered outside Chelsea military barracks by a man standing about 100 yards away at mid-day Saturday, Scotland Yard said.

The target was a white military bus carrying 23 soldiers of the Irish Guards regiment back to barracks, and 22 of them were injured, several seriously.

But the blast also killed Nora Fields, a 60-year-old widow chatting to a neighbor on the sidewalk, and injured 17 passersby, including Paul Wilson, 5, and his 2-year-old sister, Kelly.

Scotland Yard issued the descriptions of five men it wanted to question and warned it could be the start of a renewed IRA bomb campaign in mainland Britain following the collapse of the Maze Prison hunger strike in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher broke off a weekend in the country to visit the victims and give them flowers and chocolates.

"To have wrapped nails around those bombs to inflict the maximum damage is about the most cold, callous, brutal thing," she told reporters. "It is subhuman, it makes one very, very angry."

"These people are just criminals without regard for human life or limb. I shall never give them political status -- never" -- she said in a reference to IRA convicts' demands for prisoner of war status.

Robert Tessano, brother-in-law of the dead woman, supported Mrs. Thatcher's charges on Noraid. "I would like Americans whose money supports the IRA to see just how it is used ... to kill elderly, innocent women."

Thatcher blames U.S. money for IRA bomb

The IRA said Saturday the bomb was "aimed at a party of British soldiers," saying it was in a "state of war" in its effort to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland.

The blast marked a renewal of the IRA's periodic bombing forays in the British capital. It was the first IRA remote-control bomb in London, although the IRA has used the technique in Northern Ireland.

It was the first London death from an IRA bomb since member of parliament Airey Neave, a close aide of Mrs. Thatcher, was killed in his car in 1979.

End of Document

IRA bomb injures two women outside army barracks

United Press International

November 23, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 447 words

Byline: By JOHN IAMS

Dateline: LONDON

Body

An IRA bomb disguised as a child's toy gun exploded Monday outside a Royal Artillery barracks next to a school for army children, injuring a soldier's wife and her companion in the fifth terror bombing in six weeks.

The blast 10 miles southeast of central London coincided with the "day of action" declared by hard-line Protestant loyalists in Northern Ireland to protest Britain's failure to halt IRA attacks.

The **Irish Republican Army** immediately claimed responsibility for the Woolwich Barracks bombing.

It was the fifth bombing in the London area since Oct. 10 and police believe it is part of a terror campaign being waged by IRA guerrillas in London to force Britain to leave Ulster. "We are treating it as part of the same campaign," police said.

The two **women** who were injured, Virginia Eadesforth and Edith Hewitson, both 36 and cleaners at the base, were walking their dogs next to the barracks when one of the animals apparently nudged the bomb, setting it off.

The blast blew the leg off one dog, Zeb, a black labrador who was later "put down," police said. The other dog, a German Shepherd named Jasper, ran away.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist chief Mike Richards said the replica pistol -- packed with explosives and planted in the doorway of the garrison headquarters next to a small school for army children -- was equipped with a sophisticated anti-handling device.

It was "a booby trap clearly meant for a soldier," he said. "I have not come across a device like this on the mainland before, although I understand security forces have had experience with them in Northern Ireland."

Richards said the booby trap apparently was seen Sunday night by a soldier who did not report it because he thought it was a child's toy gun.

A statement from the Republican Press Center in Belfast said: "The provisional IRA claims responsibility for the bomb attack on Woolwich Barracks."

Mrs. Eadesforth, married to Warrant Officer James Eadesforth, underwent surgery for severe leg and arm injuries. The other injured woman was treated for shock.

IRA bomb injures two women outside army barracks

On Oct. 10, a blast outside the Chelsea army barracks killed two civilians and injured nearly 40 people. In subsequent explosions -- all claimed by the IRA -- a Royal Marine general was maimed by a booby-trapped car and a police bomb disposal expert was killed trying to defuse a bomb in a fast food restaurant on Oxford Street.

An explosion Nov. 14 destroyed the bedroom in the house of Attorney General Sir Michael Havers, who was in Spain at the time.

Two days later, 16,000 police began a search within 30 miles of London for a 500-pound cache of gelignite believed hidden by the IRA. So far, police have not found the explosives.

End of Document

Soldier Slain, Another Wounded In Belfast

The Associated Press

September 5, 1981, Saturday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 Associated Press All Rights Reserved

Section: International News

Length: 485 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

An off-duty British soldier was killed and another seriously wounded early today after two women lured them to a Belfast apartment where they were shot by several gunmen, authorities said.

Police said four or five gunmen burst inside the apartment in the "respectable" district in the city's university area and gunned down the soldiers, then escaped with the women.

Meanwhile, police warned the public to be "on their guard" for a car bomb blitz by the IRA's Provisional wing, which is trying to drive the British from the province and unite it with the Irish Republic to the south.

In a statement based on intelligence reports, the Royal Ulster Constabulary urged extra vigilance and asked the public to obey the law banning the parking of unattended cars in restricted security zones.

Nine explosions during the last bomb blitz caused extensive damage in Belfast, Londonderry, Omagh, Lisburn, Portadown, Armagh and Newry a month ago today. Two weeks ago, car bombs injured 30 people in Belfast and the coastal resort of Bangor.

At the Maze Prison near Belfast, six guerrillas continued fasting after Matthew Devlin came off the hunger strike Friday when his family requested medical aid for him as he neared death in his 52nd day without food.

IRA member Laurence McKeown was in his 69th day without food in the protest seeking jail reforms that Britain says would amount to political status for the fasting Irish Republican Army and Irish National Liberation Army convicts.

McKeown's relatives complained when authorities, saying his condition was not yet critical, refused to let them see him Friday.

McKeown, 24, is serving life for making explosives and attempting to kill a police officer. Only two of the 10 hunger strikers who have died have fasted longer than McKeown. Kieran Doherty went 73 days without food and Kevin Lynch lasted 71. Both died early last month.

Devlin, 31, sentenced to seven years in 1977 for the attempted murder of two policemen and other charges, was the fourth hunger striker to quit the fast. He was taken to a Belfast hospital for emergency treatment, according to Britain's Northern Ireland Office, which administers the troubled province.

Soldier Slain, Another Wounded In Belfast

In Britain, supporters of the fight against British rule in Northern Ireland planned demonstrations today to mark the fourth month since the death of Bobby Sands -- the guerrilla who began the death fast March 1 and died May 5.

The so-called Troops Out Movement, demanding withdrawal of the British Army from Northern Ireland, said it was holding five hours of black-flag vigils outside London's Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral and elsewhere.

In Manchester, demonstrators were setting off for Blackpool, 50 miles away, in a "Workers' March for Irish Freedom." They were to rally in the Lancashire seaside resort Tuesday, hoping to enlist support among convention delegates of the 12 million-member Trades Union Congress, Britain's AFL-CIO.

End of Document

'THE PATRIOT GAME'

The New York Times

June 20, 1981 Saturday

Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1981 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Column 5; Cultural Desk; Pg. 12

Length: 482 words

Byline: By JANET MASLIN

Body

Sometimes the most rational analysis of a catastrophe can be the most chilling. "The Patriot Game," a forceful and revealing documentary opening today at the Public Theater, examines the warfare in Northern Ireland in a reflective manner that only intensifies the horror of the situation. The American director, Arthur MacCaig, makes no secret of his sympathies, which lie with the **Irish Republican Army**. But he has not made a film that is pure propaganda. "The Patriot Game" is too thorough and thoughtful to be categorized simply.

Much of Mr. MacCaig's footage looks like newsreel material. It isn't. Closely studying the events in Northern Ireland during the last 10 years, Mr. MacCaig clandestinely filmed some remarkable street scenes. A man is seen struggling wildly to resist arrest; a group of **women** assault a British soldier; some children use a demolished truck as a plaything. There is even footage of the bombing of a car and the terrified reactions of people nearby. Mr. MacCaig's own footage is hard to distinguish from the newsreels he also uses, which is one measure of its power and veracity. The calm and intelligent narration also helps unify the film's various ingredients.

There is a history lesson here, as the narrator traces the politics of Northern Ireland back for centuries. As the progression of events is coolly and patiently discussed, the film touches on momentous milestones and subtler ones as well. The birth of the I.R.A. is explained. And so is the point at which no-warning bombings of public places replaced the more humane kind. More humane bombings? Can there be such a thing? Mr. MacCaig's film, by dissecting the situation so coolly, helps emphasize the anguish, the bitterness and the confusion.

The film's critical observations are controversial but always interesting, as when the narrator describes the **women**'s peace movement in Northern Ireland as "a truly remarkable media event which never, in fact, quite took root in reality." Even its relatively cheap shots - a film in which a British officer staunchly tries to recruit soldiers for Northern Ireland duty - are effective and interesting. The film is often accompanied by gentle but rousing music, like the song of the title, that helps make it smoothly persuasive.

Regardless of how one may feel about its politics, "The Patriot Game" is a worthy and well-made documentary. It is being shown free on Saturday and Sunday afternoons for this and the next two weekends. Shows are at 2 P.M. Free-ticket distribution begins an hour earlier.

The Cast

'THE PATRIOT GAME'

THE PATRIOT GAME, documentary; directed by Arthur MacCaig; narrated by Winnie Marshall; edited by Mr. MacCaig and Dominique Greussay; camera by Mr. MacCaig and Theo Robichet; an Iskra Films production; released by Icarus Films/Cinema Perspectives. Running time: 93 minutes. This film is not rated.

At the Public Theater, 425 Lafayette Street.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Load-Date: February 24, 2004

End of Document

Belfast -- a city poised for all-out civil war

United Press International
April 30, 1981, Thursday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 446 words

Byline: By GREGORY JENSEN

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

"All I have to do is change my shirt and put on my beret," said the chef, "and I'm ready."

Already he wore the black trousers and black shoes which, with black jacket and beret and glasses, constitute the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army's*** "uniform."

This chef was ready for war. All Belfast, and probably all Northern Ireland, is ready for bloodshed on an appalling scale.

It may not happen. But Belfast today is like an autumn prairie after a summer drought. One bolt of lightning, one spark, and it could be the fire this time.

Everyone here, Protestant and Roman Catholic, expects the spark to be the death from self-imposed starvation of Bobby Sands, 27, an ex-steelworker. A two-time convict who, by the votes of 30,492 people is a member of the British parliament, he is a man determined to die for a cause he values more than life.

Sands, serving 14 years for what in any other context would seem a trivial crime -- possession of firearms, has not taken food for 61 days. His family says he has shrunk into a "grotesque parody" of a man. His true physical condition is impossible to ascertain from unbiased sources.

But his fellow Catholics in Northern Ireland's tribal society are preparing for Sands to die today or Friday.

Protestants, who outnumber Catholics two-to-one are preparing too.

Although "prepared" would be more accurate. Like the black-trousered chef, this place is ready for blood.

Wednesday night "citizens defense associations" from at least seven Catholic ghettos held a meeting to coordinate the evacuation of ***women*** and children this weekend from potential fighting areas.

Leaflets have papered every enclave advising that emergency stocks of food, medicines -- and probably death-dealing instruments -- have been organized. Trucks and taxis are assigned.

Protestants are less public but no less thorough in their organization. Only once have they shown their strength when at a signal 1,000, 2,500, who knows how many unarmed men took assigned stations at every street corner of Protestant areas, ready for anything.

Belfast -- a city poised for all-out civil war

Each side says it is merely protecting itself against an onslaught by the other.

Whether either is spoiling for a fight or dreading one, no one can say. But both chafe like boxers in opposite corners before the bell or like teams in the locker room before the whistle.

It will be no game if it happens. Not bloodshed on the scale of El Salvador, but bad even for this blood-soaked province.

If both camps are ready, so are 30,000 security forces, British army and police. They may keep the worst from happening.

But like it or not, want it or not, both sides in Northern Ireland are ready for the worst. Neither will flinch if it begins.

End of Document

50 "Dirty Protesters" Moved to Clean Cells

The Associated Press

January 12, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 503 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Fifty Irish nationalist inmates of Northern Ireland's Maze prison were moved to clean cells Monday, raising hopes that a bizarre, nearly 3-year-old "dirty protest" might end.

A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland Office said about half the cells had furniture, unlike the bare, excrement-smearred cells the men have been occupying in their long campaign for political-prisoner status.

If the 50 do not smash the furniture or foul their new cells, other guerrilla convicts in the H-block cells will be transferred to clean, furnished quarters, authorities said.

British government and prison authorities said they will watch events over the next few days and if the dirty protest ends, they will issue personalized civilian-type clothing to the men or allow them to have their own clothes sent in by relatives.

It was not clear if the British would insist the men wear civilian-style prison-issue clothes during work periods, which the protesters have refused to do.

The 50 inmates agreed over the weekend to be moved to fresh cells, according to officials.

A statement issued Sunday by the prisoners said their acceptance of the transfers was "a gesture of our sincerity in wishing to end the protest in a principled fashion."

Last week, some 90 protesters quit the campaign, which included the refusal to bathe or use latrines. Prison authorities said about 360 suspected guerrillas, including 30 women in Armagh Prison, are still smearing their cells with their own excrement.

All the protesters are members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army or the splinter Irish National Liberation Army.

Both movements are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic and seek to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

Allowing the prisoners to wear their own clothes would be a significant concession by the British, who, despite a recent 53-day hunger strike by seven imprisoned guerrillas, refused to concede to the prisoners' demands for political status. The hunger strike ended Dec. 18.

50 "Dirty Protesters" Moved to Clean Cells

One of the hunger strikers' demands was that they be allowed to wear their own clothes to symbolize their distinction from common criminals.

Monday's developments rekindled speculation that the hunger strike was called off after the British secretly agreed to allow prisoners their own clothes.

The IRA's political front, Sinn Fein, claimed last month that the British had accorded the prisoners "clear political recognition." London denied making any concessions and boasted it had won a major propaganda victory.

The H-block protest was launched in Sept. 1976, when the British abolished "special category," or political, status for jailed Irish nationalist guerrillas. The change triggered prison riots, street violence and the assassination of 19 prison guards in Northern Ireland.

At first, the protesters refused to wear prison uniformns and used only blankets to cover themselves. The "blanket men" escalated their action in April 1978 with the "dirty protest."

End of Document

How schoolgirl chose a career in terrorism

The Times (London)

March 8 1988, Tuesday

Copyright 1988 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 63023.

Length: 484 words

Byline: RICHARD FORD, Political Correspondent

Body

The three killed in Gibraltar were prominent members of the terrorist movement in Ireland and were under constant surveillance in both the north and south.

They had been chosen by their *Irish Republican Army* commanders for the bombing operation because of their experience and maturity.

Mairead Farrell's interest in Republicanism was stimulated by the killings on Bloody Sunday in 1972, when she was still attending grammar school in west Belfast.

She had come from a family with some strong Republican tradition - her grandfather had been interned by the Black and Tans during the war of independence in the early 1920s - but it was the reintroduction of internment in 1971 and Bloody Sunday that drove her into the arms of the Provisional IRA, which she joined within months of leaving school in 1975.

She quickly became an active terrorist and was arrested during the bombing of the Conway Hotel in Dunmurry, Co Antrim.

Farrell was released after serving 10 years of a 14-year sentence for her part in the bombing. Her toughness was shown both in jail and within 24 hours of being released, in September 1986.

In the prison she became Officer Commanding of the *women* Provisional IRA inmates, was among the first to join the 'no work' protest launched by the prisoners in a bid to achieve political status and spent 18 days on hunger strike in 1980.

Within 24 hours of release from jail, she restated her commitment and dedication to the 'armed struggle'. Asked whether she regretted her part in the hotel bombing, she replied: 'Jesus, no. I went out on an operation and there was the possibility of my being killed or caught. It's just one of those things. There's no regrets ..except that I got caught.'

Her significance to the movement was indicated at the 1986 annual conference of Provisional Sinn Fein when she was introduced by Mr Gerry Adams, the West Belfast MP, and given a standing ovation. She was 31 when she died.

How schoolgirl chose a career in terrorism

Daniel 'Butcher' McCann, aged 30, from the Lower Falls area of Belfast was married with two children. He had been jailed for two years in 1980 for possessing explosives and was considered one of the IRA's top gunmen - an expert in close quarter killing.

McCann was the mastermind behind the renaissance of the Provisional IRA as an effective killing force in Belfast during the past two years.

Security forces considered McCann a leading figure within the Belfast brigade.

He was said to have been involved in 26 deaths since 1985 and is believed to have been instrumental in the killing of two Special Branch officers shot dead in the Liverpool Bar at Belfast docks as they kept surveillance on ferry passengers travelling between Liverpool and Belfast.

The third member of the team was Sean Savage, aged 25, also from west Belfast. In 1982 he was one of five men accused of Provisional IRA membership and causing an explosion. The charges were later dropped by the Crown.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000

End of Document

Belfast funeral attack: 'the bloodshed was shocking'

United Press International
March 16, 1988, Wednesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1988 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 472 words

Byline: By FRANK JOHNSTON

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

I was standing with nearly 10,000 silent mourners in the *Irish Republican Army's* Milltown plot at the funerals of three guerrillas.

A second coffin had just been lowered into a grave when suddenly the stillness was shattered by a loud boom.

I -- along with most of the people in the sprawling Catholic cemetery on a hillside overlooking the IRA stronghold of west Belfast - thought an IRA "honor guard" had just fired a memorial volley in defiance of British law banning such paramilitary displays.

Many of the mourners applauded, thinking the IRA had won a "propaganda coup" on the eve of St. Patrick's Day. But their applause soon turned to screams and shouts of horror.

I turned in the direction of the boom and was shocked to see a burly man with a black mustache hurling grenades at us.

The funeral erupted into a frenzy as the attacker hurled more grenades and at least one other gunman gave him covering fire with an automatic machine pistol, firing into the now stampeding crowd.

Men, women and children ran away or threw themselves behind tombstones to avoid the explosions and the bullets. I saw a man shot and another woman collapse over a grave.

The organizers for the funerals of the three guerrillas, killed while on a bombing mission in Gibraltar March 6, used loudspeakers to appeal to the crowd to remain calm and take cover.

But some youths in the crowd chased the burly attacker across the cemetery. At one point, he held his ground and hurled a grenade at them.

But the youths did not stop and relentlessly advanced on him. Soon they were swarming over him, punching and kicking him until police arrived and hustled him away.

Meanwhile, the other gunman managed to escape into a white van parked on the side of a highway flanking the cemetery and sped off.

Belfast funeral attack: 'the bloodshed was shocking'

Over the past 19 years, I have covered the bloodshed in Northern Ireland, where the Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in the mostly Protestant province and Protestant militants wage a sectarian war against Catholics.

