

Date and Time: Saturday, May 4, 2024 2:57:00AM EEST

Job Number: 223499349

Documents (100)

1. [SEEKING AMERICAN , BELFAST POLICE FIRE ON RALLY](#)

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. [Ulster Widows Criticize American IRA Supporters](#)

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. [1,000 March in Peaceful Protest](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

4. [Mrs. Thatcher vows never to bow to IRA demands](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

5. [In New York , Parade Follows Green Line; In Boston, Group Breaks Tradition](#)

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. [Demonstrators Support IRA Hunger Strikers](#)

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. [St. Pat's Day parade marshal nominations end in brouhaha](#)

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. [Bomb Kills Woman, Wounds 30 Other People](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

9. [Compromise Unlikely as 7th Hunger Striker Begins Maze Fast](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

10. [Thatcher plea on IRA cash](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

11. [THOUSANDS TO MARCH FOR IRISH PEACE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

12. [Police Fire Rubber Bullets in Melee at IRA Funeral](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

13. [FINGERPRINT TRAPPED BRIGHTON BOMBER - COURT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

14. [Four U.S. Bishops Arrive On Fact-Finding Visit To Northern Ireland](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

15. [*20 hurt in Ulster violence*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199016. [*Press Hunt For 19 Escaped IRA Prisoners*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199017. [*Grandmother Convicted in Terrorist Trial*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199018. [*IRA murders Ulster judge*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199019. [*IRA Rejects Former Leader's Cease-Fire Appeal, Repudiates Him*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

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

20. [A Parade for Pipes, Not Drums](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

21. [WITNESS UNCERTAIN DELOREAN INTENDED DRUG DEAL](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

22. [Widows cite terrorism horror in Ulster](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

23. [Army Van Explodes in London; One Killed](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

24. [British Accept Red Cross Probe of Maze Prison](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

25. [Police Round Up 30 IRA Suspects in Belfast](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

26. [FOUR FOUND GUILTY OF PLOTTING TO SMUGGLE ARMS FOR THE I.R.A.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

27. [Bomb Blast Shakes English Town, Hurts Two](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

28. [Gunman Kills Man in Central Belfast, Arms Search Continues](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

29. [1,000 March in San Francisco](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

30. [*Two IRA men join prison hunger strike*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

31. [*IRA prisoners end dirty protest*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

32. [*IRA KILLING 'MADNESS' WEST GERMANY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

33. [*Three IRA women join death fast*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

34. [*Tensions high in Northern Ireland*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

35. [Police Leaves Canceled Over Feared IRA Violence](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

36. [Hail hunger strike by IRA prisoners](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

37. [Sinn Fein vows to fight television ban](#)

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. [Skirmishes reported between IRA supporters, police](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

39. [Today in History](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

40. [*Violence mars once peaceful corner of Northern Ireland*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

41. [*WASHINGTON TALK: SEEING VISA DENIALS AS PLAN TO MANIPULATE DEBATE; Some Who Were Excluded*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

43. [*Libyan -backed terrorist squads on way to Europe*](#)

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,

44. [*Lesbian ex-nuns cause furor in Ireland*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199045. [*DIANA, ON VISIT TO ULSTER , MINGLES WITH THE CROWDS*](#)**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, 199046. [*Princess In Surprise Visit To Northern Ireland*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199047. [*Two Women Wander into Palace Staff Residence*](#)**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, 199048. [*Firebomb explodes in Dublin store in anti-apartheid protest*](#)**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

49. [*Thatcher: More Worried About Others Than Herself*](#)

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

50. [*4 U.S. CATHOLIC CLERICS MEET TOP BRITISH OFFICIAL IN ULSTER*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

51. [*Terrorist trial opens in Ulster*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

52. [*Ireland 's First Woman President Takes Office*](#)

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

53. [*Tight security surrounds Thatcher visit*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

54. [*IRA suspect sentenced in historic trial*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

55. [*17 Hurt in Blast at Historic Military Site in London*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

56. [*IRA gunmen kill policeman in Northern Ireland*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

57. [*Queen opens parliament amid massive security*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

58. [*IRA Appeals For Tens of Thousands To March Sunday*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

59. [*Britain stands firm against IRA hunger strike*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

60. [*23 IRA members join hunger strike*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

61. [*English IRA heiress freed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

62. [*IRA Bomb Fails To Detonate Under Prison Warden's Car*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

63. [*Don't Confuse Sinn Fein With the I.R.A.*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

64. [*Royals visit survivors IRA bombing*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

65. [*Sinn Fein leader lists terms for peace in Ulster*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

66. [*Doctor Tells of Son-in-Law's Ordeal*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

67. [*Gunmen kill off-duty soldier*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

68. [*IRA Kills Man in Ambush, Bombs Cemetery*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

69. [Ulster Man Convicted of Brighton Bombing. Five Murders](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

70. [More terrorists reported en route to Europe](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

71. [IRA MAN CHARGED WITH HOTEL BOMB ATTACK ON MRS T](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

72. [Three more suspects charged in suspected IRA bombing plot](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

73. [Police Arrest Seven After Discovering Explosives in Farm](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

74. [Adv01](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

75. [39 in Biggest Anti-IRA Trial](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

76. [Thatcher pays surprise visit to Northern Ireland](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

77. ['The Flight of the Earls' Opens Off-Broadway](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

78. [Hold 17 IRA Suspects Including Two Commanders](#)**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, 199079. [Ulster police hunt IRA leaders](#)**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, 199080. [Police Link Lawyer's Kidnap with Two Other Abductions](#)**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, 199081. [Service Held for Bombing Victims of Irish Pub](#)**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, 199082. [London blast](#)**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

83. [High British Aide Suggests Talks With I.R.A. Political Wing](#)

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

84. [IRISH PREMIER, AT THE WALDORF WARNS, VIOLENCE DELAYS UNITY](#)

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

85. [Rigged Car Bomb Kills Police Reservist; 13 Hurt in Paint Store Bombing](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

86. [Hunger strike a traditional Irish protest](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

87. [Today In History](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

88. [Thatcher, Haughey meeting produces no new Ulster initiative](#)

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. [Funeral Held For Woman Instrumental in Peace Movement](#)

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. [Suspected IRA car bomb found in Spain](#)

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. [TV NETWORKS HAND OVER FILM OF IRA KILLING](#)

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. [Belfast Catholics riot over Gibraltar killings](#)

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. [*Today in History*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

94. [*Authorities see no IRA link to bombing*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

95. [*RERUN FOR ZANESVILLE TIMES-RECORDER ohzan*](#)

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. [*Irish official praises Anglo- Irish agreement*](#)

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. [*IRA bomber gets 8 life terms*](#)

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. [*Thirty Injured In Bomb Explosion at Shopping Center*](#)

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. [*Thatcher's Conservatives hold annual meeting*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

100. [*Police search for time bombs*](#)

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

SEEKING AMERICAN, BELFAST POLICE FIRE ON RALLY

The New York Times

August 13, 1984, Monday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 1, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 798 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 12

Body

Police officers trying to seize a New York lawyer banned from Northern Ireland fired plastic bullets at a crowd of several thousand at a political rally here today, killing one man and wounding at least 12 other people.

The man they were looking for, Martin Galvin, 34 years old, was about to address the rally when the police moved on the crowd.

He escaped as police officers in jeeps fired volleys into the crowd while baton-wielding officers charged, trampling screaming protesters.

Barred 10 Days Ago

Mr. Galvin, publicity director of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, which supports the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, was barred 10 days ago from entering the province. The Government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said it feared that the I.R.A. would stage violent incidents to impress Mr. Galvin.

Police in Belfast trying to seize Martin Galvin, New York lawyer banned from Northern Ireland, fire plastic bullets at crowd of several thousand at political rally, killing one man and wounding at least 12 other people; Galvin, about to address rally, escapes as police charge crowd; Galvin is publicity director of Irish Northern Aid Committee, which supports **Irish Republican Army**; illustration (M)

Mr. Galvin had said he would defy the Government order. He reportedly slipped into Londonderry on Thursday from the neighboring Republic of Ireland, where he arrived three days ago with a 130-member contingent from the aid committee.

Mr. Galvin was believed to have been hiding in Belfast for the last two days.

Crowd Cheers Leader

The crowd, which had gathered outside the headquarters of Sinn Fein, the I.R.A.'s political wing, cheered when the Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, declared: "To the Royal Ulster Constabulary and British soldiers and to those in charge, if you want to kill men, **women** and children, this is your opportunity because we're not moving. Let's welcome Martin Galvin."

SEEKING AMERICAN , BELFAST POLICE FIRE ON RALLY

Mr. Galvin did not say a word.

The police charged the moment he came out of the building to address the rally. As soon as the police moved in, Mr. Adams dragged him back into the two-story building.

Women and children screamed: "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!"

Roman Catholic youths shouted at the police, "You'll pay for this!"

The police identified the dead man - hit twice by plastic bullets - as Sean Downs, 22 years old. At least seven people were seen falling after being hit by the four-inch rock-hard plastic bullets during the seven-minute barrage. Youths hurled rocks at the armored police vehicles.

Sinn Fein's publicity director, Danny Morrison, said: "Galvin got away. The British put themselves on a hook. It was a no-win situation for them and they have lost." A dozen ambulances ferried the injured to the hospital. The demonstrators dispersed into neighboring streets after the police charge.

Earlier in the day, thousands of Roman Catholics attended a Sinn Fein- organized rally in a soccer stadium here to mark one of Northern Ireland's tense anniversaries, the introduction of internment without trial for suspected terrorists on Aug. 9, 1971.

Britain abandoned the policy in March 1976, but its introduction is still marked by Catholic sympathizers of the I.R.A.'s fight to end British rule and unite this province with the Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Early today, the police battled with young Catholics, some masked, who hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at security forces in Belfast and Londonderry, the police said.

A police spokesman, Sgt. Isabel Pritchard, said 13 young Catholics were arrested today when 70 youths hurling bricks attacked police patrols in Belfast's Falls Road district, where sectarian violence has flared almost daily since 1969.

Youths Hurl Gasoline Bombs

The police fired plastic bullets to disperse the crowd. No casualties were reported.

The spokesman also said about 50 youths hurled gasoline bombs at the police early today in Londonderry's Bogside, the Catholic district where violence exploded Aug. 12, 1969.

The Roman Catholic rallies today followed a march in Londonderry on Saturday by an estimated 15,000 Protestants on the annual Apprentice Boys' march, which commemorates the 1689 siege in which Protestants defied the Catholic army of King James II. According to legend, 13 apprentices shut the city gates in front of the advancing army.

Three days of rioting that followed the 1969 Apprentice Boys' day march marked the beginning of the current violence.

Called a 'Propaganda Victory'

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP) - The opposition Labor Party, commenting on the police efforts to seize Mr. Galvin, said today that Sinn Fein had won a "propaganda victory."

"It looks as though the banning of Galvin was a mistake," said Labor's Irish affairs spokesman, Clive Soley. "The security forces were put in an impossible situation."

Graphic

photo of Martin Galvin and Gerry Adams

End of Document

Ulster Widows Criticize American IRA Supporters

The Associated Press

August 18, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 327 words

Dateline: GLASGOW, Scotland

Body

A group of Protestant women whose husbands or sons were killed by Roman Catholic guerrillas in Northern Ireland said Tuesday that Americans who back the IRA are naive.

Their leader, Marlene Jefferson, announced earlier this month the group will visit the United States soon to counter "Irish Republican Army propaganda."

The five women were in Scotland to raise funds for the Widow's Mite Organization formed last May to represent relatives of soldiers and police killed by members of the largely Roman Catholic IRA and its splinter groups.

"Americans are generous people but they are naive, too," Mrs. Jefferson told reporters. "I think they suffer from tunnel vision. They believe everything they see on television."

Sylvia Deacon, whose soldier husband was kidnapped and shot by guerrillas in 1973, said she resented the international support given nationalist guerrillas on hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison.

"When I see hunger strikers getting publicity and sympathy you can imagine the anger I feel when those people are being treated as romantic folk heroes," she said.

The IRA and its offshoots are fighting to oust the British from Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite the province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish republic.

Britain's Northern Ireland Office estimates that 344 soldiers, 114 members of the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment and 154 police and police reservists have been killed since the fighting broke out in 1969.

The other members of the group are Marlene Wilson, whose policeman husband was killed by a booby-trapped car in 1973, Mrs. Hilda Wray, whose police reservist husband was shot dead in 1979; and Mrs. Anna Heaney, whose police officer son was shot dead in 1976.

Mrs. Jefferson is a former mayor of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second- largest city. She is the only member of the group who has not lost a relative to secular violence.

The date for the visit to the United States has yet to be announced.

1,000 March in Peaceful Protest

The Associated Press

May 7, 1981, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 307 words

Dateline: SAN FRANCISCO

Body

Five-thousand miles from the prison where he starved himself to death, ***Irish Republican Army*** hunger-striker Bobby Sands has been given a mock funeral, complete with military honors and speeches denouncing the British government.

A green and brass casket sat outside the shuttered residence of the British consul general Wednesday night as more than 1,000 demonstrators gathered quietly to mark the death of Sands.

"He laid down his life for his friends," said one speaker following a ceremony in which a uniformed honor guard paid tribute amid furled flags of Ireland.

"Bobby showed up the British government for what it is, a creepy, crawly thing," said another speaker.

Sands, 27, died Tuesday at the British Maze prison in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on the 66th day of his strike to protest British treatment of IRA prisoners.

Wednesday's mock funeral, which capped a two-mile march from City Hall, was organized by a group calling itself Irish Northern Aid.

Leaflets distributed by the group said its aim was "to focus the attention of the American public more effectively on the state of Irish prisoners of war held in British prisons."

Many of the marchers carried signs reading "Avenge the death of Bobby Sands -- smash British Imperialism," but Seamus Gibney, spokesman for the Irish Northern Aid made good on his promise of a peaceful rally.

At the front of the procession marched six pallbearers carrying the casket. Two ***women*** marched ahead dressed in black, and near them two people banging a dirge on drums. Bagpipe music was played throughout the march.

About 300 people had marched silently past the residence of Consul General I.A.C. Kinnear on Tuesday night after the news broke of Sands' death.

Police kept a low profile at the demonstrations, but neighbors said the consul general's residence had been watched by police for three days.

Mrs. Thatcher vows never to bow to IRA demands

United Press International
May 5, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 329 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that granting political status to ***Irish Republican Army*** prisoners would be giving "a license to kill" and would never be done "no matter how much hunger striking there may be."

Her uncompromising reaction to the death of IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands won full endorsement from Labor opposition leader Michael Foot and other lawmakers.

Foot said granting political status would greatly encourage others to join the IRA and increase the numbers killed in Northern Ireland.

When Laborite Pat Duffy accused Mrs. Thatcher of "intransigence" and "criminal incompetence" in dealing with Northern Ireland problems, he was shouted down with angry cries of "shame!"

Answering questions related to Sands' death, Mrs. Thatcher said, "The government's job is always to protect the law abiding and to defeat terrorism. To grant political status would be to give a license to kill. That is why this government will never grant political status, no matter how much hunger striking there may be."

"In a democracy people can pursue their objectives by peaceful means," she added. "It is only those who reject democracy who pursue their aims through terrorist means, and terrorism will always be a crime."

"To grant political status would be a license to kill innocent men, ***women*** and children. That's why we shall never concede that status," she said.

When protestant Ulster Unionists James Molyneaux and James Kilfedder endorsed her tough stand, Mrs. Thatcher said, "I believe what has been said in this House today and the unity with which it approaches this problem and its determination to stamp out terrorism will help the system of parliamentary government the world over."

Replying to Duffy's outburst against her government's "criminal incompetence" over Northern Ireland, Mrs. Thatcher said firmly "Sands was a convicted criminal. He chose to take his own life -- a choice his organization did not allow to many of its victims."

In New York, Parade Follows Green Line; In Boston, Group Breaks Tradition

The Associated Press

March 17, 1990, Saturday, PM cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 312 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

On the day honoring Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick, a green line on New York City's streets showed the way for 125,000 parade marchers and an old Irish club in Springfield, Mass., prepared to elect its first **female** president.

The 229th St. Patrick's Day parade steps up Manhattan's Fifth Avenue today. Police expected 2 million spectators.

While the parade will lack the political fireworks of past years, it included some controversy. **Irish Republican Army** soldier Joseph Doherty was spending his seventh St. Patrick's Day in the Metropolitan Correctional Center, and his supporters were expected to call for his release.

At the 253-year-old Charitable Irish Society in Springfield, Mass., members tonight were to inaugurate Catherine B. Shannon as president.

"I think they feel it's about time," said William Connaughton, a former president of the Boston-based society, which began admitting **women** in the early 1980s.

"I think that what happened was there were a lot of men who were coming onto the board who were in their 40s and 50s who said, 'This is ridiculous. Stag dinners are not that much fun,'" said Shannon, a Westfield State College professor. Her field of study is Irish history, but she also has researched the role of **women** in modern Ireland.

In Boston on Friday, officials dedicated a spot in Quincy Market for a statue of a mother and child to memorialize Irish famine victims and to serve as a reminder of the world's hunger crisis.

"Rather than locate a memorial to such a great human tragedy in some forgotten corner, I felt it was important that it be placed in a location where people who live in Boston and who visit here would perhaps stop and think and be reminded of what hunger and oppression mean to a people," Mayor Raymond Flynn said.

The 12-foot statue will be the first American memorial to those who died during the Irish famine, Flynn said.

Demonstrators Support IRA Hunger Strikers

The Associated Press

December 6, 1980, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 317 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

An estimated 25,000 demonstrators marched through the center of Dublin Saturday in support of seven hunger strikers in Northern Ireland's Maze prison who are demanding they be treated as political prisoners.

The seven have been on a hunger strike since Oct. 27. Three women in Armagh Prison joined the hunger strike last Monday.

