

**Date and Time:** Saturday, May 4, 2024 2:59:00AM EEST

**Job Number:** 223499419

## Documents (100)

1. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**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. [Booker-Winner](#)

**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. [BC-CPE-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

7. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

9. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

11. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

12. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

13. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

14. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

15. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
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News

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

20. [No Headline In Original](#)

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News

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

21. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

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

22. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

23. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

24. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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25. [Ireland -Presidency, DL Bgt](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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26. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

28. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

29. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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30. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

31. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

32. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

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

33. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

34. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

35. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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36. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

37. [Ireland -Presidency, DL Bgt CxN Complete](#)

**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. [Britain -Blast](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

39. [No Headline In Original](#)



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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

40. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

41. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

43. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

44. [No Headline In Original](#)

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News

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

45. [No Headline In Original](#)

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News

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

46. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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News

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

47. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

48. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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

49. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
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News**Narrowed by**Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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News**Narrowed by**Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199053. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Content Type**  
News

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

55. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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

56. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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57. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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58. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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59. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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60. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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61. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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62. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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63. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

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Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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64. [News-Shorts](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
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65. [Northern- Ireland , NL, Cxn Complete](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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66. [Britain -Blast, DL Bgt 1st Ld](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

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

67. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

68. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

69. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

70. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

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

73. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
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**Narrowed by**

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74. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**

Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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75. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

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News

**Narrowed by**

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76. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

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News

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77. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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78. [No Headline In Original](#)

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Publication Type: Newswires & Press  
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79. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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80. [No Headline In Original](#)

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81. [No Headline In Original](#)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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82. [No Headline In Original](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

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

83. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [BC-CPE-Religion-Church](#)

**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. [BC-CPE-NIreland-Walls](#)

**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. [CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt](#)

**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. [CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt Rpt](#)

**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. [News-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

97. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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. [No Headline In Original](#)

**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

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
November 10, 1982, Wednesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 391 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

---

The outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** claimed responsibility today for a booby-trap car bomb that killed an off-duty policeman and his ***female*** companion.

The IRA said it regretted the death of the woman passenger, but warned that "anyone associating with the security forces was at risk." The Tuesday attack came two days before the opening of the controversial Northern Ireland Provincial Assembly.

The slain policeman, Detective Constable Gary Ewing, 31, died immediately in the explosion which occurred as he drove away from a recreation center in Enniskillen, 75 miles west of Belfast, near the border with the Irish Republic.

Helen Woodhouse, an employee of the recreation center who had accepted a ride home from Ewing, died as she was en route to a hospital.

"The car, a blue Toyota Corolla, was blown up with the use of an automatic switch device when about 200 yards from the center," the police spokesman said. The officer's body was found near the car, witnesses said.

The police spokesman said Ewing, married with two daughters, had been giving an archery lesson to young people at the center. Police sources said recent articles in local newspapers discussing his abilities as an archer and deep sea fisherman probably alerted the IRA terrorists to his routine.

Ewing survived a similar bomb attack nine years ago when terrorists blew up a police Land Rover.

So far this year, 10 policemen and 15 full-time and part-time soldiers have died in Protestant-Catholic violence in Northern Ireland.

Sectarian violence has flared in Northern Ireland since the Oct. 20 elections for the first provincial assembly in eight years. Six people have been killed in attacks since the balloting by Protestant extremists and the IRA.

Candidates of the political wing of the IRA, Sinn Fein, won five seats to the assembly, which the British government had hoped would serve as a forum where Irish Catholic Republicans could solve disputes with pro-British Protestants.

But the Sinn Fein members, and other Catholic representatives, pledged to boycott the assembly that was convening Thursday for the first time.

No Headline In Original

The IRA also has pledged to continue its campaign of violence to force Britain out of the province.

Although the violence in Northern Ireland has been reduced in recent years, more than 2,300 people have died in sectarian killings over the last 13 years.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 2, 1980, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 389 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Seven Irish guerrillas, weakened from a hunger strike they began Oct. 27 in a bid to win status as political prisoners, were transferred from their cells today to the Maze Prison hospital.

A spokesman for the British government's Northern Ireland Office said the men were moved to "facilitate closer medical surveillance," not because of any significant deterioration in their health.

He said the hunger strikers were continuing to lose weight but "their conditions do not yet give cause for serious concern." The seven men are taking nothing but salt and water, a prison spokesman said.

A spokesman for Provisional Sinn Fein, legal arm of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*, said all seven were now "very weak" and that the condition of two was causing "particular concern."

Six of the hunger strikers are members of the Provisional wing of the IRA. The seventh belongs to the Irish National Liberation Army. The organizations are mainly Roman Catholic guerrilla groups fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Along with three IRA women in Armagh Prison who joined the fast on Monday, the seven are demanding that the British government grant political-prisoner status to jailed guerrillas and allow them to wear their own clothes, avoid prison chores and associate freely behind bars.

Britain has refused, saying they are not political prisoners but common criminals. The hunger strikers say they will fast to death unless the government yields. The government says it will not force feed them to keep them alive.

The two Maze hunger strikers said by Provisional Sinn Fein to be causing particular concern are Tommy McKearney, 28, serving life for murder, and Sean McKenna, 26, serving 25 years for attempted murder.

The other five are Brendan Hughes, 32, serving 14 years for possessing firearms; Raymond McCartney, 24, serving 25 years for murder; Leo Green, 27, serving 25 years for murder; John Nixon, 25, serving 14 years for armed robbery, and Tom McFeeley, 32, serving 26 years on arms charges.

The women hunger strikers are Mairead Farrell, 23, serving 14 years for bombing a hotel; Mary Doyle, 24, serving eight years for possessing incendiary bombs, and Mairead Nugent, 23, serving 12 years for trying to blow up a prison governor's home.



No Headline In Original

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

January 2, 1980, Wednesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 411 words

**Dateline:** ROME

### **Body**

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In the most detailed report yet on the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro, a public prosecutor said Wednesday that Italian terrorist groups are linked with similar organizations in the United States, West Germany, Ireland and Spain.

At the same time, the prosecutor, Guido Guasco, demanded that 21 persons be tried on charges related to the abduction and killing of Moro by the Red Brigades terrorist gang in 1978.

In the 198-page report, the prosecutor asserted that Italy's various terrorist gangs can be traced to the radical student-workers coalitions of the late 1960s.

"Determined to establish a better and more effective apparatus, they have organized with the aim of overthrowing the government and introducing Communism (as the social system in Italy)," he said.

"They adopted as their model for revolution China's cultural revolution and began to resort to guerrilla tactics and attempted to unify all terrorist groups under the banner of a 'fighters party,'" he added.

Guasco said authorities have unearthed evidence linking the Italian terrorist groups to "the extreme leftist Americans who gravitate around the magazine 'Zero-Work'" and to such groups as the "RAG" gang in West Germany, the ***Irish Republican Army*** and the Basque separatists in Spain. He did not elaborate.

Guasco sent the report on the Moro case and other terrorist acts to the investigating magistrate, Achille Gallucci, who now must decide whether to remand those accused for trial.

The prosecutor asked that six of the 21 persons be brought to trial for both the ambush attack March 16, 1978 in which Moro was grabbed by gunmen who killed his five bodyguards, and the assassination of the politician 54 days later. The six are Corrado Alunni, Prospero Gallinari, Franco Bonisoli, Lauro Azzolini, Teodoro Spadaccini and Giovanni Lugnini.

For seven others, including three ***women***, the prosecutor urged trial for alleged involvement in the ambush.

Guasco asked that five others be tried on charges of "armed insurrection against the powers of the state with the aim of setting off civil war."

At the same time, the prosecutor demanded that the case against three leftist intellectuals, Prof. Antonio Negri, Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace, be separated from the trial of the others to allow deeper investigations. The

No Headline In Original

three are alleged to be the ideological brains behind the terrorists who carried out the kidnapping and murder of Moro, the president of the Christian Democrat party.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 18, 1980, Thursday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 998 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Seven imprisoned Irish guerrillas who began a hunger strike 53 days earlier with the pledge to gain political prisoner status or die called it off Thursday, Britain's Northern Ireland Office announced.

One striker was reported so near death that he had been given the last rites by a Roman Catholic priest. It had been feared the death of any of the seven would set off a new round of bloodshed in Northern Ireland, where guerrillas of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** have been fighting for 11 years to end British rule.

The end of the hunger strike was confirmed by supporters of the Maze Prison strikers, who had demanded to be considered political prisoners rather than common criminals.

Belfast sources said Catholic church leaders, who oppose using suicide as an anti-British weapon, applied intense pressure on the "Maze Seven" prisoners and their families after they became convinced there would be death and retaliatory violence.

"Thank God it's over," said Maura McKearney, mother of one of the imprisoned strikers. She said her son had given her no indication on her last visit that the strike would be called off.

Officials said Thursday night all seven were being fed intravenously and getting vitamin treatment.

The announcement by the NIO, which administers this strife-torn province, made no mention of 33 other Catholic guerrillas who began hunger strikes more recently to support the original seven.

A spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, said the seven conferred together Thursday and decided to call off the strike. Then 26-year-old Sean McKenna, who had been given the last rites and whose family described him as a "yellow skeleton," was transferred to Musgrove Park Hospital for medical treatment, the spokesman said.

Giles Shaw, undersecretary for Northern Ireland, was quoted by the British domestic news agency Press Association as saying late Thursday, "I can confirm six of the original seven asked earlier this evening for food and medical attention and said to the (Maze Prison) governor that they were coming off the strike ... The seventh is comatose in hospital and they have said to the governor 'give him all the attention he needs.'"

The hunger strike stirred widespread support among Northern Ireland's 500,000 Catholics. Extremists among the 1 million Protestants warned they would "eliminate" IRA men and their supporters if trouble erupted.

## No Headline In Original

Security forces in the province were put on full alert, including 11,800 regular British troops, 7,500 policemen and 7,000 militiamen.

Shaw said he had no information about the 30 other men who went on strike at Maze Prison earlier this week, or three women who started a hunger strike Dec. 1 at nearby Armagh Prison.

There were reports in London earlier that all of the strikers had called off their action.

The guerrillas began the strike to gain political prisoner status for themselves. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has refused to grant such status, appealed to them earlier Thursday to end the strike, saying, "Take the course of life rather than the course of death while there is still the chance."

Some British sources attributed the ending of the strike to intense pressures from Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, the Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland, and Mrs. Thatcher's adamant stand against granting the strikers' demands.

"My first reaction on hearing the news is a fervent 'Thank God,'" O Fiaich said in a statement after the announcement Thursday night. "Thousands of people have been praying for weeks that the hunger strike would come to an end soon."

James Molyneux, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, representing the pro-British Protestant majority, said Mrs. Thatcher had "demoralized terrorists generally by making clear she would not surrender."

The convicted "Maze Seven" terrorists, six of them members of the IRA's Provisional wing and the seventh a member of the splinter Irish National Liberation Army, were serving sentences for various terrorist crimes. McKenna was convicted of the attempted murder of a policeman, bombings, kidnapping and other crimes.

The Maze Seven began their strike Oct. 27, maintaining they should be regarded as political prisoners because the crimes were committed in their effort to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

If they were reclassified, the guerrillas would receive the preferential prison treatment accorded political prisoners, including the right to associate among themselves rather than be isolated to their cells; wear their own clothes rather than prison uniforms; be exempt from prison work and receive more letters, parcels and visits from relatives.

British officials say giving political prisoner status to the 1,600 guerrillas behind bars in Northern Ireland and 100 in English prisons would legitimize their cause and fuel the province's conflict.

In a speech to the House of Commons earlier Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher repeated her Conservative government's determination not to give in to the demands of those who have "committed murder and other terrible crimes."

Answering questions in the House, she declared the hunger-strike had thus far "totally and utterly failed. There is no further way we can go."

Mrs. Thatcher added that the government had taken "all possible contingency plans" to combat a wave of violence expected to erupt if any hunger-strikers die.

Officials earlier described McKenna's condition as serious. They said his eyesight was going because of Vitamin B deficiency and that he and another of the seven, 28-year-old Tommy McKearney, could no longer hold down the salt and water that has kept them alive. That is all the men had taken during their hunger strike.

Sinn Fein officials said another prisoner, Ray McCartney, 26, also was losing his eyesight and that John Nixon, the only Liberation Army activist on the hunger strike, was "deteriorating to a shocking degree."

## Booker-Winner,

The Canadian Press (CP)

October 16, 1990 Tuesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 421 words

### **Body**

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--- Booker-Winner, 1st add --- Moore, 69, shrugged off his unsuccessful nomination for *Lies of Silence* \_ a thriller about an ***Irish Republican Army*** kidnapping in contemporary Ulster. "I've won a lot of literary prizes and I've always found there's only one prize really," he said in an interview. "Will anybody read this book of mine 10 years from now?" A native of Belfast, Northern Ireland, Moore moved to Canada where he twice won the Governor General's Award. The novelist, who lived in Montreal from 1948 to 1958, now resides in Malibu, Calif. Moore was also nominated for a Booker in 1976 and 1987. He established a reputation in 1950 with the *Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne* and later *The Emperor of Ice Cream*. Speaking with a slight Irish accent, Moore said Canada needs to develop its own well-publicized literary award. "Instead of having the Governor General's Award which no one pays any attention to, we should make these things a media event in Canada," he said. SOMEWHAT PAINFUL= Richler, 59, was nominated for *Solomon Gursky Was Here* \_ what he has called his most ambitious work after eight previous novels. It's the story of a daffy angler, scholar and part-time drunk who researches the lurid history of five generations of a Canadian business dynasty. At a pre-dinner reception, Richler nervously posed for photographs as he enjoyed a drink and a thin cigar under Gothic arches and mammoth paintings. "It's a bit excruciating for all six of us I'm sure \_ it's a crapshoot anyone can win," said Richler who grew up in a Jewish quarter of Montreal. "It's both fun and it's also cruel; it's just a lottery really." Richler, 59, who has also won the Governor General's Award, was passed over this year for the Canadian award. Asked whether he felt snubbed, Richler laughed: "It is a bit embarrassing, yeah. But I think they (the Governor General's Award) have more to answer for than I do. Put the question to them." The six Booker nominees are all well-established authors. The three other nominees \_ two British ***women*** and an Irishman \_ were Beryl Bainbridge for *An Awfully Big Adventure*, Penelope Fitzgerald for *The Gate of Angels* and John McGahern for *Amongst Women*. The six judges, who announced the nominees a month ago, read 109 books issued over the past year. The contest is open to authors from the Commonwealth and South Africa. There are 200 literary prizes awarded in Britain every year. The Booker Prize, established in 1969, is no longer the richest award but it has the biggest impact on sales.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

## **BC-CPE-History**

The Canadian Press (CP)

May 13, 1990 Sunday

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**Section:** NATIONAL GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 456 words

### **Body**

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--- BC-CPE-History --- Eds: These items are intended for use on dates events occurred but may be used any time

By The Canadian Press= Fifty-six per cent of voters rejected the concept of sovereignty-association in a Quebec referendum 10 years ago today \_ in 1980. The Parti Quebecois, under Premier Rene Levesque, had wanted political sovereignty for Quebec while continuing to have an economic link and a common currency with Canada. Also on this day in: 1873 \_ Sir George Etienne Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation, died. 1902 \_ The Republic of Cuba was formed when U.S. forces ended their occupation. 1932 \_ American Emelia Earhart began her solo Atlantic flight. By The Canadian Press= U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared a federal state of emergency in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, N.Y., 10 years ago today \_ in 1980. New York state officials ordered the evacuation of children and pregnant women from the area. Eventually, 728 families were moved because of health hazards posed by chemicals leaking from a nearby dump. Also on this day in: 1932 \_ American aviator Amelia Earhart completed her solo Atlantic flight, the first by a woman. 1969 \_ The Quebec and federal governments agreed to create Forillon, the first national park in Quebec. 1981 \_ Irish hunger striker Raymon McCreesh died in prison, the third jailed member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army to starve to death in support of demands for political prisoner status. By The Canadian Press= Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberals lost a federal election to the Progressive Conservatives led by Joe Clark, 11 years ago today \_ in 1979. The Conservative minority government ended Trudeau's 11 years in power. However, nine months later, on Feb. 16, Clark's government was defeated by Trudeau in another federal election. Also on this day in: 1940 \_ The British Parliament passed an Emergency Powers Act giving the government sweeping power during wartime. 1972 \_ Ceylon became the Republic of Sri Lanka. 1974 \_ The federal government suspended shipment of all nuclear material to India after Canadian equipment was used to detonate a nuclear device in that country. By The Canadian Press= American outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow died in a hail of gunfire 56 years ago today \_ in 1934. Leaders of a small gang which included Clyde's brother, the pair enjoyed brief notoriety as they pulled a series of bank robberies in the American South. Also on this day in: 1701 \_ Captain Kidd was hanged as a pirate and murderer in London. 1960 \_ Israel announced the capture in Argentina of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann. 1979 \_ Karl Carstens, who belonged to the Nazi party during the Second World War, was elected president of West Germany. MORE

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

May 11, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 398 words

**Dateline:** LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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The IRA said today it intentionally wounded a British soldier and accidentally killed his wife when several women tackled a guerrilla gunman in a Londonderry house.

Police said two Irish Republican Army gunmen burst into the home where a British soldier was visiting and fatally wounded his wife in the back after she tried to shield him.

The soldier and his sister-in-law also were wounded in the attack late Tuesday night. Both were reported in stable condition after emergency surgery.

"There is no doubt they opened fire knowing they would hit the two women who were shielding the man," said a police spokesman, who did not want to be identified.

In a statement read to The Associated Press in London, the IRA said its guerrillas intentionally shot the soldier and accidentally wounded the women.

"One of our volunteers was tackled by several women in the house, and in the ensuing struggle a weapon was accidentally discharged," the statement said.

It added: "Any family who conceal and defend any British soldier or allow their home to be used by them must accept consequences for their actions."

Sgt. Brian Purvis, 33, and his wife, Alice, 47, were watching television with her sister, Nancy Wasson, 51, and other relatives when the masked gunmen came into the living room, police said.

"They had a gun each and they pointed at Brian and said, 'Out, out,' " said Lucy Clifford, another of Mrs. Purvis' sisters.

"My older sister, Nancy, jumped up and pushed one of the gunmen away and Alice got in front of Brian," Mrs. Clifford said in an a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

"One shot was fired and Nancy got in front of Alice and Brian," she said. "Another shot was fired and Alice fell, shot in the back. She fell on the floor beside my mother and was dead before they got her to the hospital."

Mrs. Clifford said her 78-year-old mother witnessed the killing.



No Headline In Original

Purvis was on leave from the British army's Royal Pioneer Corps at Colchester, England. The family had warned him not to visit, but he had told them it was worth the risk, Mrs. Clifford said.

"Since they arrived here last Friday, Brian never left the house," she added. "He hadn't seen my mother for 11 years, and that was the reason why he came home."

The IRA seeks to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

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## **No Headline In Original**

United Press International

May 24, 1983, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 396 words

**Byline:** By RIC CLARK

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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A 700-pound car bomb set by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded in front of a police station Tuesday, injuring 15 people and damaging more than 100 homes and offices as police tipped off to the bomb frantically shouted warnings.

The blast was aimed at the Andersonstown police station, located 2 miles from the center of Belfast in a neighborhood sympathetic to the outlawed IRA.

The IRA, which took responsibility for the blast, has made numerous bomb and rocket attacks on the station, one of the most heavily fortified in Northern Ireland. Police theorized the explosion was part of intensified terrorist activity preceding the June 9 British elections.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, which seeks unification with Ireland, is seeking 14 of the province's 17 seats in the British Parliament.

The bomb, which police estimated weighed 700 pounds, was hidden in a Mercedes van and exploded only 2 minutes after the driver rushed into the station shouting a warning. Police said gunmen hijacked the van and forced its owner to drive the bomb to the station under threat of death.

Officers had just rushed into the street frantically trying to warn passersby and nearby residents when the bomb exploded.

Shocked neighbors rushed to help the injured -- a baby, two old-age pensioners, a policeman, six **women** and five men. Three of the injured remained hospitalized Tuesday night.

"There was no warning at all," said a woman who worked in a nearby shop. "I heard a massive bang and my shop shook. I ran onto the street and people were lying everywhere with blood over them. I saw other people running with blood on them. Rubble was falling everywhere."

Two employees of a nearby doctor said a policeman ran into their waiting room to warn them to run for safety, but many of their patients were elderly and could not move fast enough. They were caught in the blast.

"We had stayed behind to try and contact the doctor to warn him," said one of the **women** employees, "but a few seconds later, my assistant was just flung up against the wall by the blast."

No Headline In Original

Witnesses said the walls of nearby homes collapsed. The sheer force of the blast blew out windows and lifted off roofs. Police said there was damage to more than 100 buildings in the area.

A steel wall around the police station to protect it from terrorist attack was ripped from its mountings and shoved against the building.

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

July 23, 1983, Saturday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 425 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Two bombs exploded at a hotel Saturday night, and Roman Catholics clashed with police and hurled rocks at British troops in separate incidents that injured four police officers and a soldier, police said.

Two gunmen entered the Lake Glen Hotel in the Andersonstown district of Belfast at around 10 p.m. (6 p.m. EDT) and planted several devices in the building before making their escape, a police spokeswoman said.

She said the premises were immediately evacuated and two explosions rocked the building some 25 minutes later. There were no reports of any casualties.

In two Saturday morning clashes that took place in predominantly Roman Catholic areas five miles apart, youths threw bricks at police and hurled rocks at British troops.

Four police officers and a soldier were injured in the clashes, and 10 people were arrested. They will face court charges next week, police said. Several hours later, four suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** gunmen blew up a railroad signal post at Lurgan, 20 miles west of Belfast, after holding passengers and employees at gunpoint, police said.

The post was destroyed but no one was injured and trains resumed within 30 minutes, police said. Lurgan is on the main Belfast-Dublin line that is a frequent IRA target.

In another defiant gesture at Britain, Sinn Fein, the outlawed IRA's political wing, announced vice president Gerry Adams would travel to London next week to address a rally demanding "Brits Out" of Northern Ireland.

The Belfast violence began around 1 a.m., when 150 people at the Divis apartments attacked police investigating the gunshot wounding of four people, police said. The crowd threw bricks and officers opened fire with plastic bullets to disperse them.

The gunshot victims, all wounded in the legs, were released from the hospital after treatment. Police sources said it appeared they had been shot in IRA retribution.

An hour later, three policemen and a policewoman were slightly injured and one British soldier required head stitches after a 15-minute street brawl at Ballymurphy. Police said a routine patrol was attacked by about 25 people throwing rocks and wielding cudgels.

Three ***women*** and seven men were arrested, police said.

No Headline In Original

Sinn Fein said Adams, elected to the British parliament for West Belfast in the June 9 general election, had accepted invitations to London from local left-wing Labor politicians. Until his election, Adams was barred from mainland Britain.

The trip apparently was aimed to coincide with an official visit to London by Irish Republic Foreign Minister Peter Barry.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 1, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 408 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Snipers seriously wounded a policeman Tuesday in Armagh, about 12 miles from the border with the Irish Republic, authorities reported.

They said two gunmen were lying in wait on the roof of a hardware store and fired automatic weapons and tossed a grenade at two policemen opening a security barrier.

One officer suffered several gunshot wounds in the body and legs and was admitted to a hospital in serious condition.

The other policeman returned fire but it was not known whether either sniper was hit, police said.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, although police suspected it was the work of the *Irish Republican Army*.

Outside Belfast, meanwhile, a coroner's jury ruled that the deaths of 10 Irish nationalist hunger strikers at the Maze prison earlier this year were caused by "starvation, self-imposed."

The verdicts, reached after 12 minutes' deliberation, were returned after a day-long inquest at which the coroner ruled out consideration of political motives behind the seven-month protest.

Coroner Arthur Orr told a jury of nine men and two *women* they had to determine only the cause of death and should ignore the political and sectarian issues that led to the fast.

When an attorney for the family of Bobby Sands, the first hunger striker to die, argued that the reason Sands refused food was relevant to the jury's verdict, Orr overruled him and said:

"Neither I nor the jury is concerned why he (Sands) went on hunger strike. It is sufficient to establish that he did."

The IRA has stepped up its campaign of bombings and shootings since the fast was called off Oct. 3. The protesters failed to win the political-prisoner status they sought, but they did gain later concessions allowing them to wear their own clothes and associate more freely within the prison.

A senior medical officer who examined Sands March 2, the day after the guerrillas started the protest, said Sands eventually was moved from his Maze cell to the prison hospital after complaining that his feet were cold.

No Headline In Original

The doctor, who like other witnesses was not identified for security reasons, said Sands became confused and unconscious three days before he died May 5 in the 66th day of his fast.

An autopsy report on Sands said the primary cause of death was "self-starvation," but that he also had a slight degree of bronchial pneumonia and biochemical upset.

It said Sands, who lost 42 pounds and weighed 98 at the time of his death, was well cared for.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
November 13, 1981, Friday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 388 words

**Byline:** By JOHN JONES

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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A huge explosion set by the ***Irish Republican Army*** despite round-the-clock security wreaked extensive damage to the home of Britain's attorney general late Friday, but no injuries were reported.

Attorney General Sir Michael Havers was said to be out of the country when the bomb exploded just outside the empty house. The blast could be heard at least six miles around south London's posh Wimbledon quarter.

Within hours, the IRA issued a statement in Dublin claiming responsibility for the bombing.

Scotland Yard anti-terrorist commander Mike Richards said damage to the rear of the attorney general's white masonry house was extensive. Three hours after the blast, he said it was not known how or when the bomb was planted.

A policewoman on guard duty outside the residence was treated for shock and later released from a hospital, but no other injuries were reported, Scotland Yard said.

A spokeswoman said the house, under 24-hour police guard, was empty when the bomb exploded at 11:20 p.m. London time (6:20 p.m. EST).

The explosion occurred just outside the rear of the house, which was empty at the time, she said. Bomb squad and anti-terrorist officers later combed the premises for other explosives.

"It was one big almighty explosion," said Thelma Selway, who lives 2 miles from the scene of the bombing.

Anne Dennistoun-Sword, a neighbor, said Sir Michael was "known to be out of the country."

Police sealed off a wide area to all but residents as fire engines and ambulances stood by.

The IRA has issued a statement from Dublin after each of four bomb attacks since it began a bombing campaign on the British mainland Oct. 10. Three people have been killed in the bombings.

Havers, 58, lives in the exclusive Wimbledon district near the famous tennis courts and represents the district in parliament in addition to his duties as attorney general.



## No Headline In Original

Earlier this year Havers led the Crown's successful prosecution of the "Yorkshire Ripper," Peter Sutcliffe, 35, who was convicted of murdering and mutilating 13 women and trying to kill seven others in a five-year reign of terror in northern England.

"My father has often talked about being a target of the Irish terrorists because of his position," said Nigel Havers of Ausden, England, one of Sir Michael's sons. "But his attitude was that he did not care. He accepted it."

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

September 28, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 385 words

**Byline:** By MARY HYDE

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Officials said suspected Irish nationalist guerrillas fired a Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket into a police van on patrol in the predominately Roman Catholic section of West Belfast Monday, killing an officer and seriously wounding another.

Seven suspects were arrested later after a shoot-out with British army troops making a house-to-house search for the rocket launcher used in the attack.

A witness said six men surrendered to the soldiers and the launcher recovered. A seventh arrest was made at a nearby apartment after a man was seen running from the scene of the attack.

The policeman was the 37th security officer killed this year. He was identified as Alexander Beck, 37, who had joined the Royal Ulster Constabulary in February 1979. Before joining the RUC, Beck had served in the British army for 15 years. He leaves a widow and two children, a boy of 12 and a 10-year-old daughter.

The Provisional ***Irish Republican Army***, meantime, said they shot and killed a man whose body was found in an alley Sunday night. They claimed he was a police informer.

He was identified as Anthony Braniff, 27, from the Catholic Ardoyne area of Belfast.

The IRA said they killed Braniff because he was an informer for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, but police denied the claim and said "the community should not be deceived by this attempt to justify cold-blooded murder."

Braniff's family also denied the IRA's claim.

The IRA said Braniff was recruited as an informer by the RUC several weeks ago and had passed on information about arms caches and the movement of volunteers in return for money. They said he had been "court-martialed by his peers" before being shot.

Braniff was the fourth Belfast man to be murdered by the IRA during the past year for allegedly passing on information.

In a Belfast court Monday a self-confessed IRA soldier was given 12 concurrent life sentences after pleading guilty to the manslaughter of seven ***women*** and five men who died in an explosion at a hotel three years ago.

No Headline In Original

Robert Murphy, 23, who had earlier denied the killings, made a surprise change in his plea Monday, the 15th day of his trial. The bomb, planted just outside a window of the Hotel LaMon in 1978, went off without warning.

Hotels are often subject to terrorist attacks in Northern Ireland as they are viewed as economic targets.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 8, 1980, Monday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 415 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Dublin today with a high-powered team for talks on the hunger-strike crisis in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe and Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins.

The Northern Ireland crisis was top of the agenda in talks with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey and his ministers at Dublin Castle.

Security was tight following weekend demonstrations in Dublin, Northern Ireland and London on behalf of the seven men and three women who are on hunger strike in the Maze prison, outside Belfast, and Armagh jail. They are demanding "special category" political status.

All but one are convicted guerrillas of the mostly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. The other, John Nixon, is a member of an IRA splinter group, the Irish National Liberation Army.

The men entered the seventh week of their fast-to-death Monday. The three women at Armagh prison began their hunger strike on Dec. 1.

Britain has ruled out granting the request for political-prisoner status but has said it will discuss "humanitarian" questions involving the prisoners.

Haughey was expected to press Mrs. Thatcher for prison reforms to defuse the crisis before one of the protesters dies.

It was believed to be the most high-powered British government team ever to visit Ireland for bilateral talks, which will touch on Common Market issues as well as the future of Ulster.

Mrs. Thatcher and her party landed by helicopter in a courtyard of historic Dublin Castle. Police stationed marksmen on rooftops to survey the scene amid the tightest security seen here since Pope John Paul II's visit last year. The British team had arrived a few minutes earlier by Royal Air Force jet at a cordoned-off section of Dublin airport.

No Headline In Original

Security headaches for the thousands of police and troops on duty were increased by hordes of Christmas shoppers -- Dec. 8 is a Catholic holiday in Ireland and schools were shut.

The threat of an IRA bid to disrupt the visit was taken seriously in the light of intelligence received by Dublin police, and following bombings in London and an assassination attempt on British EEC Commissioner Christopher Tugendhat in Brussels.

A senior detective at Dublin Castle said: "Every inch of the place has been examined closely. Terrorists can plant bombs months in advance, so every possible precaution has been taken."

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
June 11, 1986, Wednesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 440 words

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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A convicted ***Irish Republican Army*** member today awaited sentencing for the murder of five people in a hotel bombing that narrowly missed killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her Cabinet.

A jury of six men and six ***women*** Tuesday convicted Patrick Magee, 35, of Belfast of planting the bomb that shattered the Grand Hotel in the coastal resort city of Brighton during a convention of Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party in October 1984.

Sentencing of Magee, who winked and shouted "good luck" to a courtroom audience after the verdict, was delayed pending the jury's decision on separate bomb charges against him and four co-defendants. All five pleaded innocent.

The prosecution described the attempt on the lives of Thatcher and her Cabinet, for which the IRA claimed responsibility, as "one of the worst acts of terrorism in this country" since a group of plotters tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.

Police also charged Magee and his co-defendants with planning to trigger a wave of bombings aimed at 16 targets in London and various British coastal resorts in the summer of 1985.

All five were accused of membership in a secret cell of the outlawed IRA, which is waging a guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland -- a campaign that has claimed hundreds of lives on both sides.

The Brighton bomb exploded before dawn on Oct. 12, 1984, the closing day of the party conference, on the sixth floor of the Grand Hotel, above suites occupied by Thatcher and several senior ministers. They escaped injury.

The blast sent five floors of the building tumbling into debris and killed one member of Parliament, a Conservative Party official and the wives of three others.

Among the 34 injured were Thatcher's trade minister, Norman Tebbit, and his wife. Mrs. Tebbit was left paralyzed from the neck down.

Prosecutor Roy Amlot said Magee checked into the Grand Hotel under the name of "Roy Walsh" about 24 days before the start of the Tory conference and planted the 20- to 30-pound, time-delayed bomb in room 629.