But the bloodshed in the cemetery was especially shocking. There was blood everywhere. People with gaping head wounds were crumpled on the ground.

I saw panicked mourners give first-aid to a man who had been hit by grenade shrapnel. I think he died.

The wounded were transported to the hospital in any car available. Some were even taken in the hearses that only minutes before had carried the three coffins to the cemetery.

After the wounded were taken to the hospital and the panic had subsided, the funerals of the three guerrillas resumed.

The "troubles" of blood-stained Northern Ireland, where more than 2,600 people have died in sectarian violence over the last 19 years, had claimed three more lives.

And there are three more bodies this St. Patrick's Day to be buried in Belfast -- where even funerals can lead to bloodshed and death.

Politician seeks more British troops for Belfast

United Press International
October 2, 1987, Friday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 491 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A Protestant politician called Thursday for an increase in the number of British army patrols on the streets of Belfast, saying the move might stem Northern Ireland's worst murder rate since 1983.

"I'd like to see these roads patrolled at night with an army presence," said Protestant politician Cecil Walker, a member of Britain's Parliament from the largest Protestant political party in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Walker was speaking as he drove through North Belfast, a mixed area of the city that has been the scene of a recent tit-for-tat cycle of violence by Protestants and Catholics.

So far this year a total of 72 people -- 46 of them civilians -- have been killed in political and sectarian violence in the mostly Protestant province. The Catholic *Irish Republican Army*, outlawed by Britain, is fighting to unite Northern Ireland with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

The death toll so far this year is the highest since 1983, when 77 people had been killed by the end of September.

Northern Ireland politicians fear some 100 people may be killed before the end of the year, equaling the number of dead in 1981 and 1982. Those years were torn by violence over a 1981 hunger strike in which 10 IRA members starved to death in a futile attempt to win political prisoner status.

Currently the 10,000 British army troops in the province play a backup role to the 13,000-member police force, which has the primary security role in patrolling the streets.

An army spokesman had no comment on whether army patrols would be stepped up in answer to Walker's call.

But John Stanley, a British minister in charge of the province's security, toured Belfast police stations Thursday and said "sectarian killings are causing untold distress and heartbreak to the people of Northern Ireland."

Authorities have erected 30-foot-high walls -- euphemistically called "peace lines" -- between some Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods to prevent the killings. But the effort has been to no avail -- especially in North Belfast.

"As long as there are people in both communities who are determined to go on killing people on the other side, there's nothing else we can do," lamented Catholic Belfast City Councilman Brian Feeney. "We can't build the fences any higher -- physically that doesn't make any difference. It's possible but it won't stop the killings."

Politician seeks more British troops for Belfast

Police Superintendent Bill Davison said the police force "shall continue undeterred in the fight against terrorism" despite the "very real dangers" to officers -- 15 of whom have been killed by the IRA this year.

Joyce McCartan, a Protestant woman married to a Catholic, lost her 17-year-old son in May to a Protestant sectarian killer and she responded by forming a women's group to promote "peace and understanding."

"You have to stand up and do something," she said, "and the majority of people in Northern Ireland are looking for peace but they're afraid."

End of Document

Sniper Wounds British Soldier in Day of Easter Demonstrations

The Associated Press

March 30, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 524 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

A sniper shot and critically wounded a British soldier Sunday while he stood guard at a ceremony commemorating the 1916 Easter uprising against the British rule of Ireland, police reported.

They said the 20-year-old private from the Royal Anglian Regiment was hit in the face by a single shot fired from a hilltop.

There were clashes in Belfast and Londonderry between police and militants at cemeteries where the dead of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** were being honored.

But elsewhere in Northern Ireland, residents marched peacefully in parades marking the brief Dublin rebellion that started on the Monday after East Sunday in 1916 with the declaration of an Irish Republic and the rejection of British sovereignty. The rebels were defeated in less than a week, but the event is regarded as one of the most significant in the partition of Ireland into the independent Republic of Ireland and the British province of Northern Ireland.

In Londonderry, police and troops battled with demonstrators at an IRA rally at a cemetery after security forces tried to arrest armed and masked men who fired a volley of shots in the air as a tribute to the dead.

Demonstrators hurled bricks and bottles at security forces who retaliated by firing plastic bullets, police said.

Members of the crowd, including many ***women*** and children, closed in around the gunmen to prevent police from arresting them.

In Crosmaglen, a masked IRA man addressed a rally and pledged to continue the organization's bombing and shooting campaign.

Police and troops, who watched from a distance, made no attempt to move in.

In another development, the British government banned a parade by pro-British Protestants in Portadown Monday after police said militants were planning to provoke violence.

Thousands of people had been expected to turn out for the demonstration through the predominantly Protestant town, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, to mark the start of the Protestant's traditional summer marches.

Sniper Wounds British Soldier in Day of Easter Demonstrations

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King announced the ban in a statement Sunday night after consultations with the province's regular police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Belfast police headquarters issued a statement saying Chief Constable Sir John Hermon had told King that "the organization of the event has been taken over by paramilitaries and subversive elements who were determined that there should be violence."

Police had learned of plans by Protestant extremists "to create confrontations with the people and to use this as an excuse to spread violence to other parts of the province," it said.

"In addition to rioting, there was the threat of bombings and shootings by which the security forces in the main, but also members of the public, would suffer," the statement added.

Police said that parades organized by the Protestant Apprentice Boys organization were not traditionally held over the Easter holidays in Portadown, a town of 14,000 people.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to unite Northern Ireland and its Protestant majority with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. The IRA is outlawed in both the province and the Irish Republic.

End of Document

Today In History

The Associated Press

November 8, 1990, Thursday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 569 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Thursday, Nov. 8, the 312th day of 1990. There are 53 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

Thirty years ago, on Nov. 8, 1960, Massachusetts Senator John F. Kennedy defeated Vice President Richard M. Nixon in their quest for the White House.

On this date:

In 1793, the world-famous Louvre Museum in Paris opened its doors to the public for the first time.

In 1837, Mount Holyoke Seminary, a college exclusively for women, opened in South Hadley, Mass.

In 1889, Montana became the 41st state.

In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt - who had succeeded the assassinated William McKinley - was elected to a term in his own right as he defeated Democrat Alton B. Parker.

In 1923, Adolf Hitler launched his first attempt at seizing power in Germany with a failed coup in Munich that came to be known as the "Beer-Hall Putsch."

In 1932, New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated incumbent Herbert Hoover for the presidency of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt created, by executive order, the Civil Works Administration, designed to create jobs for more than four million unemployed.

In 1939, the play "Life with Father," based on the book by Clarence Day, opened on Broadway.

In 1942, Operation Torch began during World War II as U.S. and British forces landed in French North Africa.

In 1950, 40 years ago, during the Korean conflict, the first jet-plane battle took place as U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Russell J. Brown shot down a North Korean MiG-15.

In 1966, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts became the first black to be elected to the U.S. Senate by popular vote.

Today In History

In 1966, Ronald Reagan was elected governor of California.

In 1983, Democrat W. Wilson Goode was elected the first black mayor of Philadelphia; Democrat Martha Layne Collins was elected the first **female** governor of Kentucky.

In 1987, 11 people were killed when a bomb planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded as crowds gathered in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, for a ceremony honoring Britain's war dead.

In 1988, Vice President George Bush won the presidential election, defeating Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis.

Ten years ago: Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., announced that the U.S. space probe Voyager I had discovered a 15th moon orbiting the planet Saturn.

Five years ago: A letter signed by four American hostages in Lebanon was delivered to The Associated Press in Beirut. In the letter, Terry Anderson, the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, David Jacobsen and Thomas Sutherland pleaded with President Reagan to negotiate their release. (Since then, Jenco and Jacobsen have been freed; Anderson and Sutherland remain captives.)

One year ago: In an attempt to strengthen his three-week-old leadership, East German Communist Party chief Egon Krenz ousted the old guard of the ruling Politburo, replacing them with reformers.

Today's Birthdays: Actress Katharine Hepburn is 81 (some sources say 83). Actor Norman Lloyd is 76. Actress June Havoc is 74. Actor-director Gene Saks is 69. Heart surgeon Dr. Christiaan Barnard is 68. Singer Patti Page is 63. CBS newsman Morley Safer is 59. Actor Alain Delon is 55. Singer Bonnie Raitt is 41. TV personality Mary Hart is 39. Singer-songwriter Rickie Lee Jones is 36. Singer-actor Leif Garrett is 29.

Thought for Today: "The line of least resistance was always the most difficult line in the long run." - Peter Cheyney, English author (1896-1951).

Czechoslovak arms sales continue to Libya, Iran

United Press International
September 24, 1990, Monday, BC cycle

Copyright 1990 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 562 words

Byline: BY PETER S. GREEN

Dateline: PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia

Body

Czechoslovakia is still selling arms and military equipment to Libya, Iran, Ethiopia, Burma and other countries nearly nine months after President Vaclav Havel promised to halt arms sales, the newspaper Studentsky Listy said Monday.

The independent biweekly said contracts on further arms sales are pending with several other countries, including a \$300 million contract to sell 300 tanks to Iran.

All arms trade with Iraq was stopped in accordance with the U.N. embargo on Iraq.

Czechoslovak advisers run factories making spare parts for tanks, assembling armored personnel carriers and aircraft, and making ammunition around the developing world.

Officials at Omnipol, the country's monopoly weapons trader, were unavailable for immediate comment.

"In spite of the justified reservations about a lack of humanitarianism (of the sales), it is probably impossible to suddenly withdraw from multi-million contracts which de facto keep our not very strong economy above water," the newspaper wrote.

Before the embargo, Czechoslovakia this year sold Iraq a forge for producing ammunition and a proposed licensed production of L-39 trainer aircraft and cooperation in tank production.

Iran has a Czechoslovak factory for making shell casings, and the Czechoslovaks are trying to sell the Iranians a factory to produce L-39 jet airplanes, the article said. The L-39, ostensibly a training craft, can easily be converted into a combat role.

In Libya, Czechoslovak experts supervise a factory making spare parts for tanks and armored personnel carriers, and a repair shop for the Czechoslovak-supplied L-39.

In Ethiopia, a small-arms ammunition factory, delivered on credit, is run by Czechoslovak advisers.

"Future cooperation will be ... on a cash basis," the newspaper wrote.

In India, Czechoslovakia built factories that produce tanks, trucks and armored personnel carriers under license.

Czechoslovak arms sales continue to Libya , Iran

In Algeria, sport airplanes are to be built under license, and Czechoslovakia hopes to sell a civilian aircraft assembly plant and training tanks.

Syria, Afghanistan, Egypt, Nigeria, Burma and Pakistan are also still receiving Czechoslovak arms or have been offered proposals for future contracts, Studentske Listy said.

The arms trade is a highly lucrative business for cash-strapped Czechoslovakia and was worth \$850 million last year.

Libya was the leading client for arms sales, but after President Havel revealed the previous communist regime's sales of Semtex plastic explosive to Libya, the North African nation is expected to curtail its purchases from Czechoslovakia. India is the leading client for unassembled weapons.

All Czechoslovak arms sales are made by Omnipol, which sold 960 tons of Semtex to Libya in the 1970s and early 1980s. Some of the Libyan Semtex is believed to have found its way into the hands of the **Irish Republican Army** and other terrorist organizations, and Semtex was used to blow up a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland in December 1988.

The report also relates how Czechoslovak greed for arms profits nearly backfired.

During the Iran-Iraq war, then-Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal agreed that Omnipol could sell arms to both sides.

Delegations of Iraqi and Iranian arms buyers passed in the hallways of the Omnipol headquarters on Prague's Nekazanka Street, and only a cordon of **female** secretaries prevented the two groups from noticing one another.

End of Document

Anglicans get evangelical archbishop

United Press International

July 25, 1990, Wednesday, BC cycle

Copyright 1990 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 533 words

Byline: BY ADAM KELLIHER

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The Rt. Rev George Carey, son of a hospital porter who endorses the idea of ordaining women into the priesthood, was named Wednesday the 103rd archbishop of Canterbury and head of the 70-million-strong Anglican church.

Officials at Lambeth Palace, the traditional residence of the leader of the Church of England, said Carey would assume the post next spring to succeed Dr. Robert Runcie, who is to retire Jan. 31, 1991.

Carey, 54, has been bishop of Bath and Wells for three years and was ranked an outsider for the job because of his relative inexperience compared with other contenders.

A 16-person special commission of lay and clergy members recommended Carey and an alternative candidate to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who endorsed Carey and passed on his name to Queen Elizabeth II for formal nomination.

Carey is from the evangelical wing of the church and was apparently selected because he is regarded as charismatic with a popular touch.

He was born in East London and is the son of a hospital porter. He left school early but worked his way through university to get a doctorate and also served in the Royal Air Force.

The new church leader told a press conference he has yet to digest the news and planned to go away on holiday to ponder the issues he will have to confront.

"I would want there to be a rich and creative dialogue between the church and state," he said. "This is not to say that the church takes up this issue of party politics. Far from it. It is to say that social and political issues are there at the very heart of the Christian good news.

"You have got to be a spiritual archbishop who is concerned about the world, and the implications this has for life today," he said, citing South African Anglican leader Desmond Tutu as an example of such a churchman.

Carey is regarded as an apolitical figure, unlike Runcie, who frequently objected to Thatcher's trimming of social welfare programs.

Carey told reporters he supported ordination of women into the priesthood, a nettlesome issue that had divided the church and is unlikely to be swiftly resolved.

Anglicans get evangelical archbishop

He said he resented the bitterness caused by the dispute over Salman Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses," which many Moslems consider blasphemous. He called on moderate leaders of all faiths to resist such feelings.

Carey also called for the early release of Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy taken hostage in Lebanon. He condemned the Tuesday landmine attack by the **Irish Republican Army** that left three police officers and one nun dead in Northern Ireland.

"I deplore what has happened and I think that these are evil people who do these atrocious things," he said.

The favorite for the post had been the Rt. Hon. David Shephard, the bishop of Liverpool, who described Carey as a gifted and able man and called on all Christians to support him and his family with prayers.

Labor Party member Frank Field said the choice was "inspired."

"I did not think that the church would have the courage to do it," he said. "I did not think they would actually do that because his primary role will be to look at this world through God's eyes. That will make him a very difficult customer to deal with."

End of Document

When Irish eyes are loaded with hate . . .

Herald

June 28, 1990 Thursday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 534 words

Byline: VINE T

Body

MY grandmother was first generation Australian born of Irish emigrants who arrived in Australia long before Federation.

Her father was a member of the New South Wales Troopers looking after a small town near the Victorian border.

While he would be out searching for bushrangers, his wife, dear soul, would feed them at her back door because, as she so rightly put it, they looked as if they were in need of a good meal, to be sure.

Even when her husband returned once with half his foot blown away by one of these villains, it didn't stop this fair colleen from dispensing victuals.

Such is the enigma of the Irish.

But the Irish blood in me is draining away rapidly these days, first through anger with the black-hearted ***Irish Republican "Army"*** thugs intent on a worldwide vendetta to make the Guinness Book of Records for the longest and strongest hate, and second, in sorrow for all the decent and marvellous Irish people I know whose acute embarrassment is ever so real whenever these IRA hoons commit another mortal sin.

Make no mistake. There is no difference in what they are doing and what Gaddafi's terrorists were doing a few years ago. This latest bombing of the Carlton Club in London, following so soon after the dreadful business in Holland when IRA thugs shot dead two Australian tourists by mistake, shows clearly that they couldn't give a hoot what anyone thinks.

Their profusion of apologies to relatives of the Australians is nothing but hypocrisy. They couldn't care less. It was, they said, an accident of war. Trouble is, they are the only ones at war.

Remember the time British troops caught one of their hit squads redhanded in Gibraltar and wiped them out before they got to first base? Remember the cries of outraged righteousness at the assassination of these poor dear Irish patriots? Never mind the fact that they were out on a hit mission of their own. That's all right because they are at war.

Imagine what would happen if they actually had bumped off Maggie Thatcher that time at Brighton. Britain would have had no other recourse than to declare war on Eire.

When Irish eyes are loaded with hate . . .

Well, Gaddafi and his cowards have been remarkably quiet since the Yanks sent the bombers in and belted the bejabbers out of the military upstart at his own headquarters. And maybe that's the answer with the IRA. Maybe, just maybe, we should take a line from the Israelis and mount an Entebbe attack on Dublin.

We could parachute 500 SAS troops in at night, have them set up machineguns covering the main city blocks, and then right at peak hour, rake the streets and footpaths with machinegun fire.

And when the hue and cry broke out, we could shrug our shoulders and say that all we were trying to do was knock out a few of the IRA and we thought there'd be no better place to find them than in the heart of Dublin.

As for those innocent women and children killed and injured, we could say we are sorry, but that's just an accidental byproduct of the campaign.

As you can see, this is frustration speaking. No such thing will happen, nor should it. But by the Lord Harry, the hate they carry must surely bring them to a sticky end, and the sooner the better.

END OF STORY

Graphic

The Herald of May 29: Anger at the IRA murder of Australians.

Load-Date: September 24, 2003

IRA terrorism against Britain

United Press International
October 12, 1984, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 505 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The terrorist attempt to wipe out Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet early today was the first strike by Irish nationalists against British politicians since a Thatcher aide was assassinated outside Parliament five years ago.

The outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, which claimed it laid 100 pounds of gelignite in Brighton's Grand Hotel and aimed to wipe out the Cabinet, has struck with deadly effect on mainland Britain dozens of times since the early 1970s in its fight to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.

Scores have been killed and hundreds injured. The victims included politicians, military, police and civilians -- men, **women** and children.

In March 1979, three months before Thatcher became prime minister, a bomb planted in his car killed Airey Neave, her Northern Ireland spokesman and political confidant, as he drove out of a House of Commons parking lot.

The Irish National Liberation Army, a left wing offshoot of the IRA, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

Later the same year, an Irish terrorist bomb killed Lord Louis Mountbatten, uncle of Queen Elizabeth's husband Prince Philip, while he was boating at his vacation home in the Irish Republic.

The last major bombing was at Harrods department store in London last Dec. 17 when six people died and nearly 100 were injured in a car-bomb blast at the height of the Christmas shopping rush.

Other major Irish terrorist bombings in Britain included:

-February 1972: Seven were killed in bomb at Aldershot military barracks south of London.

-March 1973: Two car bombs in Central London, at the Old Bailey criminal court and in the Whitehall government district, killed one and injured 180.

-February 1974: Twelve killed and 14 injured in explosion on bus carrying soldiers and their families in northern England.