A march also was held in Paris by several hundred demonstrators carrying pictures of the Maze hunger strikers and chanting "Save our comrades!"

Some of the Dublin demonstrators stoned police protecting the British Embassy, but organizers appealed for calm and the march resumed without incident. Authorities said there were no serious injuries and no arrests.

The demonstrators, including many from Northern Ireland, were trying to reach the embassy on Merrion Road when they were blocked by ranks of policemen 10 deep equipped with riot helmets and shields.

More than 3,000 police backed by 500 soldiers had been assigned to maintain order.

Among those heading the march were David O'Connell, former head of the Provisional wing of the **Irish Republican Army**, and Bernadette Devlin, a former member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland.

The demonstrators carried placards attacking Britain's refusal to grant political-prisoner status to IRA guerrillas imprisoned in the Maze, south of Belfast.

The seven hunger strikers at the Maze are six members of the IRA and a member of the Irish National Liberation Army. They have vowed to fast "to the death" and have been taking liquids but no solid food. On Tuesday they were transferred to the prison hospital because of their weakening condition.

British authorities have said the prisoners would not be force fed.

The predominantly Roman Catholic IRA is waging an underground war to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the province, with its Protestant majority, to the Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

St. Pat's Day parade marshal nominations end in brouhaha

United Press International
January 31, 1990, Wednesday, BC cycle

Copyright 1990 U.P.I.

Section: Domestic News

Length: 348 words

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

The good old boy-os of the Ancient Order of Hibernians got into a bit of a brouhaha over candidates for grand marshal of this year's St. Patrick's Day parade, and now a judge says they'll have to explain it all to her.

Unlike past years, the nomination infighting didn't involve a woman or the **Irish Republican Army**.

In fact, 1989 was a landmark year for the ladies, when Dorothy Hayden Cudahy, the first **female** grand marshal in the parade's 227-year history, proudly led the smiling Irish up Fifth Avenue.

This year's dispute began Monday night when about 160 Hibernians met at a midtown Manhattan hotel to choose a grand marshal and the nominations committee offered only two candidates.

When parade chairman Francis Beirne refused to accept other nominations from the floor, things got a bit noisy, according to bystanders.

The vote was supposed to be Tuesday night, but members William Barnett and Patrick Hughes, who wanted to nominate Merrill Lynch Executive Vice President Jack Irwin as grand marshal, went to state Supreme Court in Manhattan and got a temporary restraining order.

The two candidates nominated were Dan Kelly, a Bronx furniture store owner who lives in Scarsdale, and Tim Hartnett, a former U.S. Treasury agent and member of the parade committee for 38 years who lives in Yonkers.

The plaintiffs charged in their suit that the bylaws of the group allow the selection committee to permit up to four candidates for the post.

According to an unnamed member, rules were changed last November to eliminate floor nominations "to try to take some of the carnival atmosphere out of it."

Said unhappy member Jim McNamara, "Well, we felt we were denied democratic process and things got pretty loud and out of control.

"In fact, when Francis tried to get a former grand marshal, Brother Charles Quinn, to say a prayer, no one noticed because the delegates were so loud," said McNamara, public relations director for the International Longshoremen's Association.

State Supreme Court Justice Myriam Altman ordered the parade committee to explain it all to her next Tuesday.

St. Pat's Day parade marshal nominations end in brouhaha

End of Document

Bomb Kills Woman, Wounds 30 Other People

The Associated Press

April 12, 1989, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 349 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A bomb exploded this morning in a van parked outside a border police station, killing a **female** shop assistant and injuring at least 30 people, police said.

At least 24 civilians were hospitalized, some of them with serious injuries, and six police officers were slightly injured in the blast in the County Down seaport of Warrenpoint, said Inspector Fred Campbell of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The town is less than a mile from Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic.

Police said the bomb went off without warning just before 10 a.m., heavily damaging the police station and nearby buildings in the town center. The van was parked outside a construction company yard adjoining the station, and the blast ignited nearby gas cylinders.

"It started a really big fire with thick, black smoke. It was chaotic for a time," said one resident, Philomena Morgan.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, but suspicion fell on the **Irish Republican Army** which has targeted the security forces in its campaign to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

Gunmen seized the van from a family who were held captive overnight in their home on the town's outskirts, police said.

Campbell said the bombing occurred without warning. However, nine minutes after the explosion, an anonymous caller to a hospital in nearby Newry warned that a bomb would go off. Several more warnings were given later, indicating the bomb went off prematurely, Campbell said.

Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the mainstream Roman Catholic party, said "people who carry out this sort of attack listen to nobody. They simply have a murderous desire in their hearts to kill."

The outlawed IRA is fighting to unite the province, where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3 to 2, with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

The IRA killed 18 British army soldiers in an ambush outside Warrenpoint on Aug. 27, 1979. On the same day, an IRA bomb killed India's last viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, aboard his yacht off the coast of County Sligo in the Republic of Ireland.

Bomb Kills Woman, Wounds 30 Other People

End of Document

Compromise Unlikely as 7th Hunger Striker Begins Maze Fast

The Associated Press

June 22, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 799 words

Byline: By JEFF BRADLEY, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A seventh guerrilla joined the IRA hunger strike Monday at Northern Ireland's Maze prison and supporters said a letter smuggled from inside urged that "tens of thousands" of people join a mass rally in Belfast to increase pressure on the British government.

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, said a letter calling for a "national" march on the provincial capital Sunday was signed by 450 inmates at the Maze outside Belfast and the **women's** jail in Armagh.

The letter said "the presence of thousands on the streets can help shift the British government" toward granting jailed guerrillas political-prisoner status, according to Sinn Fein. The group did not say how the letter was smuggled from the prison.

British authorities said the latest guerrilla to join the hunger strike was Michael James Devine, 27, serving 12 years for possession of firearms and ammunition.

With four hunger strikers already dead and as many as 100 more prisoners reported ready to join the fast, a settlement appeared as distant as when IRA guerrilla Bobby Sands began the protest for political-prisoner status in the British province March 1.

A British government spokesman accused the **Irish Republican Army** of "inflexibility" -- the same charge Irish-Americans and other critics have made against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

"They want all or nothing," said spokesman Ian Proud of the government Northern Ireland Office.

"We have been flexible: we changed the prison regime, we've been willing to talk about humanitarian changes, but whatever has been introduced, has been turned down," Proud told The Associated Press.

Richard MacAuley of Sinn Fein, political wing of the mostly Roman Catholic IRA, countered: "We don't see any movement from the British government."

When Sands died on May 5, after Roman Catholic supporters had elected him a member of the British Parliament, positions hardened. The British had hoped direct appeals from the European Commission of Human Rights and an envoy from Pope John Paul II would persuade Sands to halt his fast.

Compromise Unlikely as 7th Hunger Striker Begins Maze Fast

But when he died after 66 days without food, rioting broke out across Northern Ireland and the IRA got worldwide coverage of its struggle to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and unite it with the mostly Roman Catholic Irish republic.

Three more hunger strikers died and others, including Devine, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army, a splinter faction of the IRA, took their place.

In a speech in Belfast on May 28, Mrs. Thatcher counterattacked, accusing the IRA of playing its "last card," and saying she would never give in to blackmail.

She said Britain is not in Northern Ireland to oppress the Catholic minority, but because the two-thirds Protestant majority overwhelmingly wants to remain British.

The IRA and INLA guerrillas don't use the term "political status" but both their organization and the British government say their demands amount to that.

The guerrillas want reform at the Maze. The government says the modern prison is humane and liberal in its treatment of prisoners.

Sinn Fein leaders outside the prison have said the intent of the hunger strike is to restore the "special category" political status granted jailed guerrillas from 1972 to 1976 when the level of sectarian violence led to the detention of suspected terrorists in loosely run compounds.

The government switched to treating guerrillas as ordinary criminals, although they were arrested under emergency legislation and tried in no-jury courts.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Humphrey Atkins told the House of Commons last Thursday: "The protesters are claiming to be treated as prisoners of war but they are not. They are criminals convicted in open court for crimes which are crimes everywhere in the world and they are serving sentences as they should."

"The IRA is not looking for any sort of relaxation of the prison regime. They want political status so that if, in the future, there should be a general amnesty, they can be released.

"But the government has said there will be no amnesty since it would aid IRA recruitment if there was even a hint of one."

Asked how the conflict could be settled without more loss of life, Proud said Britain is willing to consider changes in Maze rules, but they would apply to all prisoners, including Protestants, and this is not the IRA's aim.

"They've had four people die so far, they're not going to suddenly call it off with a loss of face."

Sinn Fein spokesman MacAuley said he was not aware of any offer from the British to negotiate on the prisoners' demands.

He added: "There is no break in the prisoners' resolve to use the hunger-strike weapon. Unless they resolve the issue, the British government will be faced with the hunger strike for some months to come."

Thatcher plea on IRA cash

Herald

November 14, 1988 Monday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 339 words

Body

LONDON, SUNDAY British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher flies to Washington on Tuesday for a visit which will be more than simply an emotional farewell to US President Ronald Reagan and a cordial greeting to President-elect George Bush on his victory last week.

Mrs Thatcher will use the meeting with Mr Bush to argue strongly against the contribution of US dollars to Sinn Fein, the political wing of the **Irish Republican Army**.

The Northern Ireland issue is liable to loom large on her itinerary.

Irish-American politicians and IRA support groups like Noraid are poised to challenge her - face to face if they get the opportunity - on new government measures to ban para-military sympathisers from being interviewed on television and radio, and proposals on a suspect's right to stay silent.

In her talks with Mr Bush on Thursday, Mrs Thatcher will concentrate on East-West relations and stress the need for the West to maintain a robust attitude towards Moscow over arms reductions.

She will also urge that Britain's special relationship with the US be maintained.

Mrs Thatcher sees Mr Bush as the natural heir to President Reagan and envisages little change in Anglo-American relations after he takes office in January next year.

The public farewells to President Reagan will be made at a state dinner in the White House, midway through the British leader's three-day visit. She regards their partnership as one of the great bulwarks of the West.

Mr Reagan issued the invitation to Mrs Thatcher to visit him when he called at Downing Street earlier this year on the way home from his Moscow summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Families made a poignant pilgrimage to the war memorial at Enniskillen for today's Remembrance Service - a year after the Poppy Day Massacre in which 11 people were killed and 60 injured by an IRA bomb.

The turn-out was the biggest seen at the service, as ex-servicemen and **women** joined thousands of others in a march to the war memorial.

PA, REUTER

END OF STORY

Graphic

MRS MARGARET THATCHER HOLDS A WREATH DURING A REMEMBRANCE DAY CEREMONY ON PARLIAMENT ST. PICTURE: REUTER.

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

End of Document

THOUSANDS TO MARCH FOR IRISH PEACE

COURIER-MAIL

February 24, 1989 Friday

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Length: 341 words

Byline: COSTELLO D

Body

Thousands to march for Irish peace LONDON._ Thousands of people throughout Northern Ireland are expected to take part in peace rallies today, supporting calls to end terrorist violence in the province. The largest of the rallies, organised by the All **Women** Together movement, will be outside Belfast City Hall. Twelve more gatherings will be held, from Enniskillen in the west to Bangor in the east. The lead-up to the rallies was marred yesterday when **Irish Republican Army** gunmen shot dead a British soldier as he drove a mini-bus to collect army children from a Londonderry school. Police said the gunmen escaped in a hijacked car after firing a hail of bullets at the soldier as he headed to a local primary school to fetch the children of troops on duty. One witness said: "'I was walking down the street when I heard the shots, about 15. I saw the driver slumped over the wheel.'" The IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said it was responsible for the killing. Their victim was the second British soldier killed in Northern Ireland this year and the 412th since British troops were flown to the province in 1969. The IRA, sharply criticised by supporters for killing 23 civilians in a string of botched attacks over the past year, promised in 1989 to "'refine" its activities and stick to what it considers legitimate targets _ soldiers and policemen. The All **Women** Together movement yesterday won backing from four Belfast city councillors of different parties. QNPFormer Unionist Lord Mayor Mr John Carson, Mr Seamus Lynch of the Workers' Party, Dr Joe Hendron of the SDLP and Mr Tom Campbell of the Alliance called a press conference to back the rallies. In a joint statement they said they wanted to place on record their solidarity with the efforts of All **Women** Together to bring peace to Ulster. They said: "'We wish it clearly understood that our united presence at this press conference is solely to state our concern for peace and the elimination of all terrorist activity from Northern Ireland.'" Press Association

Load-Date: September 23, 2003

Police Fire Rubber Bullets in Melee at IRA Funeral

The Associated Press

November 2, 1987, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 327 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

Police fired plastic bullets to scatter a crowd of about 3,000 people when violence broke out at a funeral for two members of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**.

The disturbances began after a hooded gunman fired six shots from a revolver during the funeral procession, police said. IRA guerrillas often fire honor salutes at funerals for their colleagues in defiance of the police.

The statement from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, said 23 policemen were injured in the fighting.

There were 10 civilian casualties _ seven men and three **women** who were treated at hospitals for cuts and bruises, the police said.

After order was restored, the bodies of Eddie McSheffrey, 29, and Paddy Deery, 32, were buried. Officials said they were killed last week when a bomb they were carrying blew up.

"The police did everything possible to permit the funeral to proceed in a dignified and lawful manner, but once again Sinn Fein (the IRA's legal political wing) and the IRA cynically exploited the situation," the police statement said.

Gerry Adams, Sinn Fein president, said, "We set out to bury these people with dignity and the people buried them with dignity. They defied the might of the British forces today."

Before the procession, the huge crowd of mourners gained a reversal of a Roman Catholic church ban on Masses for IRA members with the coffins present on church grounds.

The Catholic bishop of Londonderry Edward Daly imposed the ban after shots were fired over a coffin at a Londonderry church during an IRA funeral last March.

He said such actions were "a cheap paramilitary propaganda stunt" and a desecration of a holy place.

But on Monday when the crowd carried the two coffins to the front of St. Eugene's Cathedral priests said the Mass.

The predominantly Catholic IRA is sighting to unite this British province, where Protestants outnumber Catholics 3-2, with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic under a left-wing government.

Police Fire Rubber Bullets in Melee at IRA Funeral

End of Document

FINGERPRINT TRAPPED BRIGHTON BOMBER - COURT

TELEGRAPH

May 7, 1986 Wednesday

Copyright 1986 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 335 words

Byline: SWAYN L

Body

Fingerprint trapped Brighton bomber - court LONDON (AAP): A fingerprint on a hotel booking form trapped the Irish guerrilla who tried to blow up British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet, a court was told today.

The prosecution allegation was made when Patrick Joseph Magee, 34, went on trial at a London court ringed by police marksmen.

Prosecutor, Mr Roy Amlot, told the court the bomb, which wrecked Brighton's Grand Hotel in October, 1984, came within an inch of being the **Irish Republican Army's** (IRA) "'most devastating attack".

QNP

Mrs Thatcher and most of her Cabinet were in the seafront hotel for their annual Conservative Party conference when the bomb exploded at 2.54am.

Magee, a short, stocky, bearded figure, repeated "'not guilty" eight times as he was accused of planting the bomb and murdering the five people killed in the blast.

But Mr Amlot alleged Magee booked into room 629 of the hotel to conceal the time-delay bomb almost a month earlier _ and left his mark on a hotel registration form.

It bore, said Mr Amlot, "'a palm print on the front bottom edge and fingermarks on the front top edge", both Magee's.

Two of Mr Thatcher's Ministers, Norman Tebbit and John Wakeham, were severely injured in the blast. Tebbit's wife was crippled, Wakeham's wife was killed.

Mr Amlot said Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was "'mercifully" out of his room, which was in the direct line of impact.

Magee placed the bomb in the bathroom of room 629 on the hotel's sixth floor, probably hidden behind a panel which could be unscrewed, Mr Amlot said.

Four other defendants, two men and two **women**, are accused of plotting with Magee to follow up the Brighton attack with a bomb campaign in seaside resorts and London hotels last summer. All pleaded not guilty.

The trial, expected to last six weeks, opened amid intensive security, with police marksmen on roofs, helicopters clattering overhead, sniffer dogs searching the court and body searches for everyone entering the building, including police.

Graphic

PIC OF MARGARET THATCHER

Load-Date: September 18, 2003

End of Document

Four U.S. Bishops Arrive On Fact-Finding Visit To Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

October 22, 1984, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 343 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Four Roman Catholic bishops from the United States arrived in Belfast today to meet politicians, clergy and trade unionists on the second day of a fact-finding mission.

The visit, at the invitation of Irish bishops, began in Dublin on Sunday and will end Thursday.

Leading the mission is Bishop James A. Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. The others are Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York, Bishop James F. Stafford of Memphis, Tenn., and Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, Calif.

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, primate of all Ireland, said the bishops' aim was to obtain at first hand information on the social, political and economic situation in Northern Ireland and report back to the national conference.

O'Connor told reporters in Belfast the bishops would not comment on their findings until the trip was completed.

O'Connor, who celebrated Mass in St. Peter's Pro-cathedral in the heart of troubled west Belfast with Irish Bishop Cahal Daly, said he and his colleagues had come "to exchange ideas" and to talk and pray.

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

On Sunday, Hurley and Monsignor Daniel Hoyle, secretary-general of the national conference, visited Armagh women's prison and talked with inmates.

The Rev. Raymond Murray, an Armagh priest who was on the visit, said they and the inmates discussed strip-searches and the question of non-jury courts.

The bishops are scheduled to talk with Britain's top official in the province, Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd, and to visit Londonderry.

On Wednesday they return to Dublin to meet the Irish Republic's president, Patrick Hillery.