Police said they identified Magee by finger and palm prints left by "Roy Walsh" on a hotel registration card, that was not destroyed in the blast.

No Headline In Original

Magee and the other four were arrested in a police raid in Glasgow, Scotland, in June 1985. Found with them, Amlot said, was a "bomb calendar" listing times, places and dates for 16 explosions planned for London and 12 coastal towns in the summer of 1985.

One bomb was planted behind a bedside cabinet in a central London hotel and set to go off July 29, but it was found and defused the day after the arrests in Glasgow, the prosecutor said.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

June 29, 1985, Saturday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 454 words

**Dateline:** GLASGOW, Scotland

### **Body**

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Five suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas were taken from a police station today in a convoy of squad cars for a flight to London, fueling press speculation that the group includes someone suspected of trying to blow up the British Cabinet last October.

Police halted traffic as a 12-vehicle convoy of squad cars and motorcycles escorted an armored bus carrying the three men and two ***women*** to Glasgow Airport for the 360-mile flight south to the British capital.

The five suspects were detained last Saturday after police said a list earmarking 12 British seaside resorts for bombings had been found. The suspects were held under Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act, which permits detention for up to a week without charge.

Police Supt. Angus Kennedy of Glasgow's Strathclyde force announced simply that the five had been handed over to London's Scotland Yard detectives, while another four suspects picked up this week remained in detention in Glasgow.

Police have refused comment on repeated British press reports that those detained last Saturday include the guerrilla who masterminded an IRA bombing Oct. 12 of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's hotel in the south coast resort of Brighton.

Mrs. Thatcher and her Cabinet narrowly escaped death in the attack at the Grand Hotel, headquarters for her Conservative Party's annual conference. The explosion ripped through the hotel, killing five Conservatives and injuring more than 30.

No one had been charged in the bombing, the most audacious attack yet by the IRA.

The suspects were transferred after nearly a week of sporadic interrogation by Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad detectives and Brighton police investigating the Grand Hotel bombing.

The outlawed, mainly Roman Catholic movement seeks to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-majority province with the Catholic Republic of Ireland under a leftist administration.

On Friday, police sealed off a section of Glasgow's rundown Shawlands district and said afterward "material" found in an apartment had been removed for tests. British newspapers reported that police had seized an arms cache.



No Headline In Original

Fifty homes were evacuated during Friday's search and residents and reporters told not to use radio equipment, indicating police fears of bombs triggered by radio. Police said the area had been made safe Friday night.

In addition to the suspects arrested in Glasgow, another eight people were being held in other parts of Britain for questioning about suspected IRA activity.

Police have scoured dozens of hotels and asked owners to be on the alert at thousands of others since discovering the list of target resorts and defusing a bomb last Sunday in a London hotel, Rubens, near Buckingham Palace.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
June 4, 1984, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 461 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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Three members of the Irish Parliament walked out on President Reagan's speech today and 5,000 angry protesters outside burned an American flag and chanted "Arrest Ronald Reagan."

Police standing three-deep and shoulder-to-shoulder held back the street demonstration a block from the Parliament building where they chanted, "One, two, three, four, Get out of Salvador," as Reagan began explaining his policies on nuclear weapons and Central America.

In the chamber, two left-wing deputies of the 166-member lower house and an independent deputy rose one after the other to speak out of turn as Reagan was introduced. Their comments could not be understood from the press galleries.

They marched out peaceably to cries of "Out! Out!" from members from both sides of the horseshoe-shaped chamber.

Reagan noted the walkout at the start of his speech, saying, "There are some countries in the world today where representatives would not be allowed to speak as they have today."

Police estimated the street protesters numbered as many as 5,000, including some elements of Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** (IRA).

At one point the demonstrators burned an American flag.

The protest, the latest in about two dozen demonstrations staged up and down the country during Reagan's four-day visit, took place in a virtually deserted city center.

They chanted "Ronnie, Ronnie, Ronnie, out, out, out" and "Arrest Ronald Reagan," and sang "Go home, Go home."

Police hurriedly called up reinforcements when the marchers arrived within a block of Parliament and nearby government offices.

Earlier, police had stopped traffic on the roadways along the Liffey River and sealed off eight of the city's nine downtown bridges in a bid to keep the demonstrators well out of earshot and sight of the president as he drove in motorcade to Parliament.

## No Headline In Original

About a half-dozen placard carriers managed to get through the police cordon and were seen by Reagan as he drove past.

It was a national holiday and very few sightseers turned out to greet the president.

One of the three Irish Parliament members who walked out on Reagan's speech was Tomas MacGiolla, leader of the Marxist Workers' Party.

"As pre-arranged, I stood up after the ovation and said I was withdrawing from Reagan's speech as a demonstration against foreign policies pursued by his administration," MacGiolla said. "Not attending was not a sufficient way of showing how we felt."

Police arrested 33 women anti-nuclear protesters in Dublin Sunday before Reagan arrived. Another 5,000, ranging from nuns in their habits to Trinity College students, marched peacefully to Dublin castle but were kept well out of sight of the president when he arrived for a state dinner in the evening.

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## *No Headline In Original*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

December 26, 1990, Wednesday

Copyright 1990 The Christian Science Publishing Society

**Section:** News Currents; Pg. 2

**Length:** 471 words

**Byline:** Kurt Shillinger

## **Body**

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### CHRISTMAS

The ***Irish Republican Army***, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, announced a three-day Christmas cease-fire from midnight Dec. 23, marking the IRA's first suspension of hostilities in 16 years. Britain said it hoped the cease-fire would help lead to a solution of the 21-year conflict... In South Africa, black leader Nelson Mandela, recalling his tough prison life and preparing to celebrate his first Christmas in almost 30 years as a free man, called Dec. 24 on the black majority to vow never to spend another Christmas in chains... The guns of war fell silent Dec. 23 in the Philippines as government forces and communist guerrillas began a three-day truce to mark Christmas in Asia's only Roman Catholic nation.

### MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS

In Haifa, Israel, sailors aboard the USS Saratoga offered a 21-gun salute and tossed a wreath into the sea in tribute to at least 20 mates who drowned in a ferry accident last weekend... Two US servicemen from the aircraft carrier USS Midway were killed Dec. 23 and five others were injured when a vehicle taking them on an off-road tour of the United Arab Emirates overturned. The deaths bring to 79 the number of US servicemen killed in Operation Desert Shield... US Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell predicted Dec. 23 that Congress would deny President Bush "blank-check authorization" to attack Iraq if it remains in Kuwait after the UN-imposed Jan. 15 deadline... A powerful bloc of conservatives Dec. 24 called on the Soviet parliament to assume daily supervision of Kremlin policy in the Persian Gulf crisis.

A resolution proposed by the right-wing Soyuz faction would require the Foreign Ministry to give daily reports on the crisis from Jan. 5 to 13. A second provision reserved for parliament final say over the deployment of Soviet military forces.

### EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION

In Moscow, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Dec. 24 pushed through parliament a pair of resolutions calling for referendums on private land ownership and preservation of the union. At least four of the 15 Soviet republics have said they would not sign a new treaty renewing the union under any circumstances... The Yugoslav republic of Slovenia Dec. 23 voted overwhelmingly to become an independent and sovereign state, in a plebiscite that could open the door to secession.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## No Headline In Original

In Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, 14 government soldiers and three civilian women were killed Dec. 24 when Tamil rebels detonated a land mine beneath a military truck that was taking sick troops for treatment... Taiwanese Premier Hau Pei-tsun was scheduled to make a private trip to Singapore Dec. 26, the first high-ranking Nationalist official to visit the country since it set up full diplomatic links with Beijing. Local media reported that Economics Minister Vincent Siew would travel with Hau.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
May 24, 1983, Tuesday, BC cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 433 words

**Byline:** By RIC CLARK

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

## **Body**

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A 200-pound car bomb exploded today in front of a heavily fortified police station, shaking the foundations of nearby houses and injuring at least 15 people, police said.

Police, tipped by an anonymous phone caller, were frantically trying to warn passersby in the street when the bomb exploded in front of the Andersontown police station at 3:15 p.m. local time.

Police reported at least 15 people were injured, three seriously. Two of the wounded were policemen. Witnesses said a baby, two elderly people, six women and five men were hurt in the blast.

A steel wall around the station, erected for security, was ripped apart and thrown against the building. Police said more than 100 nearby homes were damaged. Some walls collapsed, windows were shattered and roofs were lifted off by the force of the blast.

A house-to-house search was under way for residents possibly trapped in their homes.

Police said the bomb went off two minutes after the driver of a blue Mercedes van rushed into the police station, warning his van contained a bomb. He told police his van had been hijacked by gunmen, who forced him to drive it to the station under the threat of death.

"There was no warning at all," said a woman who worked in a nearby shop. "I heard a massive bang and my shop shook. I ran onto the street and people were lying everywhere with blood over them. I saw other people running with blood on them. Rubble was falling everywhere."

Police said they did not know who was responsible for the blast. The Andersontown police station, one of the most heavily fortified in Northern Ireland, has been the target of previous bomb and rocket attacks claimed by the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*.

The station is located in a staunch Irish Republican neighborhood about two miles from downtown Belfast. Police said they were warned by an anonymous phone caller only seconds before the bomb exploded.

The bomb was so strong it disintegrated the van and caused extensive damage to the police station, a nearby doctor's office and neighboring houses.

No Headline In Original

Of the injured, a woman, was believed to have lost an eye. A police officer was believed to have suffered serious injuries and his relatives were rushed to Royal Victoria Hospital where he underwent emergency surgery.

If the bomb had exploded 30 minutes later, hundreds of children would have been in the area walking home from school.

Terrorist activity has erupted with a vengeance in Northern Ireland since the campaign began for the June 9 British elections. Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, is seeking 14 of the province's 17 seats in the British Parliament.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 9, 1982, Thursday, AM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 455 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Leftist Irish nationalists Thursday threatened further terrorist attacks like the bombing of a pub that killed 11 British soldiers and five civilians.

In a statement telephoned to the media in Northern Ireland, the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the banned *Irish Republican Army*, said it would mount further attacks on troops if "acts of brutality" toward nationalist prisoners and women in Armagh jail "did not cease."

The statement gave no details on the alleged prison brutality.

The message also said the INLA warned four to five weeks ago that soldiers should not be served in the Droppin Well pub, where the bomb exploded Monday as off duty soldiers and local women danced.

Meanwhile, a group called the Protestant Action Force issued a veiled threat it also will retaliate with violence if Protestant leaders failed to curb IRA violence. It warning people to avoid Catholic areas or buildings.

As the funerals of two of the civilian casualties of the bombing took place, police declined comment on reports they had a full description of a blond woman seen acting suspiciously before the blast in the pub near Londonderry.

The investigation is "in its very early stages," a spokesman said. "There are quite a number of avenues to be followed, and so far we have nothing fresh."

The province's 10,000 British soldiers remained confined to barracks after the bombing. Of the 66 people injured, 37 were still hospitalized -- 25 soldiers and 12 civilians. Nine were said to seriously hurt.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said her government barred three nationalists from visiting London next week because of police intelligence information that they were involved in terrorism in the past.

Mrs. Thatcher said, "The Home Secretary (William Whitelaw) was satisfied by this intelligence information and acted rightly and responsibly in excluding them."

Left-wing Labor leaders of London's city council invited Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, to Britain to discuss the violence in British-ruled Northern Ireland. But Wednesday the government issued an exclusion order specifically barring the three party leaders.

The council leader, Ken Livingstone, said he would travel to Northern Ireland to meet the three men instead.



No Headline In Original

"If the government claims the Sinn Fein representatives are involved in terrorism, why haven't they been arrested?" Livingstone said in a statement. "Why are they allowed to walk the streets of Northern Ireland but not London?"

Mrs Thatcher's administration cited the Prevention of Terrorist Act to bar Gerry Adams, vice president of Sinn Fein, information officer Danny Morrison and Martin McGuinness, all members of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
September 5, 1981, Saturday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 444 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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A British soldier was shot and killed and another seriously wounded by unidentified gunmen today as police warned of a renewed IRA bombing campaign and an Irish nationalist hunger striker came off his fast.

The Northern Ireland Office said another hunger striking inmate at Belfast's Maze jail, Laurence McKeown, 24, "continued to deteriorate" as he entered the 69th day of his fast today.

Police said the soldiers, off-duty, left a bar around midnight with two women and went to a ground-floor apartment in south Belfast. They said three to four gunmen burst into the apartment and began firing. One soldier was killed instantly and the other was hit by at least four bullets and badly wounded.

The gunmen and the women fled and security forces said no one was arrested.

The dead soldier was the 10th British soldier to die in Ulster this year. The killing came as police warned of a renewed bombing campaign by the provisional Irish Republican Army, which is seeking to merge the British province with Ireland to form a socialist republic.

Intelligence reports showed that the IRA was restocking with explosives for another bombing blitz across Ulster "including car bombs", the Royal Ulster Constabulary said in a statement Friday.

Two weeks ago an IRA car bomb in the provincial town of Bangor injured 30 people and another car bomb blew up in Belfast damaging offices in the city.

Police appealed to the community to be on watch for unattended cars, and said the IRA had "no regard for people or property or economic hardship caused to workers."

The statement coincided with the announcement by the government that Maze prison hunger striker Matt Devlin ended his fast after relatives intervened to order medical treatment, following a sudden deterioration in his condition.

Devlin had refused food for 52 days, and is the fourth hunger striker to come off the protest, which has so far cost 10 lives since the campaign started March 1 for political status.

Devlin, 31, a Provisional IRA member serving seven years for the attempted murder of a policeman, ended his fast after his mother and brother ordered doctors to intervene late Friday.

No Headline In Original

"We had known for the last two and a half weeks that he'd been having a problem holding down drinking water," said Richard McAuley, spokesman for the Republican press center which publicizes the hunger strike. "When this happens, it means they'll get a very sudden deterioration."

A government statement said Devlin's health deteriorated very suddenly and "when fully appraised of the clinical circumstances, his relatives agreed to medical intervention. He was transferred to an outside hospital for treatment.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
May 28, 1981, Thursday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 447 words

**Byline:** By DONAL O'HIGGINS

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Paying a surprise visit to Northern Ireland, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher walked through the streets of Belfast Thursday and warned IRA guerrillas her government would never give in to terrorist violence or hunger strikers.

As she blasted the *Irish Republican Army* for "stoking the fires of bitterness and hatred," a gunbattle flared in Londonderry touched off by an incident in which a British soldier shot dead two hooded IRA gunmen and wounded another.

Hundreds of youths later poured into the streets of Catholic sections of Londonderry, hurling gasoline bombs and stones at troops. Police fired Stirling submachine guns -- their standard weapon -- in the rioting, but there were no reports of injuries.

Mrs. Thatcher's unannounced morale-boosting trip -- her third visit to Ulster in as many months -- came as an Irish republican spokesman disclosed that Maze inmate Martin Hurson, 27, has begun a hunger strike to replace Brendan MacLaughlin, who gave up a 14-day fast Wednesday because of a perforated ulcer.

Three other prisoners already are "fasting to death" in the sprawling prison 10 miles south of Belfast.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has refused to concede to demands for political prisoner status for the IRA convicts, said the IRA was "faced with the failure of their discredited cause," and had chosen to "play what could well be their last card" -- a reference to the hunger strike campaign in which four prisoners have died this month.

"They have turned their violence against themselves through the prison strike to death. They seek to work on the most basic of human emotions -- pity -- as a means of creating tension and stoking the fires of bitterness and hatred," she said at a lunch in Stormont Castle, the site of the Ulster Parliament before direct rule from London was imposed in 1973.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the "calculated cynicism" of the Provisional IRA showed that hunger strikers were more use to them dead than alive.

She said her visit demonstrated Britain's commitment to the province and that her government would not legitimize violence inside or outside prison.

## No Headline In Original

Mrs. Thatcher appeared waving and smiling among hundreds of enthusiastic shoppers in downtown Belfast. The crowds responded with cheers as she walked through the area flanked by scores of heavily-armed police wearing bullet-proof vests.

**Women** threw flowers, and Mrs. Thatcher plunged into the crowd shaking hands.

"Good girl, Maggie," shouted a white-haired man. "That's showing them," he told the prime minister. "We'll back you the whole way," chanted a group of **women** although one woman shouted "Four dead -- how many more do you want?" referring to the hunger strikers.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

November 19, 1980, Wednesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 437 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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The Ulster Defense Association, Northern Ireland's largest Protestant street army, warned today it must "prepare to fight a war" against guerrillas of the mainly Roman Catholic *Irish Republican Army*.

The militant declaration came as gunmen believed to belong to the outlawed IRA "Provisional" wing killed a police reservist and a bank manager who was apparently mistaken for a police agent here today.

The Protestant organization said in its weekly newsletter that if the IRA launched a new offensive, "we dare not put our faith in the British government lest we are again sold out. We must prepare to do the job ourselves ... for we have no friends but ourselves."

The UDA, formed in 1972 to protect Protestant areas from IRA attacks, can field at least 5,000 men and is known to have weapons cached across the province. Authorities blame the UDA for the deaths of scores of Catholics, including several recent killings.

At least 2,064 people have been killed in Northern Ireland since sectarian and political fighting erupted in August, 1969. The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and reunite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

"The IRA think that one more good push will send the British packing," the UDA said. "In this they may well be correct, since the British administration has never had the will to fight the IRA on a war footing."

Catholic pressure on the British to outlaw the UDA has increased since a fresh surge of attacks on Catholics.

The million-strong Protestant majority, who bitterly oppose Irish reunification, has been frustrated at the British Army's failure to smash the Provisional IRA and its allies.

Tension in the province has heightened with a hunger strike by seven convicted guerrillas, six of them Provisional IRA men and one from the smaller Irish National Liberation Army, who demand political prisoner status for jailed guerrillas.

The seven have refused all food in their cells in the Maze prison south of Belfast for 24 days, but they are taking water.

The British say they will do nothing to stop the hunger strikers from dying "if they choose." Prison doctors said the strikers appear in "reasonable shape" and don't expect their condition to become critical until around Christmas.

No Headline In Original

The hunger strike, and a mass protest by some 500 convicted guerrillas, has stirred widespread support among Northern Ireland's 500,000-strong Catholic minority. Protest marches and rallies are held almost daily.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front, said four or five convicted women guerrillas in Armagh prison will join the hunger strike Monday.

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## **No Headline In Original**

United Press International  
October 8, 1985, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 488 words

**Byline:** By JOHN JONES

**Dateline:** BLACKPOOL, England

### **Body**

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The annual conference of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative party opened today, overshadowed by intensive security, a slide in government popularity and a whiff of scandal.

There was no security apparent, however, on the conference platform as the prime minister arrived for a religious service at the start of the four-day convention.

But the events of a year ago, when an **Irish Republican Army** bomb shattered the 1984 conference in Brighton, were on everyone's mind.

The Blackpool conference chairman, Sir Basil Feldman, asked how many delegates had attended last year's conference. When a forest of hands shot up, he said it was "clear proof of what the prime minister said at Brighton - that democracy will prevail."

The outlawed IRA, seeking to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, planted a bomb that ripped out three floors of the Grand Hotel in Brighton. It narrowly missed Thatcher but killed five people and injured more than 30.

After the religious service, delegates went on to discuss transport and local government affairs. The recent rash of rioting in Britain's big cities is likely to be a topic later in the week.

The first major speech will be delivered by Norman Tebbit, one of Thatcher's closest political allies in his new role as party chairman. Tebbit was seriously injured in the Brighton blast.

Police today checked sewers, combed rooftops around the Winter Gardens conference center, sealed manhole covers and checked vantage points for rooftop marksmen as thousands of delegates and politicians poured in for the four-day convention.

Thatcher and her ministers will be staying at separate secret locations, British press reports said. More than 1,000 police and Special Air Service commandos patrolled the streets of the windy seaside town of Blackpool.

Thatcher's office kept her whereabouts secret for security reasons. As per custom, she will not speak until the last day of the conference Friday but her image will dominate the four-day convention.



## No Headline In Original

Thatcher has been in power six years. On Saturday, she will turn 60 - retirement age for most British women. But Britain's first woman prime minister shows no signs of relinquishing power and has set her sights on becoming the first premier in modern times to win a third successive term.

Opinion polls suggest it would be an uphill task. The Conservatives have trailed behind the middle-of-the-road Alliance Party or the left-wing Labor Party for months. Grassroots Conservatives are worried about the way party policy is being presented.

This year's convention was also threatened by a resurrected scandal. A tabloid newspaper announced the publication, starting Tuesday, of the memoirs of the ex-mistress of a leading Conservative, Cecil Parkinson. He resigned from the government when a scandal broke over their child two years ago.

Any revelations of Cabinet secrets would become a major political embarrassment, commentators said.

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
September 17, 1985, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 494 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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Britain's new Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King Tuesday met Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry to discuss giving Dublin a watchdog role in the running of Ulster but was met by Catholic protesters and minor scuffles erupted.

King's visit also drew the ire of Protestant leaders in the British-ruled province.

King, who was appointed Northern Ireland minister two weeks ago in a Cabinet reshuffle, flew unannounced to Dublin to meet with Barry and pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald.

A small group of demonstrators, however, greeted King as he arrived at the Foreign Ministry and chanted slogans against strip searches being conducted in a women's prison south of Belfast.

Minor scuffles broke out when police dispersed them but no injuries or arrests were reported.

Meanwhile, north of the border in West Belfast, army experts defused more than 2,000 pounds of explosives found packed in a stolen van and arrested "a number of men" in the Anderstown neighborhood, a stronghold for the outlawed Irish Republican Army, police said.

More than a hundred homes were evacuated for six hours while the explosives packed in 45-gallon drums were defused and the men were being questioned, police said.

Two families, including one that owned the stolen van, had been held by the men and one person was treated for minor injuries in a hospital, police said without elaborating.

King's visit to the Irish Republic marked his first meeting with Barry and the talks came at a crucial time in negotiations to give a watchdog advisory role to the Irish Republic on the running of Northern Ireland.

Outstanding issues still to be resolved are security and the judicial system in the mostly Protestant province. Catholics say they are unfairly treated by the security and court system.

No details on the talks between King and Barry were released.

Sources on both sides have said they are hoping an agreement can be worked out so British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FitzGerald can meet in the fall for a summit.

## No Headline In Original

Protestant leaders in the north have reacted strongly against any impending agreement, fearing it would cede powers to the mostly Catholic Irish Republic and be a first step toward a British pullout.

But British officials and Barry have said any agreement would not infringe on the rights of Protestants and newspaper reports have said the closed-door talks have only proposed an advisory role for Dublin.

Protestant leaders, however, said King's visit to Dublin showed he cared more about placating the Irish Republic in his first weeks on the job than talking to the Protestant community.

"That Mr. King sees it as his priority to meet foreign ministers in advance of the local unionist leaders is deeply offensive and a clear signal which is indicative of how he sees his policy being directed," said Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the Democratic Unionists Party.

A Northern Ireland spokesman said King planned meetings soon with Protestant leaders.

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## *Ireland-Presidency, DL Bgt*

The Canadian Press (CP)  
November 10, 1990 Saturday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 506 words

### **Body**

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--- Ireland-Presidency, DL Bgt --- From Reuters-AP= DUBLIN (CP) \_ The first woman to be elected Ireland's head of state offered a hand of friendship to both Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland and said she wanted to visit the British-ruled north. "There would be no agenda and no strings attached. I want to do it in a balanced way. I am in nobody's camp," president-elect Mary Robinson said. Robinson, a forthright libertarian lawyer, made the offer after she was officially declared Ireland's next president Friday after a bruising and bitter election which changed the political landscape of the Irish republic. The feminist lawyer thanked Ireland's women who "instead of rocking the cradle, rocked the system. "I don't know whether to dance or to sing," she said. "I have done both and I hope to do more." Robinson pledged to work for the poor, the homeless, the sick and the unemployed and "above all the women of Ireland who are still struggling in the long march to equality and equity. "To all those who have no voice or whose voice is weak I say take heart, there is hope. "Look what you did in this election. You made history." Robinson finished with 52.8 per cent of the vote, overtaking former deputy prime minister Brian Lenihan, the nominee of the dominant Fianna Fail party, in the second round of counting. Lenihan, a close confidant of Prime Minister Charles Haughey, was fired from the cabinet because of a telephone call he allegedly made eight years ago. He first admitted and then denied phoning President Patrick Hillery during a 1982 government crisis to try to persuade him to appoint Haughey as prime minister without calling an election. Robinson, the target of blunt attacks by Haughey's cabinet ministers in the election campaign, said she felt confident she could work with the prime minister. The new prime minister and figurehead defender of the Irish constitution said she would like to meet people living on the impoverished housing estates of Belfast and Londonderry and invite them to meet their counterparts in the republic. "I want people from the north, right across the board, to feel at home in my home which is the official home of the representatives of all the people of this part of the country," she said. "I extend the hand of friendship and love to the two communities in the north," added Robinson, who also will become commander-in-chief of the Irish armed forces. Five years ago, she resigned from the Irish Labor party in protest of its backing for the Anglo-Irish Agreement which gave Dublin a consultative voice in the daily running of Northern Ireland. She thought the accord unfair to Unionists. About 3,000 people have been killed in 20 years of guerrilla war by the Irish Republican Army to try to oust the British from Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish republic. Robinson, quickly recognizing the constitutional limitations of her new post, said she would need the agreement of the prime minister to make a ground-breaking visit to Northern Ireland.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

## **No Headline In Original**

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

July 5, 1990, Thursday

Copyright 1990 The Christian Science Publishing Society

**Section:** News Currents; Pg. 2

**Length:** 506 words

**Byline:** Elizabeth A. Brown

### **Body**

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#### EUROPE

At least 200 Albanians seeking political asylum took refuge in various foreign embassies in Albania's capital of Tirana after clashes with security forces July 3 and a bombing of the Cuban Embassy. Western sources say the Stalinist government, which for years has been the most isolated in Europe, is considering allowing thousands of dissatisfied citizens to leave the country. In London, South African black leader Nelson Mandela set the stage for disagreement during his meeting July 4 with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who eased sanctions against South Africa following recent racial reforms. Mandela repeated his call for total sanctions. In Dublin, two days earlier, Mandela suggested that London should negotiate with **Irish Republican Army**; the suggestion was firmly rejected by Thatcher. Iran and Iraq have agreed to renew the search for a permanent peace settlement to the Gulf war with mediation by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Foreign ministers of both countries talked directly to each other for the first time since the August 1988 cease-fire in their eight-year conflict. The two Germanys have agreed to hold joint elections Dec. 2, clearing the way for unification before the end of the year, according to a West German government source. The elections will be the first free all-German elections since 1932.

#### UNITED STATES/JUSTICE

**Women** at Princeton University will be allowed to join previously all-male clubs, thanks to a unanimous ruling by New Jersey's Supreme Court July 3 that the century-old tradition of barring **women** members by the school's Ivy Club and the Tiger Inn violates state anti-discrimination laws. The court rejected arguments that the clubs are private institutions exempt from discrimination laws. The Tiger Inn is expected to appeal to federal court. Imelda Marcos, acquitted of racketeering and fraud charges that could have sent her to jail, is left with a legal tab of more than \$5 million after the eight-month trial in New York that many legal experts say shouldn't have taken place in the US. As the Justice Department cracks down on companies that sell substandard components to the Defense Department, a California supplier, Norman McHaffie, was sentenced to three years in prison for falsifying test results on bolts used to hold together aircraft engines. The scheme was estimated to have cost the military more than \$7 million.

#### MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Liberian President Samuel Doe has agreed to resign his post, under pressure from associates and heavily armed rebels advancing into Monrovia, political reports said July 3. Officials and residents of that city warned that widespread bloodshed seemed inevitable. In Saudi Arabia, 1,426 Muslims making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca

## No Headline In Original

were killed walking through a tunnel after several pilgrims fell off an adjoining bridge, triggering a panic. Many of the dead were Egyptians and Pakistanis, as well as some from Indonesia and Malaysia. This is the third year in a row that tragedy has surrounded the event.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 7, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 473 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Guerrillas killed Northern Ireland's second longest-serving police officer in a hail of bullets today in a predawn ambush outside his home.

The Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility.

Meanwhile, at least 17 alleged *Irish Republican Army* guerrillas, including a veteran leader, were being interrogated by police in Belfast after they were fingered by a new IRA informer.

The disclosure came after guerrillas shot to death police communications specialist John Wasson, 61, a 42-year police veteran, as he returned home in his car after work.

Wasson, a Roman Catholic and father of five children, was due to retire next month. He was the second longest-serving police officer in the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist IRA offshoot, claimed responsibility for the killing in a statement telephoned to news organizations in Belfast.

A friend of Wasson's family said: "He prided himself on never carrying a gun for his personal protection. He always said, 'If they're going to get me they'll get me.'"

The killing raised the death toll from 14 years of sectarian bloodshed to at least 2,311. Forty-two people, nine of them policemen, have been slain so far this year.

An authoritative security source, who asked not to be named, said predawn police raids Tuesday on Provisional IRA strongholds in Catholic west Belfast netted veteran guerrilla leader Ivor Malachy Bell, 13 other men and three *women*.

Police spokesmen declined to name the suspects but confirmed all were being questioned at Castlereagh interrogation center in East Belfast about murder, bombings and other terrorist attacks, dating back 10 years.

Bell was the IRA's Belfast commander in the mid-1970s, then dropped out of sight for several years. He reappeared last year and was a key figure in the electoral campaign launched by the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein.

Bell was among a group of six top IRA leaders who were flown to London in 1972 for abortive secret talks with the British government to negotiate a cease-fire in the guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

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He was later interned by the British and was jailed for two years in 1975 for plotting an attempt to break out of Long Kesh internment camp with fellow detainee Gerry Adams, now vice president of Sinn Fein.

The source identified the informer as Robert Lean, a member of the outlawed Provisional IRA.

The source said police grabbed Lean at his home five days ago, and he later agreed to inform on his alleged comrades. Police then moved his wife and five children into "protective custody" to prevent guerrilla reprisals.

The mainly Catholic IRA and INLA are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. They seek to unite the Protestant-dominated province with the Catholic Irish Republic to end 62 years of partition.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

June 4, 1981, Thursday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 486 words

**Byline:** By JIM CAMPBELL

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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More than 500 British troops and police armed with automatic weapons staged a surprise raid at a massive Belfast apartment complex Thursday, sealing it off for six hours and searching for arms and explosives.

At the Divis flats, home for about 6,000 staunchly Republican residents, British soldiers and police with armored cars arrived in the early morning to take control of the eight-story buildings.

No reporters were allowed inside the complex during the operation but a television report said residents put up some resistance to the troops.

Entrances to the complex, where some of the bitterest street battles with security forces took place in recent weeks, had to be cleared of burnt-out buses and cars before troops could enter.

Just before the security forces swept in, all phones in the complex were disconnected to stop word of the raid being flashed to the other parts of the city, as it was feared angry Catholics from neighboring Republican strongholds in West Belfast might have retaliated.

The flats are a base for both the Irish National Liberation Army and the Provisional *Irish Republican Army*. Police and troops have come under sniper attack in recent weeks.

Residents were ordered into their homes while police and troops staged house-to-house searches.

Police said they found a pistol, a sniper's rifle with telescopic sights, and dozens of gasoline bombs. Two-way radios and ammunition were also recovered.

Police said one man was arrested in connection with the arms find, and others taken away for questioning about other offenses.

One 60-year old man was injured by a plastic bullet during the search. Residents said it was fired to disperse women protesting against "house arrest."

Earlier Dr. Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury and head of the Anglican Church, joined together in prayer with All-Ireland Roman Catholic Primate Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich in Armagh's Catholic cathedral in a demonstration of both churches' stand against violence in the province.

## No Headline In Original

Then they conferred at O Fiaich's residence and issued a joint statement urging warring Catholic and Protestant communities to abandon "the futile ways of violence.

The church leaders said violence was postponing a "just and harmonious society" in the province and pledged to work together in condemning non-peaceful processes.

Richard McAuley, Belfast spokesman for the IRA's political wing, claimed 12 youths had been taken away by soldiers and every male under 50 was screened. He said doors were smashed and windows broken by security forces.

In other developments, the official unionist party has selected a part-time major in the Ulster Defense Regiment, Ken Maginnis, as its candidate to fight the Parliament seat left vacant by the death of IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands.