-July 1974: One woman killed and 41 injured in bomb at the Tower of London, which was packed with summer tourists.

IRA terrorism against Britain

- October 1974: Five killed and 65 injured in bombings at two crowded pubs in Guildford, south of London, used by off-duty troops from a nearby military complex.
- November 1974: Nineteen killed and 182 injured in blasts at two pubs in the midlands city of Birmingham, north of London.
- November 1974: Two killed and 26 hurt in pub bombing near a military barracks at Woolwich, southeast London.
- August 1975: Twenty injured in blast at pub used by troops at Caterham, south of London.
- October 1975: Eminent cancer surgeon Prof. Gordon Fairlie killed by bomb under car outside the London home of Conservative parliamentarian Hugh Fraser.
- November 1975: Ross WcWhirter, editor of the Guinness Book of Records, killed by gunmen at his London home shortly after he set up an anti-terrorist campaign group.
- October 1981: Two civilians killed and 37 injured, including 29 soldiers, when bomb exploded at coachload of Irish Guardsmen drove past Chelsea Barrack in London.
- July 1982: Eleven mounted soldiers and seven horses killed and 51 injured, including civilians, when two separate bombs exploded in London's Hyde Park and Regents Park.

End of Document

BRIEFLY

Herald

August 6, 1990 Monday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 583 words

Body

9 climbers die

ZURICH: Nine mountain climbers, six men and three women, died in the Swiss Alps today, and authorities said bright sunshine was making conditions treacherous.

Chicago blackout CHICAGO: An explosion and fire today at an electrical substation caused the second power blackout in a week in part of Chicago, cutting off electricity to about 25,000 customers. The fire came at a substation the power company Commonwealth Edison had used to supply electricity to customers hit by last weekend's outage.

IRA pressure CORTE: Irish Republican Army guerrillas would keep up pressure on Britain by diversifying their targets and continuing to attack outside the country, a Sinn Fein spokesman, Richard McAuley, told a meeting of nationalist and separatist groups in Corsica today.

Russians flee MOSCOW: Official reports today said some 3000 Russian-speaking people had fled Tuva in Siberia this year, following a campaign of intimidation by local people. Yet another report on racial unrest plaguing President Gorbachev's administration came from Tajikistan in Central Asia where an exodus this year of 23,000 Russian-speakers had caused a scarcity of qualified labor.

Storm kills 108 BEIJING: A tropical storm lashed southern China with strong winds and torrential rains, killing 108 people and inundating hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland, it was reported today.

Rushdie sentence TEHERAN: Iran's death sentence against British author Salman Rushdie will be carried out, a leading Iranian newspaper vowed today, a day after the government said it wanted to restore diplomatic relations with London. Iran severed relations with Britain in March 1989 after the British government refused to denounce Rushdie's novel *The Satanic Verses*.

Bush plans WASHINGTON: President Bush has cancelled plans to visit Latin America next month because of budget negotiations and the US by-election campaign, an administration official said today.

Bougainville talks PORT MORESBY: The first round of the Bougainville peace talks on board the truce ship HMNZS Endeavour has ended inconclusively. Delegates from the Papua New Guinea Government and rebel leaders agreed that dialogue should continue, but political declarations relating to the future status of Bougainville should be deferred.

Libyan aid LONDON: Arthur Scargill, president of Britain's National Union of Miners, today strongly denied claims that British miners accepted Libyan aid during their 1984-85 strike as reported in the Sunday Times. Libyan union official Mohamed Abdullah Ali Al-Khalandi said a cheque for \$US200,000 was sent to the union.

BRIEFLY

Di goes opera LONDON: Princess Diana has dashed off to Italy to hear opera star Luciano Pavarotti sing at a big charity concert. Diana, who usually prefers pop to opera, flew out just days before she is due to join Prince Charles and their sons on a bucket-and-spade holiday in Majorca.

Ferry fire STOCKHOLM: An engine room fire broke out aboard a Swedish ferry carrying 1300 passengers, but was swiftly put out, Swedish fire and sea rescue authorities said today. No injuries were reported. In April, nearly 200 people died in a fire aboard the Danish-owned North Sea ferry Scandinavian Star. Arson was suspected.

And finally . . .

Tuba player Rennie Guenther of the Bavaria Village Band in New Braunfels, Texas, shelters from the rain during a soggy opening to the 19th annual Folklife Festival in San Antonio.

HERALD BUREAU, AGENCIES

END OF STORY

Graphic

RENNIE GUENTHER

Load-Date: September 24, 2003

End of Document

Christians mark Easter around the world

United Press International
April 22, 1984, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 568 words

Body

Millions of Christians around the world celebrated Easter Sunday, marking the holiest day of their year with processions and services from the sacred sites of Jerusalem to Soviet churches where KGB agents mingled with worshippers.

In the officially atheist Soviet Union, Russian Orthodox believers celebrated at the country's 7,500 churches, braving the leaden glare of uniformed police and KGB agents to attend services.

Churches overflowed. Young people stood shoulder to shoulder with the "babushki" -- old women -- the last of a generation brought up to believe officially in Jesus Christ. Absent were the middle-aged, whose jobs might be jeopardized by religious observance.

Although Soviet officials discourage religious faith, the government estimates there are about 30 million Christians in the country.

Worldwide, there are nearly 1 billion Christians, most of them Roman Catholic. Protestantism is the second largest denomination, followed by the Eastern Orthodox -- Greeks, Armenians, Egyptian Copts, Ethiopians and Russians.

This year, Easter Sunday climaxed an infrequent overlap of the Eastern and Western Christian holy weeks. According to the Bible, Christ was crucified on Good Friday and rose two days later on Easter Sunday, the holiest day on the Christian calendar.

In contrast to the Soviet attitude toward Easter, communist officials in Hungary gave unprecedented publicity to the holiday, reflecting the recent development in church-state relations.

The state-controlled media Sunday featured articles, pictures and commentaries about the holiday.

In Northern Ireland, Eastern observances poured from the churches onto the street.

In the towns of Belfast, Londonderry and Crossmaglen, uniformed members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, fighting for Irish independence from British rule, paraded to commemorate the 1916 Easter rising against British rule in Dublin.

Thousands joined in the marches. No incidents were reported.

British troops and Northern Irish police looked on while members of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, read a statement warning that attacks against security forces in border areas of Northern Ireland will be stepped up.

Christians mark Easter around the world

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II, wearing gold robes to signify Christian joy at the resurrection, wished the world a happy Easter in 45 languages Sunday and appealed for an end to terrorism, torture, abortion and man's "feverish preparation" for war.

After addressing 300,000 people who jammed St. Peter's Square, he delivered his traditional "Urbi et Orbi" (To the City and the World) blessing and address and ceremonially closed the special "holy year" he proclaimed in 1983 to commemorate the 1,950th anniversary of the crucifixion.

In Jerusalem, Christianity's holiest city, thousands of Christians flocked to churches and holy sites as bells rang out to mark the day. There was heightened security but authorities said there were no serious incidents.

Eastern Orthodox Christians as well as Roman Catholics conducted separate services in the rotunda of Jerusalem's Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where many Christians believe Christ died and was buried.

In Western Europe, many Christians spent the holiday outdoors.

Thousands of French Roman Catholics spent Sunday indoors watching a live broadcast of the pope's mass. But with temperatures soaring to record April highs, most Parisians scrambled for front-line tables at the cafes.

RIC CLARK

United Press International

August 15, 1984, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 517 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Some 3,000 mourners Wednesday marched through heavily guarded west Belfast to the funeral of a young man killed when police tried to arrest New York lawyer Martin Galvin at an anti-British rally.

In a separate incident, more than 200 spectators fought with police in the Belfast High Court at the trial of 47 pro-British Protestants accused of terrorist offenses.

Father Sean McCartney, speaking at the funeral of Sean Downes, 22, said police used "unjustified and unacceptable" force at the Sunday rally.

Watched over by troops and police, the funeral procession quietly followed Downes' coffin on a 1-mile route through West Belfast from St. Agnes' Church to Milltown cemetery.

A traditional IRA burial, in which gunmen fire volleys over a casket draped in the green, white and orange flag of the Irish republic, had been expected but did not take place.

"We have come to pay our respects to a man who died for the freedom of Ireland," said a mourner from the Irish Northern Aid Committee, a U.S. group known as Noraid which raises funds for Irish causes.

The U.S. and British governments charge Noraid funnels some of its money to the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**. Galvin, 34, is Noraid's publicity director.

Downes was convicted in 1979 of belonging to a "proscribed organization," though the IRA was not specified. The IRA, a Catholic paramilitary group, is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the province with Ireland.

Downes was killed when police stormed an anti-British rally organized by Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, to get to Galvin, who was banned from Northern Ireland by the British Home Office.

Galvin escaped but Downes was killed and 20 others were injured when police used plastic bullets and truncheons against the crowd.

Sinn Fein sources said Galvin was still in Belfast but publicity director Danny Morrison said he did not appear at the funeral because, "We have been accused of using Martin Galvin for propaganda purposes."

RIC CLARK

Ulster Chief Constable John Hermon Wednesday defended the decision to ban Galvin, who he said was a "supporter of terrorism." He said the ban was "justified on the grounds of principle and integrity.

Because of the violence at the rally, British Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior conceded the ban against Galvin may have been "a bad mistake."

At St. Agnes' Church, Father McCartney told mourners "the peace-loving and law-abiding members of this community have no doubt" that police who broke up the demonstration Sunday "behaved in a most unjustified manner."

"The use of plastic bullets, a lack of concern for women and children is unacceptable by those whose task it is to protect life and uphold the law," he said.

In the trial in Belfast, the 47 Protestants on trial in the High Court face more than 300 charges based on evidence from William Allen, a member of the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force, who is serving a 14-year sentence for attempted murder.

Fighting broke out as Allen testified against his former comrades. Dozens of policemen were rushed to the courtroom, and eight officers were injured.

Irish lawmakers join protest of Reagan policies

United Press International

June 4, 1984, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 491 words

Byline: By CATHY BOOTH

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Three members of the Irish parliament walked out on President Reagan's speech Monday, joining thousands of protesters outside who burned an American flag and shouted anti-Reagan slogans.

Reagan had just received a welcoming ovation from the joint houses of the Oireachtas, or parliament, and was about to begin his speech when two members of the Marxist Workers' Party and one independent deputy rose to denounce U.S. foreign policy.

Fellow members in the horseshoe-shaped chamber of the Dail, or lower house, quickly drowned out the protests with catcalls and shouts of "Out, out." Reagan looked only momentarily taken aback and quickly rallied.

"There are some countries in the world today where representatives would not be allowed to speak as they have today," he said.

The three members joined a rally of some 5,000 demonstrators chanting "Arrest Ronald Reagan" and "Ronnie, Ronnie, Ronnie, out, out, out," one block from Leinster House, seat of Irish government.

Another 20 members of the Dail and Seanad, or upper house, boycotted Reagan's speech, including some politicians belonging to the ruling coalition of Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald. There are 166 members of the two houses.

Police, standing shoulder to shoulder and three deep, held back the demonstrators, who soaked an American flag with gasoline and burned it to chants of "One, two, three, four, get out of Salvador."

Police said the protest was peaceful, its atmosphere like a carnival because of a national holiday. But plainclothes officers mixed in the crowd to observe elements of the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

Downtown Dublin was virtually deserted. Police sealed eight of the nine River Liffey bridges linking the north and south parts of the city and shut all road to parliament up to a half mile away.

Only a half dozen placard-bearing protesters managed to breach the security and come within sight of Reagan's motorcade.

Irish lawmakers join protest of Reagan policies

Among those demonstrating were Michael Higgins, leader of the Labor Party and part of the ruling coalition, as well as members of the Sisters for Justice, who were on the last day of a three-day fast in memory of three American nuns killed in El Salvador four years ago.

The three members of parliament who walked out issued a joint statement saying they were "absolutely opposed" to U.S. foreign policy on Central America and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"Our action was made as a statement of opposition to the foreign policies of the Reagan administration, as a gesture of solidarity with those in Central America enduring a denial of civil rights and even death as a result of his policies," they said.

The protest was the last of a series that have followed Reagan since his arrival Friday at Shannon Airport. Police arrested 33 women anti-nuclear activists Sunday in Dublin for refusing to leave a peace camp set up in Pheonix Park. Reagan left for London Monday afternoon.

End of Document

Bomb At Army Barracks Injures 17 Civilians At Birthday Party

The Associated Press

June 10, 1990, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 508 words

Byline: By LESLIE SHEPHERD, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A bomb exploded in a military barracks rented for a birthday party, injuring 17 people, and police said Sunday the attack had "all the hallmarks of the IRA."

The explosion came just before midnight Saturday at the Honorable Artillery Company barracks, located in a turreted Victorian building near London's financial district. All of those injured were civilians.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing, but police said it was similar to previous attacks by the **Irish Republican Army**, which targets British soldiers and military installations.

"This should invoke abject contempt for the IRA throughout the whole of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told reporters on a flight back from a four-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Scotland Yard said the blast was caused by a "bomb of some sort." Detective Chief Superintendent Derek Willison, deputy head of the police force's anti-terrorist squad, said the device had been planted on the roof of the building in the previous 24 hours.

The explosion ripped through the ceiling of the third-floor bar below, showering shattered glass and debris on the 30 guests attending the black-tie party.

Twelve **women** and five men were treated for cuts and shock at nearby St. Bartholomew's Hospital and released. Hospital spokesman David Dalton said two **women** were kept overnight for observation of possible concussions.

If the explosion was the work of the IRA, it would be the latest in a series of attacks that have been aimed at military targets but have killed or injured civilians.

In the last two weeks, the IRA has killed six people, including two Australian lawyers who were shot to death in the Netherlands. The IRA later said it mistook them for British soldiers.

It also has killed a British army recruit who was standing on a train platform, a British army major in West Germany and a retired reserve policeman and his wife in Belfast.

The IRA wants to end British rule over Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the mainly Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Bomb At Army Barracks Injures 17 Civilians At Birthday Party

Police said the only connection between Saturday's party and the military was that the host's father was a member of the army reserves. It was a 21st birthday party for a Cambridge University law student, Mark Venn.

Capt. David Venn said his son's party had been held in another part of the building and guests decided to have a nightcap at the bar before going home.

"I was standing by the bar getting some drinks when there was an explosion and a flash of light. I looked at the floor - pieces of glass, bits of plaster," he said.

The barracks' bar was not open to the general public, and on most Saturday nights it is full of reserve soldiers.

"There was no warning and there has been no claim, so it is hard to say, but it has all the hallmarks of the IRA," said Willison, the detective.

The Honorable Artillery Company is part of Britain's volunteer reserve force, which can be called on in time of national emergency to reinforce the full-time army.

End of Document

Today In History

The Associated Press

February 20, 1990, Tuesday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 523 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Thursday, March 1, the 60th day of 1990. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

Two hundred years ago, on March 1, 1790, the first U.S. Census was authorized by Congress. (When the census was completed the following August, it showed a total U.S. population of 3.9 million.)

On this date:

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress.

In 1803, Ohio's legislature met for the first time. (This event was recognized by Congress in 1953 as the official date of Ohio statehood.)

In 1864, Rebecca Lee became the first black woman to receive a medical degree, from the New England **Female** Medical College in Boston.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state of the Union.

In 1872, Congress authorized the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1890, 100 years ago, Sherlock Holmes made his American book debut as J.P. Lippincott published the first U.S. edition of "A Study in Scarlet" by Arthur Conan Doyle.

In 1932, the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J. (Remains identified as those of the baby were found the following May.)

In 1940, 50 years ago, the Richard Wright novel "Native Son" was first published, by Harpers.

In 1954, an armed group of Puerto Rican nationalists, firing wildly from the gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives, wounded five congressmen.

In 1961, President Kennedy established the Peace Corps.

Today In History

In 1967, U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York - accused of misconduct - was denied his seat in the 90th Congress. (In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Powell had to be seated.)

In 1981, **Irish Republican Army** member Bobby Sands began a hunger strike at the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland to demand political status for Irish nationalist prisoners. (Sands died 65 days later.)

Ten years ago: The U.S. cast a "yes" vote that it later disavowed as the U.N. Security Council called on Israel to dismantle settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Steven Stayner, a 14-year-old from Merced, Calif., who was kidnapped more than seven years earlier, presented himself to police in Ukiah.

Five years ago: CBS stock rose four points on the New York Stock Exchange amid reports that media and sports mogul Ted Turner was considering a bid to buy control of the network.

One year ago: The Senate overwhelmingly approved Dr. Louis W. Sullivan to be secretary of health and human services and Admiral James D. Watkins to be secretary of energy.

Today's birthdays: Singer Dinah Shore is 73. Former astronaut Donald "Deke" Slayton is 66. Former National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle is 64. Actor Robert Clary is 64. Actor Cesare Danova is 64. Singer Harry Belafonte is 63. Former Supreme Court nominee Robert H. Bork is 63. Actor Robert Conrad is 55. Author Judith Rossner is 55. Actor Dirk Benedict is 46. Singer Roger Daltrey is 45. Actor Alan Thicke is 43. Actor-director Ron Howard is 36. Actress Catherine Bach is 36. Football player Mike Rozier is 29.

Thought for today: "People are trapped in history and history is trapped in them." - James Baldwin, American author (1924-1987).

34 killed in plane crash in Shanghai

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

August 16, 1989, Wednesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; WORLD DIGEST; Pg. 8A; DIGEST

Length: 591 words

Dateline: BEIJING; BELFAST, Northern Ireland; DAVAO, Philippines; STAR CITY, U.S.S.R.; PANTASMA, Nicaragua

Body

BEIJING - Thirty-four people were killed when a Chinese airliner crashed into a river after an abortive takeoff at Shanghai airport Tuesday, the official People's Daily said today. Six of the 40 people on board the Soviet-built Antonov-24 survived. The newspaper said the Civil Aviation Administration plane, bound for Nanchang in southern China, went out of control while taking off at Shanghai's Hongqiao airport and crashed into a nearby river. Six crew members, 26 Chinese passengers and two Japanese passengers were killed.

American supporter of IRA arrested

BELFAST, Northern Ireland - Ulster police Tuesday arrested Martin Galvin, top American fund-raiser for the illegal ***Irish Republican Army***, as he flouted a ban on visiting Britain by parading around strife-torn Londonderry. British immigration officials said that Galvin, the publicity director of NORaid, which openly supports the IRA, would be expelled and flown to the United States as soon as possible. British officials estimate that NORaid contributes about 3 percent of the IRA's funds. Galvin defied an order issued in 1984 that prohibits him from visiting Britain.