The outlawed **Irish Republican Army** has been waging a campaign of violence in Northern Ireland to wrest the Protestant-majority province from British control and merge it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Four U.S. Bishops Arrive On Fact-Finding Visit To Northern Ireland

End of Document

20 hurt in Ulster violence

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

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 367 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police said Sunday that 20 people, including 10 officers, were hurt in weekend violence that resulted from a parade by militant Protestants in mostly Catholic Londonderry.

The violence first flared Saturday when 2,000 militant Protestants paraded in protect of the City Council's plan to officially change the name of Northern Ireland's second largest city from Londonderry to Derry.

Catholics have always used Derry as the name of the city and county but Protestants claim the move weakens Northern Ireland's links with Britain.

Suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** gunmen fought a brief gunbattle with police during the parade. The gunmen launched an attack on police by firing about 15 shots from a high-rise apartment block, witnesses said.

Police fired back but reporters at the scene said their response was hampered because the gunmen used children as human shields, lining them up at the windows of apartments overlooking the parade route.

Marchers said the IRA, fighting for Irish independence from Britain, sought to provoke the same violence that triggered the "Bloody Sunday" killings of 1971, when British troops killed 13 Catholics in the Rossville area when shooting broke out at a civil rights march.

No one was injured in the gunfire but two officers were injured in separate street brawls nearby with Protestant youths who hurled rocks and bottles at them.

Disturbances continued through the night when mobs of youths threw more than 100 gasoline bombs at police, authorities said Sunday.

Between 50 and 60 youths went on a rampage, pelting police Land Rovers with home-made gasoline bombs in sporadic rioting that continued until about 3 a.m. local time Sunday.

Police fired rounds of plastic riot-control bullets to disperse the teenagers. Several people were reported arrested.

Authorities said 20 people, including 10 officers, were hurt in the violence. Two policemen were hospitalized overnight.

20 hurt in Ulster violence

In a related incident, three women were injured in a bomb blast Saturday afternoon that left a 6-foot crater in the road and damaged 35 houses. Another bomb exploded in the doorway of a house Saturday night, causing minor damage. No group immediately claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

End of Document

Press Hunt For 19 Escaped IRA Prisoners

The Associated Press

September 28, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 330 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police pressed their hunt today for 19 of the 38 escaped IRA prisoners still at large, and an official vowed "there will be no hiding for any of these men."

The convicts, armed with guns and knives, broke out of the Maze prison Saturday, killing a guard, donning guards' uniforms, seizing a food truck and driving past security checkpoints and out the main gate.

Nineteen have been captured so far, including two Tuesday, and Chief Superintendent Bill Wilson of the Royal Ulster Constabulary vowed:

"There will be no hiding place for any of these men... We are working on the assumption that most of them are still in Northern Ireland. In the event of some of them making their way into the Republic, the police there are keeping a close lookout."

"The fact that so many of them have gone to ground indicates the magnitude of the search operation. The cooperation between ourselves and the police in the south is first rate and they are as anxious as we are to find these men," he said.

Wilson said Hugh Joseph Corey, the **Irish Republican Army** Provisionals' former commander in Londonderry, and Patrick John McIntyre were found Tuesday holding a family hostage in an isolated farmhouse in Newcastle, a port on the east coast 25 miles south of Belfast.

British troops and police laid siege to the house and negotiated with the two men by telephone and megaphones, Wilson said. They said no shots were fired, the men put up no resistance and no weapons were found inside the house.

Police said the fugitives held an undetermined number of **women** and children hostage for at least two hours and called for a local priest to be sent to them.

Wilson said the Rev. James Mooney "appeared on the scene" before the two men surrendered, and he expressed thanks to the clergyman. He did not clarify what the priest did.

Corey, 27, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977 for killing a militiaman of the Ulster Defense Regiment. McIntyre, 25, was serving 15 years for the attempted murder of a soldier.

Press Hunt For 19 Escaped IRA Prisoners

End of Document

Grandmother Convicted in Terrorist Trial

The Associated Press

August 3, 1983, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 356 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A judge today convicted a 71-year-old woman of allowing IRA guerrillas to use her home for secret meetings.

Rose Harvey was among five Belfast Roman Catholics found guilty of belonging to the outlawed Provisional **Irish Republican Army** or of aiding the guerrillas in their campaign to end British rule in the province.

Mrs. Harvey is believed to be the oldest person convicted on terrorist-related charges in Ulster's 14-year-old sectarian conflict. She is to be sentenced later.

Judge Basil Kelly, wearing a bullet-proof vest under his black robes, delivered the verdicts on the second day of judgments against 33 men and five **women** from Belfast's Catholic enclave of Ardoyne. On Tuesday, he found 21 defendants guilty of membership in the Provisional IRA.

Kelly was expected to deliver his verdicts on the rest of the defendants and on the more serious charges of murder and bombings later today.

The trial has lasted 119 days. The longest previous terrorist trial lasted 77 days in 1977, when four members of an outlawed Protestant group, the Ulster Volunteer Force, were sentenced to life in prison for killing two men from a rival Protestant group.

Meanwhile, about 80 Irish-Americans who sympathize with the IRA arrived in Belfast on Tuesday night for a week-long visit.

New York attorney Martin Galvin, publicity director of the Bronx-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, said the visit was a "fact-finding mission" and would commemorate the 12th anniversary of Britain's introduction of internment-without-trial of suspected guerrillas.

The U.S. Justice Department, echoing the British and Irish governments, earlier this year accused the committee of being the Provisional IRA's main fund-raising organization in the United States.

"We'll be having seminars, tours of republican areas and staying with families and generally providing information on how the British presence is a repression to the (Catholic) nationalist population," Galvin told reporters.

"We're Americans concerned about peace for everyone in Ireland and have come to the conclusion that the only way is for British rule to be ended and for there to be a united Ireland."

Grandmother Convicted in Terrorist Trial

End of Document

IRA murders Ulster judge

United Press International

January 16, 1983, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 333 words

Byline: By FRANK JOHNSTON

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Two Irish nationalist gunmen murdered one of Ulster's leading judges Sunday, calmly riddling him with bullets as he left mass in a Roman Catholic church.

In a coded telephone call to Belfast's Downtown Radio station, the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** later claimed responsibility for killing William Doyle, whom it described as "a key figure in Britain's oppression machine in Northern Ireland."

The IRA, which wants to end British rule in Ulster and merge it with Ireland, gave no more details of why it singled out Doyle, 55, for death.

Doyle, a tough law and order judge, was a controversial figure in Northern Ireland's legal circles with a reputation for hard sentences and quick-tempered outbursts from the bench. He was a Roman Catholic, specializing in civil cases and it is not known if he was involved in any terrorist cases.

The judge died in a hail of gunfire at the wheel of his car minutes after he walked from mass at St. Brigid's Church in the university section of south Belfast, police said.

Terrified **women** and children from the congregation watched in horror as two gunmen approached on foot and pumped a number of shots into Doyle and a **female** companion just 100 yards from the church steps, police said. The men ran off and escaped in a car which was later found abandoned in a Protestant area about a mile away, they said.

Doyle was rushed to hospital but was dead on arrival. A 72-year-old woman, believed to be related to the judge, was shot in the stomach. She was admitted to the hospital but her condition was not immediately known, police said.

Doyle, as one of the province's senior law figures, was entitled to round-the-clock police protection but police sources said he often scorned the use of police bodyguards.

Two years ago he won a \$79,000 libel case against the Economist magazine that suggested his appointment as a senior Northern Ireland judge had been on religious grounds to balance the Protestant and Catholic representation in the courts, rather than on merit.

IRA murders Ulster judge

End of Document

IRA Rejects Former Leader's Cease-Fire Appeal, Repudiates Him

The Associated Press

March 25, 1983, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 323 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The IRA Provisionals rejected a call from a former guerrilla commander for a cease-fire in their war to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

"The **Irish Republican Army** is not thinking of, nor would it countenance thought of, cease-fires or truces short of a British withdrawal from Ireland, after which there would be no armed struggle," the guerrilla leaders said in a statement issued in Dublin.

"That ... is the position for which young men and and **women** have given their lives for and for which hundreds of others languish in jail."

The statement was signed by P. O'Neill, a collective nom de guerre for the Dublin leadership of the almost exclusively Roman Catholic movement.

The call for a cease-fire in the 13-year-old war in Northern Ireland was made by Sean MacStiofain, the Provos' chief of staff from 1969 to 1972. He lives in the Irish Republic and made his appeal in an Irish-language magazine published Friday in Dublin.

He said if the Provos and their Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army, called a truce, the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein, would be eligible to participate in talks sponsored by the Dublin government on the eventual reunification of Ireland.

The IRA statement repudiated MacStiofain, saying he "resigned from Sinn Fein more than a year ago and no longer works for any department of the Republican movement."

Irish government spokesman Peter Prendergast said Sinn Fein would not be invited to take part in the proposed talks even if the Provos did call a cease-fire. He said only those political parties and elected representatives who renounce violence could take part.

In Northern Ireland, meanwhile, two hooded men believed to be members of the IRA or INLA critically wounded a Protestant labor union official with sawed-off shotguns outside an engineering plant in Belfast. Police believed the gunmen mistook him for a police reservist who sold his car to the union official several weeks ago.

A Parade for Pipes, Not Drums

The New York Times

March 17, 1983, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1983 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 20, Column 1; Editorial Desk; Editorial

Length: 315 words

Body

It's hard this year to hail the parade for St. Patrick as a sign of spring and to join with the Irish in their time-honored celebration. The choice of Michael Flannery, an active supporter of the brutal ***Irish Republican Army*** Provisionals, to serve as Grand Marshal symbolizes the view of the parade sponsors that there's nothing smiling or gentle in their thoughts of home.

It's hard this year to hail the parade for St. Patrick as a sign of spring and to join with the Irish in their time-honored celebration.

The I.R.A. has declared Ireland not simply a battlefield - it has been that before - but one that is fair game for attacks on random targets and maiming of civilians. The I.R.A. goal, the forcible incorporation of Northern Ireland into the Irish republic, promises only more brutality.

Grass grows over old battlefields, and even the bullet scars on the Dublin Post Office, marking Easter week in 1916, are softened by years of rain, wind and smoke. But the twisted shells of bomb-decoy automobiles, and the blasted ruins of pubs and shops where Irish men's and ***women***'s bodies were shattered like dolls, leave permanent stains.

Some Irish-Americans may fancy that the continuing battle pits imperial England against poor, unarmed Irish natives. Poor the Irish are, nearly all of them, but it is between two kinds of Irish that the war is fought.

Their conflict is complex, and would seem to doom the simple hope for independent homogeneity that older Irish remember. If peace ultimately reaches the troubled land, it will come as a federating compromise that the loudest leaders on both sides declare they will never accept.

Grand Marshal Flannery epitomizes one side of this intransigence. Irish-Americans like Senator Moynihan and Governor Carey who brave anger to disavow such inflammatory gestures do more honor to the day than those to whom drums of war sound sweeter than pipes.

WITNESS UNCERTAIN DELOREAN INTENDED DRUG DEAL

The New York Times

May 5, 1984, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1984 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Page 18, Column 4; National Desk

Length: 821 words

Byline: By JUDITH CUMMINGS

Body

Owners of stainless steel DeLorean sports cars hope the autos will become collectors' items. Page 33.

LOS ANGELES, May 4 - A Federal agent testifying in the drug trafficking trial of John Z. DeLorean said today that from July 12, 1982, when a paid informer first reported he had been approached by Mr. DeLorean about a narcotics transaction, the agent had "no doubt" the automobile manufacturer wanted to engage in a drug deal.

But after a brief recess the agent, Benedict J. Tisa of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, returned to the witness stand and said that after speaking with the prosecutor, Robert Perry, "I misspoke when I said 'no doubt.' "

Federal agent Benedict J Tisa, testifying in drug trafficking trial of John DeLorean, says that from July 12, 1982, when paid informer James Timothy Hoffman first reported he had been approached by DeLorean about narcotics transaction, Tisa had 'no doubt' that DeLorean wanted to engage in deal; later retracts statement when DeLorean lawyer suggests Tisa judged DeLorean guilty before investigation of DeLorean started (M)

Howard L. Weitzman, one of Mr. DeLorean's lawyers, suggested that even before an investigation of the former chairman of the DeLorean Motor Company was started, the agent judged him guilty and interpreted Mr. DeLorean's actions in that light.

In cross examination by Mr. Weitzman, Mr. Tisa, a Government witness, appeared to score several more points for the defense's case:

- He described disagreement between the F.B.I. and the Drug Enforcement Administration over the handling of the DeLorean case, including his unsuccessful attempt to exclude from the investigation a D.E.A. agent, Gerald Scotti. Mr. Tisa said Mr. Scotti was "under internal investigation for leaking information" in another case.

- Mr. Tisa told the court that it was the informer, James Timothy Hoffman, who had initiated a contact with Mr. DeLorean that the informer said led to a conversation about dealing in drugs. Mr. Tisa said he was correcting false information in a teletype sent Sept. 6, 1982, informing the F.B.I. in Washington that the informer "was contacted by John DeLorean" to discuss "the importation of heroin from the Orient."

- Mr. Tisa conceded that he did not know if 500 shares of stock in the DeLorean Motor Company Inc. that Mr. DeLorean signed over as collateral to an agent posing as an important figure in the narcotics underworld, had any monetary value. If they did not, Mr. Tisa said, Mr. DeLorean had invested "nothing" in a narcotics transaction. Mr. Tisa had posed as a crooked banker in the investigation.

WITNESS UNCERTAIN DELOREAN INTENDED DRUG DEAL

Second F.B.I. Teletype

According to a Sept. 6, 1982, F.B.I. teletype introduced by the defense today, "it was deemed essential to introduce an individual other than a source or agent for the government into the DeLorean investigation." It said "the solution would be to approach" William Morgan Hetrick to furnish the narcotics.

Mr. DeLorean and Mr. Hetrick were introduced Sept. 20, 1982. Mr. Hetrick pleaded guilty last year to cocaine trafficking in charges stemming from the DeLorean investigation.

Mr. Weitzman asked Mr. Tisa if the reason the Government brought in Mr. Hetrick was because "up until that time John DeLorean had not conspired with anybody, right?"

Mr. Tisa said he was acting on a vague belief that Mr. DeLorean "had associates," but Mr. Tisa did not say they were associates in a conspiracy.

Today, for the first time, Mr. Tisa said, "That's a possibility," when asked whether Mr. DeLorean was trying to indicate he did not want to enter a drug deal by telling Mr. Tisa at a meeting Sept. 15, 1982, that he no longer had \$2 million to invest.

Irish Republican Army

The jury of six men and six **women** had already listened to tapes of Mr. DeLorean telling Mr. Tisa his \$2 million investment was coming from the **Irish Republican Army**.

That dramatic assertion had led to an investigation by the F.B.I. that began with a meeting Sept. 17, 1982, with British authorities, according to documents produced this week in the absence of the jury.

The inquiry turned up no connection between the I.R.A. and Mr. DeLorean.

Defense Calls it a Hoax

Mr. DeLorean's defense asserts that Mr. DeLorean introduced the I.R.A. as a hoax to get out of the deal after he realized narcotics were involved.

Saying that since Mr. DeLorean had apparently manufactured the participation of the I.R.A., Mr. Weitzman asked the agent, "Do you think it's possible he didn't want to get involved in a drug deal?"

"Yes," Mr. Tisa said, "That's a possibility." His answer came after Judge Robert M. Takasugi had ordered his first reply, "I don't know," stricken from the record as unresponsive.

Mr. DeLorean, his wife, Cristina, and his attorneys walked out of today's court session to be greeted by a group of teen-agers and other well-wishers on the courthouse steps. The teen-agers, who had been in the courtroom, clamored for autographs.

Widows cite terrorism horror in Ulster

United Press International
April 1, 1982, Thursday, PM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

Section: Domestic News

Length: 322 words

Byline: By MIKE CASEY

Dateline: CLEVELAND

Body

A group of Ulster widows whose husbands were killed by the *Irish Republican Army* told about the horror of their losses and asked people not to send money to Northern Ireland.

The three widows whose husbands were members of the security forces in Ulster and were killed by the IRA spoke Wednesday before 30 people at a *Women's* City Club forum. They are members of a group called Widows' Mite, which opposes the terrorism in Northern Ireland.

A spokesman for the group, Bill McMurdo, said one aim is to dry up funds for terrorist groups whether Protestant or Catholic. However, he singled out the IRA for most his comments.

He appealed to Americans "to stop sending money to Northern Ireland. It is used to buy guns to kill innocent people." He mentioned the Irish Northern Aid Committee as one such group.

A spokesman for Irish Northern Aid, Martin Galvin of New York, said the money it raises goes to publicity efforts in the United States and to aid the families of prisoners detained in Northern Ireland.

"That money that goes to the families is just used for the basic necessities. I can't conceive of it going to be used for anything else," he said.

Georgina Gordon whose husband, William, and daughter, Lesley, died in an explosion Feb. 8, 1978 in front of her home in County Derry says it is difficult to live with the loss.

"I never get used to it. I can see it every night when I go bed," she said. "But God has helped to give me the inner strength to go on and speak about it."

Marlene Wilson of Londonderry whose brother and husband, members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, were killed said, "The IRA robbed me of my brother and husband."

"Sometimes this can get very hard to do," she said, about sharing her loss with the public. "But someone has to speak out."

The third widow, Sylvia Deacon of Londonderry, was overcome with emotion and started crying, when she told about her husband who was tortured and killed.

Widows cite terrorism horror in Ulster

End of Document

Army Van Explodes in London; One Killed

The Associated Press

May 17, 1990, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 383 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

An army van exploded outside an army office in north London on Wednesday, killing one man and seriously injuring another, Scotland Yard said.

The explosion came just two days after an IRA bomb, buried in a flowerbed outside an army office in southeast London, blew a hole in the building and injured seven civilians.