Maginnis, a teacher from Dungannon, 40 miles northwest of Belfast, will resign from the UDR to contest the election which is not expected until next autumn.

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## **No Headline In Original**

United Press International  
July 15, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 466 words

**Byline:** By JIM CAMPBELL

**Dateline:** GALBALLY, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Hunger striker Martin Hurson was buried Wednesday to the sound of a defiant six-gun salute and one person was injured in a Belfast bomb explosion in the IRA's continued quest for political prisoner status.

The outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** virtually took over the village of Galbally, 40 miles west of Belfast, for the funeral of Hurson, the sixth Maze Prison inmate to die in the hunger strike protest.

In London, Northern Ireland chief minister Humphrey Atkins told Parliament a team from the International Red Cross has been given permission to investigate conditions in Northern Ireland prisons, including Maze Prison, and to recommend any improvements it considers necessary on "humanitarian grounds."

Atkins said he was "certain" the Maze Prison was "the most humanitarian in the world."

The IRA wants Britain to allow Irish nationalist prisoners to wear civilian clothing, to meet among themselves and to refrain from certain types of work. Britain says all the prisoners were convicted of criminal activities and will be treated like other inmates.

As Hurson was buried, a suspected IRA bomb rocked the Wellington Park Hotel in south Belfast. Police said two men disguised as beer deliverymen planted three bombs in the kitchen of the hotel.

One of the bombs went off, slightly injuring one person who was hit by flying debris, police said. He was not identified.

The other two bombs were removed and safely detonated by the police bomb squad. There was no immediate estimate of damage to the hotel by the explosion and police said the situation was fully under control.

Six masked IRA men fired a three-shot volley into the air from handguns as Hurson's coffin was lowered into the ground. The salute brought a roar of approval from the 2,000 mourners gathered in the tiny graveyard of Galbally's St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

The men then fled into a nearby house as three British army helicopters swooped low over the funeral site.

The Rev. Patrick McGuckin, appealing for peace and calm, said, "May God grant that the death of Martin Hurson be the last."

## No Headline In Original

Hurson, 26, died early Monday in the 46th day of his fast and was replaced on the hunger strike by Matt Devlin, 31, who is serving seven years for attempted murder of a policeman.

At the same time, the Republican Press Center said the condition of hunger striker Kieran Doherty, elected to the Dublin parliament last month, was "rapidly deteriorating" on the 55th day of self-imposed starvation.

Hurson's casket was escorted from his home two miles outside the village by nine masked IRA volunteers wearing green combat uniforms who were joined by masked members of the women's and children's IRA branches.

The procession was led by the traditional lone, kilted piper along the narrow roads to the tiny stone church in Galbally.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
February 6, 1981, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 506 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Suspected IRA gangs hijacked two mail trains in Ireland today while hard-line Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley was parading a private army in Ulster and vowing to fight union with Ireland.

The Dublin-to-Cork and the Dublin-to-Belfast trains were stopped shortly after midnight and boarded by separate gangs, one of which included two women. Several bags of registered mail were stolen and police said they suspected the *Irish Republican Army*.

In the north, Paisley paraded about 500 men on an isolated mountain road in a pre-dawn show of strength. At a signal from Paisley, the men -- drawn up in ranks of 10 -- held aloft firearms licenses in a demonstration opponents denounced as an attempt to intimidate the minority Roman Catholic community.

Five reporters taken to the secret rendezvous in a van with blackened windows said Paisley, wearing a military-style overcoat, warned Ulster would not be driven into a "community which we loath, hate and detest -- a tyranny to which we never can and never will submit."

"Before you tonight you see a token of the preparation," said Paisley, member of Parliament for the extreme Democratic Unionist Party, who marshaled the men in his North Antrim constituency.

"Hundreds of men, all of whom own legally held firearms, are solemnly pledged and determined that Ulster will not be delivered bound into the hands of its enemies or the clutches (of those) to whom our faith and traditions are hateful."

Paisley said he and his supporters would soon "challenge" the British government in what observers predicted would be an all-out campaign to sweep local district council elections in May.

Just hours later, gunmen suspected to be members of the provisional IRA -- Paisley's extremist adversaries -- attacked two policemen buying morning newspapers in Belfast. One policeman was killed and the other was severely injured by bursts from automatic weapons.

On Thursday, IRA prisoners in Belfast's Maze prison threatened a new series of hunger strikes as part of their campaign to win political status.

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins told the House of Commons the government would not concede the demand for political status "or recognize that murder and violence are less culpable because they are claimed to be committed for political motives."

No Headline In Original

Paisley said last December's summit meeting between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Irish Premier Charles Haughey started a "conspiracy to destroy Northern Ireland" through a union with the south.

"As the elected leader of the Protestant people, I -- not rashly or lightly, but deliberately -- have entered into a compact with these men and others," Paisley said.

"We will stop at nothing if any attempt is made to hand the loyalists of Northern Ireland over to the enemies of our country."

After a military-style inspection of ranks, Paisley said his men were not an army or a paramilitary force, but "a sample of thousands of loyalists prepared to fight to defend their rights."

Police said they were investigating.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
April 10, 1981, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 499 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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A jailed IRA leader won election to the British Parliament today in a sweeping propaganda coup for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Bobby Sands, 27, who has been on a hunger strike for 41 days and predicts he will live for only another two weeks, defeated the only other candidate, hard-line unionist Harry West, by 1,446 votes in an election in Fermanagh in Ulster's troubled border region.

Sands, once convicted of possession of firearms, received 30,492 votes against West's 29,046. There were 3,280 spoiled ballots.

The election result, announced at the town hall in the small market town at Enniskillen, was greeted with cheers from several hundred republican supporters.

"It was a big victory, not only for Bobby Sands and the men on hunger strike, "but for all the prisoners in the H-blocks at Long Kesh and the women held in Armagh jail," said Owen Carren, Sands election agent.

Election officials said 90 percent of the eligible voters in the Fermanagh-South Tyrone district cast their ballots Thursday in special elections between Sands and West.

As election officials counted the vote today, West expressed fears that the record turnout at the district's 41 heavily guarded polling stations meant Sands would win the elections.

"I saw thousands of people turning out and I did not think it was likely they all spoilt their ballot papers," West said, referring to reports that "thousands" of voters had defaced their ballots in a protest against both candidates.

The outcome indicated the depth of Roman Catholic support for the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* and its campaign for political prisoner status for its jailed members.

Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant loyalist politician, had said it would be a "miracle" if Sands were defeated and criticized the moderate Social Democratic Labor Party for staying out of the election and giving Sands a clear run of Catholic votes.

Sands, 27, the leader of IRA prisoners, is in the 41st day of a hunger strike a mazetus for republican inmates.

No Headline In Original

In a campaign run from the Maze prison hospital, Sands had said that even if elected to the British Parliament he was unlikely to live more than two more weeks. He could not leave prison for Parliament either.

Leading republican supporters, including fiery civil rights leader Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, stumped the constituency on his behalf.

After the polls closed Thursday, election officials reported "thousands" of ballots were deliberately defaced, apparently in a protest by Catholic voters over the choice of candidates.

Roman Catholic voters in the district outnumber Protestants by between 5,000 and 6,000.

The vote Thursday came as thousands of Protestants and Roman Catholics joined at the funeral procession of a Protestant woman shot to death by a suspected IRA gunman earlier in the week.

The IRA, which earlier threatened to disrupt the weeklong national census, denied responsibility for the killing, but police said the bullets came from a gun previously used in IRA shootings.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 19, 1980, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 470 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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**Women** prisoners joined 37 male IRA inmates today in calling off their hunger strikes without gaining their principal demand for political status. But the British government made concessions on prison conditions.

Three IRA **women** prisoners in Armagh jail joined inmates at the Maze Prison in abandoning a hunger strike. One of seven men who had fasted for 53 days was in serious condition.

Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins said Britain had not conceded political prisoner status but did agree on relaxation of discipline for all prisoners.

The Northern Ireland Office said the three **women** at Armagh, on a hunger strike since Dec. 1, breakfast on tea and toast and 30 prisoners who stopped eating within the past week, also called off their protest.

The seven **Irish Republican Army** inmates at the Maze, who began a hunger strike Oct. 27 to demand status as political prisoners, quit their fast Thursday night.

But Sean McKenna, 26, sentenced to 25 years on 21 charges, was in "very grave condition," the Office said. McKenna received last rites of the Roman Catholic Church Thursday before being moved to Musgrave Park military hospital.

Doctors said he was too ill to take food and was receiving vitamin B injections in an attempt to save his eyesight. He was put on intravenous feeding.

Atkins told the House of Commons in London today:

"The hunger strike could not achieve its object and it is encouraging that the influence of all those who sought to persuade the prisoners of that fact was finally effective."

Atkins said that with the full support of the Commons the British government had made it clear all along that it was not prepared to grant political status.

In a broadcast to the people of Northern Ireland, recorded Thursday, Atkins reiterated a government promise of Dec. 4 that when the strike ended, the prisoners would get the right to wear their own clothes, to associate with other prisoners in evenings and at weekends and receive greater recreational and vocational facilities.

## No Headline In Original

He also promised the government would review the case of each prisoner to see whether remission of sentences could be restored after a period of good behavior.

These points had been requested by the strikers along with their principle demand for political status.

The Northern Ireland Office said the seven men at the Maze Prison called off their strike at 8 p.m. Thursday and six of them ate scrambled eggs.

The women at Armagh jail each lost about 15 pounds during their fast. The Office said they were weak but in no danger.

In addition to McKenna, the six were Leo Green, Tommy McKearney, Brendan Hughes, John Nixon, Ray McCartney, Tommy McFeeney. All were serving long sentences for crimes of violence.

The three women were Mairead Farrell, 23, Mairead Nugent, 21, and Mary Doyle, 24. All were convicted of bombing offenses.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
November 28, 1986, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 510 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas bungled a mortar attack on a police station and hit nearby homes and a store crowded with Christmas shoppers, wounding 39 people - including a 4-year-old girl and two pregnant ***women***, police said today.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bungled attack Thursday on the Newry police station, 35 miles south of Belfast. The station was attacked by IRA mortars 21 months ago, killing nine officers.

But after Thursday evening's attack, 5 miles from the border with the Irish Republic, police said they suspected the outlawed IRA, a guerrilla group fighting to drive the British from predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland to unite it with the Roman Catholic republic.

"It is very much the IRA's modus operandi," a police spokesman said. "We can assume that no one else would carry out such an attack. It is 99 percent certain it was the IRA."

No arrests were reported.

Police said six homemade mortars were fired from a parked van at the heavily fortified Newry police station 200 yards away in the mostly Catholic market town -- an IRA stronghold. But the missiles all missed their mark, with five overshooting and slamming into nearby homes, a cooking school and a store crowded with Christmas shoppers.

"There was one house nearby that suffered a direct hit and three people, including an 80-year-old man, were trapped under the rubble for a time and had to be dug out," the spokesman said.

Police said 39 people were treated for injuries ranging from shock to severe head wounds and 13 were held overnight in hospital.

A 4-year-old girl hit by shrapnel from a mortar shell as she and her parents were Christmas shopping underwent surgery for head wounds, and two pregnant ***women*** were also among those treated.

"We heard two loud explosions and my wife and daughter dove under the dinette table and within seconds the whole kitchen was coming down around us," said Vincent Connolly. "We had a very narrow escape. Most of the people around here have had enough."

Police had no details on their conditions today but said Thursday night at least four were seriously hurt.

No Headline In Original

A passing policeman was wounded but the rest of the casualties were civilians, one of them an ailing 86-year-old woman, police said.

"Over the years we have said again and again that mortars are an inaccurate and indiscriminate weapon, posing a grave danger to the civilian population," the police spokesman said.

"This attack is further proof of that. Now, sadly, more than 35 civilians have suffered injury from the absolute reckless madness of these evil people."

In the past 10 days two other police posts were attacked by mortars and five British soldiers were slightly injured. Nine policemen were killed in an IRA mortar attack at the Newry police station on Feb. 28, 1985.

Last summer three policemen in a parked, unmarked car in the Newry town center were shot to death by IRA gunmen in white butcher's coats.

Police sources said Newry is a notorious hotspot for IRA activities and bachelor officers are normally assigned there.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

June 28, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 513 words

**Dateline:** GLASGOW, Scotland

### **Body**

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Police hunting alleged ***Irish Republican Army*** bombmakers reopened a section of this city's south side Friday night after sealing it off for eight hours amid reports they had found an arms cache.

Police at the scene said only that bomb squad officers had examined "material" found in the area and that it had been removed for detailed tests.

Bystanders near cordoned-off James Gray Street, where dozens of families were evacuated from their homes, said they heard a muffled thud from the vicinity, but police refused comment.

Independent Television News, a commercial company, reported that police had found rifles and explosives in one of the gray stone tenements in the Shawlands District.

Authorities arrested a woman Friday night, bringing to nine the number of people detained by police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Eight were arrested Saturday after the police said they had received a list of 12 seaside resorts in Britain where bombs were to be exploded.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher escaped from one blast last October that killed five other people in Brighton's Grand Hotel on the English south coast.

Reporters at Scotland Yard, the London police headquarters, said they learned that the people detained in Glasgow were likely to be brought to London's top-security Paddington Green police station for possible charges in connection with past bombings. There was no official confirmation.

Armed police were on the roof at Paddington Green Friday, and officers with sidearms inspected cars and frisked onlookers near the fortified building.

Even police officers in marked police cars had to show identity cards. Bus stops in nearby Edgware Road were closed "for the rest of today," an official of London Regional Transport said, increasing speculation that the detainees might be arriving at the police station later.

The security caused a rush-hour traffic holdup in the area near Marble Arch.

Police said they were holding 16 people around the country, including the eight in Glasgow, for questioning about IRA activity. The IRA is fighting to drive the British from predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland and to unite with the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

## No Headline In Original

Hundreds of people were evacuated from their Glasgow homes during the police operation. One man, Crawford Hiddleston, said that when he asked why, a police officer told him: "If you really want to know, it's a bomb."

Meanwhile, Conservatives who plan to attend their party's annual conference in the northeast seaside resort of Blackpool were told they face a surcharge to help pay for security.

The bomb in Brighton exploded during their last conference. The three women and two men who died, including Tory lawmaker Sir Anthony Berry, were conference delegates.

Conservative Party headquarters said Friday it was doubling the registration fee for the fall conference to the equivalent of \$12.90, and adding a \$6.45 fee for spouses.

"The increase in the registration fee and the charge for spouses is regretted but is essential to meet large extra security costs," party secretary Robin Nelder said.

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## *No Headline In Original*

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

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 492 words

**Byline:** By RIC CLARKE

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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A car bomb exploded outside the courthouse of the town of Newry today, killing a police officer and a civilian security guard. The outlawed *Irish Republican Army* claimed responsibility for the blast, which injured nine people.

The bomb, planted in a parked Toyota, blew up as an armor-plated police Land Rover arrived at the heavily fortified courthouse with a six-man detail for guard duty for the day's court sessions, police said.

Killed were a police officer who got out of the Land Rover and the civilian security guard helping the officer open the gate into the courthouse yard. Nine people were injured.

A British Broadcasting Corp. reporter who went to the scene said the bomb was set off by remote control by men hiding nearby. Belfast police said they could not confirm the report.

Police sources said gunmen took over the home of an elderly couple overlooking the court building just before dusk Tuesday, holding the couple and their housekeeper hostage. They triggered the bomb by remote control from the house.

Northern Ireland Secretary of State Douglas Hurd said he was "outraged" by the attack. "The security effort in Newry will now have to be redoubled by increasing protection for public buildings," he said, adding he anticipated a "large number" of arrests in the area.

The IRA is waging a terrorist campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland, unite the province with the Irish Republic and establish a socialist state. Downtown Radio in Belfast said the IRA claimed the blast in statement given to its correspondent in south Armagh, a known stronghold of the IRA.

Another IRA attack in Newry, a Feb. 28 mortar barrage against the police station, killed nine police officers. Newry is 35 miles south of Belfast.

One of the officers in the Land Rover suffered a broken leg but the others were protected by its armor plating and suffered only minor injuries. Witnesses said the vehicle was engulfed in a "ball of flame."

Four civilians, including two women, as well as the five officers were treated for mainly minor injuries and shock, police said.

## No Headline In Original

As there were no IRA suspects due before the court today, a spokesman said the blast seemed part of a stepped up IRA campaign in the town since the mortar attack hit the police canteen while officers were sitting down to an evening meal. Since then the IRA has exploded two bombs in the town center, causing extensive damage but no loss of life or injury.

The latest attack came just a few days after Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd told a meeting in Los Angeles that Americans should not be duped into donating money that goes to the IRA.

In Dublin, Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry expressed "great horror" at the car bomb blast.

"The savage and ruthless policies of the IRA are designed to drive the people of this island further apart and to put fear into the hearts of ordinary men, women and children," Barry said. "This evil campaign will not succeed."

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## *No Headline In Original*

Hobart Mercury

December 13, 1990 Thursday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

**Length:** 593 words

### **Body**

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IN BRIEF Food pours in THE Soviet Union has received 1272 metric tonnes of food aid from abroad since the start of a campaign to stave off shortages that President Mikhail Gorbachev has said threaten his reforms. "We welcome the hand offered to us and will not push it away," presidential spokesman Mr Vitaly Ignatenko said yesterday. More shipments were expected today and they would be distributed to Byelorussia, the Ukraine and parts of Russia, Mr Ignatenko said.

IRA suspects convicted A US federal jury in Fort Lauderdale, Florida yesterday convicted three suspected members of the **Irish Republican Army** of attempting to smuggle a Stinger missile and other weapons out of the United States.

The three - Seamus Moley, Kevin McKinley and Joseph McColgan - will face up to 15 years in prison when they are sentenced in February, prosecutors said. The three men were convicted of trying to buy a \$US50,000 Stinger surface-to-air missile, plastic explosives, grenade launchers and other military hardware from US undercover agents posing as arms merchants.

Fight to save whales MARINE mammal experts herded out to sea nine of 54 pilot whales stranded on a north-eastern US beach yesterday, but 15 died or were put down, environmental officials said. The 54 whales, most of them ***female*** with their calves, swam into shallow water on Cape Cod near Hyannisport, Massachusetts, and became stranded when the tide went out.

Heart valve problem PFIZER INC will conduct an unprecedented search to warn about 23,000 patients about rare but often fatal fractures of an implanted heart valve, officials said yesterday in Washington. The Food and Drug Administration said it had accepted Pfizer's plan to locate patients who have the Bjork-Shiley 60-degree convexo-concave heart valve. Valve fractures have occurred in about seven of every 10,000 patients per year, the FDA said. The valve was implanted in about 82,000 people worldwide between 1979 and November 1986, when it was removed from the market.

Race-slur Tory is out THE man who described his local British Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate as a "bloody nigger" was expelled from the party yesterday. Cheltenham Tories kicked out Mr Bill Galbraith, despite his apology earlier to black barrister Mr John Taylor. Mr Taylor had said that in the interests of unity Mr Galbraith, 55, should be allowed to remain in the party. It didn't save him.

Mandela to tour battle scene ANTI-APARTHEID leader Mr Nelson Mandela will tour the battle-scarred Thokoza black township today, where an upsurge of street fighting has killed 35 people. The tour of Thokoza, 25 kilometres east of Johannesburg, was organised by the anti-apartheid South African Council of Churches. Mr Mandela will be accompanied by diplomats and politicians.

## No Headline In Original

Tyminski allowed to leave PROSECUTORS allowed defeated presidential challenger Mr Stanislaw Tyminski to leave Poland after he promised yesterday to pay \$130,840 bail and return to face further investigation for alleged slander. Mr Tyminski emerged after three hours of questioning by Warsaw prosecutors investigating him for slandering Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki. The emigre millionaire said he was allowed to fly to Canada on payment of the surety and after two senators and the head of Poland's electoral commission said they would guarantee his return. He said he stood by his charge against Mr Mazowiecki, whom he accused last month of "betraying the nation" by selling Poland's best companies to foreigners at a fraction of their real value.

**Load-Date:** September 24, 2003

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## **Ireland-Presidency, DL Bgt CxN Complete**

The Canadian Press (CP)

November 10, 1990 Saturday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 520 words

### **Body**

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--- Ireland-Presidency, DL Bgt CxN Complete --- DUBLIN \_ DL 498 (CORRECTs in para 13 to new president, sted prime minister) From Reuters-AP= DUBLIN (CP) \_ The first woman to be elected Ireland's head of state offered a hand of friendship to both Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland and said she wanted to visit the British-ruled north. "There would be no agenda and no strings attached. I want to do it in a balanced way. I am in nobody's camp," president-elect Mary Robinson said. Robinson, a forthright libertarian lawyer, made the offer after she was officially declared Ireland's next president Friday after a bruising and bitter election which changed the political landscape of the Irish republic. The feminist lawyer thanked Ireland's women who "instead of rocking the cradle, rocked the system. "I don't know whether to dance or to sing," she said. "I have done both and I hope to do more." Robinson pledged to work for the poor, the homeless, the sick and the unemployed and "above all the women of Ireland who are still struggling in the long march to equality and equity. "To all those who have no voice or whose voice is weak I say take heart, there is hope. "Look what you did in this election. You made history." Robinson finished with 52.8 per cent of the vote, overtaking former deputy prime minister Brian Lenihan, the nominee of the dominant Fianna Fail party, in the second round of counting. Lenihan, a close confidant of Prime Minister Charles Haughey, was fired from the cabinet because of a telephone call he allegedly made eight years ago. He first admitted and then denied phoning President Patrick Hillery during a 1982 government crisis to try to persuade him to appoint Haughey as prime minister without calling an election. Robinson, the target of blunt attacks by Haughey's cabinet ministers in the election campaign, said she felt confident she could work with the prime minister. The new president and figurehead defender of the Irish constitution said she would like to meet people living on the impoverished housing estates of Belfast and Londonderry and invite them to meet their counterparts in the republic. "I want people from the north, right across the board, to feel at home in my home which is the official home of the representatives of all the people of this part of the country," she said. "I extend the hand of friendship and love to the two communities in the north," added Robinson, who also will become commander-in-chief of the Irish armed forces. Five years ago, she resigned from the Irish Labor party in protest of its backing for the Anglo-Irish Agreement which gave Dublin a consultative voice in the daily running of Northern Ireland. She thought the accord unfair to Unionists. About 3,000 people have been killed in 20 years of guerrilla war by the Irish Republican Army to try to oust the British from Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish republic. Robinson, quickly recognizing the constitutional limitations of her new post, said she would need the agreement of the prime minister to make a ground-breaking visit to Northern Ireland.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

## **Britain-Blast**

The Canadian Press (CP)

June 10, 1990 Sunday

Copyright 1990 Press News Limited, All Rights Reserved

**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 546 words

### **Body**

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--- Britain-Blast --- From AP-Reuters-AFP= LONDON (CP) \_ 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 night at the Honorable Artillery Company barracks, located in a turreted Victorian building near London's financial district. All of those injured were civilians. In Northern Ireland, a man was seriously injured Sunday night by a bomb explosion in Lisnaskea, a village in Fermanagh County, southwest Ulster, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said. Initial reports said the bomb was hidden under a car belonging to a member of the security forces, an RUC spokesman said. The victim was taken to hospital in serious condition. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombings, but police said the London explosion 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. The explosion ripped through the ceiling of the third-floor barracks' bar, 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. 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. In an unrelated bombing, a man and his baby were injured in the southwestern English city of Bristol, police said. The man was wheeling the child in a stroller when a bomb planted under the parked car went off, a police spokesman said. "The baby is believed to have shrapnel embedded in its spine and is currently undergoing hospital treatment. The father also received shrapnel injuries," he said. British television news reports said the car belonged to an animal research scientist who works at Bristol University. Last year animal rights activists planted a two-kilogram bomb which exploded in a bar at the university in a protest against experiments on animals. No one was hurt. On Wednesday a government scientist narrowly escaped injury in a car bomb attack carried out by an extremist animal rights group.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

January 17, 1984, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 515 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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The Irish government has condemned the IRA's political wing, saying Sinn Fein backs "murder and intimidation."

Commentators said the blunt official statement issued Monday night was meant to rebuke Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Roman Catholic primate of Ireland.

O Fiaich had said in a radio interview Sunday that Irish Catholics who vote for Sinn Fein are not always morally wrong.

He said people who join Sinn Fein to help better their community may be morally justified and that he did not think Sinn Fein's political program at the local level spoke of armed struggle.

The mainly Catholic **Irish Republican Army** is blamed for killing hundreds of men, **women** and children in its guerrilla war to drive the British from Northern Ireland.

Outlawed in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Republic, it wants to unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic republic.

But Sinn Fein, political arm of the IRA, is legal on both sides of the Irish border.

In a brief statement issued in Dublin Monday night, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's government said: "Sinn Fein has openly, and in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, declared its support for a campaign for murder and intimidation to achieve its political ends.

"The (Irish) government, in these circumstances do not believe that ancillary political activities can ever provide grounds for support of any kind for Sinn Fein."

The government's statement did not mention O Fiaich or the radio interview but commentators said they believe it was intended for him.

A spokesman for O Fiaich at his palace in Armagh said the cardinal would not comment on the government statement.

The spokesman, who declined to be identified, said, "The cardinal will not be responding. The cardinal is not a commentator. Neither is he a reactor. We say what we want to say in our own time and in our own way."

## No Headline In Original

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, commented: "The official intervention was seen in Dublin as one of the most serious public differences ever between the government and the Catholic Church authorities in Ireland.

"Rarely has an Irish cabinet gone to the extent of issuing a statement aimed at countering and spelling out disagreement with the views of the country's top churchmen."

The British Broadcasting Corp. commented: "Such a rebuke for a cardinal from an Irish government is virtually unprecedented."

In an interview Sunday with Britain's Independent Television, Sinn Fein's president, Gerry Adams, denied allegations he is the leader of the IRA but he said it would be "an honor" to belong to the guerrilla organization and refused to condemn IRA slayings.

He said Sinn Fein supports the IRA's "armed struggle" to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Adams, elected a Member of the British Parliament last June, today described the government's reaction to O Fiaich's remarks as "hysterical" and accused the government of trying to "make political lepers of Sinn Fein."

Adams has launched a political offensive in the Irish Republic, and the government fears this will bring a spillover of violence from the north.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 13, 1983, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 512 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Bombs exploded at two border points today, causing damage but no casualties, authorities said. The blasts coincided with reports that the IRA was planning a new bomb blitz.

A firebomb exploded outside a shop in Strabane, and a bomb went off under a car near Warrenpoint. No one was in the car, which police said may have belonged to a member of the security forces.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but police blamed the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*.

The IRA killed 18 British soldiers in a double-bomb ambush outside Warrenpoint Aug. 27, 1979, the biggest single casualty toll in the province's 14-year-old sectarian conflict.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said today that security chiefs fear the IRA will attempt a major show of force to show it can operate despite widespread arrests resulting from tips from turncoat guerrillas who became police informers.

Since the end of 1981, more than 20 members of the mainly Roman Catholic IRA and other paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland have betrayed their former guerrilla colleagues and turned informer.

As a result, some 300 people have been arrested and charged with terrorist offenses.

Two recent trials before Northern Ireland's special no-jury courts are reported to have crippled the IRA in north Belfast and broken up the Belfast command structure of the militant Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force.

Press Association said security chiefs believe the anticipated bombing campaign will be confined to Northern Ireland and will be concentrated in Belfast. It said attacks on the British mainland are considered unlikely.

Seven men and two women identified as IRA guerrillas by police informer Robert Lean appeared before magistrates in Belfast Monday on charges of attempted murder, conspiracy to murder and membership in the outlawed IRA.

Detectives testified that the defendants were charged solely on Lean's word. Police said he was the IRA's deputy commander in Belfast until his arrest 11 days ago.

One of the defendants was Ivor Malachy Bell, 46, identified by police sources as the IRA's chief of staff.

## No Headline In Original

The seven men were ordered held in custody until Sept. 20 and the women until Sept. 14.

Bishop James Mehaffey of the Protestant Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic Bishop Edward Daly last week both spoke out against the practice of using informers.

But the British government's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior told reporters Monday he supported the actions of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force.

Informers get immunity from prosecution or have their sentences cut, and Sinn Fein, legal political arm of the IRA, says they are paid up to 70,000 pounds \_ \$105,000 \_ each. Police deny this but say they and their families get help to start new lives under new identities, either on the British mainland or abroad.

The IRA is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. Protestant paramilitaries want the province to stay under British rule.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
August 30, 1982, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 502 words

**Byline:** By RICHARD ZIMLER

**Dateline:** PARIS

### **Body**

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Police sources said Monday a weekend anti-terrorist sweep netted three suspected members of a radical Irish nationalist group at a clandestine bomb factory and a fourth man linked to the Italian Red Brigades.

The arrests mark the first significant results in the war on terrorism launched by President Francois Mitterrand Aug. 17 after a string of mid-summer attacks, most of which were against Jewish targets.

The three suspected members of the Irish National Liberation Army - one women and two men -- captured in a police commando raid Saturday were on the verge of completing the assembly of a bomb for use in a strike Sunday against a British target, police sources said.

More than 1 pound of plastic explosives, three firearms, two detonators and identity documents were seized in the raid on the group's hideout, a suburban apartment house, police said. Police sources said the documents linked the three to terrorist activity in the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland.

In a separate operation, police Sunday arrested Oreste Scalzone, an Italian ultra-leftist with ties to the Red Brigades sought by Italian police for over a year on charges of attempted homicide, armed robbery and arms smuggling.

Scalzone, who fled Italy last year on learning that arrested members of the Red Brigades were implicating him in a series of crimes, was taken into custody Sunday in the Marais district, scene of numerous terrorist attacks in the past months.

The Irish suspects were identified as Michael Plunkett, 31, Stefan King, 30, and Mary Reid, 29, all born in the Republic of Ireland.

Official sources said the three were believed to be plotting attacks against British citizens and institutions in France as well as an attack against the British military attache in The Hague, capital of the Netherlands. In Dublin, police said the three Irish nationalists lived in Dublin and Plunkett and King fled Ireland while awaiting trial on explosives charges. Irish officials are expected to seek their extradition.

The firearms found in their hideout were the same type of Czech-made "CZ" pistols used in the murders of U.S. deputy military attache Charles Ray last Jan. 18 and Israeli embassy official Yacov Barsimantov last April.

## No Headline In Original

French authorities originally suspected Plunkett, King and Reid were members of the **Irish Republican Army**, but later said they were affiliated with the the other group, a breakaway faction.

The INLA is believed to have been responsible for a number of terrorist killings, including the murder three years ago of British Parliament member Airey Neave, a friend of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a car-bomb explosion in London.

Scalzone, a small bearded man, was first arrested by Italian police on April 7, 1979 on charges of belonging to an armed band that intended to overthrow the state. He spent 1 years in jail before being released for lack of solid evidence and ill health.

After being kept under police surveillance in Rome for six months, he fled Italy last March 24 for Paris.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

March 16, 1982, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 524 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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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.

But the child's family said it wanted no retaliation for the Monday bombings.

"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 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 six of the wounded, including two *women* in serious condition, were still hospitalized today. The boy, identified as Alan McCrum, was killed when a car bomb exploded outside a store in Banbridge, a Protestant market town 25 miles west of Belfast.

Dickson McCrum, the boy's uncle, said on behalf of the family, "We want no retaliation."

"We are a sincere Christian family and accept Alan's death as something the Lord himself has allowed ... We feel very sorry for the people who did this and have prayed for them for carrying out such a deed," he said.

The outlawed IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. It seeks to unite 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

## No Headline In Original

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.

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.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
November 23, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 533 words

**Dateline:** NEWTOWNARDS, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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A Protestant strike brought business to a halt across Northern Ireland Monday and 20,000 masked vigilantes marched in a defiant "D-Day" show of strength. But the IRA carried its terror campaign to London in a bombing that injured two women.

"The time has come for all the yellow bellies and cowards to leave our ranks," militant Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley thundered as his supporters marched past in the town square of Newtownards, a Protestant stronghold 10 miles east of Belfast. "Fight we shall. It's going to be Ulster's D-Day, deliverance day."

The vigilantes paraded in defiance of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's vow to crack down on all private armies in the province where violence between extremist majority Protestants and minority Catholics have left more than 2,000 dead since 1969.

The latest unrest began with the IRA assassination last week of Belfast Member of Parliament Rev. Robert Bradford and a renewed spate of IRA attacks on part-time soldiers.