Philippine jail siege leaves 21 dead

DAVAO, Philippines - Troops stormed a Philippine army jail Tuesday, killing 16 prisoners after inmates raped and killed an Australian woman missionary and took the lives of four other hostages. Ten other hostages were freed in gun battles between soldiers and prisoners inside the jail at military headquarters in the southern city of Davao, a military spokesman said. Area army commander Brig. Gen. Mariano Baccay said he ordered the attack after learning that the prisoners had killed Sydney missionary Jacqueline Hamill, 36, and other hostages. The prisoners, some of them convicted murderers, seized Hamill and other members of the Joyful Assembly of God, including nine ***women***, while the religious group was conducting a Bible-sharing service Sunday.

34 killed in plane crash in Shanghai

Soviet astronauts to return to space

STAR CITY, U.S.S.R. - Two astronauts will reactivate the Mir space station in September after four months in mothballs, and they'll try out a new space motorcycle and shower and install a docking port for the Soviet space shuttle, officials said Tuesday. Alexander Viktorenko, the flight commander, and Alexander A. Serebrov, the flight engineer, are to blast off Sept. 6 to resume the Soviet manned space program that was put on hold because of tight finances and technical delays. Among the highlights of the six-month mission will be a ride outside Mir in a space motorcycle. Alexander Balandin, a backup engineer for the flight, said the motorcycle is similar to the manned maneuvering unit used by U.S. space shuttle astronauts.

Nicaragua to free 1,500 rebel backers

PANTASMA, Nicaragua - In a broad new gesture of conciliation toward rebels and their sympathizers, President Daniel Ortega announced Tuesday that the government would release up to 1,500 Nicaraguans who have been imprisoned for taking part in the Contra war or supporting the rebels. The release, which is to take place Sept. 3, would free most or all of the largest group of prisoners who remain confined for opposing the government through force or the advocacy of force. It would mark an important step toward a general amnesty that the government has promised to grant upon the demobilization of the Contras, who are encamped in Honduras.

Load-Date: November 9, 1992

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

July 10, 1989, Monday, AP cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 522 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Thursday, July 20, the 201st day of 1989. There are 164 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

Twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin became the first men to walk on the moon, after their lunar module separated from the command module and landed on the lunar surface. In a scene watched on television by an estimated half-billion people, Armstrong stepped onto the moon at 10:56 p.m. EDT and proclaimed, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

On this date:

In 1810, Colombia declared its independence from Spain.

In 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States began holding sessions in Richmond, Va.

In 1871, British Columbia became a Canadian province.

In 1881, Sioux Indian leader Sitting Bull, a fugitive since the Battle of the Little Big Horn, surrendered to federal troops.

In 1917, the draft lottery in World War I went into operation.

In 1942, the first detachment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps - later known as WACs - began basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1944, an attempt by a group of German officials to assassinate Adolf Hitler failed.

In 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for an unprecedented fourth term of office at the Democratic convention in Chicago.

In 1951, Jordan's King Abdullah Ibn Hussein was assassinated in Jerusalem.

In 1960, a pair of Polaris missiles were fired from the submerged USS George Washington off Cape Canaveral, Fla., at a target more than 1,100 miles away.

In 1976, America's Viking 1 robot spacecraft made the first successful landing on Mars.

Today in History

In 1977, a flash flood hit Johnstown, Pa., killing 80 people and causing \$350 million worth of damage.

In 1982, bombs planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded in two London parks, killing eight British soldiers, along with seven horses belonging to the Queen's Household Cavalry.

In 1983, the U.S. House of Representatives censured two of its members, Illinois Republican Daniel Crane and Massachusetts Democrat Gerry Studds, both of whom had admitted having sexual relations with teen-age congressional pages.

Ten years ago: On the 10th anniversary of man's first lunar landing, the crew members of Apollo 11 were reunited in Washington, D.C., for an appearance outside the Air and Space Museum and a brief ceremony in the White House Rose Garden.

Five years ago: Vanessa Williams, Miss America 1984, was asked by pageant officials to resign her title because she had posed for nude photographs that turned up in Penthouse magazine. She relinquished her title three days later.

One year ago: Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis received the Democratic presidential nomination at the party's convention in Atlanta. Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini accepted a truce with Iraq.

Today's birthdays: Actress-singer Sally Ann Howes is 59. Video artist Nam June Paik is 57. Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski, D-Md., is 53. Actress Diana Rigg is 51. Singer Kim Carnes is 43.

Thought for today: "The only way to define the limits of the possible is by going beyond them into the impossible." - Arthur C. Clarke, English author and scientist.

5 KILLED IN LONDON AS BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE HARRODS

The New York Times

December 18, 1983, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 1; Part 1; Page 1, Column 6; Foreign Desk

Length: 1154 words

Byline: By JON NORDHEIMER , Special to the New York Times

Dateline: LONDON, Dec. 17

Body

A car bomb exploded here today in a street crowded with Christmas shoppers outside Harrods, the department store, killing 5 people and wounding 91 others.

There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the blast, but Scotland Yard officials said they were convinced it was the work of the **Irish Republican Army**.

The dead lay with the wounded on the rubble-strewn street as the remnants of the explosive-laden car and others caught in the explosion burned fiercely.

Wrapped Gifts Strewn About

Some of the wounded, covered with blood and stunned by the explosion, sat numbly, waiting for help. Distinctive olive-and-gold Harrods shopping bags lay in the gutters, spilling brightly wrapped gifts into the street.

Car bomb explodes in street crowded with shoppers outside Harrods, London department store, killing five people and wounding 91 others; Scotland Yard suspects bomb was work of **Irish Republican Army**; Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visits scene and calls it 'crime against humanity'; incident is worst terrorist attack in London since IRA bombing in July 1982 which killed 11 British soldiers; photo; map (M)

Among the dead were a police sergeant and a policewoman who had responded to a telephoned report received minutes before that a bomb was in the area, the Knightsbridge section. Other policemen were wounded, three of them seriously. Fourteen civilians were also seriously wounded.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who visited the scene tonight, described the attack as a "wicked crime against humanity and a crime against Christmas, too."

"It's difficult to understand the minds of people who can do that," she said. "There are very evil people in our society, and we have to do everything we can to catch them."

11 Killed in July 1982

5 KILLED IN LONDON AS BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE HARRODS

It was the worst terrorist attack in London since I.R.A. bombs killed 11 British soldiers in two separate incidents in July 1982. In one of these attacks, which took place in Hyde Park just a few blocks northeast of Harrods, a bomb planted in a car went off as members of the Queen's Household Cavalry rode by on horses.

Placing remote-controlled bombs in a road or inside a vehicle has been a standard terrorist tactic of the I.R.A. in Northern Ireland, where the paramilitary group has used violence for 14 years in trying to end British rule there.

Today's blast blew out large display windows in the Harrods building and sent flying glass into shoppers inside the men's department, which is closest to the street. A black cloud of smoke boiled into the sky high above the building's distinctive earth-colored Victorian facade.

Cut and bleeding shoppers, including children, stumbled into Brompton Road, where traffic was thick with black taxicabs at curbside and scarlet double-decker buses carrying shoppers along the wide street, which also contains many fashionable smaller shops.

The attack came on what officials said appeared to be the busiest shopping day of the Christmas season. Thousands of people were inside the five-story department store and milling on the streets outside when the blast occurred shortly before 1:30 P.M. (8:30 A.M. Saturday, New York time). Scotland Yard officials said the explosives had been placed inside a car parked on a side street named Hans Crescent, where liveried chauffeurs sat in black limousines waiting to pick up shoppers. The officials said they suspected that the bomb had been detonated by remote control as a squad of police officers began a search for it.

The London police had warned the public that the I.R.A. planned a pre- Christmas bombing campaign. Earlier in the week a bomb was discovered in the Kensington-High Street shopping district and detonated harmlessly by a bomb squad.

The explosion today paralyzed a large area of Knightsbridge and Kensington. The police sealed off an area of half a mile on both sides of Harrods for several hours during a search to insure that there were no other bombs.

Oxford Circus Area Evacuated

The busy shopping district surrounding Oxford Circus about a mile and a half to the east was evacuated after the police received a call saying a bomb had been planted there.

The police kept reporters and cameramen from the immediate scene of the explosion, and no clear reports were available as to the extent of the structural damage to Harrods and other buildings on the street.

Mrs. Thatcher said the bomb had been placed in a narrow side street to maximize its effect. The devastation was extensive, she added.

"I think the police have suffered very badly," the Prime Minister said. "When they receive information about these devices they have to go to the scene and clear people away. We owe a lot to the bravery of the police."

Twenty minutes before the bomb went off, Harrods employees were alerted to the possibility of danger. A female clerk in the store's perfume department said a coded message over the public address system had signaled all departments to begin a methodical search for suspicious packages that might contain a bomb. This was apparently a reaction to a telephone call minutes earlier to a public service group called the Samaritans saying a bomb would explode at Harrods.

About 10 minutes later, at 1:20 P.M., the police at the Chelsea station received a call saying a bomb was to go off shortly outside Harrods. A squad was sent to search the streets around the store, but no attempt was made to evacuate the store itself, according to employees.

"All of a sudden there was a tremendous explosion that shook the building," said one of the clerks, "and people started screaming and running."

5 KILLED IN LONDON AS BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE HARRODS

One Harrods shopper, Harry Aspey, had just stepped outside the store with his wife and two children when he paused to light a cigarette.

"As I did so, the world seemed to come to an end," Mr. Aspey said after being treated at a hospital. "I found myself lying on the pavement in deep glass, and Christine and the children were lying in the roadway. The police picked them up and rushed them away."

While there was panic outside, shoppers inside the store quickly quieted down and began an orderly evacuation, a staff member said. "It could have been terrible with all the children trampled in that crowd, but the shoppers were fabulous," said the clerk, who did not give her name because she said it was against store policy for employees to speak with the press.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, said tonight that 10 to 15 pounds of explosives had been used outside Harrods.

He said the man who made the call to the Samaritans used a code word known by the I.R.A. According to the commissioner, the caller said: "This is the I.R.A. Car bombs outside Harrods. Two bombs in Harrods. One in Oxford Street. One in Littlewoods, Oxford Street."

All but one of the tips were false, but they kept the city and its emergency forces convulsed for most of the afternoon, turning the busiest intersections into cordoned-off ghost towns.

Graphic

map of the Knightsbridge section of London; photo of smoke billowing from Harrods

Bombing Brings To 19 Toll Of Bungled IRA Attacks In Past Year

The Associated Press

November 24, 1988, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 514 words

Dateline: BENBURB, Northern Ireland

Body

A bungled guerrilla bombing of a village police station killed a 67-year-old Roman Catholic civilian and his 13-year-old granddaughter and injured eight people, police reported.

The outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility in a statement issued to news organizations and apologized, called the deaths "tragic."

"The IRA has nothing to gain by the deaths of civilians and in fact has much to lose in terms of support," it said.

The mainly Catholic IRA wants to unite the predominantly Protestant province with the 95 percent Catholic Republic of Ireland under socialist rule.

A press officer at Belfast police headquarters said the part-time police station in Benburb, 35 miles west of Belfast, was unstaffed and locked up for the night during Wednesday night's car bomb attack.

No security forces personnel were injured.

Police said the explosion extensively damaged the police station and up to 12 nearby homes. It was the latest in a string of botched IRA attacks that have killed at least 19 civilians in the last year and forced the IRA to issue repeated apologies.

The police press officer, who declined to be identified, said the bomb was concealed in a van left near the police station. It exploded as Barney Lavery and his granddaughter Emma Donnelly, both from prominent local Catholic families, drove past the station.

The two had given a ride to an elderly woman and dropped her off moments before the bomb exploded at 10:50 p.m., hurling their car into a field.

The press officer said the guerrillas gave police two telephone warnings, but that there were no security forces in the area to clear it before the bomb exploded.

"The IRA would know full well that the (police) station was unmanned at that time," he said.

A Catholic priest, the Rev. Matt Mulroe, gave the church's last rites to the two victims as they lay in the wrecked car.

Bombing Brings To 19 Toll Of Bungled IRA Attacks In Past Year

The eight injured civilians were taken to South Tyrone Hospital in the town of Dungannon about five miles away. Police said the most seriously hurt had a broken arm.

They said four of the eight were hospitalized, the rest treated and released.

Police said the van was stolen. They said the family that owned it was held at gunpoint while the van was driven to its target. The family was later released unharmed.

On Tuesday night, guerrillas fired a rocket-propelled grenade at two police jeeps at Castlewellan 25 miles south of Belfast, but missed and demolished a butcher shop.

The Soviet-made RPG7 anti-tank rocket narrowly missed a crowded pub.

Benburb is eight miles from the village of Loughgall, where last year police and troops lying in ambush after a tip-off killed eight IRA guerrillas as they bombed the local police station.

The worst bungled attack occurred in November last year when an IRA bomb killed 11 Protestant men, women and children at a memorial service for the dead of two world wars at Enniskillen, 70 miles west of Belfast. The bombing, intended for British soldiers, created a wave of anti-IRA revulsion around the world. The IRA admitted it had made a grave error.

End of Document

He's Prince William, Not Prince Bill

The Associated Press

June 29, 1982, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 476 words

Byline: By MICHAEL WEST, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Britain's littlest prince will be known as William _ not as Billy or Willy or Bill. And that's official.

"The name Prince William will not be foreshortened in any way," Buckingham Palace advised Monday when it announced the names chosen for the blue-eyed son born to Prince Charles and Princess Diana on June 21.

The full name of the heir apparent is William Arthur Philip Louis. Second in line to the throne behind his father the Prince of Wales, he will be known as Prince William of Wales.

But the British tabloid The Sun succumbed to temptation today, running a story on the week-old prince under the headline "Billy the Kid."

"It's bound to get shortened, isn't it?" said Earl Spencer, Diana's father. "I don't know what I'll call him yet."

Other reaction to the choice of names varied widely.

"I think it's a very lovely name, very royal and aristocratic," said William "Willie" Hamilton, the Labor member of Parliament who has long campaigned to abolish the monarchy.

"I'm sure they had me in mind when they chose it," he quipped. "Surely he will be known as King Willie."

Genealogist Patrick Montague-Smith, former editor of Debrett's, the blue-bloods' Who's Who, said William was "one of the greatest traditional names." The present editor, Charles Kidd, said the name had "a fine ring to it."

But Leslie Dunkling, author of the books "First Names First" and "Our Secret Names," said William came nowhere in a survey among London women on which men's names they considered sexiest.

The women Dunkling surveyed fancied David, Stephen, Paul, Mark, Adam, Robert, Richard, Michael, Christopher and Philip in that order. "But William is not seen as sexy at all," he said.

Nevertheless, birth announcements appearing in the London Times show William comes second only to James in popularity.

He's Prince William, Not Prince Bill

William also sat well with Protestants in strife-torn Northern Ireland. "King Billy" _ King William III _ on his white horse is a powerful tribal totem, recalling the Dutch-born monarch who routed Catholic King James II in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

"Nothing would please the Northern Irish more than to see a King William on the throne because of the past great Williamite traditions," said the fiery Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley.

Richard McAuley, Belfast spokesman for Sinn Fein, legal wing of the predominantly Roman Catholic **Irish Republican Army**, demurred. "He's their future king, not ours," he scoffed. "It's a non-event as far as we are concerned."

London newspapers hoped William would avoid the excesses of namesake King William IV. Dubbed "Silly Billy" by his subjects for his eccentricities, he had 10 illegitimate children by an actress.

No date or place for the christening of Prince William has yet been announced. Royal christenings traditionally are held either in the private chapel at Windsor Castle or in the music room at Buckingham Palace.

Rocket Kills Policeman, Seven Arrested

The Associated Press

September 28, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 495 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A rocket of East European manufacture smashed into an armored police vehicle in Roman Catholic West Belfast Monday, killing the driver and seriously injuring the man beside him, police reported.

They said the missile tore through the side door of the Land-Rover as it patrolled the edge of the Andersonstown district.

Soldiers saw a yellow van driving from the scene, followed it and surrounded an apartment block in the Rosnareen district, where the launcher was found.

Police said six men who barricaded themselves in an apartment were arrested and a seventh man was seized when he tried to escape by diving through a window. Shots were fired but no one was hit, according to the police.

The dead constable was Alexander Beck, 37, father of two. Authorities did not name the injured officer but said he lost both arms.

Beck was the second member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to be killed in three days and the 20th this year. The outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, fighting to drive the British out of this predominantly Protestant province, said earlier it shot 33-year-old off-duty Constable George Stewart to death in a bar Saturday in Killough, southeast of Belfast.

Police identified the missile launcher as an East European-made RPG-7, a portable anti-tank weapon that is a standard weapon of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact countries. Twenty others have been found in Northern Ireland since launchers were first used in November 1972.

They have killed four times and injured 53 members of the security forces. Police said 185 rockets have been fired and 58 of them hit their targets.

Meanwhile, police denied an IRA claim that 27-year-old Anthony Branniff, found blindfolded and shot through the head in a Belfast alley Sunday night, was a police informer. The dead man's brothers, Patrick and David, also denied the IRA claim.

The deaths of Branniff and Constable Beck brought to 2,145 the total of known deaths in the 12-year-old secular battle between Protestant and Catholic extremists. So far this year, 75 have died. The mostly Catholic IRA wants to unite the British province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

Rocket Kills Policeman, Seven Arrested

Belfast Crown Court on Monday sentenced a member of the Provisional IRA to life imprisonment for killing seven men and five women in the bombing of the La Mon restaurant near Comber, County Down, in February 1978. Robert Murphy, 23, of Belfast, had pleaded innocent to charges of murder but on the 15th day of his trial changed his plea to guilty of manslaughter and other crimes.

Lord Justice Sir Maurice Gibson called Murphy a "dedicated terrorist" and said the crime was "the most serious, indeed the most horrific bombing in this history of this (Northern Irish) community."

The prosecution said Murphy stole a car and took to the restaurant a bomb made of four cans of gasoline attached to explosives. The blast created a fireball 60 feet by 40 feet, incinerating the building and members of the Irish Collie Club at their annual dinner-dance.

End of Document

Anglicans wrap up key meeting

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

August 10, 1988, Wednesday

Copyright 1988 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: International; Pg. 9

Length: 559 words

Byline: Julian Baum, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: London

Highlight: Resolutions acknowledge growing African following

Body

Leaders of the worldwide Anglican Communion have given a strong nod to their fast-growing congregation in Africa.

Concluding a three-week meeting in Canterbury, known as the Lambeth conference, they have avoided a split over controversial issues in their church and also adopted some highly debated positions, including an apparent endorsement of revolutionary violence.