No group claimed responsibility for the latest blast. Suspicion immediately fell on the outlawed *Irish Republican Army*, which has targeted the military in its fight to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Scotland Yard said a military van parked behind an army careers information office in Wembley, north London, exploded and caught fire at 5:12 p.m.

The Ministry of Defense said it was not known if the victims were military personnel or civilians.

The army office is opposite the old Wembley police station. It is near a busy shopping street about 400 yards from the Wembley train and subway stations, and just a half-mile from Wembley Stadium.

Police sealed off the area, creating havoc with rush-hour traffic, and evacuated local residents because of fears of another bomb. Police helicopters hovered over the scene.

The London Ambulance Service said it had dealt with one fatality and one seriously injured person, who was taken to a hospital.

"Three people suffering from shock refused treatment and were giving statements to the police," said a spokesman, speaking on condition he was not identified.

Charles Baggett, who lives about 10 doors from the army office, said he heard "a very violent explosion ... which shook our building" and ran down the street where he saw a badly burned man being led away.

"He was speaking. He said he was OK but was obviously in a very bad state of shock. The van itself was just a tangled mass, quite horrific really," Baggett said.

The IRA has targeted British military installations in Northern Ireland, mainland Britain and the rest of Europe in its fight to unite the Protestant-dominated north with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland in the south.

Army Van Explodes in London; One Killed

On Monday, a time bomb detonated outside the front entrance of the Directorate of Army Education in the residential area of Eltham. Three men and three women were treated for minor injuries, and a 47-year-old man was hospitalized with two broken ribs.

The IRA claimed responsibility.

End of Document

British Accept Red Cross Probe of Maze Prison

The Associated Press

July 15, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 338 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The government said Wednesday it will allow the International Red Cross to investigate conditions at the Maze prison in Northern Ireland in a new effort to end the IRA's campaign of hunger strikes.

Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins said in a statement that investigators from the Geneva-based Red Cross will arrive in Belfast "forthwith" and visit the Maze and the Armagh women's prison, which also holds Irish Republican Army members.

Atkins did not specify that the Red Cross team would see the hunger strikers.

The initiative follows an abortive mediation bid last week by the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, which broke down with the death July 8 of Joe McDonnell, the fifth hunger striker to die at the Maze.

The commission claimed the British had delayed 24 hours in responding to a formula it had developed and the intervening death of McDonnell ended the mediation bid.

The government denied this and said it would not negotiate under duress of the hunger strike. A sixth striker, Martin Hurson, died July 13.

The hunger strikers seek what amounts to political prisoner status for guerrillas of the IRA, which is fighting to drive Britain from Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite the province with the mainly Catholic Irish republic to the south.

Atkins said in his statement: "I am grateful for the efforts that have been made in recent days" in attempting to reach a solution of the hunger strike crisis. "The government deeply regrets that the hunger strikes are continuing and has naturally been considering further what steps it can properly take to persuade those concerned to end their action.

"The government has received an offer from the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit the prisons concerned in Northern Ireland under that part of its statutes which enables it to study the conditions of prisoners other than prisoners of war.

"I have decided to take up the ICRC's offer to visit the Northern Ireland prisons concerned. A team from the ICRC will begin its work forthwith."

Police Round Up 30 IRA Suspects in Belfast

The Associated Press

November 30, 1981, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 377 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Security forces have rounded up about 30 suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrillas in north Belfast over the last four days, and some will be charged with murder and other terrorist crimes, police said today.

The arrests, made between Thursday and Saturday, were all in the Ardoyne district, a Roman Catholic enclave and IRA stronghold.

The raids were carried out by the Royal Ulster Constabulary with the backing of British troops. It was one of the largest such operations in recent months in this embattled province.

A police spokesman said 11 men and two ***women*** were to appear in court in Belfast later today in the killing last month of Julian Connolly, a part-time sergeant in the predominantly Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment of the British army.

The spokesman said they also were to be charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to murder and membership in the "Provisional" wing of almost exclusively Catholic IRA.

Police said four other men were arrested following the discovery of two arms dumps in the staunchly Catholic Falls Road district Saturday. Police and troops seized several rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

Sources close to the IRA said most of those rounded up were being held in the Castlereagh interrogation center in East Belfast.

Police said all the suspects were being kept under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which permits their detention for up to seven days without formal charges.

Official sources, who declined to be identified, said the Ardoyne raiders acted on detailed information on IRA activists and operations in north Belfast. The information allegedly came from a guerrilla defector. Police headquarters declined to comment on the reports.

The sources said security authorities have smuggled the unidentified informer, his wife and two children to a hideout in northern England to protect them from reprisals by the IRA.

The IRA is fighting to push the British out of Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic under a socialist government.

Police Round Up 30 IRA Suspects in Belfast

The guerrillas are believed to have executed at least four suspected informers this year amid speculation that British military intelligence and the RUC's Special Branch have infiltrated the Provos' ranks.

End of Document

FOUR FOUND GUILTY OF PLOTTING TO SMUGGLE ARMS FOR THE I.R.A.

The New York Times

May 14, 1983, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1983 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Page 1, Column 3; Metropolitan Desk

Length: 862 words

Byline: By JOSEPH P. FRIED

Body

Four men were convicted here yesterday of plotting to smuggle guns, explosives and surface-to-air missiles to the Provisional ***Irish Republican Army***, the outlawed group battling British rule in Northern Ireland.

A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the convictions were the first in cases in which F.B.I. investigations had led to indictments in the last decade of 18 I.R.A. sympathizers on weapons or other charges in the United States.

The spokesman, Lane Bonner, said nine people were awaiting trial or were fugitives. Other I.R.A.-related prosecutions, he said, might have resulted from investigations by other agencies, but he did not know their results. Four men were convicted here yesterday of plotting to smuggle guns, explosives and surface-to-air missiles to the Provisional ***Irish Republican Army***, the outlawed group battling British rule in Northern Ireland.

The verdicts, in United States District Court in Brooklyn, came after a nine-week trial and four and a half days of jury deliberation.

The defendants admitted most of the arms-trafficking and conspiracy activities they had been charged with, but argued they were not guilty because they had illegally been entrapped by a Government informant representing himself as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

No missiles were obtained by the defendants, and virtually all the other weapons were seized before shipment from Port Newark, N.J., last May. The weapons, according to the prosecution, were in a mislabeled shipment that included 51 rifles and handguns, thousands of rounds of ammunition and remote-control equipment for detonating bombs.

Shouts for the I.R.A.

As the verdicts were announced at 2 P.M., the defendants gazed intently and somberly ahead. Some in the crowd of 100 relatives and supporters packing the courtroom began crying. Later, outside, a few shouted, "I.R.A. all the way!" while others hushed them.

The convicted men are Gabriel Megahey, a 40-year-old bartender from Jackson Heights, Queens; Andrew Duggan, 49, of New City, N.Y., an operating engineer on construction projects, and two brothers from Brooklyn, Eamon Meehan, 34, a carpenter, and Colum Meehan, 36, a bartender. Mr. Duggan is a United States citizen; the other three are natives of Northern Ireland living here as aliens.

FOUR FOUND GUILTY OF PLOTTING TO SMUGGLE ARMS FOR THE I.R.A.

All but Colum Meehan face up to 10 years in prison. He faces up to five years after being acquitted of two of seven counts against him. Judge Charles P. Sifton set July 1 for sentencing and permitted the men to remain free on varying bail amounts until then. All said they would appeal their convictions.

"We still believe in American justice," Eamon Meehan said. The defendants contended the informant had presented the arms activities as approved by the C.I.A. The informant denied that. Last fall, in the same courthouse, a similar defense was successfully used by five other men charged with conspiring to smuggle weapons to the I.R.A. The five were acquitted when the jury apparently believed the defense argument that the C.I.A. had sanctioned the activities. Michael Flannery, grand marshal of the New York City St. Patrick's Day parade last March, was one of the five.

Testimony by 70 Witnesses

About 70 witnesses had testified at the trial that ended yesterday. At one point, it was adjourned for a week while the prosecution unsuccessfully appealed a ruling involving possible British intelligence links.

The prosecutors, Carol Amon and Michael Gold, called Mr. Megahey the "money man" of the group, Mr. Duggan the "contact man" who searched out weapons and the Meehans the "workers" who acted to gather, package and transport the contraband.

The jurors, seven men and five women, saw three videotapes, secretly made by the F.B.I., of meetings in which Mr. Duggan and Mr. Megahey discussed weapons deals with undercover agents.

Credentials of Informant

The defense said the entrapment and C.I.A. pose were carried out by Michael Hanratty, the informant. Two defense witnesses who were not defendants testified that Mr. Hanratty had often sought to give people the impression he had contacts in the intelligence community.

The C.I.A. said in affidavits that Mr. Hanratty had never worked for it. Mr. Hanratty testified that he was a security-systems consultant and that Mr. Duggan had asked his help to obtain detonating equipment "for use against the British in Northern Ireland." He said he reported the request to the authorities and then worked with them.

The Meehan brothers testified that for two years in the 1970's they had been beaten and tormented while in a British prison in Northern Ireland. Their lawyers, Michael Dowd, David Lewis and Barry Scheck, argued that the experience left them "susceptible" to Mr. Megahey's requests to join the scheme after Mr. Megahey had been entrapped into it by Mr. Hanratty. The other defense lawyers were Edward Panzer, Bruce Goldstone and William Kelly.

One of the jurors, Brian Pechar, 26, a laborer, said that whether the defendants had been "willing to get involved" in the arms deals was a key issue in the deliberations, as was "putting people's feelings aside" - jurors' sympathy for the defendants.

Bomb Blast Shakes English Town, Hurts Two

The Associated Press

February 21, 1990, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 359 words

Dateline: LEICESTER, England

Body

A bomb exploded near an army van in the center of Leicester just before rush hour Tuesday evening, injuring two people, blowing pedestrians off their feet and shattering windows, officials said.

No group claimed responsibility, but suspicion fell on the **Irish Republican Army**, which has been fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Assistant Chief Constable Tony Butler said the van had traveled a few hundred yards from an army recruiting center when the bomb exploded at 4:40 p.m.

Two army sergeants were inside.

One, from the **Women**'s Royal Army Corps, was taken to a hospital suffering from shock but her colleague from the Coldstream Guards was unhurt, the Defense Ministry said. Butler said a civilian passer-by was cut by flying glass.

"I was blown off my feet," 82-year-old Henry Riley told the Leicester Mercury. "I was within yards of the explosion and it was massive. I remember bombs falling on the city in the war. And this sounded just the same."

"The van was not badly damaged," said Mercury reporter Red Williams. "The main force of the explosion seems to have been at the back of the vehicle, probably on the ground."

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, quoted a witness as saying he thought he saw a person throw something at the van just before the explosion.

Cmdr. George Churchill-Coleman, chief of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, visited the site.

The Defense Ministry denied a claim by local Labor lawmaker Keith Vaz that an army bomb strapped to the back of the van had fallen off. "There is no question that there was any military explosives on that vehicle," said a spokesman, who by custom was not identified.

The explosion shattered glass in buildings and cars in the center of this city of 263,000 in central England.

Streets were cordoned off as army experts looked for clues.

Nick Moore, a car mechanic working near the blast site, told the Mercury: "There was a green van in bits, another van in bits and a car which had been caught up in it too."

Bomb Blast Shakes English Town, Hurts Two

Army installations in England have been IRA targets. In September, an IRA bomb killed 10 band members at the Marine barracks in Deal in southeastern England.

End of Document

Gunman Kills Man in Central Belfast, Arms Search Continues

The Associated Press

August 11, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 350 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

An armed passenger on a motorcycle shot and killed a man walking to work in the center of Belfast this morning, police reported.

The man, in his mid-50s, was killed as he walked along a sidestreet behind St. Anne's Protestant Cathedral, a police spokesman said.

"We are examining a motorcycle which has been found abandoned nearby," the spokesman said. "It may have been the one used in the killing, but we are not sure."

The shooting occurred as police and troops continued to comb shops and homes in the Roman Catholic Short Strand enclave of east Belfast for arms and explosives.

The search in Short Strand, surrounded by mainly Protestant districts, began Monday evening after a British soldier was wounded by a guerrilla sniper in the district.

Police reported finding a cache of ammunition, gasoline bombs and bomb-making equipment in an empty house in Short Strand after the Monday shooting. Parts of the area were sealed off in the arms sweep.

Police did not immediately identify the latest victim in this British province, where 2,135 people have died violently since sectarian strife erupted 12 years ago.

On Monday the ninth Irish nationalist guerrilla to die on the fast at Northern Ireland's Maze prison, ***Irish Republican Army*** bomber Tom McIlwee, 23, was buried in a paramilitary funeral at his hometown, Bellaghy, 30 miles northwest of Belfast.

Civil rights leader Bernadette Devlin McAliskey and six other ***women*** walked out of the Requiem Mass after the priest appealed for an end to the death fast. 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.

The hunger strike was launched March 1 in an attempt to force Britain to grant what amounts to political prisoner for jailed nationalist guerrillas on grounds they were convicted in their fight to unite this Protestant-majority province with the Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Hunger strikers are replaced as they die, and six are currently fasting.

Gunman Kills Man in Central Belfast, Arms Search Continues

End of Document

1,000 March in San Francisco

The Associated Press

May 7, 1981, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 323 words

Byline: By JACK SCHREIBMAN, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: SAN FRANCISCO

Body

More than 1,000 demonstrators marched from City Hall to the British consul general's residence Wednesday night in a protest of the death of IRA hunger striker Bobby Sands.

The protestors, many carrying signs reading "Avenge the death of Bobby Sands -- smash British Imperialism," gathered on the steps of City Hall around 7 p.m.

Seamus Gibney, spokesman for the Irish Northern Aid group that organized the march, said, "I guarantee there won't be any trouble."

The 2-mile march to the residence of Consul General I.A.C. Kinnear in Pacific Heights began quietly as a line of marchers stretched seven blocks along Van Ness Avenue. Motorcycle police were monitoring the march.

At the head of the line marched six people carrying a green and orange coffin in a mock funeral. Two women marched ahead dressed in black, and near them two people banged a dirge on drums.

The Irish Northern Aid group distributed leaflets saying its aim was "to focus the attention of the American public more effectively on the state of Irish prisoners of war held in British prisons..."

It was the second demonstration in San Francisco marking the death of Sands, who died at the Maze prison in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on Tuesday. He was in the 66th day of a hunger strike to gain political prisoner status for Irish Republican Army prisoners.

Tuesday night, within hours of Sands' death, some 300 demonstrators filed in near silence past Kinnear's residence.

Meanwhile, in New York, Cardinal Terrence Cooke prayed for the Sands' soul and for prison reform in Northern Ireland at a mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the dead IRA guerrilla's supporters said they would organize mass meetings to show that Americans oppose British rule in Ulster.

Demonstrations during the next few days "will be bigger than anything else we've seen," said Sandy Boyer of the New York H-Block-Armagh Committee. "The number of people will show the British they're losing American support."

1,000 March in San Fncisco

End of Document

Two IRA men join prison hunger strike

United Press International
March 22, 1981, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 353 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Two more convicts joined the IRA hunger strike at Belfast's Maze prison Sunday to press demands for recognition as political prisoners and for better prison conditions.

At the same time, officers of Northern Ireland's two leading Protestant political parties said they would meet Monday to devise a strategy to defeat Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, who is running for a House of Commons seat to focus world attention on the IRA prisoners' demands.

Mrs. McAliskey, still recovering from gunshot wounds suffered in a January assassination attempt, announced her candidacy Saturday.

The moderate Official Unionists Party and the Rev. Ian Paisley's hard-line Democratic Unionists reportedly hope to decide on a compromise candidate to run against Mrs. McAliskey, a Catholic who has spoken out on behalf of *Irish Republican Army* prisoners convicted of terrorist bombings and murders.

The prisoners have demanded that they be recognized as political prisoners and not as common criminals.

IRA prisoner Raymond McCreesh and Patsy O'Hara of the Irish National Liberation Army started fasting at 12 a.m. Sunday. McCreesh is serving 14 years for attempted murder and arms possession, O'Hara eight years for possession of explosives.

They join IRA leader Bobby Sands, who stopped eating March 1, and Francis Hughes, whose fast began last Sunday.

Sands claims the British government reneged on concessions it made in December to end a 53-day hunger strike by seven prisoners. Britain says it made no deal, but only agreed to general prison reforms.

A Provisional Sinn Fein spokesman said Sands has grown weak and lost 15 pounds. But the Northern Ireland Office governing Ulster said Sands health was in no danger.

Mrs. McAliskey, once the youngest *women* at Westminster, is running in a special election for the Fermanagh-South Tyrone seat vacated by the late Frank Maguire. She said she would bring the hunger strike "to the forefront of world attention" if elected April 9.

As Bernadette Devlin, she was elected to the House of Commons in 1969 and took her seat a day before her 22nd birthday. She was defeated in the 1974 general election.

Two IRA men join prison hunger strike

End of Document

IRA prisoners end dirty protest

United Press International
March 2, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 349 words

Byline: By JIM CAMPBELL

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Convicted IRA terrorists in Northern Ireland's Maze prison ended their 3-year-old "dirty protest" Monday to draw international attention to a hunger strike by their leader.

Bobby Sands, serving a 14-year sentence for arms violations, refused to eat for a second day and said he will starve to death unless his demands for political status for the IRA prisoners is met by the British authorities.

Sands, 26, was the principal IRA negotiator when a 53-day hunger strike by seven prisoners ended last December and other inmates were expected to join his fast if the demands are not met within the next few weeks.

Twenty-eight women prisoners in Armagh jail, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, also called off their dirty protest and threatened to go on a hunger strike if the demands are not met.

An *Irish Republican Army* source said the prisoners decided to end the dirty protest -- in which they refused to use toilet facilities and smeared their cells with excrement -- because they felt their cause was being undermined by unfavorable publicity, especially in the United States.