Paisley vowed to use his vigilantes to keep order and said Northern Ireland would declare independence if Britain leaves the province. Protestants outnumber Catholics 2 to 1 in Ulster, and Britain has more than 11,000 troops there to keep the peace.

At a rally outside the Stormont parliament defunct since 1973, Paisley said Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior was a "squatter" in office and bellowed to about 500 supporters:

"We give him notice to quit."

Paisley's supporters, some of them masked and wearing paramilitary uniforms, paraded past three abreast in a seemingly endless column which took 30 minutes to fill the town square.

Chanting "left, right, left, right" and brandishing union jacks and the Northern Ireland union flag, they paraded before a delirious crowd to cap Paisley's day of action.

Earlier in the day, 90 percent of the province's work force halted work and Paisley's supporters staged car and tractor calvacades through Northern Ireland's major towns.

## No Headline In Original

Paisley's appeal to attend mass demonstrations was less successful. Fewer than half the workers at Belfast's Harland and Wolff shipyard attended a meeting and barely 5,000 people crowded the city square to hear Paisley's booming oratory at his first rally of the day.

In London, a bomb planted by the **Irish Republican Army** guerrillas outside Woolrich Army barrack injured two **women** in the fifth terror bombing in Britain in six weeks.

The IRA, which seeks to oust Britain from Northern Ireland and unite Ulster with the Catholic Republic, began its recent bomb campaign after it gave up its hunger strikes by prisoners as futile. Ten Republican militant prisoners died in the fasts.

Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said Northern Ireland people no longer would tolerate poor security or talks between London and Dublin which he said were aimed at "nudging Ulster into an all-Ireland republic."

Earlier, John McKeague, one of the leaders of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, warned Mrs. Thatcher that any contacts on linking Britain with Ireland would be abortive.

"The paramilitaries have broken it before and will do it again," he said. "Only this time many people will be killed in the process."

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
May 6, 1981, Wednesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 513 words

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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Postal clerks today discovered a third letter bomb and Scotland Yard said it was the same kind of device sent to Prince Charles and a Labor Party member of Parliament.

The letter bomb addressed to Ulster Unionist MP James Kilfedder at the Palace of Westminster was the same type sent to MP Roy Hattersley and Prince Charles during the last 24 hours, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

Police do not believe the *Irish Republican Army* is responsible, the spokesman said.

"It is thought all in this series of letter bombs are the work of one person," the spokesman said.

The letter bombs sent to the prince, Hattersley and Kilfedder were discovered in postal sorting offices.

Prince Charles sent his thanks to the two postal workers who Tuesday spotted the letter bomb addressed to him at Buckingham Palace.

Hattersley, Labor's home affairs spokesman, said he would not be intimidated by the letter bomb. "Distasteful and unsettling as this incident may be," he said, "I must regard it purely as a temporary diversion."

Police said all three letter bombs were in a brown padded envelope, about 10 by 6 inches with the address stenciled in large letters. All were mailed in central London.

The prince, on vacation in Scotland with his fiancée Lady Diana Spencer, said he was "very grateful" to the post office and police, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said Tuesday after disarming of the bomb.

Police first said they suspected the IRA, which has used letter bombs in the past, of sending it to the prince's Buckingham Palace address in revenge for the death of IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands in Belfast. They later said they did not blame the IRA.

Two postal sorters who spotted the brown padded envelope at a London sorting office were suspicious because the package addressed to the prince was similar to two letter bombs sent recently to members of Parliament.

A police explosives expert defused the device, which Scotland Yard said was "not designed to kill but to distress and maim."

## No Headline In Original

Meanwhile, Buckingham Palace was taking no chances on the possible publication of private telephone conversations Prince Charles had with Lady Diana and Queen Elizabeth while in Australia on his around-the-world tour that ended Sunday.

A West German women's magazine, Die Aktuelle, is considering buying the transcripts, allegedly taped by an Australian republican who wanted to prevent the prince becoming governor general of Australia. British embassy officials in Bonn were exploring legal means to block publication of the transcripts in West Germany.

The transcripts reportedly chronicle "lovey-dovey" conversations between the prince and his fiancée and also contain some disparaging remarks about Australia.

However, the Daily Mail said the tapes were "harmless" and a reading of some of the transcripts of the five conversations showed "guarded conversation and chat, which one would expect from any engaged couple."

A Mail reporter who pretended he was a prospective purchaser said after reading two transcripts he found "nothing in them that will cause them even momentary embarrassment."



## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 15, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 507 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Twenty-three convicted ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas held in the Maze prison Monday joined a mass hunger strike "to the death," escalating a protest the British fear will plunge Northern Ireland into new violence.

The 23 prisoners joined seven men in the Maze near Belfast whose condition was reported to be deteriorating rapidly after 50 days without solid food. The men are all serving long sentences for terrorist crimes.

The surprise move heightened tension in the province amid fears the IRA's "Provisional" wing plans a major escalation in violence, including bombing British cities, if any of the hunger-strikers dies.

Three IRA ***women*** guerrillas in Armagh prison joined the hunger strike two weeks ago. All the protesters are demanding they be treated as political prisoners rather than criminals.

But the British refuse, saying that would give the outlawed IRA political respectability in its bloody campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Prison authorities said the six jailed members of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association who went on hunger strike in the Maze on Friday are in no danger as yet.

Like the Catholic prisoners, they are refusing all solid food and taking only salt and water in a demand for political prisoner status for all jailed Protestant guerrillas. They also want segregation from IRA prisoners.

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office, the government department that administers this unruly province, stressed that Monday's increase in the number of IRA hunger strikers would not change London's refusal to give jailed guerrillas special status.

The 23 said in a statement smuggled out of the Maze and released by Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front: "The decision to increase the number of hunger strikers was taken because of the serious condition of our seven comrades..."

"Our decision was not taken lightly. But given the fact that the British government has not yet moved in any way towards an honest and realistic resolution of this issue, we feel that there is no other course of action left open to us."

## No Headline In Original

A NIO spokesman said the 23 held in three of the Maze's H-shaped cellblocks refused breakfast Monday. The other hunger strikers have refused all solid food, but are taking salt and water.

All the men, like the other 10 hunger strikers, are among some 500 convicted activists of the IRA's "Provisional" wing and the smaller Irish National Liberation Army, who have been waging a protest campaign in prison for "special category" status for four years.

They refuse to wear prison uniforms or do prison work and smear their cells with their own excrement. They are known as prisoners "on the blanket" because prison blankets are all they have to wear.

The hunger strike has touched off widespread support for the guerrillas' claims they are not criminals, but political activists jailed under emergency powers by special no-jury courts for political crimes in Northern Ireland.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 8, 1980, Monday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 503 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Britain has refused U.S. Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato's request to visit Irish guerrilla hunger strikers at Long Kesh prison outside Belfast, a spokesman for the Britain's Northern Ireland Office said today.

D'Amato (R-N.Y.) arrived in the Irish Republic today and was planning to spend the day in Dublin before travelling to the troubled British province in the north.

The senator-elect told a Dublin news conference he would report the results of his fact-finding mission to both the State Department and Senate colleagues close to President-elect Ronald Reagan.

D'Amato told reporters he was briefed today by Irish government officials on the hunger strike and on other aspects of Northern Ireland. Earlier in the day, he met the papal nuncio in Dublin and Sean Macbride, a former United Nations official.

D'Amato said he would be travelling to Northern Ireland late Monday to see relatives of the hunger strikers, officials and politicians from the three main parties in the British province.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also flew to Dublin today for talks with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey on possible means of defusing the crisis sparked by the hunger strike of ten imprisoned guerrillas. The seven at Long Kesh have refused solid food for six weeks and their condition is said to be deteriorating quickly. The fasts have sparked large-scale demonstrations on behalf of the hunger-strikers.

Three women guerrillas of the outlawed Provisional wing of the *Irish Republican Army* imprisoned in Armagh jail joined the hunger strike last week. Six of the Long Kesh strikers are IRA "Provos" and the seventh is a member of the smaller Irish National Liberation Army.

The convicts are demanding "special category" status as political prisoners.

Both the IRA and the INLA are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic and are fighting to end British rule in the mainly-Protestant north. They hope to unite the province with the Irish Republic, which is predominantly Catholic.

Traveling with D'Amato, who is Catholic, were District Attorney Dennis Dillon of Nassau County Councilman Peter King of Hempstead, N.Y. Both are active in the Irish National Caucus.

D'Amato had asked to visit the H-block cells at Long Kesh, also called the Maze, where the seven strikers were kept before being transferred to the prison infirmary. The Irish National Caucus backed his request.

No Headline In Original

"It's important that he do so and that he speak to hunger strikers," said former Irish Republic minister for local government, Kevin Boland, who is helping to organize the visit.

This was not possible, the Northern Ireland Office spokesman said.

However, D'Amato was receive a full briefing in Belfast Tuesday on the H-block hunger strike and the related "dirty" protest which 450 IRA prisoners are waging in their cell blocks, smearing walls with excrement and refusing to wear prison clothes.

Later Tuesday, the senator-elect was scheduled to fly to Rome for talks on American contributions to relief for victims of the Nov. 23 earthquake in southern Italy.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
August 9, 1987, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 594 words

**Byline:** By ED LION

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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***Irish Republican Army*** supporters Sunday hurled rocks, gasoline bombs and homemade grenades at police across British-ruled Northern Ireland in the province's worst outbreak of rioting this year, authorities said.

A Protestant man was beaten to death near a Roman Catholic area and Catholic youths stoned the farmhouse of a 72-year-old blind Protestant woman and set two barns afire, killing her pet collie dog and seven cats, police said.

At least nine people were injured -- five of them policemen wounded by a homemade grenade -- and some 20 youths were arrested as violence erupted in at least 14 towns across the province to mark the 16th anniversary of a British crackdown on the IRA, police sources said.

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

Some 10,000 IRA supporters -- including **women** wheeling babies in carriages -- defied a police ban to march peacefully through the IRA stronghold of west Belfast to commemorate the 1971 implementation of Britain's policy of detaining IRA suspects without trial.

Pressured by international protests, Britain suspended the practice in 1975, but each year Catholics mark the anniversary with marches and giant bonfires that inevitably trigger sectarian violence.

Police sources called the rioting early Sunday the worst outbreak of anti-British violence this year and said riot police fired plastic bullets at crowds as large as 400 people.

At least three police patrols were fired on by IRA snipers but there were no injuries.

Police branded as "especially horrific" the stoning attack on a blind woman just outside the city of Londonderry, 85 miles northwest of Belfast.

Police said that after the youths stoned her farmhouse, the Catholic gang used gasoline to burn two barns, killing her pets.

At least six police armored patrols were attacked with bombs and gunfire in Catholic areas of Belfast and IRA supporters chopped down trees to block roads in a Catholic village northwest of the city.

## No Headline In Original

Also in Belfast police fired salvos of plastic bullets to disperse crowds stoning cars driving through Catholic areas of the city.

At the pro-IRA march, attended by 52 American supporters, some 1,500 police and army troops stood guard and police warned participants the 3-mile procession was illegal. Police used some 60 armored cars to help control the situation.

The parade was led by a "color party" of 10 IRA supporters wearing banned paramilitary garb of black trousers, white shirts and black berets.

Three army surveillance helicopters clattered in the distance and police sources said British army troops combed nearby roads to ensure that IRA snipers would not try to fire on security forces along the route.

The marchers, waving orange, green and white Irish flags and pro-IRA banners, paraded by rubble left over from rioting the night before and assembled in front of the headquarters of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing.

They cheered a half dozen speakers, including Basque separatists from Spain, and the British "Troops Out" movement calling for withdrawal from the province.

Some of the most enthusiastic applause came for the 52 marchers from the American Irish Northern Aid committee, a group known by the acronym NORAIID which Britain accuses of financing the IRA. But they say they only help the families of IRA prisoners.

Peter King, comptroller of Nassau County on New York's Long Island, told the IRA supporters, that "countless Americans support the right of the Irish people to resist repression."

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
May 6, 1987, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 562 words

**Byline:** By FRANK JOHNSTON

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Hundreds of masked rioters Wednesday night hijacked cars, hurled gasoline bombs and besieged a police station to protest the presence of riot police at a guerrilla funeral earlier in the day, officials said.

At least 17 people were injured in clashes between mourners and the police at the funeral of ***Irish Republican Army*** "volunteer" Finbarr McKenna, 33, who blew himself up as he tried to hurl a homemade hand grenade at a police station last weekend, officials said.

For two hours, 400 masked supporters of the outlawed IRA surrounded three sides of a fortified police station and hurled rocks and bottles over a 30-foot-high wall before police in jeeps from other stations chased them away, witnesses said.

Most of the crowd dispersed, but the New Barnsley station was sporadically attacked by smaller gangs later, witnesses said.

The youths rampaged through the streets of west Belfast, hijacking 30 cars and buses, and throwing gasoline bombs at police armored cars, police said. Officers fired plastic bullets through gun slits in their vehicles.

Police reported several arrests, and a hospital official said, "There has been a trickle of injuries all night," including a motorist whose jaw was broken by rioters trying to hijack his car.

Police said two civilians also were hospitalized for wounds caused by police plastic bullets, and hospital sources said the victims were being treated for "serious head injuries."

The violence was sparked by the presence of riot police earlier in the day at the funeral of an IRA man. Clashes between club-wielding riot police and an estimated 2,000 mourners left 17 people injured, hospital officials said.

The clashes Wednesday 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.

Sources in the British Parliament, noting that Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King declared he wanted to "strangle terrorism," indicated more SAS commandos would be used to combat the IRA.

## No Headline In Original

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in the mostly Protestant province.

An estimated 2,000 people marched 2 miles across Roman Catholic west Belfast behind the McKenna's coffin. Scuffles erupted between IRA supporters and hundreds of riot police as the coffin, 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.

Led by Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, the cortege paused for a moment's silence near the spot where McKenna died.

A short time later, pushing and shoving between mourners and riot police escalated into fierce clashes. Officers using clubs lashed at the crowd and army troops fired five plastic bullets. IRA sympathizers hurled bricks and concrete blocks.

No one was seriously injured, but a policeman who was knocked unconscious by a concrete block thrown over a schoolyard wall was hospitalized, police sources said.

Once the second round of clashes subsided, McKenna's coffin was taken to the Roman Catholic Milltown cemetery and buried in a plot reserved for IRA guerrillas.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
August 3, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 537 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Authorities foiled a terrorist plan to attack a police station Saturday and a newspaper reported prominent political leader Gerry Adams was named chief of staff of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*.

The planned attack on the police station in the border town of Newry was cut short about five months after nine people died in a rocket attack on the same building.

Several mortar launching tubes each primed with 45 pounds of explosives were found in a blue van during a routine police check Saturday on a parking lot in the center of town, a Belfast police spokesman said. He said the van's roof had been cut out and the mortars were aimed at the police station.

Police suspected the device was the work of the IRA.

The van was parked near the site where a February mortar attack was launched in the town, which is just a few miles from Ulster's border with the Irish Republic. Nine police officers, including two *women*, were killed and 10 people were injured in the attack on Feb. 28.

It was the bloodiest raid against Northern Ireland police in 16 years of sectarian strife and IRA attacks on British forces in the province.

Soon after the van was discovered, nearby shops and houses were evacuated, the police spokesman said. Army bomb experts set off four controlled explosions around the vehicle.

About 40 minutes after the truck was discovered, an anonymous caller telephoned a local hospital and warned of a blue van loaded with 1,000 pounds of explosives in the parking lot.

In London, The Sunday Times newspaper reported that Gerry Adams, an elected Parliament member from West Belfast, has been named chief of staff of the IRA.

The IRA's political wing immediately denied the report.

"We have no knowledge that Gerry Adams is a member of the IRA," said Richard McAuley, a spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political wing of the republican movement.

Political observers said the denial was inevitable since Adams would otherwise risk arrest as a member of a banned organization. Adams himself could not be reached directly for comment.

## No Headline In Original

The newspaper said Adams' appointment was secretly ratified last month by the IRA's seven-man executive body and its 13-man military council.

Adams, elected to Parliament in 1983, is president of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the provisional IRA and the legal front for the movement in Northern Ireland and the Irish republic. He has declined to take his seat in the House of Commons.

Adams, 36, is widely reported to have played a prominent role in the IRA's bombing campaigns over the last 20 years. The appointment gives Adams "unprecedented power in the IRA," the Sunday Times said.

The IRA's military council had no comment on the newspaper story, said a Belfast source close to the group.

Adams succeeds Martin McGuinness, who made headlines last week when the British Broadcasting Corp. canceled a TV documentary featuring him after strong protests from Britain's Home Secretary, Leon Brittan.

Adams is the architect of the IRA's bullets-and-ballot-box strategy to try to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish republic. The strategy calls for a joint policy of terrorist attacks and a political challenge in local and national elections in Ulster.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

June 29, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 555 words

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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Police charged a Belfast man Saturday night in connection with the Brighton hotel bombing last October that killed five people and narrowly missed killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet.

Patrick Joseph Magee, 34, one of five suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas flown to London under heavy guard earlier Saturday from Scotland, was the first person charged in the bombing of the Grand Hotel.

Three other men and three ***women*** were charged with other terrorist-related offenses.

Mrs. Thatcher and most of her Cabinet were in the hotel in the early hours of Oct. 12 during the Conservative Party's annual conference when a blast tore through the building.

The prime minister's bathroom was shattered, but she and other ministers escaped. Five party members were killed and more than 30 others injured, including Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit and his wife, Margaret, who remains paralyzed.

The IRA claimed it planted the bomb. Police said it was a sophisticated device with a long-delay fuse that had been hidden behind a bathroom panel on the sixth floor.

Magee and the six others charged Saturday night were detained after a tip last weekend helped police find and defuse a similar bomb in the Rubens Hotel in London near Buckingham Palace.

The seven people were held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which allows detention without charge for up to a week without the filing of charges. Scotland Yard stunned the tourism industry last Monday night by naming 12 coastal resorts in England where the IRA may have planted bombs set to go off at the height of the tourist season in mid-July.

British papers have speculated that arrests over the last week in Scotland and England have wiped out a key IRA cell operating on the mainland that has been responsible for bombings dating back to the late 1970s.

Police at Paddington Green station, London's detention center for terrorist suspects, filed charges Saturday night against all five suspects flown here from Scotland and a man and a woman arrested in south London.

Scotland Yard said four people were still being detained in Glasgow and five in Lancashire in northwest England.

## No Headline In Original

Four men and two men, including Magee, were charged with conspiracy to cause explosions between Jan. 1 and June 22 this year.

The five suspected IRA guerrillas charged Saturday night were detained in Scotland on June 22 after police found the apparent IRA plan to bomb the tourist resorts.

Another woman, Cecilia Lowney, 21, was charged with failing to give authorities information about an act of terrorism relating to Northern Ireland. She and Donal Dominic Craig, 27, were arrested last Monday.

Those accused of conspiracy to cause explosions this year were named as Magee, Craig, Gerald Patrick Michael McDonnell, 34, Peter John Joseph Sherry, 30, Martina Elizabeth Anderson, 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, 26.

Sherry was an unsuccessful candidate last year for Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the IRA, in district council elections in Dungannon, Northern Ireland.

All seven, described as unemployed, were ordered to appear in Lambeth Magistrates Court on Monday. Their addresses were not given.

The IRA is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic

Irish Republic under socialist rule.

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

August 21, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 550 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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A New York lawyer accused of raising funds for the banned ***Irish Republican Army*** said Tuesday he dyed and permed his hair to escape from Belfast after police trying to arrest him at a rally killed one person and injured 20.

Martin Galvin, 34, publicity director for the U.S. Irish Northern Aid Committee, vowed to return to Northern Ireland at his first public appearance since police firing plastic bullets stormed a pro-IRA rally Aug. 12 in a bid to arrest him.

"I'll be back again and it's up to the British whether I'll come legally or not," said Galvin.

Galvin, who entered Northern Ireland illegally in defiance of a British ban against him for alleged IRA fund raising, denounced the police assault to arrest him at a rally a "brutal and savage attack upon innocent men, ***women*** and children."

"It would be difficult for any human being with blood in his veins to be there at that time, to see the tears of those children, the screams of those ***women*** and not to feel that if they had had weapons ... they would use them," Galvin told a news conference at the Crofton airport hotel near Dublin before leaving for New York, where he was met by 30 people carrying pro-IRA banners on his arrival at Kennedy Airport Tuesday evening.

An IRA sympathizer, Sean Downs, 22, was killed and 20 others were injured when police, firing plastic bullets and wielding truncheons, stormed the crowd at the rally.

Asked how he escaped capture, Galvin said: "I just walked out the back door. Three members of the RUC (Royal Ulster Constabulary)... pointed a gun at me ... then charged forward into the crowd..."

"They were so intent on attacking innocent people, they didn't notice me," he said.

Galvin said he dyed his black hair brown and had it permed to avoid detection before making a clandestine journey to the Irish border with the help of two members of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Galvin said he believed his appearance at the rally and the ensuing publicity it caused "will generate new support ... and increased funds ... in America for the IRA campaign."

In Belfast, an emergency session of the Northern Ireland Assembly called to discuss the violence at the rally was suspended after only 30 minutes when a member repeatedly shouted at the speaker, asking to discuss an amendment on police informers in the province.

## No Headline In Original

The debate resumed after 15 minutes and the majority Protestant unionists easily carried a motion backing the police, attacking Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior and condemning bias in the media's reporting of the violence.

The 78-seat assembly has no legislative powers, it is essentially an elected forum for political debate dominated by Protestants since the moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party declined to take up the 14 seats it won in the 1982 assembly elections.

In Belfast, militant Protestant leader Rev, Ian Paisley used a 30-minute debate of the Northern Ireland Assembly to condemn Galvin.

"Galvin is a man who is prepared to use a gun. A man who is prepared to kill, a man who is prepared to finance people who are killing," Paisley said.

The U.S. and British governments have charged that money raised in the United States by Noraid goes to buy arms for the IRA, which is fighting to drive the British from the province and unite it with Ireland to the south.

**No Headline In Original**

United Press International  
March 14, 1984, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

**Section:** Washington News

**Length:** 512 words

**Byline:** By JIM ANDERSON

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

**Body**

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Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald arrived Wednesday for talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials, determined to stop the money going from Irish-Americans to fund the "naked terrorism" of the **Irish Republican Army**.

FitzGerald arrived at the Washington Monument grounds by helicopter at 415 p.m. EST Wednesday to begin three days of talks in Washington, including an address to a joint meeting of the houses of Congress on Thursday.

On Friday, he is to meet Reagan who is planning a trip to Ireland this summer.

FitzGerald, who is to become chairman of the European Economic Council in July, is also expected to discuss ways of increasing the two-way trade between Ireland and other countries of the EEC and the United States.

In what Irish officials said is an advance indicator of the message he will be bringing to Washington, FitzGerald told a business audience in New York Monday:

"All modern societies know violence in the streets and perhaps even in the home. But what I am speaking of is something altogether different. It is naked terrorism; the deliberate use of the gun and the bomb by groups like the Provisional IRA or the Ulster Volunteer Force to kill or maim men, **women** or children in shop or home or street in pursuance of a claimed political objective."

On Capitol Hill, 40 senators and 58 members of the House -- led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass. - signed a letter Wednesday vowing to continue their efforts for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland.

"We unreservedly condemn the acts of violence on both sides; we renew our urgent appeal to all Americans to renounce the path of the bomb and the bullet and to reject the pleas of those who seek by word or deed or dollars to promote or condone the cause of violence," the letter said.

"Despite the killing and destruction, an emerging reality of a different sort gives hope on this St. Patrick's Day to the promise of a brighter future. We also welcome the resumption during the past year of discussions on Northern Ireland between the Irish and the British prime ministers," the letter said.

## No Headline In Original

Irish and American officials are expected to discuss ways of detecting and halting the flow of funds and guns from Irish-American organizations to IRA groups.

FitzGerald is also expected to talk with the Americans about the New Forum, a framework in which the principal parties of the two halves of Ireland have been meeting for the past few months to put together a new series of initiatives that could lead to factional peace in Northern Ireland.

FitzGerald said in New York that in his meeting with Reagan "my concern will be to speak about how my government, in conjunction with the two communities in Northern Ireland and the British government is seeking a definitive breakthrough."

That will include, according to U.S. officials, ways of cutting off the support to underground IRA terrorists from the United States. Although the amount of that aid is not precisely known, Irish officials have put it at "something under \$10 million a year."

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 13, 1983, Tuesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 513 words

**Byline:** By LARRY THORSON, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

---

A small bomb demolished a telephone booth Tuesday night in Oxford, a few hours after police cleared out thousands of shoppers so the bomb squad could detonate a 10-pound charge planted in a busy London street.

Police blamed the ***Irish Republican Army*** for the London bomb, but there was no immediate indication who was responsible for the explosion at the university city of Oxford 50 miles northwest of the capital.

A press officer for Thames Valley police said the bomb at Oxford was placed inside the public street telephone booth. No one was hurt in either explosion.

Scotland Yard warned of a possible Christmas terror campaign by the IRA, which is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

"We are prepared for more such devices during the Christmas period," said William Hucklesby, commander of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

There were no injuries when the bomb was detonated, but some windows were shattered and commerce on Kensington High Street was paralyzed for more than four hours during a search for explosives. Two other suspicious packages were found by police but turned out to be harmless, Hucklesby said.

Alerted to a suspicious package near the House of Lords, police closed off a nearby thoroughfare during the evening rush hour but determined that the suspect briefcase was not a bomb, Scotland Yard said.

Hucklesby said he believed the Kensington High Street bomb had "all the hallmarks of an IRA bomb."

He said he was looking into the possibility that it was linked to the explosion Saturday that damaged a Royal Artillery barracks in southeast London, slightly injuring four soldiers. A caller claimed responsibility for the bombing for the Scottish National Liberation Army.

Hucklesby said the construction of the Kensington High Street bomb, the type of explosive and the fact that it was placed in a busy commercial area convinced him that it was the work of the IRA.

He said he was unable to describe "the mentality of people who would put such a device down amongst men, ***women*** and children who were going Christmas shopping."

## No Headline In Original

Lucinda Shersby, who was in the area, said, "We heard first a faint bang and then a louder bang. The police told us it was a controlled explosion they set off to see if it really was a bomb. And then the bomb went off."

The overwhelmingly Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British out of Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland, and that province has been hit by a wave of sectarian killings \_ 27 in the past two months. Police in Northern Ireland have detailed 1,000 of the 12,000 local officers to protect political figures in the province.

In London, police said they were on "full alert" against terror attacks. The Kensington High Street bomb, which had a timing device, was concealed in a brown shoulder bag that had wires sticking out. It was spotted by a passer-by who alerted a parking meter-checker, who in turn called police.

The most recent major IRA attacks in London were July 20, 1982, when 11 soldiers were killed in the bombings of a military parade by Hyde Park and a bandstand in Regent's Park.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

August 11, 1983, Thursday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 583 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Young Roman Catholics hurled gasoline bombs and stones at police patrols in west Belfast today as rioting flared for the fifth day in Northern Ireland.

A police spokesman said several vehicles were hijacked and set on fire around the Divis Flats complex in the Falls Road district before the violence ebbed.

Police reported no arrests or serious injuries, but said two police officers and two civilians were hurt in sporadic clashes in Belfast and Londonderry during the night.

Police said Catholic rioters set the roof of a Londonderry police station on fire with firebombs Wednesday night. The fire was quickly extinguished with no reported casualties.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Catholics today attended the funeral of Thomas Reilly, 22, at Belfast's City Cemetery. Among the mourners were three members of the **female** rock group Bananarama, who flew from London.

Reilly had been road manager for several top bands and wreaths were sent to his home in Belfast's Turf Lodge quarter by music stars in the United States and Britain.

Among them were tributes from Spandau Ballet and The Jam, two of Britain's top bands. The dead man's brother, Jim, drummer with the leading Belfast band Stiff Little Fingers, flew from the United States for the funeral.

A British soldier was charged Wednesday with murdering Reilly. It was the second killing in 10 days by British troops in Northern Ireland.

Pvt. Ian Richard Thain, 18, of the Light Infantry Regiment, appeared at Belfast Magistrates Court and was freed on the equivalent of \$150 bail after his commanding officer said he would not be allowed to leave the province. He did not enter a plea.

Witnesses said Reilly was unarmed when he was shot Tuesday during a street scuffle between Catholic youths and troops in the staunchly anti-British Ballymurphy quarter of west Belfast.

Sporadic violence flared in west Belfast Wednesday afternoon after an estimated 1,000 Catholics attended a rally called by Sinn Fein, legal political wing of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, to protest Reilly's killing.

Reilly's death brought the toll since sectarian fighting flared in 1969 to at least 2,306.

## No Headline In Original

The most recent spree of violence began Sunday when Catholic youths took to the streets to mark the 12th anniversary of Britain's policy of interning suspected terrorists without trial. The policy was abandoned in 1976, but IRA supporters still mark the anniversary.

The mostly Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

American Stephen Lich, 23, of Indianapolis, one of 65 people arrested during violence Tuesday, was due to appear at Belfast Magistrates' Court for sentence later today. Lich has pleaded innocent to joining a riot in west Belfast and has been held in jail without bail since his arrest.

He was one of 80 people visiting Belfast on a trip sponsored by the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee. The group says it raises money for families of IRA prisoners. The British and Irish governments say the money buys IRA guns and bombs.

Another American, James Patrick Martin Hennessy, 27, of Pittsburgh, was fined the equivalent of \$150 at Londonderry Magistrates' court Wednesday on charges of riotous behavior. He said he could not pay and was ordered held in custody until he raises the money.

Kevin Callaghan, 30, a Montreal teacher who was also charged taking part in a riot, pleaded innocent and was being held without bail.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 6, 1983, Tuesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 507 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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The wife of Harry Kirkpatrick, a guerrilla informer who allegedly betrayed 44 of his comrades, said after visiting him in prison Tuesday: "Our marriage is over."

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, 27, told reporters she failed to get her husband to retract his testimony and that she plans immediate legal action to get an annulment.

"As a Roman Catholic I can't get a divorce," she said. "But I'm going to apply for an annulment. I want to get away from here and start a new life somewhere else."

Kirkpatrick, 26, is a former director of operations for the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the ***Irish Republican Army***.

He was jailed for life last year for killing five soldiers and policemen and the attempted murder of eight others. Among the alleged guerrillas he has named is his brother-in-law, Bernard Dorrian.

His wife was held hostage for 15 weeks by the liberation army which threatened to kill her if he testified. But he refused to recant and his wife was freed unharmed 12 days ago.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said after seeing her husband for a half-hour in Belfast's Crumlin Road prison: "He told me nothing was going to stop him.

"He said there was no way he was going to change his mind. He believes that even if he did, he's still a dead man."

She added: "When I told him it would mean the end of our marriage he didn't show any emotion. I said, 'That's it Harry.' We looked at each other and then I walked out."

The couple had been married only four months when Kirkpatrick was arrested in September 1981. They had been engaged for nine years, but for five of those Kirkpatrick was in prison for armed robbery.

Kirkpatrick is one of 33 guerrillas who have turned informer in the last two years and fingered more than 280 alleged Protestant and Catholic guerrillas.

Police chiefs have hailed the evidence of the "converted terrorists" as a major coup in Northern Ireland's 14-year-old sectarian conflict.

## No Headline In Original

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said 15 people were being questioned by Belfast police Tuesday night on suspicion of terrorism after being identified by another informer.

The new informer, identified by neighbors as Robert Lean, from the IRA stronghold of Ballymurphy, was taken into protective custody by police, the news agency said.

It said Lean's family was moved out of their home shortly before 12 men and three women were arrested in dawn raids Tuesday in Belfast.

A police spokesman said only that the 15 were being questioned about "serious crimes."

The Provisional IRA is still holding informer Raymond Gilmour's ailing father, Patrick, 61. He was taken from his Londonderry home 10 months ago who by masked IRA men who said he would be killed if his son testified.

Gilmour is currently giving evidence against 45 alleged guerrillas, but his family believes his father may soon be freed.

The mainly Catholic IRA and liberation army are fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland. They seek to unite the province with the Catholic Irish Republic to end 62 years of partition.

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
March 4, 1983, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

**Section:** Domestic News

**Length:** 516 words

**Byline:** By WILLIAM D. MURRAY

**Dateline:** SAN FRANCISCO

### **Body**

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A day of protests in the Bay Area over Queen Elizabeth II's visit and President Reagan's policies ended early today, with turnouts lighter than predicted and no arrests.