The role of women in the church and the nature of ecclesiastical authority and leadership were debated but remain unresolved issues.

In a concession to African culture, the bishops voted to loosen the rules on baptism, allowing polygamists to join the church. The church leaders also showed a strong interest in social and political issues such as famine, war, violence against children, and homelessness, which affect about 70 million Anglican followers.

One of the bishops' most controversial resolutions expressed "understanding" toward political activists who, "after exhausting all other ways, choose the way of the armed struggle as the only way to justice." The resolution was proposed and supported by a group of African bishops and was passed with the struggle to end South African apartheid in mind.

British and Irish churchmen were upset that the statement could easily be misunderstood as an endorsement of violence in Northern Ireland, and they quickly drafted another resolution which specifically condemned all violence by Irish terrorists.

Irish bishops pointed out that the phrase "armed struggle" was used in propaganda by the ***Irish Republican Army*** who, they said, were engaged in a ruthless campaign which had little support either north or south of the Irish border.

"It is most regrettable that words used should in any way offer solace to those who have taken to themselves a right to take life at random," said the Primate of All Ireland and the Archbishop of Armagh, Robert Eames.

The controversy highlighted the new influence of African bishops, especially Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa. Churchmen said the resolution illustrated challenges Christians face when trying to apply Christian ethics in complex political and social circumstances.

Anglicans wrap up key meeting

The new rule on baptizing polygamists was also recognition of the special conditions in Africa, the fastest growing region for Anglicanism. The resolution affirmed monogamy as "God's plan" but permitted baptism if a convert with more than one wife promises not to marry again as long as any of the wives at the time of conversion are alive. The rule would give African churches more flexibility in accepting new members and not require a family to break up where the welfare of many children are at stake.

"What we are asking is that such people as those who receive Christ in that kind of condition (as polygamists) should not be forced to separate from their wives because of the social problems it would create," Manasses Kuria, the Bishop of Kenya said.

Churchmen were pleased that the meeting confounded predictions of some observers that the Anglican Communion would break up over the ordination of women. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, stressed the need for unity even if this meant postponing difficult decisions. "The fact that we appear to be divided on some of these issues has in fact had the opposite result internally," Ireland's Archbishop Eames said in a BBC radio interview.

Graphic

Picture, Tutu: new influence for African bishops, BANDPHOTO

End of Document

200 ATTACKS IN IRA DAY OF VIOLENCE

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

August 29, 1988 Monday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 10

Length: 480 words

Byline: Source: Reuter

Body

BELFAST, Sunday: ***Irish Republican Army*** sympathisers carried out nearly 200 attacks in Northern Ireland after a convicted IRA man was extradited from Dublin, police said today.

Three civilians - one of them a two-year-old child - were wounded in 23 shooting incidents and 17 bomb attacks in Belfast and the British province's second largest city, Londonderry, yesterday.

More than 40 buildings were damaged and 56 vehicles hijacked in a day of violence which rekindled memories of IRA urban bombing campaigns of the 1970s

The violence erupted after Dublin handed over to British security forces a convicted IRA guerilla, Robert Russell, in one of the biggest security operations mounted in years on the border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Russell, 30, was driven in a high-speed convoy from Dublin's Mountjoy jail, marched across fields to the northern side, and then flown in a helicopter to Belfast's Maze prison.

He escaped from the Maze in 1983, four years into a 20-year sentence for the attempted murder of a police officer.

He fled to the Republic but was arrested and jailed in Dublin.

In predominantly Roman Catholic West Belfast, an IRA stronghold, youths rampaged, setting fire to buses and throwing petrol bombs and stones at police and soldiers.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary reported 193 attacks on its men and said a large number of policemen and a British soldier were hurt, none seriously, while trying to control snipers and petrol bomb throwers on the streets.

Gunmen opened fire on a police station in West Belfast last night but no casualties were reported.

A bomb exploded outside Belfast City Hall and another went off near a police station in the west of the city.

The blasts followed telephoned warnings and caused no serious injuries.

Snipers exchanged fire with troops late into the night as patrols moved slowly through republican areas around Falls Road, a flashpoint of violence in the city.

200 ATTACKS IN IRA DAY OF VIOLENCE

In Londonderry, two elderly women were injured when a bomb exploded near an old people's home and in Belfast, a British soldier was wounded by a hand grenade, security officials said.

In West Belfast, cars were hijacked and used to block roads before being set on fire.

Police warned motorists to keep out of the area.

Police also reported at least 27 bomb alerts in Belfast.

Shoppers scurried for safety as shops were evacuated and bomb disposal experts inspected abandoned vehicles suspected to contain explosives.

Belfast's international airport was shut briefly after a suspicious vehicle was found. It did not contain a bomb.

"A relatively small number of people appear intent on reducing the quality of life in West Belfast to that of Beirut at its lowest level," said Police Chief Superintendent Ian Williamson.

He accused the IRA and its political wing, Sinn Fein, of organising the attacks as part of their campaign to end British rule of the province.

Graphic

Two illus: Left: A British Army patrol shoots back after being fired upon by IRA guerillas in West Belfast. Above: Youngsters play around a burnt-out truck which was hijacked earlier in Belfast before being set alight. Picture by REUTER

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

Hughes' Death Fills Streets With Rioters

The Associated Press

May 13, 1981, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 498 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

"We'll make Maggie Thatcher pay for the blood of our prisoners," a Catholic woman shouted on the night IRA hunger striker Francis Hughes died. She shook her fist at British soldiers on patrol and yelled, "You better get ready to fight."

Rioters hurled gasoline bombs, bottles, rocks -- even the bricks from convent walls -- in an evening orgy of hatred and defiance for "the Brits."

"That's for Frankie," a hooded youth screamed as he pitched a milk bottle filled with gasoline at a British soldier in Belfast's Falls Road quarter. The crowd of young Roman Catholics cheered when the bottle exploded in a sheet of flame behind the soldier, who ran for cover.

At the Bon Secure Convent in the same Catholic ghetto, two nuns emerged to speak with youngsters tearing down the high brick wall around the compound to use for ammunition.

"But you've already made such big holes in the wall," one nun complained to a young man wearing a hood.

"Aye! Well, there's war on. So we'll just have the bricks, Sister," was the reply.

Within minutes, more bricks were smashed and carried to the stone throwers crouched behind metal grills torn from shop fronts.

Mobs of masked youngsters worked in scores of streets through Falls Road, a hotbed of Catholic militancy, and similar sections of west Belfast on Tuesday evening as word spread that Hughes, 25, had died in the 59th day of his hunger strike.

His death at Maze Prison in the *Irish Republican Army* prisoners' hunger strike for political recognition from the British government followed the death of fellow IRA striker Bobby Sands, 27, by nine days.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she will not consider granting the special privileges the prisoners are demanding.

In Belfast's west side, where about 100,000 Catholics live, and the other Catholic ghettos of British-ruled Northern Ireland, Hughes was a folk hero and British troops are considered an army of occupation.

Hughes ' Death Fills Streets With Rioters

Black flags hung from windows, and women shouting obscenities at British troops waved poster-sized photographs of the dark-haired gunman who had been serving a life sentence for killing a British soldier.

The troops had known what was to come, arriving with police to seal off the area as soon as word of Hughes' death came through. The violence -- clearly directed Tuesday by men in their twenties --has become a standard feature of the streets since Sands started his hunger strike March 1.

Grey police Land Rovers nosed slowly into the crowded streets as youngsters built makeshift barricades of battered furniture, rocks, iron bedsteads and hijacked cars. Troops firing plastic bullets from riot guns dispersed mobs, at least temporarily.

Mothers, some with babies in their arms, stood at the doorways of their visibly poor row houses waiting to see "the Brits" get hit with the rioters' makeshift ammunition.

As youths lofted a new round of Molotov cocktails at the troops, one man watching observed: "We should enter these boys in the Olympics ... the vetrol bomb discus."

IRA Prisoners To Begin New Hunger Strike Next Month

The Associated Press

February 5, 1981, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 487 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Irish Republican Army guerrillas at the Maze prison will begin a second hunger strike March 1, the group representing them announced today.

A statement from Provisional Sinn Fein, the political division of the IRA's militant "Provisional" wing, said the new fast has been called because of the British government's refusal to let prisoners wear their own civilian clothes.

The IRA claimed that an agreement on civilian clothing ended a 53-day mass hunger strike Dec. 18 at the prison just south of Belfast.

"It is a decision we regret, but obviously we will support our comrades completely," Provisional Sinn Fein spokesman Richard McCauley said in Belfast.

A British government spokesman said it had heard the announcement but had no confirmation.

The IRA said officials at the Northern Ireland Office have failed to keep the agreement that ended the 53-day hunger strike, which the IRA claims accorded convicted guerrillas "clear political recognition" by allowing them to wear clothing brought in by relatives.

British officials have denied this, saying "no concessions" were made. They claimed existing regulations enable all prisoners in Ulster's jails to wear civilian clothes much of the time, provided they "conform" to prison rules.

More than 400 jailed members of the IRA and its splinter groups are currently involved in a so-called "dirty protest" inside the H blocks at the Maze, Northern Ireland's largest prison. They refuse to wash, wear prison clothes or do any work, and many of them are fouling their cells. A group of IRA women prisoners at Armagh jail are also taking part in the protest.

The "dirty protest" began 4 1/2 years ago to demand political prisoner status for guerrillas convicted of terrorist offenses in the bitter sectarian feud between Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Roman Catholic minority.

A token group of 96 IRA inmates ended the protest and moved to clean cells after the hunger strike ended. The brief truce ended last month when Maze officials insisted the inmates wear prison-issue clothes some of the time and take part in prison routine. The inmates went on a rampage, smashing furniture, knocking out windows and once again fouling their cells.

IRA Prisoners To Begin New Hunger Strike Next Month

The outlawed IRA, which is mostly Catholic, wants to end British rule in the province and reunite it with the Irish Republic, where Catholics predominate. At least 2,077 people have been killed by sectarian violence in Ulster since the conflict erupted in 1969.

Seven men fasted for 53 days in the hunger strike ending in December, and were joined by others in the final stages. The seven are still recovering and others reportedly have volunteered to undergo a new fast.

"Negotiations with the present administration and the Northern Ireland Office have broken down as from today," McCauley said.

"It is quite clear the government did not want to resolve the situation in the H blocks in a proper fashion. The men had no alternative."

End of Document

Easter Brings Plea For Peace From Pope, Anglican Leader

The Associated Press

April 4, 1988, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 573 words

Byline: By JEFF DONN, Associated Press Writer

Body

Christians braved Israeli-Palestinian tensions in the Holy Land, prayed in England for an end to Northern Ireland's religious bloodshed and listened worldwide to Pope John Paul II's Easter plea for peace.

Elsewhere on Sunday, traditional passion plays took place in Brazil and chaplains delivered services aboard U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf.

In Hungary, men prepared for today's more frivolous dousing of women with perfume during the traditional "sprinkling spree."

In Vatican City, 100,000 people gathered in St. Peter Square on Sunday to hear the pope's Easter message, which had a broadcast audience of millions.

"Pray for peace in the world, for justice, pray for the rights of man, especially for religious freedom," the Roman Catholic leader said.

In Jerusalem, about 1,000 faithful joined in services Sunday at the site where most Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead.

But only about half as many people came as last year to the services at the 12th century Church of the Holy Sepulcher, church officials said. Many had been deterred by four months of Palestinian protests and Israeli crackdowns in the occupied territories that have left more than 135 Arabs dead.

In Canterbury, England, Anglican Archbishop Robert Runcie compared the March 19 slaying of two British soldiers at an Irish Republican Army funeral in Northern Ireland to Christ's crucifixion.

The two soldiers were shot to death in a predominantly Roman Catholic district of west Belfast after they were beaten by mourners heading to the burial of an IRA guerrilla.

Runcie said in his Easter sermon that Christ's death was "a dark death, as dark in the cruelty and hatred which attended it as were the deaths of those two young soldiers in Belfast a fortnight ago."

But he said the joyous memory of Christ's resurrection should give hope for an end to Northern Ireland's sectarian violence.

Easter Brings Plea For Peace From Pope, Anglican Leader

In Belfast, thousands marched peacefully to mark the 1916 Easter uprising against British rule in what is now the neighboring Republic of Ireland.

In Hungary, men were stocking up on eau de cologne for today's "sprinkling spree" when they rove in groups perfuming girls and women. The custom is believed to stem partly from ancient fertility rites.

At St. Stanislaw Kostka church in northern Warsaw, where the slain pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko is buried, a Christ figure was draped in a banner in the red lettering of the outlawed trade federation.

It read: "We will rise again."

In the Czechoslovak capital of Prague, 2,000 believers attended an Easter Mass at St. Vitus Cathedral just over a week after riot police broke up a peaceful demonstration for religious freedom in Bratislava.

In the Persian Gulf, where Iran and Iraq are at war, skippers of 16 U.S. Navy ships marked Easter with messages to their crews. Religious services were held aboard several vessels.

More than 10,000 people took part Sunday in peace marches in West Germany's major cities and at several U.S. military installations there. The traditional Easter weekend marches are held for world peace and the destruction of nuclear weapons.

Brazil, the world's most populous Catholic nation, celebrated Easter with traditional passion plays recounting Christ's crucifixion. In Rio de Janeiro, many of the main roles, including that of Jesus, were for the first time played by blacks in keeping with the church's equality campaign.

About 90 percent of Brazil's 135 million people are Roman Catholic.

See End To "Blanket Protest" In Northern Ireland's Jails

The Associated Press

December 20, 1980, Saturday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 494 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Hundreds of convicted Irish guerrillas are calling off their four-year-old "blanket" protests in the prisons of British-run Northern Ireland, their supporters said today.

They said that within a week, some 500 convicted members of the predominantly Roman Catholic **Irish Republican Army** will halt the campaign in which they dressed only in blankets, refusing prison uniforms, and smeared their cells with their excrement.

A small group of jailed Protestant militants also is ending a similar "blanket" protest, sources said.

The protest by the outlawed IRA is being phased out because the British government has given in to its demands for political recognition for the prisoners, claimed a spokesman for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm.

British officials, however, denied they made any concessions and said the convicts would continue to be treated as criminals rather than political prisoners.

IRA militants have been waging a campaign of terror to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republic to the south. The 11-year sectarian war has claimed at least 2,066 lives.

Word that the "blanket protest" was to be ended came after 40 guerrilla prisoners called off a hunger strike "to the death" mounted to press their demands for political status.

The seven original hunger strikers, who began their fast Oct. 27, called off their protest Thursday after one of them, 26-year-old Sean McKenna, was reported on the brink of death and was given the last rites of the Catholic Church.

The gravely ill McKenna was moved Thursday from the hospital in the Maze Prison near Belfast, where his six comrades remain, to a hospital outside for better treatment. He was moved again Friday to the intensive care unit of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast.

All seven men, seriously weakened from their diet of water and salt, were taking liquid nourishment today, authorities said.

The three **women** in Armagh prison who went on hunger strike Dec. 1, and the 30 men in Maze who started a fast earlier this week were taking solid food.

See End To "Blanket Protest" In Northern Ireland 's Jails

The London Times newspaper said today that the hunger strikers were "talked out of it" by the combined forces of the government of the Irish Republic in Dublin and the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy acting for all Ireland. Church emissaries are active inside the prisons.

"They may have made promises to the prisoners the British government cannot endorse nor deliver. But they have asserted an influence in Northern Ireland affairs that will not easily now be denied," the Times said.

Humphrey Atkins, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, insisted no secret deal was made with the hunger strikers. He rejected IRA claims of a "major victory." He also denied claims by the Rev. Ian Paisley, a leading Protestant politician, that British action to end the prison protest represented a betrayal of Northern Ireland's 1 million Protestants in favor of its 500,000 Catholics.

End of Document

PARTIES PREPARE FOR POLLS BATTLE; THATCHER SETS HER SIGHTS ON A THIRD TERM AS PM

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

May 12, 1987 Tuesday

Early Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 12

Length: 544 words

Byline: YVONNE PRESTON, Staff Correspondent

Body

LONDON, Monday: Britain's political parties were in top gear today for an early election as the country waited for an announcement that the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, would call for polls next month.

Mrs Thatcher was expected to go to Buckingham Palace today to ask the Queen to dissolve Parliament, paving the way for elections on June 11.

It was believed Mrs Thatcher had opted for the June 11 poll date after meeting with seven of her senior Cabinet Ministers at the Prime Minister's official country residence, Chequers, at the weekend.

The decision, taken in a mood of high optimism in the Conservative Party, will have ended weeks of election date speculation. It would come a full year before Mrs Thatcher needs to go to the country and with an overall Tory majority in the House of Commons of more than 130.

The latest opinion poll gives the Tories an 11-point lead over Labour -enough to return them with a majority of 90-plus - while London bookmakers have made the Tories 8 to 1 favourites against Labour at 5 to 1 and the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance at 20 to 1.

The opinion poll, conducted by the Harris organisation in 80 constituencies for London Weekend Television, gave the Tories a 44 per cent lead, trailed by Labour with 33 per cent and the Alliance with 21 per cent.

The Conservatives' main concern now is voter complacency, as Tory supporters expecting a walkover sit back and fail to vote.

Another cause for Tory concern was pointed up by the Harris poll, which found nearly one-third of those polled, particularly women and young people, to be still uncommitted floating voters.

Such a level of volatility could mean, despite what the polls have been consistently predicting for the last two months, that an election will not be a pushover for Mrs Thatcher, who is banking on a historic third term.

The Alliance in particular sees voter volatility working in its favour. Its electoral goal is to overtake Labour in the national share of the vote.

PARTIES PREPARE FOR POLLS BATTLE THATCHER SETS HER SIGHTS ON A THIRD TERM AS PM

The Tory campaign, expected to be launched later this week, will stress low inflation and Government claims that unemployment is falling, as evidence of the success of Tory economic strategy.

Election timing also coincides with the arrival in workers' pockets of the Budget's 2 pence in the pound income tax cut.

Mrs Thatcher has promised her party a radical election manifesto, including privatisation of some potentially highly profitable British Rail lines, increased co-operation between the National Health Service and private health clinics, the transfer

of power in education away from teachers and local authorities and towards parents, and the reduction of the power of local councils, seen as being on the doctrinaire Left.

Labour's manifesto will be in marked contrast to the weighty 1983 document. The popular appeal of privatisation, shown most recently in a heavy oversubscription to Rolls-Royce shares, has prompted the party not to call for blanket re-nationalisation.