"With the hunger strike in the H-blocks now commanding increased attention, we have decided to end the 'no wash, no slop-out' protest and by doing so, highlight the main areas of our demands," an IRA statement said. IRA activists in the prison in Long Kesh, 10 miles west of Belfast, have insisted on political status, segregation from Ulster loyalists, freedom from prison chores, the right to mix freely with other political prisoners and the right to wear clothing of their choice.

Although they ended the dirty protest, the IRA prisoners said they would still wear blankets instead of prison uniforms.

An IRA source told UPI the protest was dropped because British diplomats in Washington distributed color photographs of the prisoners' fouled cells, alienating American public opinion.

"This confused, and to a certain extent, disgusted the U.S. people who mixed up the hunger strikers with the dirty protesters," he said. "This time, we don't want to see that happen, but are still maintaining the blanket protest."

IRA KILLING 'MADNESS'; WEST GERMANY

The Sun Herald (Sydney, Australia)

October 29, 1989 Sunday

Early Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 9

Length: 342 words

Body

BONN has accused the **Irish Republican Army** of madness in gunning down a British airman and his baby daughter near an airbase in West Germany.

Royal Air Force Corporal Maheshkumar Islania and his six-month-old daughter Nivruta were shot at point blank range in their car at a petrol station near the Royal Air Force base of Wildenrath last night.

Justice Minister Hans Engelhard said: "The killers have apparently gone mad in their blind political fanaticism."

He called the killings "an act of terrorism more brutal than anything seen to date in West Germany" and expressed "pain, sorrow and a deep rage at this inconceivable act that coldly snuffed out the hardly-begun life of an innocent child".

The IRA, battling to oust Britain from Northern Ireland and now stepping up its campaign against British Army bases in mainland Europe, admitted the killings and apologised for the baby's death.

In a statement released to the media in Dublin, the IRA said: "We profoundly regret the death of the infant of the RAF officer. We are certain that our volunteers were not aware of the child's presence when they opened fire."

It was the second major blunder in two months by the guerilla group which killed the German wife of a British soldier in a mistaken identity shooting in September.

The IRA said: "We repeat that there would be no necessity for IRA attacks in West Germany or anywhere else were it not for the British presence in Northern Ireland."

Police said Islania, an Asian from Tanzania, had joined the RAF in 1974 and worked as a supervisor in the communications section.

His Bombay-born wife, Smita, 26, escaped unhurt but was taken to hospital in severe shock.

Eyewitnesses found her cradling the dead baby in her arms, refusing to let it go.

More than 66,000 British soldiers and airmen and **women** are stationed in West Germany.

In the past 18 months, the IRA have killed eight people and wounded 50 in a string of attacks on British troops in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

IRA KILLING 'MADNESS' WEST GERMANY

Many of their cars are easily identifiable by British licence plates.

Graphic

Illus: Police inspect the car in which the airman and baby were shot dead.

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

End of Document

Three IRA women join death fast

United Press International
December 1, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 362 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Three convicted women bombers ignored church appeals and joined seven male IRA prisoners Monday in a hunger strike they vowed would last until death unless the government meets their demands and recognizes them as prisoners of war.

The seven men at the Maze Jail near Belfast were in the 36th day of a salt and water fast.

Roman Catholic bishops appealed to the three women, members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army serving sentences in Armagh jail, to not join the protest but friends said they began the fast Monday morning.

They were Mairead Nugent, 21, jailed for 25 years for blowing up the home of a prison governor; Mairead Farrell, 23, serving 14 years for a hotel bombing; and Mary Doyle, 24, sentenced to 8 years for possessing firebombs. All are from Belfast.

The British government refused to grant the special POW status despite fears of violent protest by the IRA -- and reprisals by Protestant Unionist extremists -- if any of the prisoners die.

All the hunger strikers were previously part of the "blanket protest" by convicts demanding special political status for 2,000 prisoners across Northern Ireland.

The protests at Armagh, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, and the Maze have involved prisoners wearing blankets in place of prison clothes and defacing their cells, sometimes with their own excrement.

The government does not forcibly feed hunger strikers. Four times a day, a meal on a tin tray is put inside the cells and collected untouched 20 minutes later.

The fasters are claiming the rights to wear their own clothes, to do no prison work, to associate freely with one another, have extra educational and recreation facilities, and full remission of sentences restored despite having broken prison rules.

In 1972, the Conservative government granted special status for IRA prisoners at the Maze and many now live in POW compounds at the jail. But the privilege was subsequently revoked for newly-convicted prisoners.

Dealing with IRA prisoners as criminals has been part of a government strategy to create civil order in Northern Ireland. Wherever possible, police are replacing troops, whose strength now stands at 11,000 against 20,000 eight years ago.

Three IRA women join death fast

End of Document

Tensions high in Northern Ireland

United Press International
August 13, 1989, Sunday, BC cycle

Copyright 1989 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 372 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Catholics marched peacefully Sunday on the eve of the 20th anniversary of British troop deployment in the province, but security was heightened ahead of scheduled protests by IRA supporters.

Police mobilized extra security in Londonderry, 80 miles northwest of Belfast, where an estimated 20,000 supporters of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* are expected to stage the main demonstration marking the anniversary Monday of the deployment of British troops 20 years ago.

A police spokesman said a massive parade by thousands of Catholics in the capital of Northern Ireland Sunday had gone on without incident.

Thousands of people, joined by a delegation of supporters from the United States, marched through Belfast behind a ring of steel put up along the route by police and riot troops.

Security chiefs said they had feared the parade would end in violent clashes, but as torrential rain fell, the demonstrators dispersed in small groups.

At the start of the parade, Chief Constable Hugh Annesley surprised the crowd by turning up at the starting point and appealing to the organizers to keep the march peaceful.

The parade Sunday was to mark the anniversary of internment, which was introduced in Northern Ireland on Aug. 9, 1971, when more than 300 people were detained without trial by British troops. It lasted for 52 months when a total of 1,981 people were interned including 107 Protestant loyalists and 33 Catholic women.

On Saturday, a bomb explosion claimed by the IRA rocked Londonderry as Protestants led by pipe bands celebrated a victory against a Catholic king 300 years ago.

No one was killed or injured in the blast, which occurred after a pre-dawn rioting by Catholic youths in Belfast in which three people hit by plastic bullets were wounded, one of them seriously.

A police spokesman also said two men were arrested as they were about to take another bomb into downtown Londonderry by car.

The first British troops entered Northern Ireland through Londonderry on Aug. 14, 1969.

Tensions high in Northern Ireland

Four hundred soldiers from the Prince of Wales Own Regiment arrived with fixed bayonets, moving quickly to take over the downtown area after days of riots which had left the police exhausted and unable to keep Catholic and Protestant groups apart.

End of Document

Police Leaves Canceled Over Feared IRA Violence

The Associated Press

December 13, 1980, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 362 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Authorities on Saturday said they will cancel all police leaves in Northern Ireland because of a possible holiday-season terror blitz linked to the hunger strike by seven convicted guerrillas.

Indefinite cancellation of leaves for the British province's 11,000 full-time and reserve officers begins Monday. The move offered mounting evidence that officials fear an eruption of violence if any of the strikers die. All but one are members of the mainly Roman Catholic Provisional wing of the **Irish Republican Army**. The seventh belongs to the National Liberation Army guerrilla group.

Saturday was the 48th day that the strikers have refused to take solid foods but have accepted liquids. British officials have said they will not be force fed.

The strikers are protesting the government's refusal to recognize them as political prisoners. They were convicted under emergency laws by special, non-jury courts.

Officials here said there was "concern" about the strikers' health, "but in none of the cases is their condition critical."

An eye specialist was called in to examine one of the men, Sean McKenna, serving a 25-year term for attempted murder and other terrorist offenses.

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman said McKenna's loss of sight was due to a vitamin deficiency from not eating. The seven were transferred from their cells 13 days ago to the hospital of the Maze prison near Belfast.

Hunger strikes have been a common form of protest by the IRA. In 1940, one IRA member died after 51 days and another after 54 days.

The IRA is fighting to oust Britain from this Protestant-dominated province and unite it with the Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Three Catholic **women** guerrillas at Armagh jail joined the hunger strike 13 days ago with the same demands. On Friday, six convicted members of the Ulster Defense Association, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant paramilitary group, also stopped eating. They demanded political status and segregation from Catholic prisoners.

In Armagh, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, police were pelted with rocks after a peaceful march by 1,500 demonstrators. Police said one officer was hurt before the crowd was dispersed by rubber bullets.

Police Leaves Canceled Over Feared IRA Violence

End of Document

Hail hunger strike by IRA prisoners

United Press International
November 2, 1980, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 352 words

Byline: By DONAL OHIGGINS

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The political chief of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** Sunday warned that the hunger strike protest in Northern Ireland jails was nearing a climax and called for a massive campaign in support of the prisoners.

Ruuhairi Obradaigh, President of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, told the annual convention of the party that the prison protest was a "showdown with imperialism."

"We meet here today in the face of impending crisis as the long-drawn out protest of the republican prisoners in the H-block of Long Kesh and in Armagh ***women's*** prison moves to a climax. "Our immediate task is clear: in the coming weeks we must bend every muscle, strain every nerve in support of the hunger strikers ... We must not be found wanting". Tight security surrounded the Mansion House, official residence of Dublin Lord Mayors, when the convention opened in one of the public halls.

Among those attending was English heiress Dr. Brigid Rose Dugdale, released last month from Limerick's ***women's*** prison where she served six years of a nine-year sentence for her part in the \$20 million dollar art robbery from the home of South African diamond millionaire Sir Alfred Beit.

The two-day convention, some of it held in private, was devoted mainly to whipping up support for the seven IRA prisoners on hunger strike in the Maze (Long Kesh) prison outside Belfast to gain "political status."

Obradaigh also said suggestions there was no such thing as non-alignment in today's world was being promoted "by certain American voices in Ireland's case," but did not identify the voices.

"This is being done at the very time the United States is at pains to tell the world that she has had a position of strict neutrality in the conflict between Iran and Iraq," Obradaigh said.

"American neutrality in this case, no more than Soviet neutrality in other Asian and Middle Eastern flashpoints, is basically negative reaction, dictated by concern for the continuing flow of oil more than any other consideration of either politically just resolutions of conflict or even humanitarian concern for innocent civilians."

Sinn Fein vows to fight television ban

Herald

October 20, 1988 Thursday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 400 words

Body

BELFAST, WEDNESDAY Sinn Fein, the political wing of the ***Irish Republican Army***, today threatened to stage a demonstration at Westminster in protest at the British Government's decision to restrict media interviews with "terrorist" organisations.

The Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, said it was possible his supporters would gather at the House of Commons to oppose the ban which the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, announced today.

Television stations are now barred "from broadcasting direct statements by representatives of organisations proscribed in Northern Ireland and Great Britain". Newspapers will not be affected.

Mr Hurd told Parliament that statements supporting or seeking support for those groups were also barred.

The paramilitary organisations and their political wings affected by the new broadcasting restrictions are: Republican: Sinn Fein, Republican Sinn Fein, the IRA (Official and Provisional), Irish National Liberation Army, Cumann Na Mban (the ***women***'s movement) Na Fianna Eiream (the IRA youth section) and Saor Eire (republican socialist group).

Loyalist: Ulster Defence Association, Red Hand Commandos, Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Ulster Volunteer Force.

A similar ban has been in force in the Irish Republic for almost 20 years.

After he was elected MP for West Belfast in 1983, Mr Adams refused to take his seat as part of the Republicans' abstentionist policy.

Of protest plans, he said in his constituency: "We are not aware of the exact details, but we are not going to take this lying down. We do not intend to go away. We will develop alternative means of information."

Mr Adams said: "This Draconian measure is not an attack on the IRA or the ability of the IRA to operate. It is a direct attack on Sinn Fein because our views are unacceptable to the British Government.

"The Government is hiding behind the pretext that Sinn Fein champions the armed struggle of the IRA. If that is the perception, it is because that has been the issue which the media have concentrated down the years." The Opposition Labour Party deputy leader, Mr Roy Hattersley, said the move was "trivial, worthless and counter-productive".

The Government's intention was condemned as censorship by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Sinn Fein vows to fight television ban

The BBC criticised the action as harmful to free and fair reporting.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, REUTER, PA

END OF STORY

Graphic

STUDENTS OUTSIDE DOWNING ST PROTEST AT THE IRA TELEVISION BAN

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

End of Document

Skirmishes reported between IRA supporters, police

United Press International
November 2, 1987, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 401 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police and ***Irish Republican Army*** sympathizers fought running street battles in Londonderry Monday when police tried to arrest a masked gunman who fired a volley of shots over the coffins of two IRA men.

At least seven people, including three ***women***, were reported hospitalized with injuries from the skirmishes surrounding the funeral procession of Edward McSheffrey, 29, and Patrick Deery, 32, from St. Eugene's Cathedral to Londonderry City Cemetery.

McSheffrey and Deery were killed Wednesday when a bomb they were carrying in a stolen car exploded prematurely during what the IRA acknowledged was a "mission" in the IRA's guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic.

An estimated 3,000 IRA sympathizers followed the funeral corteges through the city, Northern Ireland's second biggest, 80 miles northwest of Belfast.

Fighting erupted outside the cathedral when family members protested the heavy police presence. The procession to the cemetery was delayed several hours until police agreed to keep their distance and the families agreed to avoid the heavily pro-IRA area of Bogside.

More fighting broke out near the cemetery when a hooded gunman stepped from the crowd and fired a volley of shots over the coffins -- a traditional but illegal IRA salute to its dead guerrillas.

Police armed with guns and batons immediately surrounded the procession in an attempt to capture the gunman. They fired plastic bullets at the crowd, and witnesses said scores were injured in the fighting in addition to the seven reported hospitalized.

Reports also indicated members of the crowd hurled rocks and other objects at the police.

Before the incidents, Roman Catholic authorities under protest lifted a ban on allowing the bodies inside the cathedral for a requiem mass.

Bishop Edward Daly of Londonderry imposed the ban last March when IRA gunmen fired shots over the body of a dead IRA man inside the grounds of another church in the city.

But when the families of McSheffrey and Deery brought the coffins to St. Eugene's, the church gave way.

Skirmishes reported between IRA supporters, police

The Rev. Michael Canny, cathedral administrator, said, "I want to register a protest about the entry of these funerals into the cathedral against the express wishes of the church authorities. To avoid any unbecoming scenes inside our cathedral I have been authorized by our bishop to say requiem mass forthwith."

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

July 20, 1987, Monday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 385 words

Body

Today is Monday, July 20, the 201st day of 1987. There are 164 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

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

On this date:

In 1810, Colombia declared its independence from Spain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ten years ago: A flash flood hit Johnstown, Pa., killing 80 people and causing \$350 million worth of damage.

Today in History

Five years ago: Bombs planted by the **Irish Republican Army** exploded in two London parks, killing eight British soldiers, along with seven horses belonging to the Queen's Household Cavalry.

One year ago: A delegation of labor leaders, including AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, was detained briefly by security forces in South Africa during a visit to a black township near Johannesburg.

Today's Birthdays: Actress-singer Sally Ann Howes is 57. Video artist Nam June Paik is 55. Actress Diana Rigg is 49. Singer Kim Carnes is 41.

Thought for Today: "Tact is the ability to describe others the way they see themselves." Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865).

End of Document

Violence mars once peaceful corner of Northern Ireland

United Press International
April 13, 1987, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 378 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

The slayings of two policemen in a popular seaside resort brought Northern Ireland's violence to a corner of the province that had remained unscathed during 17 years of bloodletting.

Guerrillas of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** gunned down the two officers early Sunday in the resort town of Portrush, sending hundreds of tourists diving for cover.

It was the first killing in Portrush -- a seaside resort town of 12,000 some 60 miles north of Belfast -- since the latest round of Catholic-Protestant violence erupted in 1969.

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

"We had hoped Portrush would have escaped this," said a leading businessmen who asked not to be identified for fear of IRA reprisal. "It was the only town in the country where people felt they were safe to walk the streets.

"It is a holiday town where both Protestant and Catholics can escape ... and forget about the troubles," he said. "They could mingle together and not care. Now these thugs are raining murder and destruction on us."

The town, which swells to a population of some 45,000 in the summer months, showed how unaccustomed it is to the slayings that have for so long been part of everyday life in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

Residents wandered the streets with shock on their faces, mourning the two officers who -- in the words of one man -- "were just regular policemen on the beat." Children placed memorial wreaths on the spot where they had died.

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

The reservist officers -- Robert McClean, 44, and Frederick Armstrong, 40, -- were hit in the backs of their heads and died instantly, crashing through the plate glass window of the arcade.

The gunmen disappeared into an alley as hundreds of people dived to the ground.

Two women who witnessed the attack collapsed from shock, but there were no other injuries.

Violence mars once peaceful corner of Northern Ireland

The shootings brought to 24 the number of people killed so far this year in Northern Ireland, including seven policemen. It also raised the total of killings throughout the province since 1969 to 2,549.

End of Document

**WASHINGTON TALK: SEEING VISA DENIALS AS PLAN TO MANIPULATE
DEBATE;
Some Who Were Excluded**

The New York Times

November 12, 1986, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company

Section: Section B; Page 6, Column 4; National Desk; List

Length: 322 words

Byline: Special to the New York Times

Dateline: WASHINGTON, Nov. 11

Body

Following is a list of some people whose visa requests have been turned down in recent years. The reason for an exclusion is usually not given in detail by the State Department or the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, but a general provision of the McCarran-Walter Act that allows the Government to exclude for reasons of national security is often cited.

Patricia Lara, a Colombian journalist. She was to attend an awards ceremony last month at Columbia University celebrating the advancement of inter-American understanding and freedom of information.

Farley Mowat, a Canadian author and naturalist. He wanted to tour the United States in 1985 to talk about one of his new books.

Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the **Irish Republican Army**. He was to speak in 1985 to an Irish-American club in New York and to lawyers on the West Coast.

Hortensia de Allende, widow of Salvador Allende Gossens, the President of Chile who died in a coup. She was to attend the 1983 International **Women's** Week in San Francisco and was to speak at Stanford University and to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in San Francisco.

Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister. He was to speak at several American universities and was to meet with news organizations, union leaders, foreign affairs councils and other private groups.

Roberto d'Aubuisson, President of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly. He was to attend a dinner in Washington.

Olga Finlay and Leonor Rodriguez Lezcano, both from Cuba. They were to speak in 1983 on the role of **women** in Cuban society.

Ruben Zamora, a spokesman for the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front. He wanted to speak with members of Congress and address forums on Central America.

Dario Fo and Franca Rame, a husband-and-wife team of Italian political satirists. They were to perform in 1983 at the New York Shakespeare Festival and to give lectures at two drama schools.

WASHINGTON TALK: SEEING VISA DENIALS AS PLAN TO MANIPULATE DEBATE; Some Who Were Excluded

Graphic

Photos of Hortensia de Allende, Roberto d'Abulsson, Farley Mowat, Patricia Lara and Gerry Adams, all of whose visa requests were denied

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

March 1, 1986, Saturday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 370 words

Body

Today is Saturday, March 1, the 60th day of 1986. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On March 1, 1932, the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J.

On this date:

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress.

In 1790, the first U.S. census was authorized.

In 1803, Ohio's legislature met for the first time. This event was recognized by Congress in 1953 as the official date of Ohio statehood.

In 1864, Rebecca Lee became the first black woman to receive a medical degree, from the New England **Female** Medical College in Boston.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state of the Union.

In 1872, Congress authorized the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1954, an armed group of Puerto Rican nationalists, firing wildly from the gallery of the House of Representatives, wounded five congressmen.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps.

In 1967, U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, accused of misconduct, was denied his seat in the 90th Congress. In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Powell had to be seated.

Ten years ago: Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin told the 25th Communist party Congress that the Soviet Union had made important gains in its economic competition with capitalism.

Five years ago: **Irish Republican Army** member Bobby Sands began a hunger strike at the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland to demand political status for Irish nationalist prisoners. He died 65 days later.

Today in History

One year ago: Julio Maria Sanguinetti took office as the elected president of Uruguay, restoring the country's long democratic tradition after 12 years of military rule.

Today's birthdays: Singer Dinah Shore is 69. Former astronaut Deke Slayton is 62. Actor Robert Clary, actor Cesare Danova and National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle are 60. Singer Harry Belafonte is 59. Actor Robert Conrad and author Judith Rossner are 51. Singer Roger Daltrey is 42. Actor Dirk Benedict is 40. Actor-director Ron Howard and actress Catherine Bach are 32.

Thought for today: "Every one can master a grief but he that has it." _ William Shakespeare (1564-1616), from "Much Ado About Nothing."

End of Document

Libyan-backed terrorist squads on way to Europe

United Press International
December 30, 1985, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 390 words

Dateline: HAMBURG, West Germany

Body

Libyan-backed terrorist hit squads, "indoctrinated in fanatical hatred," are en route to Europe to stage attacks similar to those at airports in Vienna and Rome, a West German newspaper reported.

Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy has promised Abu Nidal -- a Palestinian named as a possible mastermind of the twin airport attacks - \$12.8 million a year to subsidize the extremist's European operations, the Bild am Sonntag newspaper said Sunday.

The report came two days after terrorists gunned down travelers at El Al Airlines ticket counters at airports in Vienna and Rome, killing 18 people, including five Americans. More than 100 others were wounded.

Abu Nidal's Arab Revolutionary Brigades was one of the several groups that claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Khadafy and Abu Nidal met in the Libyan desert to make their financial agreement, Bild reported. Libya has already made a \$4.8 million first payment to the extremist group, said the newspaper, which has good West German intelligence sources.

Abu Nidal -- the pseudonym for Sabri Al Banaa -- has trained between 400 and 600 young men in isolated camps in Yemen and Libya to become fanatical killers, Bild said.

"His men are indoctrinated in fanatical hatred," the newspaper said. "They remain cut off from women. Before going into action they are given drugs and they kill in a frenzy." The newspaper said the squads travel on Moroccan passports.

Abu Nidal, who broke with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat in 1974 to form his group, claimed responsibility for the EgyptAir hijacking to Malta. That incident ended when Egyptian commandos stormed the plane Nov. 24, killing 60 people and all but one of the hijackers.

Little is known about Abu Nidal's group, but it is believed to have carried out a string of terrorist attacks, especially assassinations and bombings, since the early 1970s.

In an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel in October, Abu Nidal said President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak were on his death list.

Libyan -backed terrorist squads on way to Europe

He said he was cooperating with the **Irish Republican Army**, West Germany's Red Army Faction, Belgium's Communist Cells, France's Direct Action, the Basque ETA and other European underground organizations to fight the supporters of Zionism.

End of Document

Lesbian ex-nuns cause furor in Ireland

United Press International
September 14, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 364 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Two American ex-nuns who became lesbians and wrote a best-selling book on sex in the convent arrived on a publicity tour but were met with pickets by outraged Catholics, a run-in with customs officers and hotel cancellations.

Nearly 100 people picketed the offices of the Irish state radio and television network, or RTE, to protest the appearance of the two former nuns on a late-night television talk show. The show was given clearance by the network's editorial board.

But picketers described the appearance late Friday night by the authors of the best-seller "Lesbian Nuns -- Breaking Silence" -- as a "platform for perversion and indecency." The book has been condemned by the Catholic Church.

A network official said telephone switchboards had lit up before the talk show as callers protested the appearance of Rosemary Curb, 45, and Nancy Manahan, 39.

Their visit to Ireland to promote the publication of the book in Ireland and Britain has raised a storm of controversy in the Roman Catholic nation.

A religious group tried unsuccessfully to gain a High Court injunction to prevent the network from letting the two appear and customs officers seized 1,500 copies of the book as they were brought into Ireland. All but a handful of the books were later released.

The women also were forced to change their hotel accommodations because an angry hotel keeper canceled their reservation.

"I don't want the book being published and I don't want any part of it," said Buswell's Hotel owner, Noel Duff. "My children are being educated by the nuns and I have too high regard for them."

A housewife, picketing the television studio, noted that the government has placed a ban on interviews with members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and added, "yet they allow air space to highlight filth and corruption."

Curb, who now teaches women's studies at a college in Winter Parks, Fla., and Manahan created a sensation last year with the publication of their book in the United States. It features interviews with 48 nuns or former nuns about their sexuality.

Lesbian ex-nuns cause furor in Ireland

Reports said the book's publisher in Ireland was trying to get extra copies of the book to meet demand raised by the publicity.

End of Document

DIANA, ON VISIT TO ULSTER, MINGLES WITH THE CROWDS

The New York Times

October 22, 1985, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1985 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 3, Column 1; Foreign Desk

Length: 355 words

Byline: AP

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 21

Body

The Princess of Wales paid a surprise five-hour visit to Northern Ireland today, mingling with outdoor crowds four times as the police looked on nervously.

She got a warm welcome from Protestants, but there was little visible reaction from Roman Catholics in the British province.

Hundreds of people, mostly women and children, greeted her on her first visit to Northern Ireland since she married Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, four years ago.

Thousands of policemen guarded the 24-year-old Princess. Roads were sealed off, helicopters hovered overhead and marksmen watched from roofs to ward off attacks by the Irish Republican Army, which seeks to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.

On Friday, a bomb planted by the I.R.A. in a shopping center in the city of Londonderry wounded 30 people.

As Princess Diana entered the University of Ulster's art college in central Belfast, there were shouts of "Well done, Di!" and "It's good to see you!"

Art students quickly scrawled posters saying, "Hi Di," and "We love you, babe," and dangled them from windows.

The only evidence of anti-British sentiment was a shamrock-daubed poster that said, "Go Home." The poster was quickly snatched back through a college window, and the crowd cheered at its disappearance.

The Princess was inside the building and did not see it.

At one stage as she mingled with crowds, the Princess remarked, "I'm having a marvelous time."

If any Catholics were in the crowds, they were inconspicuous.

The Protestant majority welcomes royal visits as bolstering its membership in the United Kingdom. The Catholics, most of whom feel more kinship with the Irish Republic in the south, are largely indifferent to royalty.

The Princess's itinerary did not include any distinctly Catholic areas or institutions.

DIANA, ON VISIT TO ULSTER , MINGLES WITH THE CROWDS

Security men and onlookers had known an important visitor was due, but were not aware who it was until the Princess stepped out of her car.

Later, she flew by helicopter to a luncheon at Hillsborough Castle, 10 miles outside Belfast. Then she drove to Protestant east Belfast to visit a home for handicapped children before flying back to London.

End of Document

Princess In Surprise Visit To Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

October 21, 1985, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 385 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Princess Diana paid a surprise, five-hour visit to troubled Northern Ireland on Monday, mingling with outdoor crowds four times as police looked on nervously.

She got a warm welcome from the Protestant community, but there was little visible reaction from Roman Catholics in the British province.

Hundreds of people, mostly women and children, greeted her on her first visit to Northern Ireland since she married Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, four years ago.

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Royal visits have traditionally been ignored by most Catholics, and reporters at Ulster Television and the Irish News daily told The Associated Press the crowds were predominantly Protestant.

Princess In Surprise Visit To Northern Ireland

Diana's itinerary in the province did not include any distinctly Catholic areas or institutions.

Security men and onlookers had known an important visitor was due, but were not aware who it was until Diana stepped out of her car.

Later, the princess flew by helicopter to a luncheon at Hillsborough Castle, 10 miles outside Belfast. Then she drove to Protestant east Belfast to visit a home for handicapped children before flying back to London.

End of Document

Two Women Wander into Palace Staff Residence

The Associated Press

May 4, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 374 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Two young women were found apparently drunk in a residence for employees at Kensington Palace, the London home of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, police said Saturday.

Charles and Diana were not in the palace. They are vacationing in Venice, Italy, and the Italian news agency ANSA reported it had received a telephoned threat against them.

It said the caller, a woman, said the last day of the royal couple's Italian visit "won't be calm like the rest of their trip." Charles and Diana are to leave Venice for London Sunday, ending a 17-day tour of Italy.

ANSA reported that in the call to its Venice office, the woman said Sunday marks the fourth anniversary of the death of *Irish Republican Army* member Bobby Sands in a prison in Northern Ireland. It said the woman called Sands "a martyr in the struggle of the people of Ireland." Sands died on May 5, 1981, following a 64-day hunger strike.

Scotland Yard spokesman James Peacock, reporting the Kensington Palace incident, said the two women, both in their 20s, were discovered in the house early Wednesday.

The women, who were not identified, were questioned by police at length but no charges were filed, Peacock said. However, they were ordered to report back to police on June 3 as a precaution.

Peacock said the women apparently wandered into the palace grounds after a night of heavy drinking. The residence is one of several used by the royal household staff. It is situated within the palace complex but is about 100 yards away from the apartments where members of the royal family live.

"It as not treated as a terrorist or criminal matter," Peacock said. "We are satisfied that the security of the royal palaces was not breached."

The News of the World, a London tabloid, reported that Queen Elizabeth II's sister, Princess Margaret, and nine other royal family members were sleeping in the palace at the time.

A telephone receptionist at Buckingham Palace said there was no one available in the press office Saturday night to comment on the report.

Two Women Wander into Palace Staff Residence

Security at Buckingham Palace and other royal residences was tightened in July 1982 after intruder Michael Fagan got inside the queen's bedroom by climbing a drainpipe. He sat on the queen's bed and chatted with her before being arrested.

End of Document

Firebomb explodes in Dublin store in anti-apartheid protest

The Associated Press

April 20, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 378 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

A firebomb exploded Saturday in a Dublin store that sells South African goods, and the group that asserted responsibility claimed there is a similarity between apartheid and British rule in Northern Ireland.

The device exploded during a police search of a store belonging to the Dunne's group, a supermarket chain embroiled in a labor dispute over selling South African goods.

There were no injuries and damage was minimal, police said.

Dunne's suspended 11 shop assistants nine months ago because they refused to sell South African goods. Their union has continued to picket the stores.

Police evacuated the store after the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the **Irish Republican Army**, sent warnings to newspapers that it's members had planted a bomb.

In the statement, the INLA said, "We see a similarity between the system in South Africa and the system in the occupied six counties of Northern Ireland," and it would attack again if the Dunne chain continued "supporting apartheid" _ white-ruled South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize-winning South African bishop, issued a statement Saturday in Dublin in his name and on behalf of the South African Council of Churches saying that while the council was committed to the establishment of peace and justice in South Africa, it repudiated violence and joined in condemnation of the bombing.

The IRA and INLA, which are banned in both Ireland and Northern Ireland, are fighting to unite Northern Ireland, a British province with a Protestant majority, and the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic, under a leftist government.

In Scotland, police acting under Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act detained three **women** who arrived escorting a vacation party of 16 children of nationalist guerrillas jailed in Northern Ireland, police said Saturday.

The **women** were picked up Friday when the party landed at the ferry port of Stranraer. A fourth woman accompanying the children escorted them to Glasgow where they are to have a holiday.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front, said one of the detained **women**, Janice Quinn, was a member.

Firebomb explodes in Dublin store in anti-apartheid protest

Under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, police can detain terrorist suspects for up to a week without bringing charges.

End of Document

Thatcher: More Worried About Others Than Herself

The Associated Press

November 12, 1984, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 370 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she was more worried about others than frightened when the IRA bombed her hotel, killing four people and injuring 32, a British magazine reported.

The prime minister was quoted as telling *Women's Own* that she was reading a Conservative Party position paper when the bomb devastated the Grand Hotel in Brighton on Oct. 12. The blast demolished the bathroom of her suite, but she escaped injury.

"The windows and curtain blew out, blew out into the street," Mrs. Thatcher was quoted as saying. "There was a great whoosh of air and dust. I stood up and went toward the bedroom, but Denis (her husband) was already coming out."

Asked if she was frightened, Mrs. Thatcher was quoted as saying: "Frightened? In a way. One was waiting for a second explosion, and you didn't know where it would strike."

Woman's Own said she added: "You were more worried about other people, and where they were, than being frightened. And you were very, very conscious that we were in an acutely difficult situation and we must stay absolutely calm and think about the best thing to do."

The prime minister said press reports _ based on accounts by police and her aides _ that she was in the bathroom of her hotel suite moments before the blast were wrong.

But she was quoted as saying she would have been in the bathroom had her secretary not persuaded her to read one more paper in the living room of the suite while preparing her keynote address for the Conservative Party conference.

"I could actually have been in the bathroom when it happened," she was quoted as telling the magazine. "It was badly damaged, with part of the roof and tiles coming down. I think I might have survived, but somehow feel I wouldn't have delivered my speech so well."

Asked if the bombing had changed her attitude toward life, Mrs. Thatcher was quoted as saying: "Oh yes. It's infinitely more precious to me now. When something like that happens, it alters your perspective.

"You're not going to be worried or complain about silly, niggly little things anymore."

Thatcher: More Worried About Others Than Herself

The **Irish Republican Army**, which claimed responsibility for the blast, is fighting to oust the British from Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic.

End of Document

4 U.S. CATHOLIC CLERICS MEET TOP BRITISH OFFICIAL IN ULSTER

The New York Times

October 23, 1984, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1984 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 4, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 386 words

Byline: AP

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 22

Body

Four Roman Catholic clergymen from the United States talked to imprisoned guerrillas today, then met with Britain's highest-ranking official in Northern Ireland.

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

Four Roman Catholic clergymen from US talk to imprisoned guerrillas at Armagh, Northern Ireland, and meet with Northern Ireland Sec Douglas Hurd and other British officials (M)

The group, led by Bishop James A. Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, the president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, also includes Bishop James F. Stafford of Memphis and Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, Calif.

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

Group Meets British Officials

The American clergymen spent an hour with Britain's Secretary for Northern Ireland, Douglas Hurd, and other British officials at Stormont Castle, Mr. Hurd's headquarters. No details of the talks were made public.

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

The jailed **women**, sentenced as guerrillas, have long complained that they are too often subjected to strip-searches in the prison.

The Americans began their trip on Sunday in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic. They traveled to Belfast today and Bishop O'Connor celebrated mass in St. Peter's Pro-cathedral in west Belfast, the city's Catholic sector, with the Irish Bishop, Cahal Daly.

4 U.S. CATHOLIC CLERICS MEET TOP BRITISH OFFICIAL IN ULSTER

Archbishop O'Connor said he and his colleagues had come to Northern Ireland "to exchange ideas" and to talk and pray. "At the moment I am just listening," he told reporters.

End of Document

Terrorist trial opens in Ulster

United Press International
May 8, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1984 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 374 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Forty suspected members of the ***Irish Republican Army*** went on trial Tuesday, accused by a police informer of having carried out nearly 200 crimes for the illegal organization.

In an attack apparently timed to coincide with the trial's opening, two IRA gunmen shot and killed a young, part-time soldier as he arrived for work at a hospital in Dungannon, 30 miles west of Belfast.

The victim, James Johnson, 28, was the fifth member of the mainly Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment killed this year in sectarian warfare. He had just returned from an eight-day training course on mainland Britain.

Security was tight in Belfast's Crown Court for the start of the trial against 37 men and three ***women*** from Londonderry facing a total of 191 charges ranging from murder and possession of firearms to membership in the outlawed IRA.

Five men out on bail did not appear for the trial and warrants were issued for their arrest.

All were implicated by Raymond Gilmour, a 24-year-old former IRA member who has turned state's evidence. Gilmour had been protected by police on the British mainland until the trial began.

The courtroom was jammed with more than 50 policemen guarding the 40 defendants. Fifteen lawyers listened as the 191 charges were read.