Some 5,000 demonstrators -- far fewer than the 20,000 organizers predicted -- marched in a light rain Thursday night from the panhandle area of Golden Gate Park to a street just a few blocks from where President Reagan hosted a glittering state dinner at the M.H. DeYoung Museum for the queen and Prince Philip.

At a welcoming concert for the queen at Davies Symphony Hall, Seamus Gibney -- a leader of Irish Northern Aid -- stood up in the orchestra section screaming "stop that torture," a reference to charges that British forces torture captured *Irish Republican Army* members.

The queen looked steadily ahead, ignoring the disturbance, while the audience tried to drown out Gibney's shouts with applause for the queen, with Prince Philip clapping enthusiastically.

Police dragged the unresisting Gibney out of the hall, then released him without charge.

Gibney told UPI he had obtained an invitation to get into the concert, but would not say how. "I enjoyed the festivities," he said, drinking a glass of wine with the queen's fans while they awaited her arrival.

Before the concert, the queen was scheduled to meet with the city's Board of Supervisors in a private party room at the symphony hall but only three of the 11 supervisors showed up.

A similar protest by at least two elected state officials - including Assemblyman Tom Hayden, husband of actress Jane Fonda -- was expected to take place today in Sacramento.

Hundreds of riot-clad police were deployed to bar the protesters from marching on the DeYoung museum. The protesters held a rally, with speakers for causes from *women's* rights to Iran, and burned President Reagan in effigy.

"I don't think this demonstration is aimed at the queen as much as it is at Reagan," said Paul Martin, a member of the Body Electric anti-nuke group. "But that doesn't mean that the Irish cause is a secondary one."

A protest organizer, Enrique Cruz, tried to lead the gathering in the chant "U.S. out of El Salvador, England out of Ireland" but most demonstrators stood quietly by. Reporters inside the museum said the chants could not be heard.

## No Headline In Original

Some 600 Irish nationalists held a separate protest in front of City Hall, addressed by local government and labor officials.

When the queen visited Stanford University, a group of about 15 protesters from a group called The Club of Life, saying they were opposed to British colonialism and economic policies, carried a sign saying: "Go Home Eliza-beast, you're worse than Hitler."

The group got into a shouting match with a British student, Howard Sewell, and other members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house, who shouted at the protesters from the fraternity house roof as they waited for the queen's motorcade.

"Anyone who labels Northern Ireland a symbol of imperialism is looking at it with an antiquated point of view," Sewell later told a reporter. "If England could pull out peaceably tomorrow, they would."

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
November 24, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 577 words

**Byline:** By DAVID COWELL

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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British Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior, responding to a show of vigilante might by Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley, vowed today the government would not let private armies supplant security forces.

"The government will not allow private armies to take over the work of the police and the army," Prior said. "The government will not adopt methods which abandon the rule of law or which are intended to punish the innocent."

Prior denied Paisley's repeated allegations that Britain planned to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic in the south and accused him of stirring up "groundless fears."

In the staunchly Protestant town of Newtownards Monday night, Paisley assembled 20,000 disciplined vigilantes to climax his "day of action" to protest British security policy and London's increased cooperation with Irish leaders in Dublin.

Paisley told the crowd of followers he wants to create a 100,000-member "Third Force" army to protect Northern Ireland's "defenseless" Protestant majority against the IRA and prevent union with the Irish Republic.

"It is no longer a matter of playing little parliamentary games," Paisley told vigilantes, many in uniforms, who assembled in the staunchly Protestant town of Newtownards at the close of his "day of action" Monday against British security policy.

"We demand that the handcuffs be taken off the security forces," the Protestant leader said, condemning British failure to halt the ***Irish Republican Army***. "The IRA has got to be exterminated in Ulster."

In London, the IRA continued its bombing campaign, planting explosives in a toy gun left on the pavement near Woolwich army barracks. It went off Monday when a dog nudged it, injuring two ***women*** passers-by.

Paisley, nervous that British resolve to keep its 11,000 troops in Northern Ireland is weakening, said his "third force" was necessary to preserve the province's "defenseless" Protestant majority.

"I want no less than 100,000 people on the march in Ulster," the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party said. "This is only the beginning. Ulster united together is on the march and victory is assured."

Paisley poured invective on London's attempts to increase co-operation with the Irish government and called for heightened security to defeat the IRA.

## No Headline In Original

Many marchers, bussed from across the province to the town 10 miles east of Belfast, wore uniforms or balaklavas, and some carried clubs. For 30 minutes, chanting "left, right, left, right", the columns of three filed into a square where thousands of spectators waited.

Business leaders reported about 90 percent of the work force obeyed Paisley's call for a half-day work stoppage from noon Monday, followed by car and tractor cavalcades.

But the turnout at afternoon demonstrations was less impressive, with no more than 5,000 in front of Belfast's defunct Stormont parliament to hear him. A demonstration by the Official Unionist Party had a smaller turnout.

Paisley's current campaign was sparked by the murder of Parliament member Robert Bradford by IRA gunmen Nov 14. Militant Protestants claim the IRA, which seeks union with the Catholic Irish Republic, is able to operate because Britain's security is ineffective.

Protestants in Northern Ireland, partitioned in 1920 from the newly independent Irish state, outnumber Catholics two to one and occupy most key public positions. The present violence started in 1969 over the formation of Catholic civil rights groups.

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

September 9, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** Domestic News

**Length:** 495 words

**Byline:** By ROYAL BRIGHTBILL

**Dateline:** NEW ORLEANS

### **Body**

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Civil rights activist Dick Gregory, in his 50th day of a life-endangering fast for medical research, said Wednesday he will attend the funeral of former NAACP leader Roy Wilkins if doctors let him.

"I feel very, very close to Roy Wilkins," Gregory said from his isolation room at the Flint-Goodridge Hospital. "I would hate to miss the funeral, and so that's going to weigh very heavily on my decision, but I'm not going at the expense of jeopardizing my life."

Doctors supervising the experiment to determine the limits of fasting are concerned about Gregory's weakening defenses against illness because of loss of essential proteins.

"We just don't think that his condition is going to allow us to approve the decision," said Dr. Joseph Allain. "A lot will depend on what happens to his cardiac status and the way he looks when we go over him tomorrow (Thursday)."

"His immune mechanism is breaking down. There is a high risk factor of sudden death that is not clearly defined that can occur at any time after the third week of fast. He's approaching a dangerous situation."

The doctors' concern over the faster's system of immunity has caused them to keep him away from possible contaminants, Gregory said.

"They are looking at tests about my immune system," Gregory said, "and that's why they put me under isolation. They have to be worried about me going to a gathering like that."

Gregory said his doctors would advise him by Thursday whether he could make the trip to New York for Friday's funeral.

In 50 days without food, and 47 days with nothing but water, Gregory's weight has dropped from a normal range of 139-149 pounds to 117 pounds.

Gregory said he was trying to find the point at which the fasting body reaches "zero nutrition" and how it is restored after reaching that point.

"Suppose England would have granted the IRA what they wanted in Bobby Sands' 65th day," he said of the ***Irish Republican Army*** hunger striker who died of starvation in 66 days. "I'm saying he would have died the next day anyway because nobody knows how you break it."

## No Headline In Original

Gregory said he will try to continue his fast for another 26 days, for a total of 76, but will quit when he feels in danger or is advised to by doctors.

"I would hope that when we come out of this we would have something," Gregory said. "I don't intend to jeopardize my life."

He said hoped the experiment would produce knowledge useful for those who use fasting as a form of protest, and for fighting world hunger.

"We have a planet where 28 people die every minute, and most of them are women and children," he said. "And when we're trying to find data on hunger and starvation you can't find none where too much of it makes sense."

Doctors want Gregory to end his fast by Sunday. He wants to continue through Sept. 29.

Going that far, doctors have warned, would put him a full week into the "zone of no return" during which he will have lost 30 to 50 percent of the proteins needed for survival.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 18, 1980, Thursday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 536 words

**Byline:** By DONAL O'HIGGINS

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Six IRA hunger strikers who fasted 53 days to press demands for political prisoner status called off their protest Thursday and asked officials to save the life of a seventh, reported in a coma and near death.

The decision to stop the hunger strike appeared to be a victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who consistently refused to give in to the IRA demands.

In Parliament Thursday, she said "If we were to give in and give political status to people who have committed murder and other terrible crimes, we would be putting at risk the lives of many innocent men, women and children."

The six asked for food, drink and and medical attention and requested the prison governor to extend all treatment needed to the seventh -- Sean McKenna, 26, transferred earlier to a military hospital and given the last rites of the Roman Catholic church.

Maze Prison officials said McKenna was in a coma when he left the jail and had been told beforehand he had only 24 hours to live unless he accepted medical treatment.

There was no immediate word on the status of 33 other IRA prisoners, including three women, who joined the fast after the original seven in the Maze, south of Belfast.

Britain's chief minister in Northern Ireland, Humphrey Atkins, said in London he hoped they would also give up "because they are not going to get what they were asking for" -- treatment as political prisoners instead as common criminals.

The hunger strikers issued a statement through sources late Thursday saying they "decided to halt the hunger strike" after they had "seen the statement to be announced by Humphrey Atkins in the House of Commons tomorrow (Friday), and having been supplied with a document which contains a new elaboration of our demands."

The sources were adamant the hunger strikers have seen the statement. But a spokesman for the Northern Ireland office denied a deal and said it knew nothing about any documents being shown to the prisoners.

The end of the hunger strike took Northern Ireland by surprise -- both government officials and leaders of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army to which the hunger strikers belong.

## No Headline In Original

Middle of the road Roman Catholic member of Parliament Gerry Fitt said it defused a potentially explosive situation in Northern Ireland. He said the hunger strikers gave up because they failed to rally the province's Roman Catholic population behind them.

British officials ordered a military alert and canceled all police leave to confront an IRA outbreak if any of the hunger strikers died while still fasting.

Ireland's Roman Catholic church leader, Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, who played a leading mediating role between the government and the hunger strikers, said he was extremely happy he hoped all the hunger strikers could be restored to health.

In Dublin, groups of young people carrying placards supporting the hunger strikers blocked several roads leading out of the city, causing long traffic hold ups. Police cleared the roads after a couple of hours.

Earlier, Dublin's main thoroughfare, O'Connell Street, was closed off because of a bomb scare. Police said they believed protesters had left an empty box in a bank to cause maximum disruption. No bomb was found.

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

December 16, 1980, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 594 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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The number of prisoners on hunger strikes across Northern Ireland rose to 45 today, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected demands by jailed IRA members that they be given political status.

Mrs. Thatcher reiterated the uncompromising British stand as Cardinal Tomas O' Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, appealed to her to take an initiative immediately "to avert tragedy" if any hunger striker dies.

"We appeal to you to intervene personally in the prison crisis which is now worsening every day," the cardinal said in a telegram to Mrs. Thatcher. "All sides here are desperate for a solution and someone must take an initiative immediately to avert tragedy."

Irish Republican Army prisoners in Northern Ireland jails are demanding that they be treated as political prisoners rather than as common criminals.

Three IRA woman taking part in the fast were transferred to a prison hospital ward today.

In London, an Irishman suspected of leading the ***Irish Republican Army's*** 1978 Christmas bombing campaign tunneled his way out of prison today, adding to rising tensions caused by the wave of IRA hunger strikes that have caused cancellation of police leaves in Northern Ireland.

The British Home office demanded a rare, immediate top-level investigation into the escape of Gerard Tuite, 25, from the security wing of London's Brixton Prison. Tuite, a suspect in the 1978 IRA bombings of London, is described as a master of disguise.

In Belfast's Maze prisons six more inmates at Maze Prison refused breakfast today and joined 30 fellow IRA men in a vow to fast until death.

Three women IRA sympathizers jailed in Armagh, 45 miles southwest of Belfast, have been on hunger strike for 15 days and six pro-British Ulster Defense Association inmates have refused food since last month.

The three IRA women convicted of terrorist offenses were moved today into a hospital ward at Armagh. Doctors said their conditions were deteriorating rapidly, although they were in no immediate danger of death.

The IRA hunger strikers are demanding recognition as political prisoners, rather than criminals, while the UDA inmates want a special prisoner classification and segregation from the IRA prisoners.

## No Headline In Original

The first hunger strikes began 51 days ago when seven IRA men at the Maze prison refused food.

British government officials admitted for the first time Monday that one of the seven original hunger strikers, Sean McKenna, was in danger of losing his eyesight because of a vitamin deficiency.

McKenna was jailed for 25 years for the attempted murder of two police reservists and is considered the most determined of the hunger strikers. He is being kept in a prison hospital with the six other original hunger strikers.

The widow of an Ulster policeman killed by one of the original strikers sent a letter to the prison recently saying the fast was pointless.

"I have not asked him to end his hunger strike, but I see no point in his death," said Florence Cobb, a born-again Christian whose husband was killed by hunger striker Leo Green. "I told him I would pray for him each night."

Police and British military officials predict widespread violence if any of the hunger strikers dies and an order indefinitely suspending all police leave in Northern Ireland took effect Monday.

There already have been sporadic outbursts of violence, including a car bomb explosion near a British military barracks in southwest London earlier this month. No one was injured in that blast, but police said they feared the incident could be the start of an IRA Christmas bombing campaign.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

October 23, 1980, Thursday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 603 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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The British government, seeking to avert a potentially explosive mass hunger strike in Northern Ireland by jailed guerrillas seeking prisoner-of-war status, announced Thursday that all male prisoners there could wear civilian clothes instead of prison uniforms if they wish.

The concession met a key demand of some 340 convicted *Irish Republican Army* guerrillas in the war-torn British province's Maze prison. Since September 1976, they have been waging a protest in their cells for "special category," or political prisoner, states.

They have refused to wear uniforms or do prison work, claiming they were imprisoned for political activities.

It was not immediately clear whether the government's move would be enough to head off the threatened hunger strike, "to the death if necessary," by some of the IRA prisoners in the Maze. It was scheduled to start next Monday.

Some 30 convicted IRA women guerrillas also are protesting for political status in Armagh women's prison. They given permission to wear their own clothes several months ago, but still have not called off their campaign.

"If all prisoners, ordinary criminals as well as IRA men, can wear their own clothes, what's to differentiate IRA men jailed for political actions from men jailed for normal criminal offenses?" commented a source close to the IRA's Provisional wing in Belfast, Northern Ireland's capital.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic to the south. Sectarian violence has raged for 11 years between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority there.

British government officials said Thursday's decision, made by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet, "in no way" concedes "special category" status to jailed guerrillas and was not backing off from London's refusal to treat convicted guerrillas as special cases.

The government's move provoked a bitter response among Northern Ireland's Protestant leaders. James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, declared: "No matter what way this is dressed up or presented by the government, it's clearly a cave-in to blackmail."

## No Headline In Original

"There's a weak element in the Cabinet and after this decision, all Unionists (Protestants) should be warned not to have any truck with any fancy, exotic political solution to the troubles that may be put forward," he added.

The Rev. Robert Bradford, a staunchly Protestant member of the British House of Commons from Belfast, declared Mrs. Thatcher's government "will rue the day they capitulated once again to terrorism in Northern Ireland."

The government's action came amid reports from Belfast sources that the Provisionals planned to assassinate several prison guards in Northern Ireland early next week as a "gesture of support" for the dozen or so prisoners expected to launch the hunger strike.

The Provos have killed 19 guards since the British government abolished special category status in 1976 in a bid to strip the IRA of political respectability.

The guerrillas halted the assassinations last March when Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich sought to negotiate a compromise with the British on the touchy issue. Qualified sources said those talks collapsed several weeks ago.

The British granted convicted guerrillas special category in 1972 to head off a threatened mass hunger strike but that was abolished by London four years later, triggering the current protest.

Apart from the clothing issue, the guerrillas demand they be excused from prison work, have "free association" with other jailed IRA men, and get weekly visits, letters and food parcels.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

January 4, 1980, Friday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 543 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Bloodied Northern Ireland reached a grim mark Friday with the 2,000th killing in a decade of warfare between Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists.

Police said the 2,000th victim was a 21-year-old Catholic man beaten to death in an abandoned house.

In the first bombings of the new year, explosives went off in several buildings in a downtown Belfast street, setting two afire, but no casualties were reported.

An officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which is Northern Ireland's police force, was shot and slightly wounded in an attack in the Antrim Road district.

The body in the vacant house was found when a passerby told police he heard moans coming from the building. Police said the man was dead when a patrol arrived and he had been beaten about the head so badly identification was made from tatoos. Police sources said it was believed he was a victim of the sectarian violence, but no group asserted responsibility for the killing.

Police informants said they believed the Belfast bombs were set by terrorists of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

The predominantly Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and join the province with its Protestant majority to the Irish republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic. Opposing the IRA guerrillas are several militant Protestant groups waging their own campaign of terror.

The death toll of 2,000 includes two British paratroopers killed by their own men last week when they walked into an ambush site near the border with the Irish republic.

A list of deaths attributed to the sectarian warfare by the Royal Ulster Constabulary does not include the two paratroopers and it reports 1,998 known victims.

Although the death toll remains small compared to most declared wars, on a ratio based on population it would be comparable to 276,000 dead in the United States -- about three times the number of American battlefield deaths in both the Korean and Vietnam wars.

In the tight-knit Catholic and Protestant communities of Northern Ireland, which has a population of 1.5 million, the killings over the past 10 years have touched virtually every family.

## No Headline In Original

It is estimated that one family in five has had a member killed or wounded.

Besides the 2,000 killings, some 25,000 men, women and children have been wounded - some blinded or maimed - since the bloodletting began in August 1969. The first death listed by police was the killing of John Gallagher, a 30-year-old Catholic slain when police fired at demonstrators in Armagh.

Scores more have been slain in Britain, the Irish republic and Europe by either IRA or Protestant terrorists linked to the warfare here.

At least 80 persons have been killed in the republic, including Lord Louis Mountbatten, a cousin of British Queen Elizabeth II and a World War II hero, who perished when IRA bombers blew up his fishing boat in Donegal Bay Aug. 27.

On that same day, 18 British soldiers were killed in a double-bomb ambush near the border. That was the army's worst toll from a single guerrilla attack in the province.

At least 1,439 of Northern Ireland's fatalities have have been civilians.

The IRA acknowledges the deaths of 250 of its fighters, but police say the number is higher because members often drag their dead away for secret burial.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

January 21, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

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**Length:** 522 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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"The Outsider," an American-made movie that takes a hard look at the trouble in Northern Ireland, has won critical acclaim in Britain, while stirring controversy over Britain's role in the strife-torn province.

Major theater chains and a government-funded film festival have rejected the movie, a thriller that shows British soldiers torturing a half-blind Roman Catholic boy with electrodes, then smashing his fingers with a metal tray.

The low-budget -- \$2.8 million -- movie also shows the almost exclusively Roman Catholic ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas cold-bloodedly executing a Protestant magistrate and blowing up innocent women on the streets of Belfast.

But the idea of their troops torturing kids is not a view many Britons have of what the Army is supposed to be doing in Northern Ireland, or why it has lost 327 men killed and thousands wounded there since 1971, the worst casualties of any campaign since the Korean War.

The movie raises political and moral questions about the 10-year-old conflict in Northern Ireland, one of the most sensitive issues in Britain.

Some critics have hailed the movie, directed by Paris-based American Tony Luraschi, as the first to show the brutal realities of the conflict.

The IRA's Provisional wing is fighting to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province and reunite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. The million-strong Protestants bitterly oppose that.

Nigel Andrews wrote in the Financial Times: "The film is a breakthrough ... in tackling the Irish question, and it's the first time a determined and intelligent force has invaded a long-standing cinematic no-go area."

Northern Ireland-born Alexander Walker said in London's Evening Standard, "Luraschi's is the first serious contribution to the Ulster debate since the crisis broke 10 years ago."

Some others dismiss "The Outsider" as pro-IRA. But Irish critic John Boland noted in Dublin's left wing Hibernia newsweekly that "it's likely to offend the Provisional IRA at least as much as the British Army because what is depicted in grittily convincing fashion is a squalid little war where people's lives are casually expendable."

A London Film Festival panel turned down "The Outsider" in November on "aesthetic, not political, grounds."

## No Headline In Original

The movie is the 40-year-old Luraschi's first feature, and is based on an unpublished novel by Colin Leinster.

It tells the story of an idealistic young Irish-American Vietnam veteran from Detroit who joins the IRA, hooked on romanticized notions of the patriot game, and winds up disillusioned and betrayed by his family and comrades.

It's a somber movie, but it captures the gritty pallor and gut-wrenching tension of Belfast's Roman Catholic ghettos, where the IRA is based.

The hero, Michael Flaherty, is played by a young American actor, Craig Wasson. The only big name in the film is Stirling Hayden, who plays Flaherty's grandfather. The rest of the cast is composed of well-known Irish and English players.

Luraschi, who also wrote the screenplay, said, "I didn't make it to give a pre-digested ideology to the viewer. The film, in one sense, is about manipulation."

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## News-Shorts

The Canadian Press (CP)

November 14, 1990 Wednesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 653 words

### **Body**

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--- News-Shorts --- CHICAGO (Reuter) \_ The average physician in the United States earned \$155,800 US last year, an increase of 7.7 per cent from the year before, the American Medical Association said Wednesday. Inflation cut the actual increase to about 2.7 per cent, the group said in its annual report on income statistics. Twenty-five per cent of all doctors in the country earned less than \$85,000 during 1989, the group said, and 25 per cent of all physicians in general practice, family practice or pediatrics made less than \$63,000. HAVANA (Reuter) \_ Six members of a clandestine Cuban opposition group which was infiltrated by a government security agent went on trial in Havana and face up to six years in prison, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said Wednesday. The government agent, Jose Jorge Valdes Castellanos, alias David, told a court hearing Tuesday that the members of the Union Democratica Indio Feria had maintained contacts with diplomats of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. Valdes had succeeded in infiltrating the group and served as its vice-president. His name and signature had appeared with those of other members, now on trial, on communiques calling for the release of political prisoners in Cuba. The state prosecutor Sara Niebla said the group had planned to distribute "counter-revolutionary" pamphlets during Havana's summer carnival but the security services foiled this plan. "The Indio Feria group acted under the guise of defenders of human rights but in reality their actions leaned towards an actively counter-revolutionary posture," Niebla said. Prensa Latina said the six defendants had pleaded guilty to a charge of enemy propaganda. They faced a maximum sentence of six years in prison. Prensa Latina did not name them but diplomats said they were believed to include Aurea Feria Cao, the group's president and its secretary Jesus Contreras. They were detained by security police last Jan. 22. DURBAN, South Africa (Reuter) \_ A group of 25 black squatters, most of them women and children, have begun an indefinite sit-in at the U.S. Consulate in South Africa's port city of Durban to highlight their homelessness. "What I have heard is that they are asking for shelter. Their homes were bulldozed. We hope they won't be long," a consulate official said Wednesday. The official said the protesters were peaceful and the consulate had not asked police to intervene. The squatters said their shacks were burned down Tuesday on the orders of the municipality because they were illegally squatting. About 150 of them marched to city council offices Wednesday but said officials refused to speak to them. The group of 25 then stormed the consulate. LONDON (Reuter) \_ British state prosecutors said Wednesday they would charge three detectives in the case of four people freed by a judge after being wrongly accused and spending 15 years in jail for an Irish guerrilla bombing. The four walked free last October after the director of public prosecutions said he could no longer sustain their convictions, fuelling a public outcry over the British judicial system. State prosecutors said charges of conspiracy to pervert the course of justice would be brought against three men \_ two now retired \_ in the team of detectives that investigated bomb attacks near London in 1974 by the Irish Republican Army. Four people \_ Paul Hill, 36, Gerard Conlon, 36, Patrick Armstrong, 40, and Carole Richardson, 33 \_ were given life sentences in 1975 for the murder of five people who died when two pubs were bombed at Guildford, south of London. Known as the Guildford Four, they were charged with murder after signing confessions which they later claimed were exacted under duress. Doubts about their guilt were reinforced when a gang of experienced IRA bombers arrested in 1975 claimed responsibility for the Guildford attacks. The IRA is fighting to expel Britain from Northern Ireland.

News-Shorts

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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## Northern-Ireland, NL, Cxn Complete

The Canadian Press (CP)

July 24, 1990 Tuesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 607 words

### **Body**

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--- Northern-Ireland, NL, Cxn Complete --- ARMAGH, Northern Ireland (AP) \_ A 454-kilogram bomb detonated near a rural road in the border city Armagh exploded Tuesday, killing a Roman Catholic nun and three policemen, authorities said. An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the **Irish Republican Army** in North Armagh in a telephone call late Tuesday to a news organization in Belfast. The caller said the IRA killed the four people in a "military action" but expressed no regret over the nun's death. The IRA in recent months has escalated its campaign aimed at driving the British out of Northern Ireland. It is believed to be the first time a nun has been killed in 21 years of sectarian violence in British-run Northern Ireland, said Jim Cantwell of the Catholic Press and Information Office. The terrorist attack \_ one of the deadliest in Northern Ireland this year \_ aroused outrage among political and religious leaders on both sides of the Irish border. "I know all the people of Ireland join me in my condemnation of this atrocity," Prime Minister Charles Haughey of the Irish Republic said in Dublin. The bomb, set in a culvert under the road, was detonated as an unmarked police car passed a hay field three kilometres outside Armagh, police said. The nun and a **female** social worker were approaching in a small car, police said. The blast hurled the police car into the air. It smashed into a hedge and landed on its roof, apparently killing the three policemen instantly. "The ground shook beneath us and it was accompanied by a very large explosion," said Paul Corr, owner of a nearby gas station. "At first we did not see the police car," he said. "The whole place was a terrible mess. Then we saw two young girls in the (mini Metro car). . . They were unconscious and looked in a pretty bad way." Corr helped emergency workers from a passing ambulance pull the injured **women** from their car. The nun, Catherine Dunne, died later in a hospital. Her companion, whose name was not released, was listed in satisfactory condition, police said. No ages were available for the two **women**. "There was nothing we could do for the policemen," added Corr. "Nobody could have come out of that car alive. It was dreadful. " The Royal Ulster Constabulary officers who died in the attack were identified by police as William Hanson, 37; David Sterritt, 34, and 35-year-old Joshua Willis. The powerful explosion tore a crater two metres in diameter in the two-lane Killylea Road, near the border with the Republic of Ireland. The type of explosive used was not known, police said. Police and troops rushed reinforcements to the border area to search for the attackers. The area is considered prime territory for operations by the IRA. In Belfast, a police spokesman said an unknown number of gunmen took over a house about 400 metres from the road early Tuesday and held a married couple and their children at gunpoint until shortly before the 2 p.m. local time attack. Police said a detonating wire ran from the bomb through a freshly cut hayfield to near the house. The bombing was the deadliest terrorist attack in Northern Ireland since an IRA bomb killed four soldiers of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment on April 9. It follows recent attacks by the IRA on British targets in England and continental Europe. On Friday, a bopple have been killed since sectarian violence erupted in Northern Ireland in 1969 and the British government sent in troops. The IRA, outlawed on both sides of the border, is fighting to unite Northern Ireland with the Republic of Ireland under a socialist government.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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End of Document

## **Britain-Blast, DL Bgt 1st Ld**

The Canadian Press (CP)

June 26, 1990 Tuesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 644 words

### **Body**

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--- Britain-Blast, DL Bgt 1st Ld --- 1st Lead\_520 (Updates with IRA claiming responsibility; other new info; no pickup) LONDON (AP) \_ The ***Irish Republican Army*** claimed responsibility today for bombing an elegant London social club frequented by Conservative party leaders and warned that no government policy-makers would be safe until Britain withdraws from Ireland. A porter was badly injured and eight other people were hurt in Monday night's explosion at the Carlton Club in the fashionable Mayfair district. In a statement issued in Dublin, the IRA said an active service unit had "struck at the heart of Tory rule." It described the club as "the rest and recreation centre for the British government who legislate for a military occupation of the North of Ireland." The IRA bombed the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, during a conference of the governing Conservative party in 1984, killing five people and narrowly missing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "Like Brighton in 1984, the IRA has brought the war directly to those who keep the British army on the streets and in the fields of Ireland," the statement said. "While such occupation continues, and the nationalist people face daily oppression, the policy-makers and their military arm will not be safe." Scotland Yard examined security camera videotapes today for clues to the bombers. Thatcher, the club's only ***female*** member, called Monday night's bombing "one more outrage in a catalog of terrorist inhumanity." Tory leaders said they are determined to rebuild the club, as it was rebuilt after being hit by German bombs in the Second World War. Before the IRA's claim of responsibility, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, told a news conference "there's not much doubt" that the bombing was the work of the IRA. The bomb, which exploded at 8:40 p.m., was placed inside a porchway but outside locked security doors, Churchill-Coleman said. "There was a video camera outside the building and we're examining that tape now," he said. The most serious injuries were suffered by Charles Henry, 76, a porter at the club, and Lord Kaberry, 82, a former vice-chairman of the Conservative party who is a member of the House of Lords. Henry suffered serious head injuries and was recovering from surgery today in the intensive care unit, said Westminster Hospital duty manager Kim Hodgson. Kaberry was suffering from shock, minor cuts and bruises, and would be kept in the hospital for observation, Hodgson said. Hospital spokesman Margaret McDagh said two police constables treated for smoke inhalation would probably be discharged shortly. Police said five others were slightly injured: two other employees at the club, another man and two American tourists, Jane Kahan, 49, and Jacob Boal-Tefhuva, 61, both of New York. They were in the street at the time of the explosion and were treated for cuts from flying glass, a spokesman for St. Thomas' Hospital said. The IRA, which draws its support almost entirely from Roman Catholics, wants to unite the predominantly Protestant province with the 95 per cent Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland under socialist rule. The Carlton, nestled among the establishment watering holes known collectively as Clubland, has been a favorite haunt of Conservative party cabinet ministers and MPs. The blocks around the club were bustling with thousands of tourists heading to restaurants and West End theatres in the neighborhood when the bomb went off. The Fire Brigade rescued 23 people from the three-storey building, and dozens of others escaped on their own. "I hope the timing of this attack, coming during the European summit, will bring home to the international community just what depraved and evil criminals we face," Thatcher said in Dublin today at the conclusion of meeting of European Community leaders.

Britain -Blast, DL Bgt 1st Ld

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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End of Document

## *No Headline In Original*

Hobart Mercury

May 29, 1990 Tuesday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

**Length:** 593 words

**Byline:** AAP

### **Body**

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Steven and Lyndal Melrose on their wedding day HOODED gunmen shot dead two young Australians yesterday in a machine-gun attack which authorities believe was a botched IRA assault.

The gunmen apparently mistook the Australian men, tourists travelling in the Netherlands, for British servicemen.

Mr Steven Melrose, 24, of Sydney and Mr Nick Spanos, 29, of Brisbane, were killed as they left a restaurant in Roermond, on the Dutch-German border.

Mr Melrose's wife, Lyndal, and Mr Spanos's companion, Ms Vicki Coss, both Australians, were being treated for shock in hospital last night but they escaped otherwise unharmed.

Mrs Melrose, married for just nine months, cried hysterically after the shooting: "My husband has been shot. Help, help, help." The **Irish Republican Army** killed three British servicemen and wounded three in the same region in 1988.

Police said three hooded gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons on the Australians' British-registered Citroen BX car in the market place of Roermond just before midnight local time.

The gunmen fled in a Dutch-registered Mazda.

Ms Coss telephoned her mother in Brisbane from a restaurant and pleaded with her to come to London, where both Australian couples resided.

Roermond is popular with British soldiers based across the nearby border in West Germany.

The Australians' evening had begun with a quiet meal for four in an Italian restaurant just off the old market place in Roermond.

The couples paid their bill and walked back to their car parked in a cobbled square.

A night-time photo of the floodlit town hall was to be a memento of the visit.

The **women** had already got into the car and were in the back seat.

One of the men was already in the car and the other was about to get in when the gunmen riddled them with bullets.

## No Headline In Original

The area was crowded with people, as up to 15 shots rang out.

Seconds later, one man lay slumped across the back seat of the grey Citroen CX.

The other was gunned down as he erected a tripod beside the car ready to take pictures of the buildings.

Mr Paul Reyngoud, owner of De Beurs restaurant in the square, said he had closed minutes before the shooting began.