Nor will there be a repeat of the 1983 pledge to withdraw from the European Community and abolish the House of Lords.

Warnings of a terrorist attack by the **Irish Republican Army** directed at a senior politician in the run-up to a general election have been made by Scotland Yard and the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Graphic

Drawing: Mrs Thatcher... high optimism.

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

IRA supporters riot in Belfast

United Press International
May 7, 1987, Thursday, PM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 573 words

Byline: By FRANK JOHNSTON

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Hundreds of masked **Irish Republican Army** supporters hijacked cars and hurled gasoline bombs at security forces to protest a crackdown at a guerrilla funeral. At least two people were seriously injured by policemen's plastic bullets, authorities said.

Hundreds of masked youths operating in up to 50-strong gangs rioted down the streets of Roman Catholic sections of west and north Belfast into the early hours of this morning, police said.

They hijacked about 30 cars and buses and hurled gasoline bombs at police armored cars, police sources said.

Officers responded by firing plastic bullets through gun slits in their vehicles.

For two hours some 400 masked supporters of the IRA -- fighting to end British rule in mostly Protestant Northern Ireland -- surrounded three sides of a fortified police station and hurled rocks, bottles and gasoline bombs over its 30-foot-high security wall before police in jeeps from other stations dispersed them, witnesses said.

Police reported an unspecified number of arrests, and a west Belfast hospital source reported "a trickle of injuries all night," including a motorist whose jaw was broken when rioters attempted to hijack his car.

Police said two civilians in north Belfast were injured by plastic bullets, 4-inch projectiles used by police to control crowds, and a Mater Hospital source said early today they were being treated for "serious head injuries."

The riots were in retaliation against a heavy police presence hours earlier Wednesday afternoon at the funeral of an IRA "volunteer" which led to fierce clashes in which 17 people were injured. The dead IRA man had blown himself up when he threw a homemade hand grenade at a police station last weekend, officials said.

An estimated 2,000 people marched 2 miles across Catholic west Belfast behind the coffin of Finbarr McKenna, 33. Scuffles between IRA supporters and hundreds of riot police flared as the casket, draped with an Irish flag, was carried from his home.

IRA sympathizers urged **women** watching from upstairs windows in houses along the street to pour boiling water on the police, but the scuffles stopped.

A short time later, however, pushing and shoving between mourners and riot police escalated into fierce new clashes that injured 15 civilians and two policemen.

IRA supporters riot in Belfast

Officers using clubs lashed at the crowd, and army troops fired seven plastic bullets. IRA sympathizers hurled bricks and concrete blocks.

After the second round of clashes subsided, McKenna was buried in the Catholic Milltown Cemetery in a plot reserved for IRA guerrillas who died trying to end British rule to unite Northern Ireland with the Catholic Irish Republic.

The police mounted the heavy presence to guard against a paramilitary display, but none was attempted and the IRA said it had previously fired a memorial volley near the dead man's home in his honor.

The clashes came as Britain called for an immediate and "significant" boost in manpower for the Northern Irish police and other new security measures, including the expected deployment of elite SAS British army undercover commandos, to combat a new IRA offensive that has killed 15 people in the last month, including the province's second-ranking judge.

However, an IRA spokesman, speaking for its "general headquarters staff," told the London-based Guardian newspaper this week the offensive would continue and the guerrilla group is "stronger than at any time in the previous 10 years."

End of Document

Thatcher 'Delighted' By Senate Approval For Extradition Treaty

The Associated Press

July 18, 1986, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 533 words

Byline: By MICHAEL WEST, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was delighted with U.S. Senate approval of a treaty making it easier for Britain to extradite suspected Irish terrorists from the United States, a government spokesman said today.

Meanwhile, Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, accused the United States of "gross hypocrisy." A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said President Reagan telephoned her with the result of Thursday's 87-10 Senate vote.

"Mrs. Thatcher said that she was delighted with the result of the vote and she sent her congratulations to all those who were involved," said the press officer who, in accordance with British practice, declined to be named.

The treaty is "a great step forward in the fight against terrorism," said Home Office Undersecretary of State David Mellor.

"IRA terrorists can no longer plead a political motive for their crime and find a safe haven in the United States. This is most welcome news and further evidence of the commitment of our two countries to work together to defeat terrorism," he said.

The Home Office is the government department responsible for law and order and the police.

Gerry Hodgins, a Sinn Fein spokesman, said the organization "half expected this treaty because Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher ... view struggles for national liberties as terrorism.

"It is gross hypocrisy by the Reagan administration which is pumping millions of dollars into fighting the Nicaraguans and bombing ***women*** and children in Libya, with British support," Hodgins said in a telephone interview from Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The IRA, a mainly Roman Catholic guerrilla group, is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3-2.

The group wants to unite Northern Ireland with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic under socialist rule after the overthrow of the political establishment in Dublin.

Thatcher 'Delighted' By Senate Approval For Extradition Treaty

The treaty approved by the Senate dilutes the traditional "political defense," by which people wanted for violent crimes such as murder or planting a bomb could argue in a U.S. federal court that their actions were motivated by politics rather than simple crime.

The Daily Telegraph, however, said the treaty left open a loophole by not including conspiracy among the crimes that cannot be treated as political.

"Four out of five IRA members convicted last month in the Brighton bombing trial were merely charged with plotting bombings. Had any of the four escaped to America they would have been no more liable to extradition under the new pact than under the extradition treaty which it supplements," the newspaper said.

Five Irish nationalists were convicted at London's Old Bailey Central Criminal Court on June 11 on charges of conspiring to blow up 16 British hotels last year.

One of the five, Patrick Magee, was also convicted of killing five people and attempting to kill Mrs. Thatcher in the IRA bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton during the Conservative Party's annual convention in October 1984.

The Brighton blast killed five prominent members of the governing party. Mrs. Thatcher narrowly escaped death.

Magee and the other four convicted Irish nationalists are due to be sentenced shortly.

End of Document

Police Search for IRA Bombs Possibly Planted at Tourist Resorts

The Associated Press

June 25, 1985, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 532 words

Byline: By BEN DOBBIN, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Police say they are searching for time bombs in hotels or other buildings in 12 English seaside resorts today after uncovering an alleged IRA plot to unleash a bombing blitz at the mid-July height of the tourist season.

Twelve people were being held for questioning in connection with a five pound bomb with a 48-day timing mechanism found hidden Sunday in a second floor room of a crowded hotel near Buckingham Palace, the London residence of Queen Elizabeth II.

News reports claimed that at least one of the suspects had been linked to an **Irish Republican Army** attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet in a hotel bombing at the resort of Brighton last Oct. 12. Police declined to comment on the reports.

Mrs. Thatcher escaped unharmed, but five other people were killed in that explosion, believed caused by a bomb planted perhaps weeks before it detonated.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic IRA has been waging a bloody campaign to end British rule in mostly Protestant Northern Ireland and unite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic of Ireland to the south.

Commander Simon Crawshaw, the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist unit, told a news conference Monday he believed the bomb at London's Rubens Hotel was the only one actually put in place, but did not rule the possibility that other delayed timing devices had been set to explode within weeks.

"The general public have no need to fear as we believe that the only bomb which was actually positioned was that defused in the Rubens Hotel.

"Nevertheless, we must take account of the slight possibility that a bomb might have been placed in any of these towns."

Eight different police forces today were involved in checking for long-delay time bombs at hotels, boarding houses and public buildings in the 12 coastal towns that Scotland Yard claimed were possible targets for an IRA summer bombing campaign, authorities said.

Police Search for IRA Bombs Possibly Planted at Tourist Resorts

Crawshaw said police discovered the plan in papers found when three men and two women were arrested Saturday after being tracked from London to Glasgow, Scotland.

The plan allegedly targeted 10 southern England resorts as well as Blackpool in northwestern England and Great Yarmouth on the east coast.

Another seven people were arrested Monday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which allows persons to be detained without charge for up to seven days.

Two were arrested in London, two in the Glasgow area and three in Sussex, the southern England county in which Brighton is located.

Crawshaw refused to comment on unattributed news reports that one of the detainees in Glasgow is a prime suspect in the bombing of Brighton's Grand Hotel during the annual conference of Mrs. Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party last year. But he said Sussex police will travel to Scotland this week along with anti-terrorist squad officers to question suspects there.

In Great Yarmouth, Norfolk county's assistant police chief, Peter Howse, ordered a massive search for a time bomb he believes is planted in the town, timed to go off within two weeks.

"We believe we have a device at Great Yarmouth," Howse told Independent Television News. Crawshaw refused to comment on Howse's claim.

Gunman Kills Roman Catholic Police Officer

The Associated Press

March 3, 1985, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 544 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A lone gunman shot to death a Roman Catholic police sergeant as he went to Mass Sunday at Enniskillen near the border with the Irish Republic, officials reported. He was the 10th police officer killed by guerrillas in four days.

A police spokeswoman said Sgt. Hugh McCormac, 40, was shot as he entered a monastery called St. Gabriel's Retreat with his wife and their 16-year-old daughter and 15-year-old son.

Witnesses said the killer opened fire with a pistol at point-blank range, then fired several more bullets into the sergeant as he lay bleeding on the ground beside his screaming family.

The gunman fled in a car driven by another man, the police spokeswoman said. Police sources said they believed the gunmen drove across the border into the Irish Republic.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but police blamed terrorists of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**. It is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, a British province with a Protestant majority, and unite it with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Meanwhile, Douglas Hurd, Britain's secretary to Northern Ireland, said Britain and Ireland were holding talks on Dublin's efforts to resolve the Northern Ireland conflict.

"We are discussing ways in which their views could be represented to us in a more methodical way than they are at present," Hurd said on Independent Television's "Face the Press" program.

Hurd said such political efforts were no substitute for a security policy to restrain terrorism, however. "They can help deprive the IRA of support. That is very important. But it is terrorism which is the priority," he said.

McCormac, a training officer at the Royal Ulster Constabulary's academy in Enniskillen in County Fermanagh, was locking the door of his car as he was shot, witnesses said.

The bishop of Clogher, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Duffy, denounced the murder, which occurred in his diocese. "The circumstances of this latest crime are especially brutal and add a dimension of desecration to the current campaign of murder," Duffy said.

The killing occurred as mourners buried three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers who perished in an IRA mortar attack Thursday on a border police base at Newry. Nine officers were killed in the attack.

Gunman Kills Roman Catholic Police Officer

Sunday's slaying heightened fears in Northern Ireland that Protestant extremists opposed to the overwhelmingly Catholic IRA will launch revenge attacks.

Protestant politicians are pressuring the British government to unleash an offensive against the guerrillas. The Ulster Defense Association, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant street army, has threatened to strike at IRA hideouts in the Republic of Ireland.

Ken Maginnis, the British member of Parliament for South Fermanagh, said of the latest killing: "I'm horrified to think that a man going to worship his God is cut down by these barbaric and godless men."

Maginnis, a former major in the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment, said that Catholics "surely must realize these IRA killers do not care whether it's a Catholic or a Protestant that they gun down."

At least 2,430 men, women and children have been killed since sectarian strife broke out in Northern Ireland in August 1969. Of that number, 210 were members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

End of Document

Banned Irish-American Reportedly Slips into Ulster

The Associated Press

August 10, 1984, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 592 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

An American who helps raise funds for Catholics in Northern Ireland reportedly slipped into the province in defiance of a government ban as nationalist violence against British rule flared anew.

Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, said Thursday night that Martin Galvin, publicity director of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, had crossed the border with the Irish Republic and entered Londonderry.

A spokesman at Belfast police headquarters said today that Galvin _ who faces arrest and deportation if caught in Northern Ireland _ had not been sighted by officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province's regular police force.

"As far as we are concerned we know nothing about him other than what has been reported in the media on the Sinn Fein statement," the spokesman said.

The British government last week barred Galvin from Ulster and expressed concern that his presence would stir up trouble in the province, torn by sectarian violence for 15 years. But Galvin boasted in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, that he would ignore the ban.

A Sinn Fein statement said Galvin met with Martin McGuinness, the former IRA commander in Londonderry who was elected to the province's assembly but has refused to take his seat. Sinn Fein said that during the 30-minute meeting, Galvin "reiterated his determination to do all in his power to expose British misrule in Ireland ..."

British and Irish government officials believe the U.S.-based aid committee has channeled more than \$1 million to the IRA to buy arms and explosives. The committee denies this and says its funds go to help Catholic refugees here.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, where the majority are Protestant, and unite it with the neighboring Irish Republic, which is predominantly Roman Catholic. Pro-British Protestants fiercely oppose any merger.

Informed security sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said intelligence reports indicate the IRA has planned "spectaculars" over the next few days, partly to impress a 120-member delegation in Northern Ireland from the aid committee.

Banned Irish - American Reportedly Slips into Ulster

Mobs of masked youths battled police early Thursday in four Ulster cities and at least 60 people were arrested, authorities said.

The violence across the province marked the 13th anniversary of the now-abandoned British policy of internment without trial.

Thursday's unrest began with women in Catholic districts banging garbage can lids, the warning signal that British troops were moving in.

Masked youths threw Molotov cocktails, bricks and stones at police in Belfast, Londonderry, Downpatrick and Newry, said police spokesman Dave Hanna. Police fired 4-inch plastic bullets from riot guns to disperse them.

Police said at least eight rioters were hurt in Roman Catholic sections of Northern Ireland.

One member of the aid committee, Brendan Judge, 22, a student from Gary, Ind., was among the rioters arrested early Thursday in Londonderry's Catholic Bogside quarter, where Protestant-Catholic strife exploded in August 1969.

Authorities charged Judge with possessing a gasoline bomb and riotous behavior. Magistrates in nearby Strabane later ordered Judge held in police custody.

More violence is expected Sunday on the 15th anniversary of the start sectarian battles between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and the 15th anniversary Tuesday of the first deployment of British troops here.

The known death toll since Aug. 12, 1969, is at least 2,384. At least 42 people have been killed so far this year.

End of Document

NEWS SUMMARY:

i International

The New York Times

December 3, 1984, Monday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1984 The New York Times Company

Section: Section B; Page 1, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk; Summary

Length: 569 words

Body

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1984 Quarrels over wine, fish and fruit that are blocking the admission of Spain and Portugal to the Common Market are hoped to be resolved in a two-day summit meeting scheduled to begin in Dublin today. In the background are such political questions as Spain's entry into NATO and an effort to help both former dictatorships strengthen democracy. In the foreground Dublin has undertaken the biggest security operation ever to protect Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain against a possible attack by the **Irish Republican Army**. (Page 1, Column 4.)

Burkina Faso will again need food given by foreigners this year if people are to survive Africa's widespread drought. But in that nation, formerly known as Upper Volta, and in others in the parched region south of the Sahara, the need for food often becomes entwined in the complexities and exaggerations of foreign aid. "Nothing, a Western aid worker said, "is more politicized than the statistics on food." (1:1.)

U.S. diplomats are on a war footing

since the attack on the embassy in Lebanon in September. The State Department and its missions abroad have been transformed physically and psychologically. (1:1.)

Parliamentary elections in Grenada

today, the first in eight years, are expected to draw a big turnout. Western diplomats and many Grenadians say a high turnout is likely to be to the advantage of the centrist New National Party, a coalition of moderate candidates favored by the Reagan Administration. (1:2.) National

A review of anti-bias guidelines used to detect patterns of employment discrimination against blacks, **women** and Hispanic Americans has been started by Federal officials. Business groups support an effort to change the rules and civil rights groups oppose it, for similar reasons: They believe the change would make it easier, in enforcement proceedings, for employers to defend the proportion of **women** or members of minority groups in the workforce at factories, offices or other sites. (1:6.)

Military spending growth must slow

to reduce Federal budget deficits, Senate's new Republican leadership

said. The leadership took its stand despite the contention of the White House that such spending restraint might compromise upcoming arms control talks with the Soviet Union. Republican Congressional leaders have previously told the President that the military budget should be included in any package of spending reductions he proposed to Congress, but the comments of the new leaders were the first indication of the kind of restraint they expect to see. (1:5.)

Action against Chicago street gangs

which the police hold responsible for the 130 slayings since January of youths from 11 to 20 years old has been vowed by the city officials. The Nov. 20 shooting death of Ben Wilson, a 17-year-old high school basketball star, touched off a responsive chord in Chicagoans. (12:1.) The New York Region

Survival aid for new companies in the high-technology field provided by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., is being copied nationwide. Rensselaer's project, which it calls an industrial incubator, gives newly formed high-technology companies work space at low rent, business services at low cost and consultations with its science faculty. The aim is to help the entrepreneurial tenants survive their first 12 to 24 months, a perilous time for most new business ventures. (1:6.)

5 LONDON BOMBS LINKED TO LIBYANS

The New York Times

March 11, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1984 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Part 1; Page 3, Column 1; Foreign Desk

Length: 558 words

Byline: By BARNABY J. FEDER

Dateline: LONDON, March 10

Body

A bomb went off at a basement nightclub here early today, wounding 24 people, three of them seriously. The police said it might have been planted by Libyan terrorists as part of a campaign against Libyan exiles. Four other bombs Friday night were also linked to Libyans. One exploded a short time before the nightclub blast outside a shop in the Bayswater district that sells Arab newspapers. No injuries were reported.

Bomb explodes in basement nightclub in Mayfair section of London; illustration; 24 people hurt; police link Libyan terrorists and tensions between supporters of Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi and Libyan exiles; 2d bomb explodes in Bayswater shop selling Arab publications; 3 other bombs found before explosion (S)

The nightclub explosion was in the Mayfield district, near Berkeley Square.

The three other bombs were found before they went off. One was at another Bayswater magazine shop and two were at a similar shop in Kensington.

The incidents came 10 days after Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office had warned of tensions here between supporters of Libya's ruler, Muammar el-Qaddafi, and Libyan exiles.

On March 2, Scotland Yard alerted exiles, news shops and other potential targets of expected attacks. Anti-Qaddafi groups have charged that the campaign is being controlled from Libya. (Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's Foreign Secretary, ordered Ambassador Oliver Miles to inform the Libyan authorities that the police suspected Libyan involvement in the bombings, The Associated Press reported. A Foreign Office spokesman said: "The use of British territory for acts of terrorism by any foreign group is totally unacceptable. We expect the Libyan authorities to do everything in their power to persuade Libyan residents in London not to commit criminal acts.")

The police have closely monitored Libyans in Britain since a Libyan journalist and a Libyan lawyer were gunned down in separate incidents in 1980. Four Libyan nationals attached to the embassy were expelled at the time. The embassy had no comment today, but has previously denied any campaign to harm exiles.