As usual in northern Ireland, the trial -- expected to last over eight months -- was being held without a jury.

As the trial opened, two of the defendants shouted at Judge John MacDermott.

"I don't believe I will receive any justice in this so-called show trial," shouted defendant James Doherty, 34, who is accused of carrying out two murders.

"I believe I have already been found guilty," Doherty shouted. He then refused to plead guilty or innocent.

Terry Robson, 42, an official of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, the political wing of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, objected to the size of the trial. He was charged with conspiracy to murder.

All 40 were arrested in August of 1982 on the basis of Gilmour's testimony.

After the charges against them were read, the trial was adjourned until May 21.

Terrorist trial opens in Ulster

Gilmour's wife and two children are back home in Londonderry although his 53-year-old father Patrick was kidnapped and held by the IRA for 10 months in a failed attempt to keep Gilmour quiet.

End of Document

Ireland's First Woman President Takes Office

The Associated Press

December 3, 1990, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 415 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Ireland's first woman president, Mary Robinson, was inaugurated Monday and extended a hand to both Protestants and Catholics in troubled, British-ruled Northern Ireland.

In her acceptance speech, delivered in English and Gaelic, the 46-year-old lawyer said she would represent a "new Ireland."

"I want to do this with no hidden agenda, no strings attached," said Mrs. Robinson, a Roman Catholic who married a Protestant. "As the person chosen by you to symbolize this republic ... I will seek to encourage mutual understanding and tolerance between all the different communities sharing this island."

A 21-gun salute echoed across the Irish capital as Mrs. Robinson was sworn in by Chief Justice Thomas Finlay following an interdenominational service at the medieval, turreted Dublin Castle.

About 500 government and church dignitaries and Dublin-based foreign diplomats looked on as Mrs. Robinson took the oath of office.

The ceremony was televised live in Britain and in the Irish Republic, where schools were closed for the day.

Mrs. Robinson extended an invitation to Irish descendants worldwide to visit the republic.

"There are over 70 million people living on this globe who claim Irish descent and I will be proud to represent them," Mrs. Robinson said. "And I would like to see ... my official residence to serve on something of an annual basis as a place where our immigrant communities could send representatives for a get-together of the extended Irish family abroad."

Mrs. Robinson said that in her seven-year term she would continue Ireland's tradition of promoting international human rights, particularly in Latin America and Africa.

She campaigned on a platform of change and a more involved presidency, winning the Nov. 9 election with 52.8 percent of the vote.

After her victory, Mrs. Robinson thanked the women of Ireland who voted for her and "instead of rocking the cradle, rocked the system."

In her acceptance speech, the president and mother of three addressed Irish women.

Ireland 's First Woman President Takes Office

"As a woman I want women who have felt themselves outside history to be written back into history ... finding a voice where they have found a vision," she said.

Britain sent troops to Northern Ireland in 1969 to end sectarian and political violence. Nearly 2,900 people have died in bombings and assassinations since.

The ***Irish Republican Army*** is fighting British rule in Northern Ireland and wants to unite the predominantly Protestant province with the 95 percent Catholic republic of Ireland under Socialist rule.

End of Document

Tight security surrounds Thatcher visit

United Press International

December 22, 1982, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 389 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid a surprise Christmas visit Wednesday to boost the morale of British soldiers and mingle with local citizens who have endured 14 years of sectarian violence.

Accompanied by her husband, Denis, and Ulster Secretary James Prior, she visited Musgrave Park hospital in Belfast to meet soldiers injured by terrorist bombings and shootings.

Among them were three soldiers injured in the worst terrorist incident this year, the Ballykelly bar bomb that killed 16 persons - including 11 soldiers -- and injured 66 others.

This year, 96 people have been killed in bombings and shootings in Ulster, a community that has seen 2,268 people die in sectarian violence since the troubles began at the end of 1968.

Afterwards the prime minister flew by helicopter to the border county of South Armagh, a stronghold of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** known as "bandit country" to British troops.

Mrs. Thatcher visited the heavily fortified Bessbrook Army barracks some 15 miles from the Irish border and had lunch with troopers and officers of the Coldstream Guards, an army spokesman said.

The risk of ambush and bomb attack is so high most supplies are airlifted to British bases in South Armagh. At the nearby Crossmaglen base last week even the Christmas tree was flown in by helicopter.

It was Mrs. Thatcher's second Christmas visit to Ulster -- she also flew over on Christmas eve 1979 -- and was evidently a morale-booster for the 10,000 British troops in the province, local reporters said.

A government spokesman said, "It is quite normal for the prime minister to visit Ulster as she does every other part of the United Kingdom."

As usual, security was tight. The visit was unannounced and her schedule for the day was kept secret on the premise that surprise is the best form of security.

The prime minister was virtually surrounded at times by several plain clothes policemen, but it did not hinder her from meeting the people.

Mrs. Thatcher's first stop was the provincial seaside town of Bangor, near Belfast. Wrapped in a royal blue coat against the cold wind, she strode briskly down the main street and shouted "good morning" to crowds of shoppers.

Tight security surrounds Thatcher visit

She broke away from the posse of detectives and cameramen to shake hands with some women shoppers and parried a heckler who complained about unemployment.

End of Document

IRA suspect sentenced in historic trial

United Press International
July 13, 1982, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 388 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

A criminal court Tuesday sentenced suspected IRA terrorist Gerard Tuite to 10 years in prison in Ireland's first trial of an IRA suspect accused of committing crimes in England.

Once on Scotland Yard's "most wanted" list, Tuite, 27, listened impassively as the three-judge panel in Dublin's Special Criminal Court issued a guilty verdict and sentenced him to 10 years in an Irish prison.

"The court found Tuite guilty of having explosive substances with intent to cause serious injury," said Judge Liam Hamilton. Tuite was arrested on charges he kept the explosives in his London apartment between 1978 and 1979.

Hamilton said the court gave Tuite 10 years in jail instead of the maximum 20-year sentence because of his lack of previous convictions. The two-week trial was conducted under tight security by Dublin police and Irish troops.

It was the first time ever an ***Irish Republican Army*** suspect was tried in Ireland for crimes committed in England. The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act under which Tuite was convicted previously was aimed at terrorists operating only in Northern Ireland.

The court rejected Tuite's defense claim that Irish courts had no jurisdiction in his case since the crimes were committed in England.

Tuite, from County Cavin, Ireland, faces a second trial in October on charges of conspiring to carry out a bombing spree in five British cities in 1978 and 1979.

Tuite escaped London's Brixton Prison in 1980 while awaiting trial on terrorism charges. He embarrassed prison officials by tunneling out and evading electronic surveillance and patrol dogs.

He was arrested by police in Drogheda, Ireland, in January 1982.

After Christmas terrorist bombings in 1978, Scotland Yard put Tuite at the top of its "most wanted" list. Nine people were injured in the 1978-79 bombing campaign allegedly carried out by Tuite in Britain.

Tuite was described by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist chief as "a dangerous and dedicated terrorist."

In the Northern Ireland city of Belfast meanwhile, police said security forces conducting a series of early morning raids confiscated a large amount of illegal weapons.

IRA suspect sentenced in historic trial

Two men and two women were arrested and were expected to be charged with arms offenses following the raids by police and army units in the predominately Catholic Ladybrook Park area of West Belfast, a spokesman said.

End of Document

17 Hurt in Blast at Historic Military Site in London

The Associated Press

June 9, 1990, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 406 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A bomb exploded Saturday night outside a 250-year-old military building in central London, injuring 17 people, most of whom were at a birthday party inside, officials said.

Police superintendent David Smith said the blast at the barracks of the Honorable Artillery Company in City Road, just north of the City financial district, "is being treated at top-level security as a terrorist attack."

He said the bomb damaged the building known as Armory House, built in 1735, which is part of the army reserve unit's barracks complex.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility but suspicion fell on the outlawed **Irish Republican Army**, which has extended its fight to end British rule in Northern Ireland to the British mainland.

David Dalton, assistant general manager of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said the 12 **women** and five men were injured by flying glass from shattered windows.

He said none of the victims suffered serious injuries.

Tom Parker, 21, a Canadian student at the London School of Economics, said about 30 students were inside at a 21st birthday party.

"We were all standing at the bar upstairs when there was a loud bang. People were screaming and shouting and then they calmed down and some of the older people started helping the injured," Parker said.

Chief Inspector Malcolm Hines of the city police force said the explosion detonated on the roof of the building.

"There was no warning," he said.

Residents half a mile from the scene said they heard the blast.

The London Ambulance Service said five ambulances rushed to the scene.

Military and explosive experts were at the scene and surrounding roads were blocked off, Parker said.

In stepped up attacks outside Northern Ireland, IRA gunmen killed one soldier and wounded two others in the northern England city of Lichfield June 1 and have killed 14 people on the European continent since 1978, most of them British military personnel.

17 Hurt in Blast at Historic Military Site in London

The Honorable Artillery Company is part of Britain's volunteer Territorial Army, a 80,000-member reserve force for the professional full-time army.

The company, which specializes in reconnaissance and gunnery, claims to be the oldest military body in Britain and was originally a company of archers granted a charter by King Henry VIII in 1537.

Their main object was the defense of London but the members also fought in foreign wars and served with the fleet against the Spanish Armada, which was defeated in its attempt to invade England in 1588.

End of Document

IRA gunmen kill policeman in Northern Ireland

United Press International
May 4, 1982, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1982 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 384 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

Two IRA gunmen ambushed a police patrol Tuesday, killing one officer and seriously injuring an unarmed, 19-year-old policewoman.

It was the fifth death in Londonderry in five weeks and came one day before the anniversary of hunger striker Bobby Sands' death in the Maze Prison.

Police said a third member of the patrol, which was operating in Londonderry's Diamond area near the city center, was uninjured in the attack for which the *Irish Republican Army* claimed responsibility in telephone messages to local newspapers.

A police spokesman said the two IRA gunmen sprang from a van believed to have been hijacked.

"They (the gunmen) got out of the van and shot the policeman at close range," the spokesman said. "Then, they turned their guns on the unarmed policewoman."

The woman officer was hospitalized with gunshot wounds to the chest and legs.

Women assigned to the Royal Ulster Constabulary -- the Northern Ireland police force -- unlike their male counterparts, do not normally carry weapons, the police spokesman said.

The dead policeman was identified as Allen Caskey, 21. The spokesman did not release the name of his woman partner.

"She is in intensive care following an operation and her condition is still described as serious," he said.

The spokesman said the third policeman was in a shop taking a statement and when he returned to the patrol, "the shooting was over and the gunmen had escaped in the red van." The van was later found abandoned about a mile away.

The ambush came on the eve of the May 5 anniversary of Sands' death. Sands, 27, and nine other Republican inmates in the Maze Prison, starved themselves to death in a futile bid to gain political status for prisoners convicted of terrorist activity.

His death touched off IRA violence and police throughout the province were on the alert for planned Republican demonstrations, including a widespread draping of black flags, marking his death.

IRA gunmen kill policeman in Northern Ireland

A Royal Ulster Constabulary spokesman in Belfast said the Roman Catholic west side was quiet, but security forces were girded for any protests.

Nine British soldiers were killed in ambushes early in April and a police superintendent was gunned down as he left church in Londonderry in the middle of the month. On April 20, six bombs exploded throughout the province, killing two people.

End of Document

Queen opens parliament amid massive security

United Press International
November 4, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 382 words

Byline: By JOSEPH W. GRIGG

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Protected against possible terrorist attack by thousands of troops and rooftop marksmen, Queen Elizabeth opened a new session of parliament Wednesday and announced government plans to press anti-inflation policies and curb labor union powers.

Princess Diana attended with her husband Prince Charles -- her first state ceremony since their wedding in July.

The queen rode to parliament with all the color and pageantry in which Britain excels but also some of the stiffest security precautions in recent years following recent *Irish Republican Army* bombings in London.

Last June a young man fired a blank shot at the queen as she rode to the trooping the color ceremony.

Marksmen were posted on rooftops along the route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament. Police faced the tens of thousands of spectators lining the route.

Women's handbags and men's brief cases were searched. Police with metal detectors and dogs searched cars entering the underground parliament garage.

Police appealed to spectators, "If you are unhappy about any person or see anything you find suspicious, tell the nearest policeman."

Looking strained under the weight of the diamond studded imperial state crown and speaking in a slightly hoarse voice, the queen read to a session of both houses of parliament a six-minute speech prepared by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

"My government," it said, "attach the utmost importance to maintaining progress in reducing inflation by the pursuit of monetary and fiscal policies."

The queen's statement said the Thatcher government will introduce new labor union legislation early next year. This was expected to include measures to reduce union immunities against legal action and to limit union closed shops.

But the speech gave no details.

The queen read the speech from a throne faced by hundreds of peers in red ermine-trimmed robes and members of parliament in business suits.

Queen opens parliament amid massive security

Accompanied by her husband Prince Philip, the queen rode to parliament in the 200-year-old "Irish State Coach" drawn by four gray horses and escorted by lifeguards in plumed helmets and gleaming breastplates.

They were followed by Charles and Diana and Princess Anne and her husband Capt. Mark Philips in the "Glass Coach" in which Diana rode to her wedding in July.

End of Document

IRA Appeals For Tens of Thousands To March Sunday

The Associated Press

June 23, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 377 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Members of the ***Irish Republican Army***, in a letter smuggled out of prison, are calling on their supporters to march on Belfast by the tens of thousands Sunday to support the IRA hunger strike.

Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA's Provisional Wing, said the letter was signed by 450 inmates at the Maze prison outside Belfast and the ***women's*** jail in Armagh.

"The presence of thousands on the streets can help shift the British government," the letter said.

A seventh IRA member in the Maze, 27-year-old Michael James Devine, joined the prison fast Monday, British authorities said. The hunger strikers are demanding treatment as political prisoners and pledging to starve themselves to death unless the British yield.

The government says conceding would make the prisons a training academy for terrorists, encourage every criminal to enlist in the IRA and legitimize the guerrillas' war to submerge Northern Ireland's Protestant majority in the 90-percent-Catholic Irish Republic.

Devine is serving 12 years for possession of firearms and ammunition. The IRA, claiming that hundreds of prisoners are ready to fast to the death, says one more prisoner will join the hunger strike each week.

Four IRA strikers have starved themselves to death this spring, beginning with Bobby Sands, who succumbed May 5, several weeks after his election to the British House of Commons.

A bill to bar the candidacy of convicted guerrillas was approved by Commons Monday by a vote of 248-137 on the second of its three formal readings. Home Secretary William Whitelaw said the government would try to amend the proposed law to seal a "grave loophole" that would permit IRA guerrillas jailed in the Irish Republic to run for Parliament if they are citizens of Northern Ireland.

The government is trying to rush the bill through in time to prevent the IRA from putting up another hunger striker as a candidate in October election for the seat left vacant by Sands' death.

In Dublin, the capital of the Irish Republic, the Court of Criminal Appeal set July 9 for the hanging of IRA member Peter Rodgers, who was convicted of killing a detective who found explosives and weapons in a van Rodgers was driving. But the death sentence is expected to be commuted to a long prison term.

IRA Appeals For Tens of Thousands To March Sunday

End of Document

Britain stands firm against IRA hunger strike

United Press International
March 3, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 366 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Britain warned Irish Republican terrorist convicts in Northern Ireland jails Tuesday they will never be granted political status, saying the government will not give in to pressure of a hunger strike by an IRA leader.

The blunt statement in the House of Commons by Northern Ireland Minister Humphrey Atkins came one day after IRA prisoners in Ulster's Maze and Armagh jails announced they were ending the 3-year "dirty protest" in which they refused to wear prison uniforms and fouled cells with their own excrement.

Irish Republican Army sources said the prisoners were ending the protest so that it would not detract from a hunger stike "to the death" by Bobby Sands, reputed leader of IRA prisoners in the Maze prison outside Belfast.

"We shall not give way to pressure," said Atkins, in a tough restatement of British government policy toward convicted Irish terrorists seeking political status.

"The claim for political status," Atkins said, "has been rejected in clear terms by the European Commission for Human Rights, by successive British governments and by all sides in this House.

"I wish to make it clear once again ... that we shall not give way on the issue of political status under pressure of further protest action, whatever form this takes and whether it is made inside or outside the prisons," said Atkins.

The Conservaitve minister said following their announcement, 240 out of 439 male prisoners in the Maze have been moved to clean cells and provided with clean bedding. He said the rest will be moved as soon as cells become available.

He said 28 IRA **women** in Armagh prison would be in clean cells by Tuesday evening.

"The government," Atkins said, "welcomes this decision by the prisoners to put an end to the degrading conditions which they have imposed upon themselves."

Atkins said 80 IRA prisoners stopped their protest altogether after a previous hunger strike ended last Dec. 18.

"That group," he said, "are now receiving the full range of privileges and facilities, including that of association and wearing their own leisure clothing of an approved type in the evening and at weekends. That regime remains available to all who choose to take advantage of it."

Britain stands firm against IRA hunger strike

End of Document

23 IRA members join hunger strike

United Press International
December 15, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 378 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Twenty-three ***Irish Republican Army*** prisoners Monday joined a 50-day-old hunger strike by seven fellow inmates and all police leave was canceled in anticipation of a violent Christmas season.

The British government's Northern Ireland Office confirmed the 23 men refused breakfast and lunch and vowed to fast until death unless they win recognition as political prisoners, rather than criminals.

"Only the British government, which has wasted away and cast aside so many opportunities to resolve this issue, can prevent our deaths," the 23 said in a statement issued by the IRA.

"They know our demands," the statement said. "They have means to concede them."

They joined seven inmates who have fasted for 50 days and are confined to the Maze Prison hospital in serious condition. The British government admitted Monday that one of the seven, Sean McKenna, was in danger of losing his eyesight because of a vitamin deficiency caused by his fast.