"I heard the shots as the bullets hit the windows," Mr Reyngoud said.

"It all happened very quickly." He said he saw one of the men with a machinegun standing in the square firing at the car.

"I saw two women running away from the car, shouting and screaming for help. One of them was sobbing and shouted that she had been married for only nine months.

"The strange thing is that the gunman made no effort to shoot the women. He was out to get the two men, although there were bullets flying everywhere." Mr Reyngoud said it was all over in three or four minutes.

"As the gunman walked up to the Citroen, the getaway car drove from behind it and pulled up in front of it," he said.

He said after the shooting the gunman he saw jumped in and they all drove away.

"There were two other men in the car. They were all dressed completely in black - black shirts and black trousers with balaclava helmets. All I could do then was call the police." As dawn in broke in Roermond yesterday, the Australians' car, its two back doors and tailgate open, was still in place as bomb squad specialists inspected the area.

One body lay on the cobbled square covered with a blanket. The other was untouched, visible to horrified passers-by.

An outraged acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dr Neal Blewett, strongly condemned the killings, labelling them a cowardly act of violence.

## Graphic

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1) Steven and Lyndal Melrose on their wedding day 2) The body of oneof the two murdered Australian tourists lies on the cobblestones343.5 IRA SHOOTINGS OF AUSTRALIANS1) NEWS 2) AAP

**Load-Date:** September 24, 2003

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
March 8, 1988, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1988 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 642 words

**Byline:** By SARAH NICHOLSON

**Dateline:** MADRID, Spain

### **Body**

---

Police found 141 pounds of Czech-made explosives in southern Spain Tuesday and linked it to three **Irish Republican Army** guerrillas who were killed by British commandos in Gibraltar, authorities said.

Police found a car in the southern Mediterranean resort town of Marbella, 50 miles from the British colony of Gibraltar, which they said contained five packages of plastic explosives, seven timing devices and Soviet-made ammunition.

"This is the car we were looking for," said a policeman as he emerged from a garage under a shopping center where the white Ford Fiesta was parked.

Police had been hunting for the explosives since Sunday, when British commandos shot dead three unarmed IRA guerrillas allegedly on a terrorist mission in Gibraltar. They continued to hunt for a fourth alleged member of the group who escaped Sunday's slayings.

The would-be attack was thought to be planned to coincide with Tuesday's colorful changing of the guard outside the Gibraltar governor's residence.

Police cordoned off the area around the garage and evacuated several surrounding buildings during the three-hour search.

A civil government spokesman in the province of Malaga said the packages of explosives held 141 pounds of Czech-made plastique called Sentex, frequently used in IRA bombs and suspected of intended use in Gibraltar.

The car also carried Soviet-made ammunition, which police said was intended as shrapnel. Two of the seven timing devices were set for 11:20 a.m. Tuesday, the time when the IRA bomb attack was planned, according to Spanish state security sources. They did not say why the explosives did not detonate.

Hundreds of tourists normally attend the changing of the guard and British officials said the killing of the three IRA guerrillas had prevented a bloody terrorist attack.

In Dublin, Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, after a Cabinet meeting, criticized the killings and suggested British security forces could have arrested the unarmed IRA guerrillas instead of killing them.

## No Headline In Original

"The government is gravely perturbed about the killing of three unarmed Irish people in Gibraltar when it appears from reports that they could have been arrested by the security forces involved," Haughey said.

He demanded "full details of all aspects of the shootings" and said Ireland supported active measures to fight terrorism but they should be "reasonable."

British military sources initially claimed the three guerrillas had planted a bomb in a car left in front of the governor's residence on Gibraltar's main street timed to blow up during a changing of the guard ceremony and parade by British troops.

But, in a stunning reversal more than a day after the killings, the British government announced no explosives had been found in the car and security forces still were searching for them.

In Britain's House of Commons, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended the killings and ticked off a long list of IRA bombings that killed soldiers and civilians.

"Most of us are very relieved indeed that these events in Gibraltar did not end with that kind of bombing," she said as members of Parliament shouted their support.

But former Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry condemned the shootings, saying British security forces "had sunk to the level" of the IRA -- outlawed for its campaign of violence -- by not seeking to arrest the guerrillas before they were shot.

In a statement from Belfast, Northern Ireland, the IRA has admitted the three slain guerrillas -- one of them a legendary female IRA fighter - were on a bombing mission equipped with 140 pounds of Czech-made plastic explosives.

But the IRA -- fighting to end British rule in mostly Protestant Northern Ireland so it can be united with the Catholic republic - charged the killings were "summary executions" and part of a deliberate "shoot-to-kill" policy against its fighters.



## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
August 10, 1985, Saturday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 633 words

**Byline:** By DANIELA IACONO

**Dateline:** LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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British troops in riot gear fired rubber bullets today at Roman Catholic youths hurling gasoline bombs at the end of a tense march by 15,000 angry Protestant hardliners.

The two dozen British troops came under attack in the Catholic "Bogside" district -- cordoned off by giant black screens during the Protestant march.

The gang of about 200 youths hurled gasoline bombs at the British troops who responded by charging forward, triggering a shower of rocks, bottles and concrete slabs from blocks of ramshackle tenements in the run-down district.

There was no immediate word on injuries in the violence that came about an hour after a march by thousands of angry Protestants commemorating a 296-year-old Protestant victory over Catholic forces.

Hundreds of riot police, backed by British troops, were out in force to keep order among the Protestant loyalists -- furious at the blaze of publicity won by American IRA supporter Martin Galvin when he defied a British ban and appeared at an IRA funeral Friday.

American television crews were jeered by Protestants shouting "Republican sympathizers" and American journalists were threatened.

As the 15,000 hard-line Protestants wearing bowler hats and carrying ceremonial swords and sashes from their Protestant orders marched in the annual Apprentice Boys parade, angry words were exchanged between Protestants and police.

Relations between Protestant extremists and the mostly Protestant police force have been tense since bans were enforced last month preventing Protestants from following traditional summer parade routes into Catholic areas.

Overnight in Londonderry, police also faced the anger of Catholic youths and fired about 50 rubber bullets at **Irish Republican Army** sympathizers hurling gasoline bombs and stones.

Five people were arrested and eight officers suffered slight burns from fire that seeped through slits in their armored Land Rovers.

## No Headline In Original

In Catholic West Belfast, a hooded suspected IRA gunman who forced four women from a car was killed when the hijacked vehicle crashed into a second car, police said.

A companion disappeared before police arrived and crowds of youths at the scene set the second car afire, although the two people inside suffered only minor injuries.

In Downpatrick, 110 miles southeast of Londonderry, rival groups of Catholics and Protestants hurled rocks at each other and several officers, caught in the cross-fire, suffered minor injuries. Two people were arrested.

In Londonderry, drum and bagpipe bands wearing colorful kilts marched through Protestant areas in the "Apprentice Boys" parade, commemorating a Protestant victory over the Roman Catholic forces of King James II in 1689.

To militant republicans, the march symbolizes the "no surrender" attitude of hardline Protestants, intent on keeping Ulster a British province.

Roman Catholic republicans seeking the union of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic will demonstrate in Belfast Sunday to mark the beginning in 1971 of four years of internment without trial for suspected IRA terrorists.

On Friday, the outlawed guerrilla fighters of the IRA claimed center stage with a carefully managed funeral.

Galvin, publicity director of NORAID, the U.S. organization that raises money for the republican movement, defied a ban on entering Britain when he showed up at the burial of an IRA fighter in Londonderry. The man died when a grenade he was handling blew up.

Galvin helped carry the coffin long enough for photographers to get their pictures. Then he disappeared into the crowd and IRA men in black hoods and paramilitary uniforms marched the coffin to the cemetery.

In Dublin, Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry told a visiting delegation of U.S. congressmen that NORAID was "a focus not for peace and reconciliation, but only for hatred and destruction."

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
March 1, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 627 words

**Byline:** By RIC CLARK

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Militant Catholics drove past the bomb-scarred Newry police station honking car horns Friday to celebrate an IRA mortar attack that killed nine policemen -- the bloodiest attack on police in 16 years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

Outraged police ordered a nationwide manhunt for the *Irish Republican Army* attackers and a militant Protestant politician called for restoration of capital punishment in the province.

The IRA said the attack Thursday night demonstrated "our ability to strike where and when we decide."

IRA guerrillas, positioned on a hijacked flatbed truck, fired nine home-made mortars into the fortified police station in Newry, a predominantly Catholic town on the border between Ulster and the Irish republic. One shell scored a direct hit on a canteen where some 30 officers were having dinner.

Nine officers, including two women, were killed and 32 people were injured, one seriously.

The IRA also mounted another attack later Thursday, killing a soldier of the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment militia and wounding two others in a bomb blast in the village of Pomeroy in northwest Ulster.

Some 2,500 people have been killed in Northern Ireland since August 1969, when a campaign for Catholic civil rights escalated into bloodshed.

"I have lost God knows how many friends and colleagues tonight, it is sheer slaughter," one policewoman said after the Newry attack Thursday night.

But several Roman Catholics drove by the scene of the bloody blitz honking their car horns in jubilation, witnesses said.

A group of Catholic teenagers also cheered the attack.

"I hope they got 15 of you, you bastards," one youth shouted as a fleet of ambulances rushed the injured to the hospital.

But more than 100 Catholics held a silent torchlight vigil at the scene in sympathy with the victims Friday night.

## No Headline In Original

Michael McAtamany, deputy chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province's police force, vowed Friday that the IRA bombers would be caught.

"The terrorists responsible will be brought to justice. The debt we owe to those who gave their lives and the debt we feel can never be repaid," he told a news conference.

In Belfast, hardline loyalists warned of a Protestant retaliation.

"Military force has to be met by military force," said Andy Tyrie, leader of the Ulster Defense Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary group, which claims to have 10,000 member.

Tyrie said the organization "will be considering its position next week."

Militant Protestant politician Rev. Ian Paisley called for a return of the death penalty for murder in Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd, Britain's chief minister in the province, flew from London to inspect the devastation and preside at an emergency meeting with army, police and security officials.

"The effect on me and thousands of others in Northern Ireland will be simply to reinfence our determination that the terrorists must never win and terrorism must be destroyed," Hurd said.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who survived an IRA bombing in October, called the Newry attack a "barbarous deed."

In Dublin, Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald condemned the attack as "the mass murder of fellow Irishmen."

The rebel IRA, he charged, is engaged in "the most cruel and cynical exercise carried out in this island within living memory."

The Irish government, in an unrelated announcement, said it will boycott the big St. Patrick's day parade in New York March 17 because it will be led by an IRA sympathiser.

Peter King , 40, financial controller of Nassau County, New York, will lead the New York Parade.

"We understand Mr. King has spoken out in support of the IRA more than once," an official in Dublin said in announcing the boycott decision.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

August 9, 1984, Thursday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 672 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Mobs of masked youths battled police in four cities Thursday and at least 60 people were arrested, police said. The IRA said a New York fundraiser defied a British ban and entered Northern Ireland.

Police also said a suspected activist of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* blew himself up in the town of Newry when a nail bomb went off prematurely.

The early morning violence across the province marked the 13th anniversary of the one-time British policy of internment without trial.

The violence 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.

Hooded gunmen in Londonderry fired on police patrols called after buses were hijacked and set afire. Police reported no injuries.

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 New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee.

British and Irish government officials believe the 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 in a socialist state with the neighboring Irish Republic, which is predominantly Roman Catholic. Pro-British Protestants fiercely oppose any merger.

Sin Finn, the IRA's legal political wing, said Thursday night that American Martin Galvin defied a British government ban against entering Northern Ireland and slipped across the border into Londonderry.

## No Headline In Original

Galvin is the aid committee's publicity director, and the British fear his presence in Northern Ireland will trigger trouble. Last week the government barred Galvin from the troubled province, but he boasted in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, that he would defy the ban.

A Sinn Fein statement said Galvin met with Martin McGuinness, the former IRA commander in Londonderry who was elected to the Northern Assembly but has refused to take his seat.

Sinn Fein said that during the meeting, Galvin "reiterated his determination to do all in his power to expose British misrule in Ireland ...."

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's regular police force, said its officers had not sighted Galvin.

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.

A year ago this month, another member of the American committee, Steven Lich, 23, of Indianapolis, was fined \$130 and ordered to leave Northern Ireland after he was arrested for rioting in Belfast.

More violence was expected Sunday on the 15th anniversary of the start of sectarian battles between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and the 15th anniversary Tuesday of the first deployment of British troops here.

In the border town of Newry, Kevin Watters, 24, was killed Wednesday when a nail bomb — a crude home-made grenade — exploded prematurely in his sister's home, police said.

That raised the known death toll since Aug. 12, 1969, to at least 2,384. At least 42 people have been killed so far this year.

In Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, an unidentified 15-year-old girl was charged with conspiracy to murder. She was arrested Tuesday and it was alleged she was on her way to murder a member of the security forces.

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

August 21, 1984, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 582 words

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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An IRA supporter from New York, whose appearance at a Belfast rally sparked a riot in which a man was killed by police, vowed today to defy British authorities and return to Northern Ireland.

"I'll be back again and it's up to the British whether I'll come legally or not," warned Martin Galvin in a press conference before leaving Dublin on a flight to New York. He had been banned from entering the British province of Northern Ireland and had not been seen since slipping away from the Belfast rally nine days ago.

Galvin also said that if he had had a gun at the rally, he would have fired at police who broke up the *Irish Republican Army* rally in an effort to arrest Galvin. Sean Downes, 22, was killed by a police plastic bullet and some 20 others were injured in the clash.

In Belfast, an emergency debate in the Northern Ireland Assembly called to discuss the violence at the rally broke up after only 30 minutes of discussion.

The militant Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley condemned Galvin before the debate finished, saying "Galvin is a man who is prepared to use a gun. A man who is prepared to kill, a man who is prepared to finance people who are killing."

The meeting ended after an assembly member disrupted discussion by repeatedly shouting at the speaker, asking to discuss an amendment on police informers in the province.

Galvin, a New York lawyer, is director of the U.S. fund-raising group Noraid -- Northern Irish Aid Committee. Both the British and U.S. governments believe some of Noraid's funds are used to buy arms for the outlawed IRA, which is waging a terrorist campaign to end British rule in Ulster, unite it with the Irish Republic and establish a socialist state.

"The Irish people have tried every possible peaceful means. The IRA are the only group putting effective pressure on the British to get out of Ireland," Galvin said.

He said he had no idea the British government would mount a "brutal and savage attack" when he defied the ban and appeared at the Belfast rally.

"Anyone who saw them attack must agree that it is the British who are the real terrorists, the real criminals and the real men of violence," Galvin said.

## No Headline In Original

"When I broke the ban I could not have foreseen that the British government would order a brutal and savage attack upon innocent men, women and children before the cameras of the world," Galvin said.

Asked how he escaped capture and traveled to the Irish Republic from Northern Ireland, Galvin said, "I just walked out the back door. I passed within yards of the RUC (Royal Ulster Constabulary) but they were so intent on attacking people, they didn't notice me."

He said two members of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, assisted him in the escape and that he had since dyed his hair darker and slightly permed it to avoid detection.

He did not say where he has been since he slipped out of Northern Ireland.

Galvin said he believed his appearance at the rally and the death of Downes "will generate new support ... and increased funds ... in America for the IRA campaign."

"Noraid will work unflinchingly so that Sean's baby daughter, Clare, can walk the streets of Belfast in safety from the 30,000 uniformed terrorists of the British Army, the RUC and the Ulster Defense Regiment," Galvin said.

"The British left me with two alternatives -- either cowardly accept the ban and bow to British authoritarianism or to break the ban by an act of civil disobedience," he said.

"I could not have bowed to their order," he said.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
April 20, 1984, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

**Section:** Domestic News

**Length:** 589 words

**Byline:** By MARK Z. BARABAK

**Dateline:** LOS ANGELES

### **Body**

---

Automaker John De Lorean tried to cancel a deal to launder drug money through his ailing Northern Ireland car firm because of a cash flow crunch, a taped telephone conversation showed today.

An FBI agent who posed as a crooked banker testified Thursday that De Lorean was willing to launder narcotics money as a part of a complex series of drug deals he hoped would salvage the firm.

But in a Sept. 15, 1982, telephone conversation between the former automaker and the undercover agent, De Lorean said the money he needed to initiate the deal had been turned over to his car company's receivers. A tape recording of the conversation was played today in court.

"You just screwed up a hell of a deal," FBI Agent Benedict Tisa, who posed as the corrupt banker, told De Lorean.

"I know, but it wasn't a matter of choice," De Lorean responded. "Unless you got some other ideas, there just isn't any way."

De Lorean has claimed he was desperate for money to save his car firm when he was approached by undercover agents offering what he thought was legitimate financing.

On the tape, De Lorean told Tisa that his backer in the drug deal - a member of the ***Irish Republican Army*** named Robin Bailie -- had given \$2 million to receivers and there "really isn't any way to get it back until we get some other investment"

In his opening statement, De Lorean's lawyer claimed the automaker fabricated an IRA connection to try and scare agents so he could back out of the deal once he learned drugs were involved.

But Tisa said today he believes De Lorean was an eager participant.

"There was not doubt in my mind he wanted to continue the deal," Tisa testified. "What he didn't want to was put any money in it."

Tisa testified Thursday that De Lorean agreed to accept \$15 million in drug money from William Morgan Hetrick, a major drug trafficker, as the quick financial fix his company needed.

## No Headline In Original

After laundering Hetrick's drug money, Tisa testified, De Lorean planned to go into the drug business for himself in partnership with a former neighbor, James Hoffman, who -- unknown to De Lorean -- had become an FBI informer. The former auto executive was arrested Oct. 19, 1982.

At the request of defense lawyers, U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi reminded the jury of six men and six women that De Lorean is not charged with money laundering.

Among several audio and video recordings played Thursday as jurors listened through earphones was a 38-minute tape of a Sept. 8, 1982, meeting between Tisa and De Lorean, filmed by hidden camera in a suburban San Francisco bank.

On the tape, Tisa mentioned Hetrick's need to launder huge amounts of narcotics money stashed overseas.

"He's got all these profits from his cocaine work ... and the problem comes down to generating the conduit to get it back into a viable form that allows him to go out and pay taxes on it and spend it and own whatever he wants to own," Tisa said on the tape.

"It looks like a good opportunity," De Lorean said.

Later, De Lorean said, "I'm excited about it because I think ... if we have a good solid, successful profitable experience ... this could lead to fairly substantial acquisitions down the line."

The meeting was the government's means of bringing together two ongoing investigations, one of De Lorean, the other involving Hetrick, Tisa said.

The plan, according to Tisa, was to have Hetrick transfer \$15 million from his Cayman Island accounts into De Lorean's auto company. Hetrick would be paid back with a series of checks laundered as bills for "engineering" work.

## **No Headline In Original**

United Press International  
April 20, 1984, Friday, AM cycle

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**Section:** Domestic News

**Length:** 587 words

**Byline:** By MARK Z. BARABAK

**Dateline:** LOS ANGELES

### **Body**

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An undercover FBI agent told John De Lorean he "screwed up a hell of deal" when the former automaker claimed he lacked the cash to finance a drug transaction, a secret recording played at De Lorean's trial revealed Friday.

The agent, who posed as a crooked banker, testified that although De Lorean said he did not have funds to swing the deal, he was an eager participant in a plot that eventually involved \$24 million worth of cocaine. He finally agreed to put up assets of his car firm as collateral, the agent testified.

"There was not doubt in my mind he wanted to continue the deal," agent Benedict Tisa said. "What he didn't want to was put any money in it."

Tisa testified earlier that De Lorean wanted to launder narcotics money as part of a complex series of drug transactions he hoped would salvage his Northern Ireland firm.

A secret recording of a Sept. 15, 1982, telephone conversation between the former automaker and the undercover agent revealed De Lorean told Tisa the money he needed to finance the cocaine deal had been turned over to his company's receivers.

"You just screwed up a hell of a deal," Tisa told De Lorean on the tape.

"I know, but it wasn't a matter of choice," De Lorean responded. "Unless you got some other ideas, there just isn't any way."

On the tape, De Lorean told Tisa that his backer in the drug deal - a member of the **Irish Republican Army** -- had given \$2 million to receivers and there "really isn't any way to get it back until we get some other investment."

De Lorean has claimed he was desperate for money to save his car firm when he was approached by undercover agents offering what he thought was legitimate financing. He claims he was threatened when he tried to back out after learning drugs were involved.

Defense lawyer Howard Weitzman told reporters the tape played Friday was proof that "clearly (De Lorean) wanted out." He said De Lorean fabricated an IRA connection to try "and remove himself from the situation."

"If that's not a don't-call-me-I'll-call-you, I'm backing out response, I don't know what is," Weitzman said.

## No Headline In Original

Tisa called De Lorean the next day and said he could extend him a \$2 million personal loan using the car company's assets as collateral. When De Lorean agreed, Tisa arranged for him to meet with William Morgan Hetrick, a major drug trafficker under investigation at the time.

At the Sept. 20, 1982, meeting, which was secretly videotaped, Hetrick discussed with De Lorean and Tisa the economics of the drug smuggling business. He said he was interested in participating with De Lorean in a drug deal that would yield a quick profit, then establish a long-term business relationship. De Lorean told him he could buy a half interest in his car company for an investment of \$25 million to \$30 million.

"I mean you're talking about a company that has international movement of what, parts and cars," Tisa asks on the videotape.

"Yeah... it'll move stuff around," De Lorean said, "You wanna move money around it's a good way to that."

Tisa testified Thursday that De Lorean was willing to launder Hetrick's drug money, then planned to go into the drug business for himself in partnership with a former neighbor, James Hoffman, who - unknown to De Lorean -- had become an FBI informer.

At the request of defense lawyers, U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi reminded the jury of six men and six women Thursday that De Lorean is not charged with money laundering. He is charged with possession and distribution of cocaine and conspiracy.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

November 20, 1983, Sunday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 631 words

**Dateline:** DARKLEY, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Two gunmen burst into a Protestant church Sunday night and opened fire with automatic weapons on 60 worshippers, killing three and wounding seven, 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.

Blood-stained Bibles were strewn across the floor of the single-story building as the gunmen fled the chaos, firing more bullets at the horrified worshippers through the church's wooden walls.

Police said the seven wounded people, including two married couples, were taken to nearby Craigavon Hospital where three were reported in serious condition.

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, who was shot in the head on the doorstep of his home in nearby Armagh. Carroll's brother, Roderick, an admitted member of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, was killed by security forces at a roadblock last year, police said.

An extremist Protestant group calling itself the Protestant Action Force has said its members killed Carroll.

A group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force claimed responsibility for the attack on the Darkley church, but police said they believed that name was a cover for the predominantly Catholic Irish National Liberation Army \_INLA.

A policeman at the scene said some worshippers were singing hymns 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."

The Rev. Bob Baines, the church's pastor for 20 years, told reporters: "We had almost finished the opening hymn when one of the congregation came staggering down the aisle bleeding from gunshot wounds ... People have been brutally murdered in a place of worship."

Church officials identified the dead men as Harold Brown, David Wilson and Victor Cunningham.

## No Headline In Original

Sgt. Cyril Davidson, a police spokesman in Belfast, said the killers fled in a car driven by an accomplice and police on both sides of the Irish border launched a search for them.

Darkley is in County Armagh and only three miles north of the border with the Irish Republic.

Police 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 carried out the attack. Police said they had never heard of the group and thought the bloody assault was carried out by members of the INLA, a Marxist offshoot of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** \_ IRA.

"It had all the hallmarks of an INLA attack," said Belfast police Sgt. Jim McKenney.

He said it was a "sectarian attack," adding that no one in the congregation was connected with Northern Ireland's security forces.

In a statement to the news media, the IRA denied "any involvement in the blatantly sectarian shooting."

Its statement said, "Whilst loyalist (pro-British) politicians and the British administration attempt to project our military struggle and attacks on (security forces) as sectarian, there is a clear distinction between our discriminate attacks on these British forces, and tonight's shooting which benefits only British propaganda and loyalist extremists."

Sunday's deaths brought to 2,330 the number of people known to have been killed in Northern Ireland's sectarian violence that erupted in 1969.

The predominantly Catholic IRA and INLA are fighting to unite the British province and its Protestant majority with the Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 7, 1983, Wednesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 612 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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The jailed deputy commander of the ***Irish Republican Army*** in Belfast turned informer Wednesday after being fingered by another guerrilla defector, an authoritative security source reported.

The source, who asked not to be named, identified the latest informer as Robert Lean, 47, executive officer of the Provisional IRA's "Belfast Brigade."

The source said Lean was arrested last week at his home in Belfast's turbulent Ballymurphy district after another IRA informer, William Skelly, implicated him in the 1981 murder of a police officer during a guerrilla rocket attack in Belfast.

"He's one of the biggest fish we've caught," the well-placed source commented. "He's named a lot of names, some of them very senior people in the Provisional IRA."

That would make Lean the most important defector among some 35 Protestant and Roman Catholic guerrillas who have been "turned" by police interrogators into betraying their former comrades.

Police declined official comment on the report, but confirmed that 17 alleged IRA activists, three of them ***women***, were rounded up in dawn raids Tuesday. The source said Lean had named them and a score of other activists.

Attempts to reach Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front, for comment Wednesday night were unsuccessful. Telephone calls to Sinn Fein's two offices in Belfast went unanswered.

One source close to the IRA denied that Lean was a senior figure in the organization. He said Lean joined the Provisional IRA only two years ago after quitting the leftist and now mostly dormant Official IRA.

One of the arrested suspects is Ivor Malachy Bell, 47, the Provisionals' Belfast commander in the 1970s, the security source said. He is a close friend of Gerry Adams, vice president of the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein, and mastermind of its recent string of electoral victories.

The security source said Lean was given immunity from prosecution in return for implicating former comrades in "serious crimes," including murder and bombings, dating back 10 years.

His wife and five children were moved by police out of their home Monday and taken into protective custody to prevent guerrilla reprisals, the source reported.

## No Headline In Original

"We're looking for others he has named, but a lot of people have gone to ground since Lean started coughing (informing)," the source said.

Britain's domestic Press Association news agency reported that "dozens of IRA men are fleeing into hiding" following Lean's defection.

The outlawed IRA has been badly damaged by the chain of informers. Thirty-one belonged to the mainly Roman Catholic movement fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland.

The IRA seeks to unite the province with the Roman Catholic Irish Republic to end nearly 62 years of partition.

Police issued statistics Wednesday showing that the level of violence in the province has fallen dramatically since they began using informers.

The number of killings dropped from 97 in 1982 to 43 so far this year. Three British soldiers have been slain this year compared to 21 last year.

But violence continued early Wednesday when three gunmen of the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist IRA offshoot, shot to death police communications specialist John Wasson, 61, in Armagh.

Family friends said Wasson, a 42-year police veteran due to retire Oct. 14, refused to carry a gun, saying, "If they're going to get me, they'll get me."

Police said the gunmen held a neighbor's family hostage while they waited for Wasson to return home from duty.

The INLA claimed responsibility for the shooting in coded telephone calls to Belfast news agencies. Wasson's slaying raised the known death toll from 14 years of sectarian bloodshed to 2,311.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 15, 1982, Wednesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

**Section:** Regional News

**Length:** 565 words

**Byline:** By MARY FERGUSON

**Dateline:** BURNABY, B.C.

### **Body**

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A British Columbia parole board hastily arranged a hearing for Friday to consider the release of an ailing 68-year-old Doukhobor woman whose life has been endangered by her 41-day religious fast in prison.

Mary Astaforoff, who had refused food for 40 days shortly before starting the current fast, was in weak, stable condition Tuesday at Lakeside Correctional Center for Women, where she is serving a three-year term for arson.

Despite the protests of her family who claim she is near death, officials at the medium-security prison have refused to force-feed the woman unless she becomes mentally incompetent or voluntarily accepts nutrition.

Mrs. Astaforoff, a member of the radical Sons of Freedom sect, has spent about 20 years in jail for her part in bombings and burnings in southeastern British Columbia related to fighting among Doukhobors.

The strong-willed woman has refused to end her fast "until the problems of the Doukhobor people have been solved," said her son Peter in a telephone interview from Grand Forks, about 300 kilometers east of Vancouver.

"She won't abandon the fast until God tells her to," he said. "If she is released, she won't have a reason to fast because she will be free of the laws that stopped her from following her faith."

"She feels the Doukhobors are here for a purpose and we have to live in a certain manner," he said. "She's a very strong person and when she gets a message to do something, it's not selfish, it's a sacrifice."

Doukhobor inmates have a history of fasting to protest Canadian laws prohibiting them from freely practicing their belief that salvation lies in rejecting property by burning.

"She is an old woman and this can't go on forever, but we will not force feed here despite our concern," said Fred Harrison, regional director of B.C. correctional services. "Even the young men with the Irish Republican Army were reaching dangerous levels before this woman.

One IRA hunger striker in 1981 succumbed after 59 days of fasting in the Maze prison near Belfast. Their leader Bobby Sands died after 66 days without food.

Ruth Watt, acting director of the Lakeside Center, said "concerned" prison officials were constantly monitoring the woman and would transfer her to hospital "if she were near death."

## No Headline In Original

Mrs. Astaforoff missed two parole board hearings last week when she was transferred for the third time to Vancouver General Hospital.

B.C. parole board executive director Michael Redding said a hearing was arranged "as fast as possible" to consider her release Friday following requests by the Doukhobor community and prison officials.

Mrs. Astaforoff, who has been force-fed for seven of the 20 years of imprisonment, became eligible for parole after serving one-third of her three-year sentence on an arson charge.

The woman's son Peter, who has not seen or talked with his mother since a Nov. 23 visit, said his family fears the elderly woman "might not make it to Friday."

"Last week one of the doctors said he wouldn't let it (the fast) go for another two days because she is getting weaker by the hour," he said. "I am surprised and upset that they didn't give her a chance for a hearing last week."

Mrs. Astaforoff's husband Peter said "the family don't want to force her to eat because that's her business. I don't want to force her because maybe something will happen to her and then everything will fall on me."

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

February 18, 1982, Thursday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 607 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** DUBLIN, Ireland

### **Body**

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Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, who survived an assassination attempt last year, is seeking a seat in Irish Parliament in Thursday's election.

If the 34-year-old radical politician from British-ruled Northern Ireland wins, she will be the first person to have sat in both the Irish lower house, or Dail, and the British House of Commons.

Under Irish law, citizens of Northern Ireland, over which Dublin claims sovereignty, also are considered citizens of the republic.

Mrs. McAliskey still limps from the shooting on Jan. 16 last year when she and her schoolteacher husband, Michael, were badly wounded in an attack by Protestant gunmen. She was shot 14 times. Their would-be killers were jailed for long prison terms in Belfast last month.

The 5-foot veteran of the North's violent sectarian politics has campaigned through the streets of Dublin's North-Central electoral district preaching the same cause that got her elected to the British Parliament in 1969 — unification of this divided island.

"I don't accept partition, I see nothing strange about standing for election down here," she said at her campaign headquarters, a trailer outside a church.

"Ireland is my country and this is my capital."

Unification is the cause of the mostly Roman Catholic *Irish Republican Army*, which has fought for 12 years to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province.

Mrs. McAliskey, sole candidate of the People's Democracy Party, is one of 13 Irish nationalist candidates from Northern Ireland in Thursday's election.

She was the youngest British lawmaker in 200 years and the youngest woman ever to sit in the British Parliament. She had a stormy career before losing her Mid-Ulster seat in 1974.

In 1970 she served a four-month prison sentence for leading anti-British riots in Northern Ireland. Two years later she punched Home Secretary Reginald Maudling on the nose in the House of Commons after paratroopers killed 14 civil rights marchers in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" Jan. 30, 1972.

## No Headline In Original

Last year, she led the campaign supporting convicted nationalist guerrillas in Belfast's Maze Prison who staged a 7-month hunger strike for political-prisoner status. Ten men died before the strike ended with some prison reforms.

Mrs. McAliskey is running on a People's Democracy ticket, the only candidate fielded by the radical Belfast-based movement she helped found in the late 1960's.

In her campaign, she got an enthusiastic and often affectionate response from Dubliners who know her as "Bernie."

"I'm glad they didn't get you," said one women in Conquer Avenue. "Don't let them get you again."

She is undeterred at the prospect of being a one-woman faction in the 166-seat Dail.