At a news conference, William Hucklesby, head of Scotland Yard's antiterrorist squad, said the police hoped to find and question three Libyans who left the nightclub, L'Auberg, before the bomb exploded there. The police said there were about 120 patrons in the club.

Scotland Yard described the bombs as "professionally made" with timers and two pounds of explosives. Clubgoers were fortunate that they did not also include the nuts, bolts, and metal fragments that have made bombs set off by

5 LONDON BOMBS LINKED TO LIBYANS

the **Irish Republican Army** so lethal, according to Commander Hucklesby. Most of those hurt had minor cuts or bruises and were quickly released from a hospital.

"There was a very large and big noise but no one knew whether it was an electricity fault or a bomb," said Alan Raad, a Lebanese businessman. "**Women** were screaming and people were running everywhere after the explosion."

Although the police said the bomb was not incendiary, a small fire broke out and contributed to the initial panic, according to witnesses.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher praised the quick action of the police for preventing three of the bombs from going off. She noted that the Government tried to monitor all organizations thought to have members willing to resort to terrorism.

Graphic

photo of club after blast

End of Document

'The World Seemed To Come To An End'

The Associated Press

December 17, 1983, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 515 words

Byline: By WILLIAM S. COWLES, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A Salvation Army band played Christmas carols. Shoppers scurried along on last-minute errands. Taxis honked and the afternoon sun peeked out from behind rain clouds.

There was a flash, a roar and a rain of glass.

"The world seemed to come to an end," said Harry Aspey, a news agency editor who had just walked out of Harrods department store when a car bomb blew up. With him were his wife Christine and children Charlie, 8, and Camilla, 6.

"People were blown over, glass rained down, it seemed for minutes. Police were shouting, 'Get out! Get out!' I found myself lying on the pavement in deep glass and Christine and the children were lying in the roadway."

"Police picked them up and rushed them away. ... It was complete chaos. There was a great cloud of smoke and a terrible smell of explosives.

"Strangely I do not remember anyone screaming."

As Londoner Sonya Fontyn walked into Harrods, she saw police with a German shepherd dog approach a car and look inside.

"It was a black car, quite a posh car. I was walking up the escalator when the bomb went off and everything was falling around, beams were falling down," she told The Associated Press.

When she got out to the street, she said, the car police had begun examining was a twisted wreck.

"The pavement was covered in glass and all the windows were shattered in the shops opposite Harrods. I could have been right in front of the car two seconds earlier.

"I just saw people bleeding, but I just couldn't look I just couldn't carry on."

Jackie Sidall, 18, who was 10 yards away from the bomb with her boyfriend Michael Francis, was taken to a nearby hospital with a scalp wound. He was unhurt. "There was no warning, nothing. It was terrible," she said.

Said Francis: "There was lots of blood and a terrible mess. ... We were terribly lucky."

'The World Seemed To Come To An End'

Police said five people were killed and 77 injured. They blame the **Irish Republican Army**, but the IRA, which is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, did not immediately claim responsibility.

Witnesses said the car containing the bomb was parked just outside the entrance to Harrod's Men's Department.

Inside, Leslie Stockdale was about to sell a cigarette lighter to a customer when the blast shook the building.

"There was a tremendous crash and there was just dust and smoke," he said.

"A few **women** screamed. There was some blood, but we couldn't see people injured. Everyone was petrified, white-faced. The police were there in seconds. We were told to move away from the windows and we'd be safe."

Brian Delley, a stationery salesman, rushed to see what had happened. "Windows were shattered everywhere. Injured people were crying, covered with blood from being cut by glass."

"I can't go home, I can't phone home," said Anna Parreira, an assistant in a boutique across from Harrods. "I'm not sure I really want to go home _ maybe one of those cars is parked on my street."

Four hours after the blast, people stood in the dark in a light drizzle, shivering and still waiting.

Said Londoner Roger Williams, 64, "I'm scared and suspicious. Peace, joy and good spirits have gone up in smoke."

Women Threaten To "Destabilize" Britain's Security Network

The Associated Press

December 30, 1983, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 541 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Women protesters say they have broken into at least five U.S. and British nuclear installations since Christmas, including the home base for cruise missiles, as part of a campaign to "destabilize" security.

"We are calling on **women** everywhere to attack their local bases," protester Jane Dennett said Thursday. "We want them to cut the fences and destabilize the whole security network."

Ms. Dennett, 59, is one of about 30 **women** living at a two-year-old "peace camp" outside the Greenham Common air base, 50 miles west of London, where U.S.-built cruise missiles are based.

The government said it is trying to tighten security, but one lawmaker said Thursday he was worried the next break-in at a base could be by **Irish Republican Army** terrorists.

The mounting security concerns and threats of further protest actions followed a break-in Tuesday at Greenham Common by three **women**.

They said they scrawled slogans across classified documents and unfurled a banner from the control tower near the cruise missiles.

A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed that, starting Christmas Day, protesters had cut perimeter fences at Britain's Burghfield nuclear ordnance factory and Harwell Atomic research base, both near Greenham.

Protesters also broke into the U.S. airbase for F-111 nuclear-capable bombers at Upper Heyford, near Oxford, during a demonstration Tuesday. The three who broke into Greenham will face criminal damage charges next month.

Ms. Dennett listed the fence-cuttings and break-ins confirmed by the ministry, and also claimed she had taken part in an "attack" on a fence surrounding Britain's top-secret intelligence-gathering center at Cheltenham.

The Defense Ministry spokesman denied there was any incident at Cheltenham and said he had no knowledge of another claim by Ms. Dennett that protesters cut a fence at Britain's Aldermaston atomic research center, also near Greenham.

"So far, only peace **women** have got in and have done little harm," said Michael McNair-Wilson, a Conservative Party legislator whose district covers the Berkshire valley where Greenham, Aldermaston and Burghfield are located.

Women Threaten To "Destabilize" Britain 's Security Network

"But I have this awful fear that someone like the IRA could stage a raid ... this time it would be in the middle of a nuclear base." An IRA car bomb attack in London Dec. 17 killed six people and injured 94.

Armed Forces Minister John Stanley, in a letter to McNair-Wilson released Thursday, said the government was studying "how security can be further improved in a cost-effective way."

The opposition Labor Party's defense spokesman, John Silkin, said of the latest Greenham break-in, "What would have happened if, for example, the Americans had fired?"

Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine warned last month that anyone endangering security at Greenham, guarded by U.S. and British servicemen, could be shot.

"It seems to me that we could start making terms with the Americans that would prevent them from being too lax in their security or too enthusiastic," Silkin said in a radio interview.

Protestors said Thursday they could break in easily to nuclear bases, including to Greenham.

"We feel we can penetrate the security screen any time we like. And if we get in so can terrorists," said one woman at the camp, who asked not to be identified.

End of Document

Gunmen Fire Into Ulster Church; 3 Protestants Killed, 7 Wounded

The New York Times

November 21, 1983, Monday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1983 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 1, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 537 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Dateline: DARKLEY, Northern Ireland, Nov. 20

Body

Two gunmen burst into a Protestant church here tonight and opened fire with automatic weapons on 60 worshipers, killing three and wounding seven, the police reported.

They said the attackers shot and killed three men standing in a doorway handing out Bibles and then fired into the congregation of men, women and children seated on folding chairs in Darkley's Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church.

Bloodstained Bibles were strewn across the floor of the single-story building as the gunmen fled, firing more shots at the horrified worshipers through the church's wooden walls.

Attack Seen as Retaliation

The police said the seven wounded people, including two married couples, were taken to nearby Craigavon Hospital where three were reported in serious condition.

The Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said local residents believed the attack was in retaliation for the Aug. 8 killing of a Roman Catholic, Adrian Carroll, 24 years old, who was shot in the head on the doorstep of his home in nearby Armagh. Mr. Carroll's brother, Roderick, an admitted member of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, was killed by security forces at a roadblock last year, the police said.

An extremist Protestant group calling itself the Protestant Action Force has said its members killed Mr. Carroll.

Gunfire Interrupts Singing

A group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force said it had been responsible for the attack on the Darkley church, but the police said they believed that name was a cover for the Irish National Liberation Army.

A policeman said some worshipers were singing hymns this evening as others were being welcomed on the porch.

"The sounds of gunfire suddenly rose over the singing," he said. "One man from the welcoming party ran into the hall, collapsed and died there on the floor. The two others died in the porchway."

Sgt. Cyril Davidson, a police spokesman in Belfast, said that the killers had fled in a car driven by an accomplice and that police forces on both sides of the Irish border had begun a search for them.

Gunmen Fire Into Ulster Church; 3 Protestants Killed, 7 Wounded

Darkley is in County Armagh, three miles north of the border with the Irish Republic.

Police officers searching the scene recovered about 30 spent cartridges.

In a statement sent to news organizations in Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, the Catholic Reaction Force said it had carried out the attack. Police officials said they had never heard of the group and thought the assault had been carried out by members of the Irish Nationalist Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

"It had all the hallmarks of an I.N.L.A. attack," said Sgt. Jim McKenney of the Belfast police.

He said it was a "sectarian attack," adding that no one in the congregation was connected with Northern Ireland's security forces.

I.R.A. Denies Involvement

In a statement to news organizations, the I.R.A. denied "any involvement in the blatantly sectarian shooting."

"There is clear distinction," it said, "between our discriminate attacks on British forces and tonight's shooting, which benefits only British propaganda and loyalist extremists."

Today's deaths brought to 2,330 the number of people known to have been killed in Northern Ireland's violence since 1969.

End of Document

22 Get Prison Terms in Mass IRA Trial, 13 Get Suspended Sentences

The Associated Press

August 5, 1983, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 540 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

With two police marksmen at his side, Judge Basil Kelly sentenced 22 convicted IRA guerrillas and supporters today to prison terms ranging from 3 to 18 years.

Kelly, wearing a bulletproof vest under his robe, released 13 others, including a 71-year-old grandmother and three other women _ giving them suspended sentences.

Four of those sentenced today already had been given life terms on Thursday for murder. Three other defendants in the 121-day trial _ the longest and most expensive in Irish history _ were acquitted earlier.

During the night in Belfast, about 100 youths hurled gasoline bombs and rocks at anti-riot police, injuring one officer slightly. Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the crowd, but there were no arrests.

A bomb destroyed a furniture store early today in Strabane, near the border with the Irish Republic, and firebombs gutted another store in Omagh, a few miles away.

The 35 defendants in the Belfast trial were convicted on more than 160 charges, covering 45 separate incidents, including murder, shootings, conspiracies, membership in the outlawed Irish Republican Army and helping the IRA.

All pleaded innocent except Rose Harvey, the 71-year-old grandmother, who admitted allowing her home to be used by IRA gunmen to plot murders and shooting attacks.

Kelly gave her a six-month suspended sentence and told her: "You must have known they were up to no good. If you were younger and not in ill health, I would have seriously considered sending you to prison."

She was led, crying, from the dock.

The only one of the five female defendants sent to prison was Elizabeth McWilliams, 23, a factory worker convicted of supplying guerrillas with information and a photograph of a part-time policeman she worked with.

Sentencing her to three years, Kelly said: "There are some people in this country who despise informers. But is this not the lowest form of informing: giving information about a workmate you talk to day in and day out?"

22 Get Prison Terms in Mass IRA Trial, 13 Get Suspended Sentences

Of the four guerrillas sentenced to life for murder, Kevin Mulgrew, 27, was given additional concurrent prison terms on nearly 50 charges, including five counts of attempted murder and 11 counts of conspiracy to murder. The judge told him:

"You are a ruthless terrorist, and I do not expect any words of mine will raise a trace of remorse or prick your conscience," the judge told him.

The judge sentenced him to life the day before, along with Charles McKiernan, 23, and Gerard Loughlin, 27, for the killing in 1981 of a sergeant in the Ulster Defense Regiment.

McKiernan and Kevin Barry Artt, 23, were also given life sentences for the assassination of a prison warden.

Today McKiernan was given concurrent sentences on 44 other charges.

Outside the courtroom, friends and relatives cheered as those who were released emerged, crying in each other's arms. And there was weeping for those who were taken away to prison.

Dozens of armed officers ringed the courtroom and sharpshooters kept watch from rooftops.

The trial cost the government an estimated 1 million pounds (\$1.5 million) and was based on the testimony of Christopher Black, an IRA bomber who turned informer.

Black, 29, who was granted immunity, testified for 16 days. He and his family have been smuggled out of Northern Ireland.

SEARCH PRESSED FOR GUNMEN WHO RAIDED CHURCH IN ULSTER

The New York Times

November 22, 1983, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1983 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 4, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 538 words

Byline: By JON NORDHEIMER

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 21

Body

Security forces in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic hunted gunmen today who raided a Protestant church on the Ulster side of the border on Sunday evening and killed three people and wounded seven.

The attack, at Darkley in the county of Armagh, 47 miles southwest of Belfast, drew expressions of outrage from both sides of the border. Political and religious leader said it was the first attack on a church in the the 14 years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Security forces in both Northern Ireland and Irish Republic hunt gunmen who raided Protestant church on Ulster side of border and killed 3 people and wounded seven; attack, at Darkly, draws expressions of outrage from both sides of border; 21 of 27 Official Unionist Party members in Northern Ireland Assembly vote to withdraw until Britain improves security (S)

"No attacks before have involved the cold-blooded murder of people at worship," James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said today in the House of Commons in London. He called on Ulster Protestants not to seek revenge by taking the law into their own hands.

'Can Be No Ambivalence'

Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of Ireland, said, "There can be no ambivalence in the face of evil, and evil has rarely shown itself so nakedly."

As one immediate consequence of the attack, 21 of the 27 Official Unionist Party members in the Northern Ireland Assembly voted to withdraw until the British Government improved security in the province; the vote is binding and all will stay away. As long as they stay away, no quorum in the 78-member assembly will be possible. The assembly, which Mr. Prior started last year in an attempt to return a degree of self-government to Ulster, was already crippled by the refusal of nationalist parties to take an active role in it.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the next-largest Protestant-based political group, the Democratic Unionist Party, said he would help organize private groups to protect churches. "People need to defend themselves on the border where security forces cannot give it," he said.

SEARCH PRESSED FOR GUNMEN WHO RAIDED CHURCH IN ULSTER

A previously unknown group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force said it was responsible for the attack, but a police official said the name was "a flag of convenience" for the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

The Marxist group, which the police say they believe may have fewer than a dozen active members hiding out across the border in Ireland, said it was responsible for the the explosion that killed 11 British soldiers and 6 civilians last December in a disco bar near the village of Ballykelly.

Sunday's attack took place at a frame building housing the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church, on a hilltop a few miles from the border with the Irish Republic. Some 70 parishioners inside had just begun to sing a hymn when three male elders at the back of the church were suddenly cut down by gunfire coming from the outside.

A tape recording, which was being made of the service, was made public today by the police. On it, the cries of **women** and children are heard as the gunmen stepped inside the church and sprayed the congregation with automatic weapons fire.

End of Document

Northern Ireland's Longest Trial Ends with Jail for 22

The Associated Press

August 5, 1983, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 513 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Twenty-two people convicted of being IRA guerrillas and supporters were sent to prison Friday for terms ranging from three years to life at the end of the longest and most expensive trial in Northern Ireland's history.

Thirteen others, including a 71-year-old grandmother and three other women, were released on suspended sentences. Three defendants were acquitted.

Police said the 121-day, \$1.5-million trial in Belfast Crown Court virtually wiped out the assassination unit of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne district of North Belfast.

A senior police officer who did not want his name used said the IRA would go "flat out" to try to hunt down Christopher Black, 29, the former guerrilla who was the government's star witness.

"There is no doubt in anybody's mind what they'll do if they ever catch up with him," the officer said. "These jailings will make them even more determined."

Black, arrested in 1981 on charges stemming from shootings and bombings, was given immunity after he turned informer. He testified for 16 days.

The government moved him, his wife and their four children out of Northern Ireland, reportedly to a foreign country, and gave them new identities.

Judge Basil Kelly, a former Protestant member of the British Parliament who wore a bulletproof vest under his robe throughout the trial, took 75 minutes to hand down sentences ranging from six months to 18 years on more than 160 charges, including attempted murder, shooting, conspiracy, membership in the IRA and aiding the guerrillas.

Kelly on Thursday had sentenced four of the 35 to life terms for murder. They were back in court Friday for sentences on other counts.

One of them, 27-year-old Kevin Mulgrew, got life for the killing of a sergeant in the Ulster Defense Regiment and up to 20 years on nearly 50 other charges, including five counts of attempted murder and 11 counts of conspiracy to murder.

The judge recommended that he serve a minimum of 20 years and told him: "You are a ruthless terrorist, and I do not expect any words of mine will raise a trace of remorse or prick your conscience."

Northern Ireland 's Longest Trial Ends with Jail for 22

Charles McKiernan, 23, and Gerard Loughlin, 27, also were sentenced to life for the murder of the sergeant, and McKiernan and Kevin Barry Artt, 23, got life for the assassination of a prison warden. But the judge recommended no minimum for them, and they will probably get out in less than 20 years.

Rose Harvey, the 71-year-old grandmother, got a six-month suspended sentence for letting the IRA use her home to plot killings and shootings. She wept as she was led from the dock but told reporters who asked if she was sorry, "I never felt shame for anything I did in my life."

In advance of the trial's ending, there was new violence early Friday when about 100 youths hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at anti-riot police in Belfast. One officer was hurt slightly, but there were no arrests.

Elsewhere, a bomb destroyed a furniture store in Strabane, near the Irish border, and a store was set ablaze in a firebomb attack in Omagh, a few miles away, police said.

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Seventeen Politicians Named Life Peers, including Harold Wilson

The Associated Press

July 21, 1983, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 535 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Seventeen senior British politicians, including former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson, were named life peers on Thursday.

The list announced by Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office was a setback for Labor Party leader Michael Foot, who had asked for the appointment of 27 new Labor peers after his party lost the general election June 9.

The "dissolution honors list," following the election of a new Parliament, gave nine life peerages to Labor, six to the Conservatives, one to the Liberals and one to Gerry Fitt, the Belfast Roman Catholic rejected by voters.

All 17 men either lost their House of Commons seats in the election or voluntarily stepped down. The peerages give them the privilege of serving in the House of Lords.

Foot, who wants the House of Lords abolished, argued that until that happens Labor needs more "working" members to form a viable opposition. But Mrs. Thatcher's office said this would shatter precedent.

The best-known name among the new peers, who take the title "Lord," was Wilson, 67, Labor prime minister from 1964-70 and 1974-76. He had retired from the Commons at the election.

Former Liberal Party leader Jo Grimond, 69, another who decided not to seek re-election to the Commons, also goes to the Lords.