"I don't believe that going into the Dail in isolation is a situation of one against the many. It's the way to get things done. They've pussyfooted around the national question of reunification for too long. It's time they got a jolt."

She faces a struggle in the election.

Dublin North-Central is a placid, middle-class and working-class suburb which sends four deputies to the Dail, including former Prime Minister Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail Party.

Under the complicated proportional representation system, she is hoping to pick up enough votes because of the retirement of the district's veteran socialist lawmaker Noel Browne.

Her biggest problem is her advocacy of legalizing divorce and abortion in this overwhelmingly Catholic country.

She told a reporter the other day: "They may not agree with me on divorce and abortion, but they know it's not the central issue. They believe in an end to partition and they know the only person actively fighting for it is me."

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 29, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 640 words

**Byline:** By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** BRIGHTON, England

### **Body**

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Britain's opposition Labor Party adopted a new policy today advocating the eventual reunification of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic. It also heard a keynote address from party leader Michael Foot urging that Britain be part of a nuclear-free zone in the future.

The measure on Northern Ireland was likely to alarm the province's million-strong Protestant majority who fiercely oppose being merged into an all-Ireland state dominated by the island's 3.5 million Catholics.

The policy was drawn up by Labor's National Executive last summer and marked the first crack in the traditional bipartisan approach to Northern Ireland by Labor and the ruling Conservative Party.

But the 1,200 delegates to Labor's annual conference here overwhelmingly rejected hardline resolutions put forward by leftists who wanted to commit a future Labor government to "immediately beginning" withdrawal of British troops and British rule from the strife-torn province.

"Withdrawal would be a complete abdication of our responsibility," party Chairman Alex Kitson told the conference. "Our policies must be based on a basic long-term objective of unity between the two parts of Ireland. This can only be achieved by peaceful means on the basis of consent."

Kitson was cheered when he said Labor, like the Conservatives, rejected granting political status to jailed guerrillas of the ***Irish Republican Army***. Ten of the nationalists are on hunger strikes at Maze prison near Belfast.

Don Concannon, Labor's spokesman on Northern Ireland, denounced calls for withdrawal of the 11,000 British troops in the province and said a united Ireland can only be achieved "by negotiations between Britain and the Irish government."

Moderates also scored an important victory when five key left-wingers were ousted from the party's powerful 29-member National Executive.

The party executive consists of 12 members elected by trade union members exercising massive bloc votes counted in millions, seven members elected by the largely leftist local party chapters and five ***women*** chosen separately by a combination of union and party chapter votes.

The other seats are held by senior party leaders and members named by smaller affiliated organizations.

## No Headline In Original

Left-wing Treasurer Norman Atkinson was narrowly defeated for re-election by moderate Eric Varley. Defeated trade unionists were Bernard Dix, a radical leftist from the National Union of Public Employees -- mainly low-paid hospital workers -- and Charles Kelly of the construction workers' union.

In the women's section, legislator Renee Short and another left-winger, Margaret Beckett, were replaced by two moderates among Labor's 254 member in the 635-seat House of Commons, Betty Boothroyd and Gwyneth Dunwoody.

In a keynote address to the party conference shortly after the ouster of the left-wingers, Foot declared: "What we want to see is proper tolerance established."

He said he looked forward to seeing both moderate deputy leader Denis Healey and the man who came within 1 percentage point of ousting Healey on Sunday, radical former energy secretary Tony Benn, playing "leading and honorable roles" in a future Labor government.

But Foot served notice he hoped to change the leadership election system that allowed Benn to get so close.

That system for the first time gave members of parliament and local party officials each a 30 percent say, with the remaining 40 percent going to the labor unions. The more moderate legislators used to have the only voice.

Foot, a veteran anti-nuclear campaigner, devoted much of his address to an emotional appeal to the superpowers to cut their nuclear arsenals.

"I hope to live to see the day when this country is part of a nuclear-free zone," he said. But Foot stopped short of specifically endorsing resolutions calling for unilateral British disarmament, scheduled for votes Wednesday.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

November 14, 1981, Saturday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 613 words

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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The ***Irish Republican Army*** planted a bomb outside the home of Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers that police said caused a "tremendous explosion" Friday night, but no deaths because the house was empty at the time.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said three male police officers were taken to a hospital with minor injuries, and a woman police officer on duty outside the house \_ in the affluent southwest London suburb of Wimbledon \_ suffered shock.

The Provisional wing of the IRA issued a statement to newspapers in Dublin, Ireland, saying its guerrillas planted the bomb. It was the fourth IRA bombing attack in London since the IRA \_ which wants to drive the British out of Northern Ireland \_ resumed its campaign of violence in the British capital Oct. 10 after a two-year break.

Havers, a member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, has another address at Newmarket, 60 miles northeast of London. A member of the household there, who declined to be identified, said he was out of the country on business.

The Scotland Yard spokesman said no warning was given of the blast, and the back of the house was badly damaged. The London ambulance service had said it understood the bomb had been planted in the basement of the house. But Scotland Yard press spokesman Tim Mahony said the bomb was planted against the back wall of the house.

Havers has a round-the-clock police guard at his London home, with a small police hut located just inside the front gate.

A neighbor, Mrs. Anne Dennistoun-Sword, told reporters: "There was the most enormous explosion. It was absolutely frightening. We were sitting in our drawing room just thinking about going to bed. Suddenly I thought I was living in another war. Sir Michael Havers was known to be away, out of the country."

Three persons have been killed and 37 wounded in the new bomb renewed blitz, begun after a seven-month hunger strike by convicted guerrillas in British-ruled Northern Ireland's Maze prison collapsed Oct. 3.

Police believe the bombings are intended to avenge 10 Irish nationalists who starved themselves to death at the Maze during the fast launched in a vain attempt to obtain political prisoner status.

## No Headline In Original

IRA guerrillas detonated a bomb packed with nails Oct. 10 outside a London army base, killing a woman and an 18-year-old Irish Roman Catholic civilian, and wounding 37 people. The attack was aimed at a busload of soldiers from the crack Irish Guards Regiment.

On Oct. 17 Lt. Gen. Steuart Pringle, commander of the Royal Marines, lost his right leg below the knee when an IRA booby-trap bomb blew up his car. Scotland Yard said the bomb resembled the device that killed Airey Neave, Conservative Party spokesman on Northern Ireland, outside the House of Commons in 1979.

On Oct. 26, Scotland Yard explosives expert Kenneth Howorth died when an IRA bomb exploded as he was attempting to defuse it. The bomb had been planted in a women's restroom in a hamburger restaurant in Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping thoroughfare.

The Oct. 26 bombing was the first time the IRA has attacked purely civilian targets since December 1978, when they struck in five cities, wounding 10 people.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA claimed responsibility for all three October blasts. The organization has been fighting since 1969 drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

The IRA last hit at targets on the English mainland in 1979. Since 1972 about 400 bomb and gun attacks on the mainland have taken 69 lives and maimed hundreds, while in Northern Ireland the toll of 12 years of sectarian strife stands at 2,161 dead.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

November 13, 1981, Friday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 594 words

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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The ***Irish Republican Army*** planted a bomb under the home of Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers that police said caused a "tremendous explosion" Friday night, but no deaths because the house was empty at the time.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said three male police officers were taken to a hospital with minor injuries, and a woman police officer on duty outside the house \_ in the affluent southwest London suburb of Wimbledon \_ suffered shock.

The Provisional wing of the IRA issued a statement to newspapers in Dublin, Ireland, saying its guerrillas planted the bomb. It was the fourth IRA bombing attack in London since the IRA \_ which wants to drive the British out of Northern Ireland \_ resumed its campaign of violence in the British capital Oct. 10 after a two-year break.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

October 27, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 584 words

**Byline:** By MICHAEL WEST, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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Scotland Yard explosives experts blew up two suspicious packages on London's Oxford Street early today, and Prince Charles and Princess Diana arrived in Wales amid tight security for their first official visit since their wedding three months ago.

Police said the two packages turned out to be harmless. They were found in a department store and a nearby record store and blown up with special controlled charges by Scotland Yard.

An **Irish Republican Army** bomb Monday killed a police explosives expert in London, the third bombing victim in the city in 17 days. In Pontypridd, Wales, experts defused a firebomb in an army recruiting office near the route the royal newlyweds will take Thursday.

The bomb disposal man was Kenneth Howorth, 49, who died as he tried to defuse a five-pound bomb found in the ladies' room of a Wimpy hamburger stand on Oxford Street, one of London's busiest shopping thoroughfares.

Shoppers held back by police barriers screamed and ran as the bomb shattered the glass front of the evacuated restaurant and blew a 12-foot hole in the sidewalk.

The IRA in a telephone call took responsibility and claimed two other bombs were in stores nearby. Sniffer dogs found one, and police defused it safely, but a third bomb was not found.

The IRA bombing in London began on Oct. 10, a week after the collapse of the seven-month hunger strike by Irish nationalists in the Maze Prison outside Belfast. Police say the bombings are to avenge the 10 guerrillas who starved themselves to death in the futile attempt to win political-prisoner status for imprisoned Irish nationalists.

"We understand they have decided to cause as much devastation as possible," said a British security source in Northern Ireland, where the IRA has been fighting a guerrilla war against British rule for 12 years. "They are not worried about deaths."

Detectives of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch said the IRA bomb squad in London "is considered to be one of the best ever to operate on mainland Britain," the Daily Telegraph reported.

The paper said detectives believe the squad has at least five members, including an experienced bomber and a woman, because the Wimpy bomb was painted in the **women's** lavatory.

## No Headline In Original

In Dublin, tight security was in force today for the first visit to the Irish Republic by Britain's new cabinet minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior.

Prior was to meet with Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and senior members of his cabinet to make arrangements for a meeting between FitzGerald and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They are expected to meet next week.

Prince Charles and his bride left London Monday night on the royal train for a three-day tour of the principality on the west coast from which they get their titles of prince and princess of Wales.

The royal couple were to spend their nights on the train instead of at the homes of local dignitaries, the usual custom. Press reports said it was a security precaution, but Buckingham Palace refused to confirm this.

The Daily Express said counter-terrorists of the army's Special Air Service Regiment would form an armed guard for the couple. The Daily Mirror said the security operation would be the largest in Wales since the investiture of Charles as prince of Wales 12 years ago.

In addition to the fire bomb found in Pontypridd, several holiday homes in Wales owned by English families were firebombed last week. Police suspect radical advocates of independence for Wales, which has been united politically with England since 1536.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

August 10, 1981, Monday, BC cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 614 words

**Dateline:** BELLAGHY, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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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.

Later, a minibus carrying the McIlwee family home from the funeral attempted to evade two road blocks and crashed into a police Land-Rover. Authorities said paramilitary uniforms were found in the minibus and a man and four women were arrested.

None of the McIlwees was detained, police 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.

## No Headline In Original

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.

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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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

September 8, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 590 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich today condemned what he called the "horrible slaughter" of two Protestant police officers by ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas in a landmine ambush.

The two officers were killed Monday when their car was blown off the road by the bomb, detonated by remote control from a hillside a quarter of a mile away, police said.

"This act must be called by its proper name of murder," said O Fiaich, Roman Catholic primate of Ireland. "Once again, I plead for an immediate end to this cruel and senseless carnage."

The shattered bodies of the two young police officers were recovered today after officers spent the night searching for other bombs in the area.

One of the two constables killed, John Montgomery, was 19 and on his first day of duty after completing training. Mark Evans, 20, died with him.

In a statement issued in Belfast, the IRA said it killed them.

Police said the mine had been hidden in a road culvert near Cappagh, 12 miles from the border with the Irish Republic. The village was the home of Martin Hurson, the sixth guerrilla to starve himself to death in IRA's hunger strike for political prisoner status for nationalist guerrillas in the prison outside Belfast.

Earlier Monday, the IRA weekly Republican News warned it will "pay the British government in kind" for the deaths of the 10 jailed guerrillas and a dozen Roman Catholic supporters who died in street clashes during the six-month-old fast.

Thirty-two members of the security forces have been killed in Northern Ireland this year, 16 of them police officers. An off-duty British soldier was killed Saturday and another seriously wounded after two ***women*** lured them to a Belfast apartment where gunmen ambushed them,

The number of men fasting at the Maze returned to six Monday when John Pickering, a 25-year-old convicted IRA killer, joined the strike amid signs of a growing rift between guerrilla groups and prisoners' families over the fast.

For the second time in three days, a striker's family suspended his fast and told prison doctors to save his life after he went into a coma. And the Irish National Liberation Army, an IRA splinter group, said it was scaling down its participation in the protest in which three of its members have died.

## No Headline In Original

Lawrence McKeown was taken to a Belfast hospital after his mother authorized emergency medical care for her 24-year-old son Sunday. It was his 70th day without food.

Matthew Devlin, 31, was removed from the strike by his family Friday on the 52nd day of his fast. Two other dying protesters have been removed from the strike by their families and another was ordered off by his doctor because of a bleeding ulcer.

Although the INLA assured the IRA of continuing military support in the campaign to unite the mostly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic, it said contributing one INLA member to the hunger strike for every three IRA fasters would wipe out its prison population within six months.

But the Rev. Denis Faul, a Catholic priest who visits the prison regularly, predicted it would drag on for as long as four months if the government insisted on total victory and then would end with deep recriminations that would sow the seeds of another hunger strike.

In Dublin, honeymooning Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, a leading Irish-American politician, discussed Northern Ireland with Irish Foreign Minister James Dooge. Informed sources said Dooge pressed Carey to ask President Reagan to ask British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to make concessions to the hunger strikers.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International

April 28, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 647 words

**Byline:** By DONAL O'HIGGINS

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Pope John Paul II's personal envoy met Tuesday in prison with dying IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands. IRA terrorists killed a Protestant militiaman and new battles broke out between rock-throwing Catholics and British police, who responded with plastic bullets.

Sands' family said the IRA leader, described as near death in the 59th day of a hunger strike, was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic church for the second time Monday night.

The pope's secretary, Monsignor John Magee, a native of British-ruled Northern Ireland, went to Maze prison as soon as he arrived in Ulster and saw Sands for about an hour, a Northern Ireland spokesman said. There was no immediate news of what they talked about.

"Given the gravity of the situation in Northern Ireland, the Holy Father ... thought it necessary to send the Irish Monsignor John Magee to Belfast ... to understand the actual situation more precisely and see what could possibly be done," a Vatican press spokesman said.

Magee met briefly with a Foreign office minister on the way to Belfast but told reporters on the plane his mission was "spiritual rather than political."

Members of Sands family, including his sister Marcella, were at the bedside during the talks, a Northern Ireland office spokesman said.

About 100 Protestant demonstrators gathered by the 20-foot steel gates of the prison, carrying banners saying: "Think of IRA Victims" and "Let Sands die."

While Magee talked with Sands at the jail, violence flared again on the street of Belfast.

At nightfall, police in riot gear fired plastic bullets to disperse a mob of Sands' supporters who attempted to set fire to a cigarette factory with fire bombs. Policemen ducked behind armored jeeps to dodge rocks in some of the bitterest street fighting of the night.

In the nearby Catholic Ardoyne district more than 200 youths attacked police in the grey terraced streets with an arsenal of rocks, rubble and fire bombs.

"War is no doubt going to be unleashed upon us" if Sands dies, said militant Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley.

## No Headline In Original

Paisley also demanded Britain send more troops to Northern Ireland to reinforce the 12,000 already there.

Residents of Belfast's Catholic and Protestant sections were reported stockpiling food and supplies against the possibility of all out civil war.

Sixty of Sands' prominent supporters were arrested across Northern Ireland in an effort to defuse any possible outbreak of sectarian violence if Sands dies.

Sands, 27, went on the hunger strike to press for political prisoner status for IRA convicts, many serving long sentences for terrorist offenses.

A statement relayed by Sands' supporters said he told his family he briefly lost his sight, hearing and speech Monday but willed himself to stay conscious. He is lying on a water-bed and is under 24-hour medical supervision, the statement said.

The British government say they will not concede to stop "his wish to commit suicide."

In a sign of growing tension, some 3,000 Protestant men late Tuesday poured on to the streets of the Shankill road Protestant area facing the west Belfast Catholic ghetto in a major show of Protestant strength.

UPI reporter Frank Johnson who toured the area said some wore full paramilitary uniforms and others wore combat jackets. He said he saw no sign of weapons but there were no women among the men on the streets.

Earlier Tuesday, a three-man patrol of the Ulster Defense Regiment part-time militia was ambushed in the foothills of the Mourne mountains, 40 miles south of Belfast. One man was killed, one wounded and the third escaped in the attack blamed by police on the **Irish Republican Army**, which is illegal in Ulster and Ireland.

The condition of another IRA prisoner Frank Hughes, also was reported "giving cause for concern" on the 45th day of his hunger strike aimed at winning political prisoner status for IRA convicts in Ulster jails.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

May 29, 1981, Friday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 630 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Gunmen in a car shot and wounded a member of the British army's Ulster Defense Regiment today, and another jailed ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrilla began a hunger strike, officials said.

The soldier was wounded in the left arm as he stood waiting for a ride in Strabane, in County Tyrone. Police said several shots were fired from a car that pulled up beside him.

The new hunger striker, Martin Hurson, refused breakfast at the Maze Prison, joining three other inmates fasting for political status, Britain's Northern Ireland Office said.

Hurson was sentenced in November 1977 to 20 years on charges of causing explosions and conspiring to kill members of the security forces.

Hurson, 27, from Dungannon, in County Tyrone, replaced 29-year-old Brendan McLaughlin who gave up his 14-day fast Wednesday after doctors said he might die within a week from a bleeding ulcer.

The fasts already have led to the deaths of four hunger strikers -- Bobby Sands, Francis Hughes, Raymond McCreech and Patrick O'Hara.

The three men who along with McLaughlin replaced their dead comrades on hunger strike are Joseph McDonnell, 30, who began fasting May 9, Kevin Lynch, 25, refusing food since May 23, and Kieran Doherty, 25, fasting since May 22. All are members of the IRA's Provisional wing except Lynch who belongs to the splinter Irish National Liberation Army.

Meanwhile, police named the two Provisional IRA men shot dead by an undercover British soldier in Londonderry Thursday in what one newspaper headline dubbed the "High Noon in Derry" shootout.

The soldier, said by the IRA to have been a member of the Strategic Air Service commando regiment, survived unhurt.

Police said one of the dead men, George McBrearty, 23, had been wanted for murder and the other, Charles Maguire, 21, was sought for questioning on "serious crimes." Both were from Londonderry's Catholic Creggan housing district.

## No Headline In Original

A third man injured in the incident was hospitalized in serious condition with abdomen wounds and was under police guard.

The army said the undercover soldier, driving an unmarked car and wearing civilian clothes, was overtaken and stopped by a car containing four armed and hooded men. In the resulting shootout, one man escaped.

After the shooting, minor rioting broke out in Londonderry and security forces fired plastic bullets to disperse gangs throwing firebombs, stones and nail-filled homemade bombs.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a surprise visit to Northern Ireland Thursday, reaffirmed her refusal to give in to the hunger strikers, saying she would never "legitimize" the IRA's war to take Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Mrs. Thatcher, surrounded by armed plainclothes police, drew cheers and applause from many in a crowd of several hundred that swelled about her as she toured Belfast's main shopping district. But several women shouted "Murderer!" at her, referring to the deaths earlier this month of the four original IRA hunger strikers.

The prime minister's visit was kept secret until just before she arrived at the Aldergrove Royal Air Force Base. Her office in London said there was no special reason for the trip, her fourth to the strife-torn province since 1979 and the second in three months.

Mrs. Thatcher accused the IRA of seeking "dictatorship by force and by fear."

"No one in any responsible position, or in religion, has urged me to give political status, or anything like special category status" to the imprisoned guerrillas," she told reporters.

"Faced with the failure of their discredited cause, the men of violence have chosen in recent months to play what may well be their last card," she said in a speech. "They have turned their violence against themselves through the prison hunger strike to the death."

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 1, 1980, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 645 words

**Byline:** By BARRY JAMES, UPI Senior Editor

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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Three women prisoners serving long sentences for bomb offenses went on a hunger strike today, joining seven Republican male convicts now in the second month of a fast to death in their campaign for status as political prisoners.

The women, all from Belfast, were identified as Mairead Farrell, 23, serving 14 years for a hotel bombing; Mairead Nugent, 21, given 25 years for blowing up the home of a prison governor, and Mary Doyle, 24, serving 8 years for possessing firebombs.

Ignoring appeals last week from Roman Catholic bishops to call off their fast, the three held in Armagh jail, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, refused food this morning, friends said.

They join seven men who have been on hunger strike now for 39 days in a fast to death that could signal a violent Christmas for Northern Ireland.

If the prisoners die, security forces expect a renewed campaign by the militant wing of the Provisional *Irish Republican Army* (IRA), massive Catholic protests, reprisals by armed Protestant militants and the renewal of full-scale violence after a period of relative calm.

Medical experts predict that if the men, all of them convicted murderers and terrorists in their 20s and 30s, continue taking only salt and water, they would start dying around Christmas.

But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she will not be moved by the protest.

"There is no such thing as political murder," she said recently. "Murder is murder."

Mrs. Thatcher said the strike would have no effect on the government.

"They will just take their own lives," she said. "It's a ridiculous thing to do."

Michael Alison, Northern Ireland Minister with responsibility for prisons, said the hunger-strikers "are banging their heads against a brick wall."

Asked what would happen when one of the prisoners died, he said: "He dies. He's carried out in a coffin. It's a tragedy for the man and his family."

## No Headline In Original

The government does not forcibly feed prisoners who refuse to eat. Four times a day, a meal on a tin tray is put inside the cells of the seven prisoners and collected untouched 20 minutes later.

The seven, handpicked by the provisional IRA, began their strike Oct. 27 seeking fulfilment of five demands -- the right to wear their own clothes, to do no prison work, to associate with each other freely, to have extra education and recreation facilities, and to have full remission of sentences restored despite having broken prison rules. The only concession made by the government was to offer civilian-type clothing issued by the jail.

The strike is becoming a rallying cause for Republican militants, touching off some of the biggest demonstrations since the civil rights marches of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

While the republicans see the strike as a test of their strength, the government hopes the protest will bear out its view that the provisional IRA lacks widespread support. Meanwhile, the government is distributing a brochure in the United States and elsewhere describing the Maze prison as one of the most modern and humane in Europe in an attempt to counter IRA allegations of brutality in the jail.

The hunger strike coincides with the failure of the government's attempts to establish some degree of self-government in Northern Ireland after it became apparent there was no possibility of agreement between Catholic and Protestant parties.

Dealing with the IRA prisoners as criminals has been part of a government strategy to normalize the Northern Ireland crisis. Wherever possible, police are replacing troops, 11,000 of whom remain in the province compared with more than 20,000 eight years ago. The level of violence has dropped substantially from 10,000 shootings in 1972 to less than 600 so far this year.

But there is a widespread fear that this painstaking progress toward peace could be torpedoed by the seven bearded, long-haired and angry young men in the Maze jail.

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## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 1, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 602 words

**Dateline:** ARMAGH, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Three woman prisoners -- convicted ***Irish Republican Army*** terrorists -- went on hunger strike in Armagh Prison Monday, joining a protest by seven male convicts who have gone without food for 36 days.

The aim of both groups was to force the British government to grant political-prisoner status to terrorists, allowing them to wear their own clothes and associate freely behind bars.

Britain has said it will not do so, even if the hunger strikers die.

At a Dublin news conference Monday supporters said the ***women***, convicted members of the IRA's "Provisional" wing, were committed to a fast-to-the-death. It was not "a mere token or sympathy strike," they said.

Bernadette McAliskey, who as Bernadette Devlin once represented Northern Ireland's minority Roman Catholics in the British Parliament, told the news conference that the condition of the seven men at the Maze Prison near Belfast was "steadily deteriorating."

They had lost an average 20 to 25 pounds since starting their fast on Oct. 27 And might have as little as 10 days to live, she said.

Prison officials, however, said there had been no "major deterioration" in the men's condition. They were taking liquids but no solid food.

The three ***women*** were led by Mairead Farrell, 23, serving a 14-year term for bombing a hotel.

Joining her on the hunger strike were Mary Doyle, 24, serving an eight-year sentence for possession of incendiary bombs, and Mairead Nugent, 23, serving 12 years for trying to blow up the prison governor's home.

They joined the strike Monday morning when they refused to leave their cells to have breakfast at the prison's self-service cafeteria.

There are 30 Provisional IRA guerrillas in the 19th-century ***women's*** prison at Armagh.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

## No Headline In Original

The hunger strikers say they deserve "special category" status because they were charged under emergency powers and convicted by no-jury courts for politically motivated crimes.

The British government has stated flatly that political status -- and the mantle of respectability it carries -- will not be granted and that if the prisoners choose to starve themselves to death, "so be it."

Some guerrillas in the Maze, imprisoned before May 1975, do have special category status. But since that date, terrorists have been treated as ordinary criminals.

Four of the men on hunger strike in the Maze's H-5 cellblock are serving life sentences for assassinations. The others were jailed for between 14 and 26 years for attempted murder, bombings, armed robberies and kidnapping.

Mrs. McAliskey said the condition of the men meant that "time is running out" for the British government.

She demanded a meeting with government officials "to impress on them the urgency of the situation and to point out the potential consequences of their continued blind intransigence."

The consequences could include heightened unrest in Northern Ireland, where emotions have been stirred by the hunger strike. The past 11 years of Protestant-Catholic strife have already claimed 2,065 lives in the province.

On Sunday 12,000 Catholics marched through West Belfast to support the women. There have been a number of street rallies since the men's fast began.

Meanwhile, outside the village of Castlebellingham near the border, 200 Irish Republic police and troops uncovered a cache of 60 rifles, rocket launchers, bomb-making equipment and ammunition thought to belong to the IRA. It was the 13th big discovery of arms in County Louth this year.

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
December 18, 1980, Thursday, PM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 609 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today she hopes the seven inmates on a hunger strike in a Northern Ireland jail since Oct. 27 will choose the course of life rather than death.

The general condition of the seven ***Irish Republican Army*** prisoners, in their 53rd day of a death fast to press demands for political status, "continues to deteriorate and is causing increasing concern," the Northern Ireland office said.

One of the prisoners is nearly blind because of vitamin deficiency and the medical bulletin said his "condition in particular is now causing serious concern."

Twenty-nine other IRA prisoners have since joined the seven original inmates in hunger strikes in Northern Ireland jails.

In London at the House of Commons during question time, Mrs. Thatcher said again her government will make no further concessions to the hunger strikers.

She said all possible contingency plans have been made to deal with an outbreak of violence if one of the hunger strikers dies.

"I still hope that while there is still time," Mrs. Thatcher said, "they will take the course of life rather than death."

"There is no further we can go," she said, "The government has already gone a long way in regard to all prisoners in Northern Ireland and if it gave in now and gave political status to people who have committed murder and other terrible crimes, we'd be putting at risk the lives of many innocent men, women and children.

"We will never do it," Mrs. Thatcher said. "As far as the hunger strike had that (political status) as its objective, it has totally and utterly failed."

It marked the second time in two days that Mrs. Thatcher rejected demands of the hunger strikers that IRA captives be treated as political prisoners.

"This the government cannot and will not give," Mrs. Thatcher said of the demands Wednesday in a cable to Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic primate of all-Ireland.

## No Headline In Original

O'Fiaich and several other church leaders had urged Mrs. Thatcher Tuesday to act quickly on the strikers' demands to "avert a tragedy."

Mrs. Thatcher's uncompromising stand came as officials reported a continuing deterioration in the health of at least two of the 36 IRA hunger strikers in the Maze prison south of Belfast.

Sean McKenna, 26, serving 25 years on 21 charges including attempted murder, was all but blind from vitamin deficiency, officials said, and Tommy McKearney, 28, serving life for murder, was also losing his eyesight.

Both men Tuesday refused vitamin injections that might save their sight.

Authorities fear the death of any of the hunger strikers could touch off a spate of IRA bombings, shootings and riots throughout Northern Ireland and in mainland Britain.

All police leave in Northern Ireland has been cancelled and the military is on alert to counter street violence.

The IRA has fought a bloody and so far unsuccessful campaign for the merger of British-controlled, predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland into the independent, mostly Catholic Irish Republic.

McKenna, McKearney and five other long-term IRA prisoners convicted of violent crimes began their "fast to death" Oct. 27 to press their demands that IRA captives be treated as political prisoners instead of common criminals.

The fast was later joined by 29 other men in Long Kesh prison, three women in Armagh jail and one man in London's Brixton prison.

Britain has rejected the prisoners' demand that they be treated as political captives on the grounds they are convicted terrorists.

"I believe that there is now almost universal agreement, in Ireland and elsewhere, that men of violence can have no right to political status," Mrs. Thatcher told O'Fiaich.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 9, 1980, Tuesday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 594 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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U.S. Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato said Tuesday that a hunger strike "to the death" by 10 convicted guerrillas, three of them young women, posed grave consequences for strife-torn Northern Ireland.

But the British government refused to allow his request to visit the seven male hunger strikers in the Maze prison south of Belfast.

The New York Republican met Michael Alison, the British minister in charge of the province's prisons, to discuss the hunger strike and prison conditions.

The hunger strikers and 500 other convicted guerrillas who are staging cell block protests are demanding political prisoner status. They claim the terrorist crimes for which they were jailed were politically motivated. The British refuse to treat them as political prisoners rather than criminals.

The three women and six of the men on hunger strike belong to the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing. The seventh man is a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Both movements, which are almost exclusively Roman Catholic, are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the neighboring Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

D'Amato flew from Dublin after a two-day visit to Ireland "to see for myself," but declined comment on what he discussed with Alison and other British officials.

However, a British spokesman reported tersely that D'Amato was "briefed on the situation in the Maze," where the seven male guerrillas now are on the 43rd day of their fast. They are refusing all food, but are taking salt and water. The women, who are held in Armagh prison, joined the hunger strike eight days ago.

The sSenator stressed that the prison crisis was "delicate" and said the hunger strike was a "serious problem." He said he hoped a solution could be found but added that "the complexities of the situation" had not increased his optimism. The prison issue and the province's political problems were more complex than he had ever imagined, he said.

## No Headline In Original

D'Amato on Monday night attended a Belfast rally by supporters of the hunger strikers and Tuesday met some of their relatives.

He has branded the maximum security Maze "a symbol to the Catholic minority of British misrule in Northern Ireland."

Speaking after his meeting with Alison, he said he believed the U.S. ban on sale of American arms to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Northern Ireland police, should continue.

He said there were far too many guns in the province. And in what observers took as a rebuke to the IRA, he added: "No matter how one may deplore a particular government, the means to change things are by way of legitimate petition, the ballot box and democratic process. The use of violence is abhorrent."

The U.S. State Department imposed the arms ban in July 1979. It announced that it had stopped approving export licences for all future private sales of U.S. weapons to Northern Ireland pending a policy review. The move, which angered British authorities, followed State Department approval in January 1979 of the sale of over 3,500 weapons to the RUC.

D'Amato was accompanied in Ireland by Rita Mullen, executive director of the Irish National Caucus, the Washington-based Irish American movement that the British charge is a front organization for the Provisional IRA.

Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey has said there was "grave suspicion" that the caucus was giving financial support to the IRA.

New York's Democratic Senator Patrick D. Moynihan and New York Governor Hugh Carey have also expressed concern about such organizations.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

December 17, 1980, Wednesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 646 words

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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One of 40 convicted guerrillas on hunger strike "to the death" in demand for political-prisoner status is going blind and weakening in Northern Ireland's Maze prison, a government spokesman said today.

The Northern Ireland Office, which administers the strife-torn province, said 26-year-old Sean McKenna's condition was "deteriorating markedly" after 52 days without solid food.

The spokesman noted that McKenna and another hunger striker, who was not identified, were rapidly losing their sight because of vitamin deficiency.

Both men were among seven Maze prisoners who launched the hunger strike Oct.27. The Northern Ireland Office said the other five were weakening mentally and physically, but reported "no significant change" in their condition. All the hunger-strikers were taking salt and water.

McKenna and five of the seven are convicted terrorists of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army's*** "Provisional" wing. The seventh, John Nixon, belongs to the Irish National Liberation Army, an IRA splinter group. Both groups are mostly Roman Catholic.

Danny Morrison of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front, said of the protesters: "They're staring death in the face. But they're determined to continue the fast."

Sinn Fein sources said a representative of the protesters' families was allowed to talk to McKenna Tuesday night. He reported no sign of any compromise with the British government to end the fast.

The government has put Britain's 31,700-strong security forces in the province on "full operational alert" to combat violence expected to erupt if a hunger strikers dies.

The British have vowed they will not "surrender to terrorist blackmail" on the grounds special status would give the guerrillas political legitimacy.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declared Tuesday as seven more Maze prisoners began refusing food: "There is no question now or at all of giving these hunger strikers political status."

Pressure on Britain to make concessions heightened today when several members of the European Parliament in Luxembourg sought an emergency debate on the hunger strike.

## No Headline In Original

A resolution, expected to be discussed Friday, called on Britain to "grant the prisoners conditions of detention that are compatible with their basic human rights."

On Tuesday, the 132-member U. S. Congressional committee on Irish affairs led by Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., urged President Carter to intervene in the Maze crisis.

The IRA and INLA, both overwhelmingly Roman Catholic movements, are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

The hunger strikers want special status for the 1,600 convicted guerrillas in Northern Ireland because they claim they were imprisoned under emergency regulations, by special no-jury courts, for politically motivated offences.

Twenty-three more male prisoners at the Maze, believed to be IRA terrorists, joined the hunger strike Monday.

Three convicted IRA women guerrillas in Armagh prison who joined the hunger strike Dec.1 Have been moved to the jail hospital for medical supervision, officials said today, but their condition gave "no immediate concern."

Six members of the Ulster Defense Association, biggest of the province's Protestant street armies, have called off a rival hunger strike launched last Friday in the Maze, UDA headquarters reported.

The six convicted terrorists are also seeking political status and segregation from IRA and INLA prisoners. The British do not consider the Protestant fast as politically inflammable as the rival hunger strike.

In England, meanwhile, a dragnet continued for Gerard Tuite, a suspected IRA activist, who escaped with two criminals from London's Brixton prison Tuesday.

Tuite, 25, was being held on bomb and firearms charges following IRA bombings in 1978. Scotland Yard described him as "highly dangerous."

## BC-CPE-Religion-Church

The Canadian Press (CP)

August 26, 1990 Sunday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 645 words

### **Body**

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--- BC-CPE-Religion-Church --- By Paul Majendie= DARKLEY, Northern Ireland (Reuter) \_ The congregation was singing Have You Been to Jesus for the Cleansing Power? when the tiny wooden church was riddled with gunfire. Men, women and children dived for cover. The gunmen opened fire again, aiming low to catch the terrified worshippers crouching behind the pews. The gunmen then fled into the wintry night as suddenly as they had come, leaving three parishioners dead and seven wounded. Now, seven years after an attack that sparked horror and revulsion around the world, Darkley's Pentecostals have built a new church on the site of their living nightmare. "We stand for healing and forgiveness. That is what we want to show people," said Pastor Robert Bain, a ruddy-faced Northern Ireland farmer who was conducting the evening service the night the gunmen burst in. An Irish nationalist splinter group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force admitted responsibility for the killings, ranked among the most violent in Northern Ireland's 20-year-old conflict. "I received more than 800 letters from all over the world. Nobody said 'run.' Everyone said 'stay.' It was something that really touched people," the pastor said as he watched the installation of the last stained glass window in the new Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church. But the three church elders who died in a hail of bullets will not be forgotten. The old church has been lifted aside by a giant crane and now will be used as a Sunday school for children and stand as a permanent memorial to the slain parishioners. Gazing out over the rolling hills of South Armagh, it is difficult to imagine scenes of carnage in such a pastoral setting. But South Armagh, a stronghold for Irish Republican Army guerrillas battling to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, is known as "bandit country." The old church doors bear mute witness to the massacre. You can see where the bullet holes have been filled in and painted over. For Bain, remembering that awful night is still a painful memory. His eyes mist as he tells how three gunmen shattered the lives of a simple farming community. "They came to the steps, hesitated and bashed the door open. They shot dead the two men who were standing at the entrance. "They shot a third man who staggered bloodstained up the aisle crying "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus." "He managed to fall against the emergency door at the back and then dropped down dead. Two gunmen kept firing at the door. A third went round to the side and fired at the base to get the people on the floor. "A man sitting at the back was shot five times in the stomach. My daughter had her elbow smashed by a bullet. When the firing stopped, my son and his wife rushed to get my grandson from his carrycot by the pulpit. "You could have heard a pin drop. People were terrified. They were not able to speak." Bain will never forget the sight that confronted him at the back of the church. One of the slain men was kneeling. "It was as if he was begging for mercy. He was stone dead." The lives of the survivors have now painfully been rebuilt, scars healed. "We lost about 20 of our congregation and I don't blame them. But the rest stayed and new people came. That was the best of it," the husky-voiced pastor said with a touch of pride. Faith helped most of the survivors through the ordeal. None asked for psychiatrists afterwards. "If the great physician cannot heal you, then who can?" asked Bain. The money needed to build the church \_ the equivalent of \$340,000 Cdn \_ was raised by church collections, cake sales and catering tents at local festivals. Could Bain ever forgive the gunmen? He replies without hesitation: "If those three murderers came in here today and said, "We want to repent for the awful thing we have done,' I would be the first to be praying with them that God would pardon them."

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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End of Document



## BC-CPE-NIreland-Walls

The Canadian Press (CP)

July 22, 1990 Sunday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 679 words

### **Body**

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--- BC-CPE-NIreland-Walls --- Belfast's 'Peace Lines' Get A New Look By William Saltmarsh = BELFAST (Reuter)

\_ They can be found in a variety of styles and pleasant colors, often on landscaped lawns along with flowerbeds. They could belong to parks or elegant private estates. These walls, however, have been erected for a far more serious purpose. They are meant to stop people from killing each other in Belfast. They are the peace lines of Northern Ireland's capital, the barriers that for two decades of guerrilla conflict have divided Protestant and Roman Catholic ghettos. For most of that time they were high fences of corrugated iron. They were crudely patched up when they rusted or were torn down in the British province's sectarian violence. Gradually the British government has been replacing the shabby eyesores with red brick walls, tall railings and steel panels covered with gleaming new paint. The network of walls has been built up at strategic points across the city and continues to grow. Police said recently that yet another barrier is soon to be added. The obvious comparisons with the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain have not escaped the people of divided Belfast. "While other people pull their walls down, we're rebuilding ours \_ nicely decorated," one resident said. "Barriers are coming down all over Europe," said moderate nationalist leader John Hume, who rejects the violent route to Irish unity chosen by guerrillas of the **Irish Republican Army**. "Are we to be the last?" The British government denies that the new brick peace lines signal permanence \_ or pessimism over finding a solution to the conflict that has claimed almost 3,000 lives in the last 20 years. "They're something that was here anyway," said one official. "Since they're a reality, we only want to make them more attractive. "We could still bring them down easily, even gleefully. "They're what the people in those areas want on both sides. It seems to give communities a sense of reassurance." The government is also pouring money into building neat brick homes to replace bleak rows of sub-standard houses that fuelled the Catholic minority's charges of discrimination. Even the notorious Divis Flats are coming down. This massive concrete apartment complex close to the city centre was built hurriedly to house Catholics who fled their homes in the early days of the violence. The tall buildings and their balconies made the housing complex an instant fortress for nationalist gunmen and the scene of some of Belfast's fiercest fighting \_ as evidenced by bullet holes, scorched walls, shattered windows. **Women** who lived there, struggling to bring up families amid the shooting, were reputed to have the highest consumption of tranquilizers in the western world. It's still a nationalist stronghold. Now, though, people are moving out, into the new housing. The battles continue in Belfast, however. Streets are potholed from the latest bomb blast or blackened where a car has burned. The divides between Protestant and Catholic districts \_ the British army calls them interfaces \_ can be picked out by the gutted buildings. Many Catholic areas, however, now have an air of self-confidence that contrasts with the grim depression of a few years ago. Local people ascribe this partly to Britain's efforts to brighten their physical surroundings by building new homes, refurbishing houses that are worth saving, putting up sports centres and planting trees and flowers. They say it also stems from the 1985 Anglo-Irish agreement that gave Dublin a consultative voice in day-to-day affairs in the province. Catholics see the joint civil service secretariat established under the agreement as providing them with a chance to air grievances about the way Northern Ireland is run. The tricolor flag of the Irish republic flies openly over buildings in Catholic

## BC-CPE-NIreland-Walls

districts in a way that would once have invited rapid Protestant retaliation. And nobody takes down unofficial signs renaming streets in Irish instead of English. Ballymurphy Parade now is Paraid Bhaile U Murchu.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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## **CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt**

The Canadian Press (CP)

May 22, 1990 Tuesday

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**Section:** ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE

**Length:** 690 words

### **Body**

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--- CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt --- By Gwen Dambrosky= EDMONTON (CP) \_ A couple of TV journalists \_ one American and one British \_ met a largely hostile audience when they screened their documentary films Monday at Input 90, an international conference on public television. Producer-director James Barry calmly denied accusations his PBS documentary Uzi Wars was sensational and biased against blacks. But when one member of the standing-room-only audience suggested he had staged an arrest sequence for his cameras, Barry got angry. "We didn't set it up," he insisted. "I don't know how you do things in Canada, but where I come from that's a pretty serious accusation and I resent it." Meanwhile, executive producer Roger Bolton was kept busy explaining the ethical dilemmas in following Scotland Yard's arrest of an armed robbery suspect in the documentary Flying Squad: Operation Pelican. Uzi Wars is Barry's 1989 hour-long look at the ease with which Americans can purchase semi-automatic weapons such as the Uzi, a popular military assault rifle manufactured in Israel. The visually explosive film includes footage from a 1984 mass murder at a McDonald's restaurant in southern California, video clips of bikini-clad women hawking guns and graphic depictions of violence from TV shows and movies. It also touches on many subjects, from white supremacist groups to forest rangers armed against drug lords invading America's national parks. In a question-and-answer session, many of Barry's fellow film-makers from around the world criticized Uzi Wars for being superficial and vague. Barry admitted he and his partner, Sam Zeff, had never made a documentary film before. "This was put together very quickly and done in a very unpretentious style for people who don't normally watch documentaries," he explained. "But this wasn't intended to be the definitive documentary on the subject. What we were doing was giving a sketch of what was happening in our community and then relating it nation-wide." As for complaints of racism, Barry said it wasn't just blacks who were offended. "We heard from the Israeli government that they thought it was blatantly anti-Semitic," he said with a shrug. "Every group thought they had been slandered in some way. All we did was show what we found." Barry also pointed out that while critics hated the program, it received mostly favorable audience reaction. Bolton's controversial half-hour documentary was one episode in an eight-part series about Scotland Yard's crime-busting Flying Squad. Operation Pelican followed detectives into their suspect's home and captured the arrest of his wife, believed to be his accomplice. However, as the camera records the distraught young woman being questioned at police headquarters her innocence becomes increasingly apparent. Eventually, all charges against her were dropped. Although the film-makers got her permission to use the footage, she later went to Britain's Broadcasting Complaints Commission and charged that police had pressured her and her husband into co-operating in exchange for a recommendation of leniency when his sentence was being determined. "The circumstances in which her consent was given were not entirely satisfactory," Bolton admitted. "(The commission) ruled that we had invaded her privacy by not personally checking with her when we filmed the arrest. It's made us think a lot more carefully about what we're doing." However, Bolton also defended the series for its attempts to make police accountable for their actions by showing the public how they operate. And he discounted charges of sensationalism for one episode which showed the aftermath of a confrontation in which police gunned down a suspect. "On the whole, we edit out too much of the violence," he maintained. "A couple of weeks ago there were two people in London blown up by a bomb planted by

## CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt

the ***Irish Republican Army***. One man was literally blown to pieces \_ there was a hand in the middle of the road. "No shots of the body were allowed on television. In trying not to offend people, I think we are sanitizing violence." The conference ends Friday.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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End of Document

## CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt Rpt

The Canadian Press (CP)

May 22, 1990 Tuesday

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**Section:** ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE

**Length:** 691 words

### **Body**

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--- CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt Rpt --- By Gwen Dambrosky= EDMONTON (CP) \_ A couple of TV journalists \_ one American and one British \_ met a largely hostile audience when they screened their documentary films Monday at Input 90, an international conference on public television. Producer-director James Barry calmly denied accusations his PBS documentary Uzi Wars was sensational and biased against blacks. But when one member of the standing-room-only audience suggested he had staged an arrest sequence for his cameras, Barry got angry. "We didn't set it up," he insisted. "I don't know how you do things in Canada, but where I come from that's a pretty serious accusation and I resent it." Meanwhile, executive producer Roger Bolton was kept busy explaining the ethical dilemmas in following Scotland Yard's arrest of an armed robbery suspect in the documentary Flying Squad: Operation Pelican. Uzi Wars is Barry's 1989 hour-long look at the ease with which Americans can purchase semi-automatic weapons such as the Uzi, a popular military assault rifle manufactured in Israel. The visually explosive film includes footage from a 1984 mass murder at a McDonald's restaurant in southern California, video clips of bikini-clad women hawking guns and graphic depictions of violence from TV shows and movies. It also touches on many subjects, from white supremacist groups to forest rangers armed against drug lords invading America's national parks. In a question-and-answer session, many of Barry's fellow film-makers from around the world criticized Uzi Wars for being superficial and vague. Barry admitted he and his partner, Sam Zeff, had never made a documentary film before. "This was put together very quickly and done in a very unpretentious style for people who don't normally watch documentaries," he explained. "But this wasn't intended to be the definitive documentary on the subject. What we were doing was giving a sketch of what was happening in our community and then relating it nation-wide." As for complaints of racism, Barry said it wasn't just blacks who were offended. "We heard from the Israeli government that they thought it was blatantly anti-Semitic," he said with a shrug. "Every group thought they had been slandered in some way. All we did was show what we found." Barry also pointed out that while critics hated the program, it received mostly favorable audience reaction. Bolton's controversial half-hour documentary was one episode in an eight-part series about Scotland Yard's crime-busting Flying Squad. Operation Pelican followed detectives into their suspect's home and captured the arrest of his wife, believed to be his accomplice. However, as the camera records the distraught young woman being questioned at police headquarters her innocence becomes increasingly apparent. Eventually, all charges against her were dropped. Although the film-makers got her permission to use the footage, she later went to Britain's Broadcasting Complaints Commission and charged that police had pressured her and her husband into co-operating in exchange for a recommendation of leniency when his sentence was being determined. "The circumstances in which her consent was given were not entirely satisfactory," Bolton admitted. "(The commission) ruled that we had invaded her privacy by not personally checking with her when we filmed the arrest. It's made us think a lot more carefully about what we're doing." However, Bolton also defended the series for its attempts to make police accountable for their actions by showing the public how they operate. And he discounted charges of sensationalism for one episode which showed the aftermath of a confrontation in which police gunned down a suspect. "On the whole, we edit out too much of the violence," he maintained. "A couple of weeks ago there were two people in London blown up by a bomb planted by

## CRAFT-Input-Journalists, Bgt Rpt

the **Irish Republican Army**. One man was literally blown to pieces \_ there was a hand in the middle of the road. "No shots of the body were allowed on television. In trying not to offend people, I think we are sanitizing violence." The conference ends Friday.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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## News-Shorts

The Canadian Press (CP)

January 17, 1990 Wednesday

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**Section:** FOREIGN GENERAL NEWS

**Length:** 709 words

### **Body**

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--- News-Shorts --- TOKYO (AP) \_ Mitsu Fujisawa, Japan's oldest citizen at age 113, died of natural causes Wednesday at her home in central Japan. Born on April 9, 1876, Fujisawa had been the country's oldest citizen since May 1986. Japan's oldest citizen now is Waka Shirahama, a 111-year-old woman in Miyakonojo in the southern prefecture of Miyazaki, according to the Health and Welfare Ministry. The oldest man in Japan is Kiichi Fujiwara, 109, of Zushi, near Tokyo. Fujisawa, of Shimosuwa, was one of Japanese 3,078 centenarians at the end of September. The total was up 410 from a year earlier, according to the ministry's statistics. The average life expectancy for Japanese women is 81.30 years, while that for men is 75.54 years. \_\_\_\_ BELFAST (AP) \_ A bomb exploded Wednesday in a parking garage in central Belfast, but no one was wounded, police said. Police said they received a warning 45 minutes before the blast and managed to clear the area. No immediate claim of responsibility was made, but the new shopping complex has been a target of the Irish Republican Army several times. The IRA is fighting to rid Northern Ireland of British rule and unite the province with the Irish Republic. \_\_\_\_ ATHENS (AP) \_ Public sector strikes spread across Greece Wednesday, raising fears that cities and towns will be inundated with uncollected garbage. Municipal employees began a five-day strike in solidarity with about 17,000 temporary colleagues who have been off the job for six days and are demanding permanent employment. The temporary workers extended their walkout until Monday. In addition, 87,000 temporary civil service employees have been on strike since last week. The temporary municipal and civil service workers were hired by the outgoing Socialist government prior to the general election in the summer. A government formed in November to tackle Greece's budget deficit has pledged to freeze public sector hiring. In Athens, garbage blocked sidewalks and sidestreets downtown, as well as in suburbs. \_\_\_\_ BAGHDAD (Reuter) \_ Iraq lifted Wednesday a ban on travel abroad imposed on its citizens early in the war with Iran and issued new travel regulations. Baghdad television said the State Economic Committee decided that each Iraqi had the right to transfer a maximum of the equivalent of about \$830 Cdn in hard currency for one trip a year. People would be allowed to leave Iraq at any time and to make multiple trips without the foreign currency transfer. The committee also decided that travellers on state-owned Iraqi Airways could pay for their tickets in Iraqi dinars. Only businessmen, students on state fellowships to study abroad and patients requiring medical treatment unobtainable in Iraq had been exempt from the ban imposed in mid-1982. Fighting in the eight-year war ended in August 1988 under a ceasefire brokered by the United Nations. \_\_\_\_ CARACAS (Reuter) \_ Eight people were killed and 25 were injured, five seriously, in a two-bus collision in northwestern Venezuela early Wednesday, a civil defence spokesman said. Authorities are investigating how the two vehicles slammed into each other at the border between Lara and Trujillo states, spokesman Joel Sequera said by telephone from Barquisimeto, about 360 kilometres west of Caracas. The state news agency Venpres reported that rain may have caused one of the buses to slide out of control. Sequera said some French tourists aboard were not hurt. \_\_\_\_ BOSTON (AP) \_ An American Airlines flight from Dallas to Boston hit unexpected turbulence Wednesday, injuring three flight attendants, authorities said. Nancy John, a flight attendant based in Dallas, suffered neck injuries during turbulence on Flight 928, said American spokesman Ed Stewart. The other two women, who were not identified, suffered minor injuries, Stewart said. The 767 jetliner, carrying 85 passengers and

## News-Shorts

eight crewmembers, left the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport at 7:53 a.m. Stewart said the plane hit "clear air turbulence" over Texarkana, Ark. That kind of turbulence, he said, does not show up on radar screens and can affect a plane unexpectedly. The plane landed at Logan Airport without incident, and the incident was not considered an emergency by airline officials, Stewart said.

**Load-Date:** October 16, 2002

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## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
February 27, 1987, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 669 words

**Byline:** By AL WEBB

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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Britain's beleaguered Labor Party today lost a seat in Parliament it had held since World War II, clearing the way for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to call a late spring election in a confident bid for a third term.

Rosie Barnes of the Alliance -- a combination of the minority Liberal and Social Democratic parties -- trounced Labor's Dierdre Wood, 18,287 votes to 11,676, in London's borough of Greenwich to become the 28th *female* member in the current 650-seat House of Commons.

The candidate of Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party, merchant banker John Antcliffe, came in a poor third at 3,852 votes. But it was Labor's defeat, rather than the showing of Antcliffe, that may dictate the immediate future of British politics.

"The voters of Greenwich voted to defeat the hard left," a Conservative Party spokesman said in an interview. "But when it comes to a general election, it will be a different question."

By "hard left," he meant charges leveled against Wood of subscribing to a tough line on Britain's membership in NATO, friendship with the political arm of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*, and other views that plague the Labor Party in a society shifting to the right.

The Greenwich outcome, Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit said, was the result of "tactical voting" by people who crossed over to the Alliance when it became clear the Conservative candidate could not oust Labor.

"We regard this as a 'one off' and no guide to any future general election results or timing," a party spokesman said. "If we were going for the summer (for a general election), it wouldn't affect us. And if we were going for October, it wouldn't affect us."

Labor Party spokesman Andrew Fox agreed that the Greenwich results will probably have no effect on Thatcher's timing for an early election.

"These by-elections ... are not taken by any of the parties as serious indications of how people vote in the general election," Fox said. "People who vote in a general election are voting for a government and a prime minister."

Adam Jowly, spokesman for the Social Democratic Party, which together with the Liberal Party forms the Alliance, was pleased with the Greenwich results but said it could not be considered a national poll of public opinion.

## No Headline In Original

Loss of the Greenwich seat, which Labor had held since Clement Attlee's ouster of Winston Churchill at the end of World War II, appeared certain to raise major questions about the future of Labor leader Neil Kinnock.

Political analysts predicted that Thatcher will call an election in May or June to capitalize on Labor's setback in Greenwich and her own trip to Moscow within weeks as a tough Western negotiator standing in, in effect, for the troubled President Reagan.

Recent opinion polls have given Thatcher and the Conservatives a margin of 3 percent or better, and the Greenwich result was sure to boost that, strengthening the prime minister's hand at election time.

Greenwich also bolstered the hopes of the Alliance parties that they could become power brokers should the general election fail to return Thatcher with a clear majority.

The Greenwich seat became vacant with the death of its member of Parliament, the relatively moderate Guy Barnett, last Christmas Eve.

Labor's nomination of Wood triggered an outcry from sizeable segments of the British press, which labeled her a "hard leftist" -- a member of the "loony left," in some eyes.

At one point, one newspaper disclosed that Wood's father had been an alcoholic who died in a Salvation Army hostel -- a charge that prompted another newspaper, the London Daily News, to call it "the dirtiest campaign seen in election history."

Leaders of the Alliance and the Conservative Party deplored the accusatory tactics, which threatened to bring "sympathy votes" to the Labor candidate and ruin their own campaign strategies.

In this land of bettors, the outcome came as no surprise to London's bookmakers, who 24 hours ahead of the voting had made the Alliance candidate an odds-on favorite.

## *No Headline In Original*

United Press International  
March 1, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

**Section:** International

**Length:** 688 words

**Byline:** By RIC CLARK

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Police vowed today to hunt down IRA guerrillas who killed nine officers in a mortar attack but gloating Roman Catholics honked horns in jubilation, while a Protestant minister called for the return of the death penalty.

"I have lost God knows how many friends and colleagues tonight. It is sheer slaughter," said one distraught policewoman after Thursday's attack in Newry, some 35 miles south of Belfast.

Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, Douglas Hurd, flew to the province from London to view the devastation and chair an emergency meeting with army, police and security officials. Ulster's chief constable, Sir John Hermon, cut short a trip to the United States.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who survived a bomb assassination attempt by the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* last October, sent a message to the relatives of the victims of this "barbarous deed."

She called the bombing "yet another chilling reminder of the sacrifices" made by the Ulster police in their "fight against terrorism."

The IRA fired nine home-made mortars -- each containing 40 to 50 pounds of explosives -- from a hijacked flatbed truck on the police station in Newry, a predominantly Catholic town on the border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, as some 30 officers of the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary sat down to dinner in the canteen.

One of the shells is believed not to have exploded and explosives experts sealed off the area today to search for it.

Nine officers, including two women, were killed in the attack and 32 people were injured, one seriously.

As some 20 ambulances ferried the injured to the hospital, a group of Catholic teenagers cheered the attack. "I hope they got 15 of you, you bastards," one shouted.

Several Roman Catholics drove past the scene this morning honking their car horns in jubilation, witnesses said. One woman, when told how many officers had died, replied, "Oh, there are still some left then?"

The IRA is waging a terrorist campaign to end British rule in Ulster, unite the province with Ireland and establish a socialist state.

## No Headline In Original

The banned organization, which commands wide support in Newry, brought its message home later Thursday by also killing an Ulster Defense Regiment soldier and wounding two others in a bomb blast in the village of Pomeroy in the northwest of the province.

The first politician to arrive at the scene today was the militant Protestant Rev. Ian Paisley, who called for the return of hanging, which has been banned in Britain for two decades.

"No doubt the IRA will get more sophisticated in their attacks, be able to use mortars and other weapons far more effectively than in the past. The people of Northern Ireland have the right to say to the British government now is the time to put down terrorism and ... there is only one deterrent, the immediate introduction of the death penalty," Paisley said.

Michael McAtamney, deputy chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province's police force, vowed at a press conference that the IRA bombers would be caught.

"The terrorists responsible will be brought to justice. The debt we owe to those who gave their lives and the debt we feel can never be repaid," he said.

Hurd said, "The effect on me and thousands of others in Northern Ireland will be simply to reforce our determination that the terrorists must never win and terrorism must be destroyed."

Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald condemned the Newry attack as "the mass murder of fellow Irishmen."

He said the IRA was engaged in "the most cruel and cynical exercise carried out in this island within living memory."

Northern Ireland has been plagued by violence since Aug. 1969 when a campaign for Catholic civil rights escalated into bloodshed, bombings and rioting and British troops were brought in to protect the Catholic minority. Some 2,500 people have died in the violence.

The Newry attack marked the worst single blow against the police force in the violence. In the worst single incident against security forces, 18 soldiers were killed in a landmine explosion at Warrenpoint, near Newry, in Aug. 1979.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

January 10, 1985, Thursday, AM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 680 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** LONDON

### **Body**

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A huge explosion, apparently caused by leaking gas, blew apart a luxury apartment building in southwest London on Thursday, burying the residents in tons of rubble. Scotland Yard said eight people died, and the search for more victims was continuing.

Seven people were found alive in the wreckage, rescuers said.

The explosion occurred about 20 minutes after a resident of the building called the state-run Gas Board to report a leak. South Eastern Gas said a safety inspector had just reached the building as it exploded.

The blast touched off a fire that burned for two hours, a spokesman for the London Fire Brigades said.

Weary firefighters, working in below-zero temperatures after dark, scoured the wreckage with sound sensors and thermal image cameras, which can detect bodies by their heat.

Officials said three men and two women were among the dead. Details about the other three dead were not immediately available.

Scotland Yard identified two of the dead as Greek-born Panayiotis Mitropoulos, 38, and Cassandra Weeks, 86, from Britain.

Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer Moss said six of those rescued from the wreckage suffered only minor injuries.

They included newsboy Ian Connor, 15, who was delivering morning newspapers when the explosion occurred at Newnham House, part of the Manor Fields apartment complex on Putney Hill on the south bank of the River Thames.

But one 35-year-old woman, Eve Krejci, suffered a broken back and crushed legs in the collapse and was pinned under a pile of rubble for 6 1/2 hours before rescuers were able to free her.

Deputy Chief Fire Officer Gerry Clarkson said firemen had been preparing to knock down the remains of the devastated three-story structure when one rescuer heard faint cries.

Rescue leaders called for complete silence until they located Miss Krejci with thermal image cameras.

## No Headline In Original

Firemen, police officers and ambulancemen dug with their bare hands to reach her, working slowly and carefully for fear of dislodging the debris and crushing her.

The Czechoslovakian-born Miss Krejci apparently plunged three floors from the top-story apartment which she shared with her sister Karen, 30, who is believed still to be buried in the wreckage.

Dr. Barry Powell, a 240-pound, 6-foot-4-inch surgeon from nearby Queen Mary's Hospital, wriggled through a tunnel in the wreckage to reach Miss Krejci and attach an intravenous plasma drip. He made the risky trip down the 18-inch-high tunnel three times to attend her before the fireman freed her.

"She was bent in a fetal position, her body doubled over her feet," the 31-year-old doctor said. "She was trapped in a place you wouldn't think a child could fit into."

Firemen finally pulled her out by her feet and rescuers formed a human chain to pass the injured woman from the top of a mound of rubble to an ambulance.

The firefighters said Miss Krejci was conscious throughout her ordeal and laughed and joked with rescuers. "She promised she'd buy us all a drink later," said fireman Terry Harrison. "She told us she was very frightened. But she's a very brave girl."

As night fell, firemen working under arc lights began using a 50-ton crane to lift concrete slabs.

Scotland Yard, headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, said a smell of gas permeated the apartment house area when officers arrived, and gas was presumed to be the cause of the explosion.

The Fire Department said at least six apartments were wrecked with others damaged.

The explosion shattered windows 100 yards away. Schoolgirl Sally Plumb, 14, who lives in nearby Hayward Gardens, said: "The explosion threw me out of bed and my bookcase fell on top of me. I thought a bomb had gone off."

Member of Parliament David Mellor said after visiting the scene of devastation: "This is the worst thing I've seen in my life."

He said he saw the Grand Hotel in Brighton after it was bombed by **Irish Republican Army** guerrillas Oct. 12 in an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"This was far worse," Mellor said of the apartment explosion. Five persons were killed in the Brighton bombing, but Mrs. Thatcher escaped unhurt.

## *No Headline In Original*

The Associated Press

August 15, 1984, Wednesday, PM cycle

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**Section:** International News

**Length:** 661 words

**Byline:** By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

**Dateline:** BELFAST, Northern Ireland

### **Body**

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Some 5,000 people turned out today to mourn a convicted ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrilla shot to death by police during an assault on a pro-IRA rally.

About 1,000 mourners attended the Mass for Sean Downs, 22, at St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church in the Andersontown quarter of West Belfast, yards from the spot where he was felled Sunday by a police plastic bullet. An estimated 4,000 other people joined the funeral cortege as it made its way to a cemetery a mile away.

Although two army helicopters clattered above the procession, police and British troops remained out of sight.

Downs was killed and 20 people were wounded when police plunged into a crowd of about 2,000 people at a rally in a failed attempt to arrest Martin Galvin, a member of the American fund-raising group Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid. Galvin, who had been banned from entering Northern Ireland, escaped.

The Rev. Sean McCartney told mourners the police action was unjustified, but he appealed for calm.

"I and all peace-loving, law-abiding members of this community have no doubt that the police behaved in a most unjustified manner," McCartney said. "Their use of plastic bullets, their lack of concern for ***women*** and children is unacceptable by those whose task it is to protect life and uphold the law."

He added: "We pray that his tragic death will not be made an excuse or justification for deaths in our community."

Among mourners were Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA, and the Rev. Cahal Daly, a bishop who has been a frequent critic of the IRA. Galvin, who has been in hiding since Sunday, did not attend the funeral.

The dead man's father, Gerry Downs, 54, his voice shaking, read one of the prayers at the Mass. Sean Downs' widow, Brenda, sat in the front pew close to the coffin and wept uncontrollably. Beside her were Downs' three sisters and four brothers.

Sean Downs was convicted in 1979 of belonging to the IRA and having a gun under suspicious circumstances. He received a conditional discharge, meaning no further action would be taken if he stayed out of trouble for two years.

Police said Downs was rioting when he was killed.

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However, McCartney said police had given an erroneous impression of Downs as a troublemaker. He said Downs, the father of an 18-month-old girl, was a loving husband and father and was not involved in guerrilla activity.

By reporters' counts, some 4,000 people followed the coffin containing Downs' body as it was carried through West Belfast. Downs was buried at Milltown Cemetery. IRA men are often given a military-style burial by comrades, but there was no such ceremony for Downs.

Galvin indicated earlier that he may again defy the ban on his presence in Northern Ireland. A statement attributed to Galvin was issued by Sinn Fein after Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior admitted the ban on Galvin was a serious mistake.

The statement said: "Since Jim Prior himself has now admitted that the ban against me was an error, may I now consider the ban to be withdrawn or must I take further action to use their ban to further expose the indefensible realities of British rule in Ireland?"

The mainly Catholic IRA seeks to drive Britain from Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

On Tuesday night, police and Roman Catholic youths clashed at a soccer match at Clifton soccer stadium in north Belfast. Police said 35 officers and 10 civilians were hurt and 10 people were arrested.

The police said youths set 10 vehicles ablaze, and police waving truncheons and firing plastic bullets charged the rioters after a match between Cliftonville, a local Catholic side, and a visiting Scottish Catholic team.

Police said a group of young Catholics chanting IRA slogans attacked six officers in the stadium and later outside others hurled rocks and attacked police with iron bars, a scythe, a sledge-hammer and gasoline bombs.