Fitt, 57, was nominated to the House of Lords by Mrs. Thatcher herself. Fitt is an independent socialist from troubled west Belfast. He is regarded in mainland Britain as a hero for opposing the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Fitt lost his Commons seat to Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing. Police have blamed IRA supporters for burning out Fitt's home in Belfast on July 4.

"I do not regard myself as having done anything which was worthy of an honor," Foot said Thursday night. "I have acted in conformity with my conscience throughout."

Most life peerages are awarded for distinguished service to the state, industry or the professions. The new list brings the number of life peers to 344, including 44 **women**. The non-elected House of Lords has 2,000 eligible members altogether, including dukes and bishops. Its powers are limited to amending and delaying legislation.

Seventeen Politicians Named Life Peers, including Harold Wilson

Foot said all his party's new peers will be active members.

"My contribution to this list in no way changed my conviction, and that of the Labor Party, that the House of Lords ought to be abolished," he said.

"However, I also believe that as long as it exists and is part of the legislative process, the Labor Party cannot leave our opponents to operate the place to suit themselves."

The new Labor peers include former Treasury Chief Secretary Joel Barnett and ex-Social Services Secretary David Ennals.

Among the Conservatives are former Treasury Economic Secretary Jock Bruce-Gardyne, ex-lawmaker Sir Angus Maude, former Transport Minister John Peyton and former Health Minister Sir Derek Walker-Smith.

The honors list also included five knighthoods, carrying the title "Sir," for Conservatives including Humphrey Atkins, a former Northern Ireland Secretary who resigned from the Foreign Office along with Lord Carrington in April 1982 for failing to anticipate Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

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Labor's Tony Benn and Two SDP Founders Among Losers

The Associated Press

June 10, 1983, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 537 words

Byline: By EDITH M. LEDERER, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Britain's next Parliament will be missing the nation's best-known leftist, Tony Benn, and its second most prominent woman politician, Shirley Williams.

It also will be missing one of the most vocal opponents of Northern Ireland's violence, Gerry Fitt, former Labor Party chairman Joan Lester and former Labor Social Services Minister David Ennals.

They were among the notable losers in Thursday's general election.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party, which quadrupled its majority to 144 seats, said there were only a few losers among Tory candidates and none was well known.

Benn, 58, a former aristocrat who became a champion of the working class and acknowledged leader of Labor's radical left, said he was not leaving politics. He said he planned to work for the party outside Parliament.

A bitter critic of Mrs. Thatcher's decision to war with Argentina in the Falkland Islands last year, Benn championed nationalization, closure of U.S. bases in Britain and abolition of the House of Lords.

He lost to a relatively unknown Conservative, Jonathan Sayeed, in a newly drawn district in Bristol, which Benn represented from 1950-60 and again from 1963 until his defeat.

Mrs. Williams, 52, co-founder and president of the Social Democratic Party and once tipped to be Britain's first woman prime minister, told supporters in her Crosby constituency:

"This is not a defeat, but a victory ... In 1979, the Conservative majority was 19,000. Now it is 3,000 ... Next general election Crosby will be ours again."

A former Labor Cabinet minister, Mrs. Williams scored the SDP's first election victory in Crosby in a 1981 special election.

She said the SDP's alliance with the Liberal Party, which captured 25 percent of the vote but only 23 seats, represented "the moral opposition, since this election has rung the death knell of the Labor Party. In the next five or maybe 10 years, the alliance will break through and British politics will never be the same again."

Labor's Tony Benn and Two SDP Founders Among Losers

Bill Rodgers, 54, a fellow co-founder of the SDP, lost the Stockton North seat he had held for 21 years as a Laborite. "I have no regrets. I will be back. Make no mistake about it," he said.

Fitt, 57, an independent, lost the West Belfast district he represented for 20 years to Gerry Adams, vice president of Sinn Fein, the **Irish Republican Army**'s legal political wing.

An avid campaigner against IRA violence, Fitt blamed his defeat on a split in the Roman Catholic vote, but said he felt consoled because half his ballots came from a Protestant stronghold.

"If I am to be defeated in this election, then it is some consolation for me to know that what I have striven to do all my life _ to unite the Catholic and Protestant working class in this sadly divided city _ I did yesterday afternoon," he said.

Miss Lestor, who held a variety of posts as a left-wing junior minister in previous Labor administrations, was one of 19 **women** in the last House of Commons. Born in Vancouver, Canada, and educated in Britain, she had represented Slough since 1966.

Another Labor casualty was Peter Wall, member of the radical-left faction Militant Tendency. Party leader Michael Foot, who had denounced the faction, appeared on a campaign platform with Wall.

MOURNING IN ULSTER AND PARADING TOO

The New York Times

July 14, 1981, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 3, Column 1; Foreign Desk

Length: 511 words

Byline: By STEVEN RATTNER, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 13

Body

Thousands of Protestants today celebrated a 1690 victory over Roman Catholic forces a few hours after a sixth hunger striker died this morning at Maze Prison here.

The death of 26-year-old Martin Hurson at 4:30 A.M. was signaled to Catholic areas by the ritualistic clattering of garbage can lids by women. But perhaps because the death came as a surprise - the other deaths came after hunger strikes that lasted several days more - the violence that followed was far more modest than the reaction to the five other deaths.

Thousands of Protestants celebrate 1690 victory over Roman Catholic forces in Belfast (Northern Ireland)

James Dooge, the Irish Foreign Minister-designate, who met with British officials on Friday, called today for direct talks between the British Government and the hunger strikers, who are demanding status as political prisoners.

"Every death in the Maze Prison was a victory for the Irish Republican Army," Mr. Dooge said. Among the reasons for the increasing pressure from Dublin is the fact that another hunger striker, Kieran Doherty, who has not eaten in 52 days, is a member of the Irish Parliament.

The new Irish Government of Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald took office last month with only a narrow majority, and it is believed that Mr. Doherty's death may result in the election of a successor from the opposition party.

Passions have been further inflamed by the revelation during the weekend that an army raid Friday on the funeral for Joseph McDonnell, the hunger striker who died five days ago, had resulted in the capture of a key I.R.A. leader, now in the hospital.

Patrick Adams, 30, was a former Belfast commander of the I.R.A. Provisionals. His brother is vice president of Sinn Fein, the I.R.A.'s political arm.

How the Government will react on Wednesday, when Mr. Hurson is to be buried, remains uncertain. Mr. Hurson, a bachelor, was arrested in November 1976 and sentenced the following October to a 20-year term for possession of explosives and attempted murder.

Other deaths are likely to follow quickly. Besides Mr. Doherty, Kevin Lynch has been without food for 51 days. Thirty-seven people have died in violence since the first hunger striker died early in May.

MOURNING IN ULSTER AND PARADING TOO

Although the incidents this morning consisted of stone-throwing by youths and a minor gun battle, security forces were on full alert for the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne of 1690, at which William of Orange and his Protestant followers defeated the Catholic army of James II. The holiday was celebrated a day late because it fell on a Sunday.

Although the Belfast parade passed within a few blocks of Catholic areas, no trouble was reported. The police said about 30,000 people participated in the Belfast march, and a Protestant group said 100,000 participated in marches across the province.

The rows of Belfast marchers, attired in traditional orange and black, played their fifes and drums undisturbed. There were armed policemen at virtually every corner, screens at intersections near Catholic neighborhoods, and army helicopters flew overhead.

Graphic

Illustrations: photo of Martin Hurson photo of Protestants

No agreement to end hunger strike

The Associated Press

August 28, 1981, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 567 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Owen Carron, an IRA supporter elected to the British Parliament, said he held "amicable" talks Friday with a top British official but failed to break the deadlock in the hunger strike crisis.

"The prisoners have been as flexible as they possibly can. It is up to the British to move," said Carron. He was elected to Parliament on Aug. 20 to succeed Bobby Sands, a convicted guerrilla of the ***Irish Republican Army*** who was elected while on hunger strike and died in Belfast's Maze Prison last May after 66 days without food. Since then, nine other prisoners at the Maze have died in the hunger strike demanding special rights that the British say would give them political-prisoner status.

At the Maze, Laurence McKeown, 24, an IRA member serving five life sentences for bombing and attempted murder convictions, was in his 61st day without food Friday. His condition "continued to deteriorate," the British Northern Ireland Office said. Five other prisoners also are fasting.

Carron confirmed earlier reports that Britain was prepared to compromise on some of the five demands that led to the hunger strike that began March 1.

Carron, representing the Fermanagh and South Tyrone districts, ran as a "proxy political prisoner" on behalf of IRA and Irish National Liberation Army prisoners in the H-shaped cellblocks of the Maze. The imprisoned Sands was elected earlier this year from that district in a campaign conducted by Carron.

He had asked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for an urgent meeting to discuss ways to end the prison protest. She refused, but arranged for him to meet Michael Alison, the No. 2 man in the Northern Ireland Secretary of State's office.

Both sides say the major stumbling blocks for an agreement to end the crisis are the prisoners' demands for freedom from assigned prison work and free association within the H blocks.

Although his hour-long meeting was "amicable," Carron said, no progress was made on those issues.

He said the question of prisoners being allowed to wear their own civilian clothes -- another demand -- was no longer an issue. Britain already grants ***women*** prisoners in Northern Ireland this privilege.

On another of the demands, Carron claimed Alison was prepared to recommend that protesting prisoners have their sentences cut by 20 percent once they call off their action. Prisoners in the province can get a 50 percent reduction for good behavior.

No agreement to end hunger strike

The remaining demand is for more mail and visits, which prisoners automatically receive with proper conduct.

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman said Alison stressed at the meeting "the responsibility of the prisoners themselves to bring about an end to the protest in the light of the major improvements that the government had made."

In the Irish republic, army explosives experts defused a booby-trap bomb planted in castle ruins in the village of Swords near Dublin airport, police said.

A black flag, current symbol of the Maze hunger strike campaign, was fixed to the bomb, police said. Stores and offices in the village were evacuated after it was discovered.

"It was only a small device but could have caused death or serious injuries because of the way it was constructed. It appeared to be a deliberate attempt to maim somebody," said a police spokesman.

The IRA and its splinter groups seek to end British rule in the mostly Protestant province and unite it with the predominantly Roman Catholic republic.

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Women Storm Out of Mass for Hunger Striker

The Associated Press

August 10, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 566 words

Dateline: BELLAGHY, Northern Ireland

Body

Angry women stamped their feet and stormed out of a Roman Catholic church Monday when a priest saying requiem Mass for IRA hunger striker Tom McIlwee criticized the prison fast that has cost nine men their lives.

The Rev. Michael Flanagan, celebrating the Mass in McIlwee's home village, said it was "disappointing when those who called the hunger strike should not end it. It is not too late, even after nine deaths, to end the strike."

The priest criticized the British government for not granting concessions to the hunger strikers. But he said the guerrillas' leaders could "have spared their own members, families and the community continued suffering" caused by the 5-month-old fast.

Irish activist Bernadette Devlin McAliskey and a half-dozen other women attending the Mass stamped their feet on the wooden floor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and stalked out.

Mrs. McAliskey, a leader of the political campaign backing hunger strikers, called Flanagan's remarks "an insult."

"He should not fight the faith of the faithful," she said.

The fast is led by the outlawed Irish Republican Army and its splinter groups, whose guerrilla leadership is exclusively Roman Catholic.

The hunger strikers are seeking privileges at Northern Ireland's Maze prison that the British say would amount to political prisoner status. The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said granting the demands would legitimize the IRA's guerrilla campaign to oust the British from Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the largely Catholic Irish Republic.

Flanagan's comments reinforced condemnation of the IRA by the Roman Catholic Church and Irish politicians for not ordering the hunger strikers to end their fast in the face of London's refusal to make concessions on prison conditions.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front, contends only the Maze prisoners themselves can call off the fast, and says they have refused to do so.

McIlwee, 23, died Saturday on the 62nd day of his fast. He was buried Monday beside his first cousin, Francis Hughes, who died May 12 after 59 days without food.

Women Storm Out of Maze for Hunger Striker

McIlwee's eight sisters carried his coffin, draped in the orange, white and green Irish flag, and hooded IRA gunmen fired a military-style salute.

Among the mourners was McIlwee's 21-year-old brother Benedict, who was given 10 hours' parole from the Maze where he is serving a 10-year sentence for possessing explosives.

Sinn Fein said a prisoner will take McIlwee's place in the Maze fast on Aug. 17.

IRA guerrilla Patrick Sheehan, 23, began refusing food at the Maze on Monday, joining the five surviving hunger strikers, Britain's Northern Ireland Office said.

Sheehan, of Belfast, whose younger brother is also a prisoner at the Maze, is serving a 15 year-term for a 1979 bomb attack. He replaces Kieran Doherty, who died Aug. 2 on the 73rd day of his fast.

Prison officials called hunger striker Michael Devine's family to his bedside Monday after his condition deteriorated sharply on the 49th day of his fast.

Devine, 27, belongs to the Irish National Liberation Army, an IRA splinter group. He is serving a 12-year term for illegal possession of firearms.

Police in Belfast reported dwindling violence after two days of riots protesting McIlwee's death. A guerrilla sniper in a Catholic neighborhood wounded a soldier of the predominantly Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment, authorities said.

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IRA Prisoners Threaten New Hunger Strike

The Associated Press

January 26, 1981, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 553 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

IRA guerrillas in Maze Prison are threatening a new hunger strike for political status, claiming the British government reneged on promises made to end a "fast to the death" last month after 53 days.

The jailed members of the ***Irish Republican Army*** threatened to resume their fast ' 'in the coming weeks," according to a letter smuggled out of the prison and made public by Sinn Fein, the IRA's political branch.

"British obstinacy has forced us once again into the position where we are increasingly being left with no other alternative but to embark on another hunger strike to secure our just demands," the letter said.

Meanwhile, in central Belfast today, two unidentified men planted fire bombs in a jewelery store owned by the former mayor of Belfast, and the building was damaged by the explosions. Former Lord Mayor James Stewart said he and six of his staff were ordered at gunpoint to lie on the floor while the incendiary bombs were positioned, but they managed to escape unharmed before the bombs exploded.

Two firemen were slightly injured by flying glass.

The predominantly Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

For 4 1/2 years, several hundred of the 700 members of the IRA and the smaller Irish National Liberation Army in the Maze have been "on the blanket," wearing blankets instead of prison uniforms and fouling their cells with their excrement. Although convicted of murder, robbery and other crimes, they demanded the status of political prisoners would would allow them to wear their own clothes and exempt them from prison labor.

Seven prisoners started a hunger strike Oct. 27, three ***women*** prisoners joined on Dec. 1 and 30 more men started fasting the next week.

The strike was called off Dec. 13 when one of the original seven was near death, and 96 of the guerrillas stopped fouling their cells. The government insisted it made "no concessions." But supporters of the prisoners claimed it agreed to free them from prison work and let them wear their own clothes instead of prison garb to symbolize their special status.

Sinn Fein said they men were threatening to strike again because prison authorities refused to accept clothes from relatives of guerrillas who still refused to wear prison uniforms. Prison officials said the men had to end the so-called "blanket" protest before they would be eligible for clothing privileges.

IRA Prisoners Threaten New Hunger Strike

There was no British comment on the new threat. During the last strike Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government said it would not intervene, even if the strikers died.

The threat came amid a new surge of sectarian violence by IRA and Protestant extremists.

The IRA has killed two British soldiers, a major in the militia and two prominent Protestant politicians, 86-year-old Sir Norman Stronge and his son, James, 48, in the last 10 days, along with one of their own men they said was an informer.

The IRA said the Stronges were killed in retaliation for the attempted assassination Jan. 16 of Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, one of Ulster's best known Catholic politicians and a leading figure in the political status campaign. Three Protestant gunmen have been charged with the attempted murder of Mrs. McAliskey and her husband.

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Betty Williams Quits Peace Group She Helped Establish

The Associated Press

February 10, 1980, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 530 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Betty Williams has resigned from Peace People, the pacifist group she and Mairead Corrigan organized in an effort to end sectarian violence in Northern Ireland that has taken more than 2,000 lives.

Her resignation was confirmed by the organization Sunday and followed reports of bitter dissension within the group.

The two women had shared the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize.

The resignation of Mrs. Williams, a 37-year-old Roman Catholic housewife from West Belfast, came as violence continued.

A 9-year-old Catholic boy, Hugh Maguire, died from head injuries suffered when youngsters in a Catholic district used bricks and bottles to attack a British army armored car Sunday. Witnesses said the boy apparently was struck by the vehicle, but details were sketchy.

The third member of the Peace People's original triumverate, former student radical Ciaran McKeown, denied reports of "a major rift" in the organization. He said Mrs. Williams quit because she wanted to spend more time with her two children.

Mrs. Williams could not be reached for comment, but Peace People sources said there had been a falling out between her and Ms. Corrigan, a 35-year-old Catholic secretary.

Prompting the split, sources said, was a disagreement over what, if any, political role the organization should take.

The two women founded the movement in August 1976 after three young Catholic children were crushed to death by a terrorist getaway car that went out of control after its driver was shot and killed by British soldiers.

Ms. Corrigan was the children's aunt. The children's mother, Anne Maguire, was found dead in her home Jan. 21 in what authorities said was a suicide.

Peace People sources said Mrs. Williams and the movement's former chairman, former politician Peter McLachlan, plan to meet with supporters in Belfast on Monday night to discuss establishing a new pacifist organization.

Betty Williams Quits Peace Group She Helped Establish

Sources said the final break came during a meeting early Friday morning when McKeown, a Catholic who edits the movement's newspaper and the company formed to handle the group's money, declared he could no longer work with Mrs. Williams or McLachlan, a Protestant.

The executive committee voted 7-5 to demand McLachlan's resignation as chairman, a post he assumed two years ago when Mrs. Williams, Ms. Corrigan and McKeown stepped down, the sources said..

They reported McLachlan quit following the vote, and Mrs. Williams and the group's treasurer, James Galway, also resigned.

When the Peace People was launched in 1976, it staged huge peace rallies in the emotional aftermath of the three children's deaths. Tens of thousands of Protestants and Catholics came together, many for the first time since the sectarian violence erupted in 1969, and peace hopes soared.

The movement raised an estimated \$1 million for its campaign, nearly all of it from abroad.

But support fell off and the movement suffered an identity crisis when Mrs. Williams, Ms. Corrigan and McKeown quit the leadership in 1978.

During the decade of conflict here, the predominantly Catholic **Irish Republican Army** has waged an underground war to end British rule and unite the province and its Protestant majority with the mainly Catholic Irish republic.

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