Police and British military officials admit they expect widespread violence if any of the hunger strikers dies and an order indefinitely suspending all police leave in Northern Ireland took effect Monday.

Besides the 30 men refusing food at the Maze Prison, three ***women*** IRA sympathizers Monday entered the 14th day of a similar hunger strike at Armagh Prison, 45 miles southwest of Belfast.

News of the expanded hunger strike came in a carefully worded, low-key communique from the Northern Ireland Office, but British officials obviously were worried.

Support for the hunger strikers has increased steadily in recent weeks and youths hurling stones and fire bombs took to the streets of Belfast three of the past four nights to back the prisoners' demands.

A less-publicized sidelight to the IRA hunger strike is a similar death fast by six members of the pro-British Ulster Defense Association. The six have not eaten since last week when they, too, demanded special prison classification and sought to be segregated from IRA prisoners.

A spokesman for the IRA's political wing said the 23 new hunger strikers took their action without outside consultation in an apparent bid to increase pressure on the British government.

"The first we heard of it was when it was announced by the Northern Ireland office," the spokesman said.

23 IRA members join hunger strike

End of Document

English IRA heiress freed

United Press International
October 11, 1980, Saturday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 376 words

Byline: By DONAL O'HIGGINS

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Dr. Bridget Rose Dugdale, the English heiress who spurned high society to become an IRA terrorist, was released from prison Saturday after serving six years. She left the prison in the trunk of a friend's car.

Miss Dugdale, 39, a former debutante turned revolutionary, was granted three-years off her nine year sentence for good behavior.

She was convicted of taking part in one of the world's biggest art robberies _ a \$20 million raid on the Wicklow, Ireland, home of South African millionaire Sir Alfred Beit.

Miss Dugdale gained her freedom after promising officials she would attempt a reconciliation with her rich parents.

But she had been unrepentant at her trial before a special criminal court. She said the court was composed of "traitors and criminals" and refused to enter a plea.

To avoid reporters waiting outside the women's prison in Limerick, she left hidden in the trunk of a friend's car.

Miss Dugdale went to prison in November, 1974, and the following month gave birth to a boy. At first she refused to name the father, but later identified him as convicted kidnapper Eddie Gallagher, now serving a 20-year sentence at the maximum security prison at Portlaoise.

The couple asked permission to marry and at first were refused on security grounds. But in 1977 they were allowed to marry in a bizarre ceremony in Portlaoise. It resembled a major security exercise instead of a wedding, with soldiers and armed detectives surrounding the couple.

Miss Dugdale, a former London lecturer and U.N. economist, once robbed her parents of their art treasures, before turning revolutionary and joining the outlawed provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

She threw in her lot with Gallagher, his kidnapper colleague Marion Coyle and two others. They operated as a maverick group within the IRA.

On one occasion she hijacked a helicopter for a bombing raid on a North Ireland police station, but the bomb missed its target and landed harmlessly in a nearby garden. She was sentenced to a nine-year-concurrent sentence for the incident.

English IRA heiress freed

Despite an angry and abrasive start to her prison term _ she assaulted a woman warder _ Miss Dugdale was given three years off her sentence after she promised to settle down and make up with her millionaire parents.

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IRA Bomb Fails To Detonate Under Prison Warden's Car

The Associated Press

October 5, 1988, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 395 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A prison warden and his wife escaped an IRA assassination attempt Wednesday because a bomb planted in the undercarriage of their car failed to explode.

The attempt on Thomas Murtagh's life was made a day after Brian Armour, 48, vice president of the Prison Officers Association, was killed by an IRA bomb that blew up his car as he drove through Protestant east Belfast.

In a statement released to local media, the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** said a 2-pound bomb did not explode as planned while Murtagh, 46, and his wife drove away from their home in Lisburn, 7 miles southwest of Belfast.

It said when the Murtaghs parked the car in a shopping center lot, attempts to detonate the explosive were abandoned "to avoid any danger to civilians."

"Today, Murtagh was lucky," the statement said. "He and his cohorts will not always be so lucky."

The IRA accused Murtagh of "repressive measures" against Irish nationalist prisoners and said he was responsible for the strip-searching of ***female*** inmates when he ran Armagh prison in the early 1980s.

Police would not confirm that Murtagh, now warden of the Hydepark center for young offenders in Belfast, was the target of Wednesday's bomb. A spokesman said only that the late-model Honda belonged to the wife of a prison officer.

Murtagh and his wife were in a shopping center department store at midday when a telephone caller told a radio station about the bomb, the police spokesman said.

A British army bomb squad destroyed the device in a controlled explosion about 2 1/2 hours later, he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"The terrorists must have been aware when they planted the device that the vehicle could have been used by any member of the family," the police spokesman said.

The IRA is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the predominately Protestant province with the Irish Republic, which is predominantly Roman Catholic.

Its statement claimed guerrillas got through tight security around Murtagh's home to plant the bomb. The house is about 150 yards from a British army barracks.

IRA Bomb Fails To Detonate Under Prison Warden's Car

According to the IRA, the bombs planted Tuesday and Wednesday contained an explosive made in Czechoslovakia called Semtex.

Police believe the IRA obtained the lightweight, odorless explosive through Libya. The explosive has featured prominently in attacks this year on security forces and commercial targets.

End of Document

Don't Confuse Sinn Fein With the I.R.A.

The New York Times

September 16, 1988, Friday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1988 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 34, Column 5; Editorial Desk; Letter

Length: 391 words

Body

To the Editor:

"The Shadow of the Beast" (editorial, Aug. 26) was inaccurate, misleading and dangerous.

It was inaccurate to describe Gerry Adams as the "leader of the I.R.A.'s political wing." Mr. Adams, an elected member of Parliament, is the elected leader of the oldest political party in Ireland, Sinn Fein - the only political party legal in all of Ireland. The objective of Sinn Fein and the **Irish Republican Army** is the same -the removal of British hegemony in six Irish counties - but the means are obviously different. To refer to Sinn Fein elected officials and I.R.A. gunmen as the same is both inaccurate and most unfair.

You intimate that the resort to force is not necessary because Sinn Fein elected officials can freely speak in Dublin and London. State-run and state-controlled news media in Ireland and England insure those voices are never heard, and Mr. Adams and others are also not allowed to speak in the United States, land of the free and home of the brave. This, along with pre-election harassment and detention of Sinn Fein campaign workers, would more fully and accurately explain the resort to force by the I.R.A.

It was the success of Sinn Fein in the last general election in all of Ireland in 1918 that prompted the British to ignore the results and arm the Unionist bigots to hold a garrison, erroneously but popularly referred to by you as Ulster.

The tragic civilian deaths you note were accidents of conflict, not unlike that of the downing of Iran Air Flight 655, in which 290 men, **women** and children died. No one save you could draw any inference of the dignity of a struggle by citing these deaths as proof the I.R.A. cause is without merit. You might better have noted the murder of Thomas Reilly, an innocent victim of the Light Infantry targeted at Ballygawley, or the killing of Aidan McAnespie, one of dozens of youths killed by the "accidental discharge" of British Army bullets. To view the conflict as you do only perpetuates antagonisms and obscures the solution.

It was a clever but cruel editorial, proving propaganda more valuable than truth and contributing nothing to the reasoned dialogue so necessary to end conflict. Therein lies a greater danger than any bomb at Ballygawley.

MICHAEL J. CUMMINGS, Director of Public Relations, Ancient

Order of Hibernians in America

Albany, Sept. 1, 1988

Don't Confuse Sinn Fein With the I.R.A.

End of Document

Royals visit survivors IRA bombing

United Press International

November 17, 1987, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 419 words

Dateline: ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland

Body

Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana made a surprise visit Tuesday to survivors and those left bereaved in the IRA bombing that killed 11 people and injured 65.

Stringent security precautions were taken as the future king of England and his wife visited some of the men, women and children who were wounded when a bomb exploded Nov. 8 at a memorial gathering for British war dead.

The Prince and Princess of Wales also visited relatives of the 11 people killed in the blast, including businessman Gordon Wilson, 60, who won admiration for saying he has forgiven the Irish Republican Army bombers who killed his 20-year-old daughter, Marie.

Wilson, whose arm is still in a sling because of a dislocated collarbone, was buried in the rubble with his daughter and said with her last words, she gasped, "Daddy I love you very much."

"The visit has helped me enormously," said Wilson after meeting the royal couple along with nearly 25 other bereaved relatives. "Princess Diana is really a lovely girl. But I don't think it is appropriate to say anything more at this stage."

His eldest daughter, Julie Ann, 25, said, "It has been the best thing that has happened since the atrocity. It was lovely just to know they cared."

Sources at the meeting said the royal couple told Wilson that his Christian views of forgiveness had helped the entire community to cope with the disaster and helped prevent a wider Protestant backlash.

Authorities in Belfast Tuesday, meanwhile, reported that a Catholic shopkeeper, Thomas McAuley, 31, died Monday -- five days after a suspected Protestant gunman opened fire on him to apparently avenge the IRA bombing.

A Protestant workman also was mistaken for a Catholic in a revenge attack and the two deaths brought to 89 the number of people killed in sectarian and political violence in the province so far this year, compared to 61 for all of last year.

During the royal couple's two-hour visit to Enniskillen, 65 miles west of Belfast, British troops and police covered the area around the town, blocking roads and checking all traffic.

Royals visit survivors IRA bombing

The IRA, which is trying to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, admitted responsibility for the bombing and said the device exploded early and "with regret" killed civilians rather than the intended targets -- soldiers.

The massacre sparked a public outcry against the outlawed IRA in Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Roman Catholic priests spoke out against the guerrilla group in churches across Ireland last Sunday.

End of Document

Sinn Fein leader lists terms for peace in Ulster

United Press International
October 31, 1987, Saturday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 417 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The president of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, said Saturday the violent campaign to force the British from Northern Ireland would end only when Britain ended its military presence and declared the province independent.

Gerry Adams, a Roman Catholic, urged Protestants -- the majority of the population in Northern Ireland -- to "throw in their lot with the rest of the people of Ireland."

Adams said the 18-year-old violent campaign by the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* would only end when Britain adopted a strategy of "decolonization."

"It must begin by repealing the Government of Ireland Act and publicly declaring that the Northern Ireland 'statelet' is no longer part of the United Kingdom," Adams told delegates at the opening of Sinn Fein's annual conference in Dublin.

He said such a declaration would minimize any "loyalist," or Protestant, backlash in the north.

A new Irish state could be created, he said, through a constitutional conference comprised of elected representatives and open to submissions from leading organizations, such as trade unions, churches and women's groups.

Adams said that as part of a military withdrawal, Britain must disarm and disband the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which is the police force in Northern Ireland, and the Ulster Defense Regiment, the British army unit in the north.

All political prisoners also would have to be released without conditions, Adams said.

"A cessation of all offensive military action by all organizations would create the climate necessary for a peaceful transition to a negotiated settlement," he said.

"The onus is on the British government to ensure a peaceful transition to a united and independent Ireland," he said. "The shape of that society is a matter for the Irish people."

About a dozen armed Special Branch police officers patrolled nearby streets during the weekend conference in the city's Mansion House.

Security in border areas also was stepped up after an RUC alert that the IRA might try to stage a spectacular attack to coincide with its political wing's conference.

Sinn Fein leader lists terms for peace in Ulster

Police sources said roadblocks also were being set up in border counties amid fears of probable Protestant bomb attacks on targets in the Irish Republic to mark the second anniversary of the Anglo-Irish Agreement in November.

The Anglo-Irish Agreement, signed by Britain and Ireland in 1985, gave the Irish Republic an advisory role in the governing of Northern Ireland -- a move that infuriated hard-line Protestant leaders in the north.

End of Document

Doctor Tells of Son-in-Law's Ordeal

The Associated Press

November 6, 1987, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 404 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

John O'Grady's kidnappers chopped off both his little fingers with a hammer and chisel before police rescued the dentist in a shootout, his father-in-law said today.

Two-thirds of the fingers were amputated and O'Grady was made to cauterize the wounds himself with a hot knife, Dr. Austin Darragh told reporters. The fingers were put in a box and left in church for the family to pick up.

O'Grady, 38, was shot in the hand during the shootout that led to his rescue Thursday. Two detectives were wounded, one seriously, police said..

Two members of the gang that kidnapped the dentist and demanded a \$2.5 million ransom have been apprehended. But three or four managed to escape in a hijacked van.

O'Grady, a dentist, was kidnapped Oct. 14. Darragh, his father-in-law, is founder of the Dublin-based Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, a world-renowned drug testing company. O'Grady was listed in good condition today at Dublin's Blackrock Clinic.

The Cabinet demanded a full report from police on a series of bungles by security forces during the rescue operation. Supt. Bill Herlihy, the Dublin police chief, called the blunders "most embarrassing."

Police said that shortly after the shootout in a house in suburban Cabra two of the escaped kidnappers burst into the home of Una Darmody, stole her car and took her and a neighbor, Marie Hennessy, hostage.

The two women were released unharmed after being driven in the red Saab 120 miles across the country to Limerick.

Although both of the men were captured, one escaped from police and was later recaptured.

The Dublin news agency Ireland International, quoting unidentified security sources, said the kidnappers contacted O'Grady's family several days ago.

The family had arranged for an intermediary, the Rev. Brian D'Arcy, to deliver a ransom payment Thursday to a hotel in the southern coastal city of Cork, it said.

D'Arcy confirmed he was involved in the ransom negotiations, but refused to divulge details of his role.

Doctor Tells of Son-in-Law's Ordeal

Police have said they suspect the abduction of O'Grady was the work of ordinary criminals and not the **Irish Republican Army** or the Irish National Liberation Army, which are waging a guerrilla war against the British in Northern Ireland.

In April 1986, a gang kidnapped Jennifer Guinness, a merchant banker's wife, from her Dublin home and demanded \$3 million ransom. She was freed 10 days later after a police siege, and four criminals were jailed for life.

End of Document

Gunmen kill off-duty soldier

United Press International
September 17, 1987, Thursday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 407 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Irish Republican Army gunmen killed an off-duty, part-time soldier Thursday in a stepped-up offensive against Northern Ireland's security forces, police said.

The killing -- the 70th in Northern Ireland this year -- came as Tom King, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet minister in charge of the province, told U.S. journalists that the violence was dying down and that the time is ripe for more American investment in the province.

Police said gunmen shot and killed an off-duty member of the Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR), a locally recruited, mostly Protestant unit of the British army, in the kitchen of his brother's home.

Police did not identify the man pending notification of relatives.

The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility "for the execution," saying, "He had been under surveillance for some time before the (IRA) active service unit mounted the operation."

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

The slaying brought to 70 the number of people killed in political and sectarian violence this year, compared with 61 for all of last year.

He was the eighth member of the UDR to be slain by the IRA this year and his death came during a week of more than 10 IRA attacks against security forces, including an ambush on two police Land Rovers with guns and homemade grenades in Belfast earlier Friday. No injuries were reported.

The killing also came as 200 Protestant **women** in another section of Belfast took to the streets to march along "a peace line" -- a wall separating Protestant from Roman Catholic neighborhoods -- to demand more police protection from sectarian killers.

At least three people -- two Catholics and one Protestant -- have been killed in the area in the last two months, the most recent attack being an IRA slaying of a Protestant truck driver with no political connections.

Police said he was killed in apparent retaliation for the "random sectarian slayings" of Catholics by Protestant gunmen pledged to fighting the IRA.

Gunmen kill off-duty soldier

At the protest, a number of armed and masked Protestant vigilantes emerged from the crowd and told reporters they were ready "to take action" if the security forces did not "protect the public."

Catholic women on the other side of the "peace line" staged a similar protest during the weekend and IRA gunmen fired on British soldiers patrolling the protest, seriously injuring a soldier.

End of Document

IRA Kills Man in Ambush, Bombs Cemetery

The Associated Press

March 13, 1987, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 417 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

The IRA killed a man from ambush Friday and claimed responsibility for four bomb blasts during the day, including one at a cemetery where a slain Protestant policeman was to be buried, police said.

Five police officers and a woman civilian were slightly injured in two bombings, and two other explosions caused no casualties, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

Nicholas Scott, British minister of state for Northern Ireland, denounced the cemetery attack.

"Even in war, people are allowed to bury their dead in peace and dignity. But this action breaks every conceivable standard of human behavior," he said.

An *Irish Republican Army* statement to local news media claimed responsibility for ambushing and killing a soldier of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment riding in a delivery truck near Rostrevor in the south of the province.

But police said they believed the man was a civilian and a victim of mistaken identity.

A car bomb blew up near Roselawn Cemetery on the outskirts of Belfast as police, alerted by an IRA phone call 20 minutes earlier, arrived to inspect the vehicle, according to police spokesman Sgt. Albert Matchett.

Three officers suffered shrapnel wounds and a fourth was in shock, he said. Seven funerals were delayed.

The blast occurred shortly before a funeral cortege was to leave church for the cemetery carrying the body of reservist Peter Nesbitt, who was killed by a bomb in Belfast on Tuesday.

In bombing the cemetery, the IRA said it was retaliating for what it said was "police brutality" against mourners at past funerals for slain Catholic militants. It also claimed responsibility for the bomb that killed Nesbitt.

Another policeman was slightly injured and a woman went into shock when a bomb exploded at Smithfield Market in the center of Belfast, the province's capital, police said. Ten minutes later a second bomb exploded at the enclosed complex of stores and coffeeshops, causing no casualties, they said.

Both explosions were preceded by telephoned warnings from people claiming to speak for the IRA, police said.

IRA Kills Man in Ambush, Bombs Cemetery

A fourth bomb went off in a women's clothing store on the Dublin Road, a commercial thoroughfare, causing no injuries, police said.

The predominantly Roman Catholic IRA regards the overwhelmingly Protestant police force and Ulster Defense Regiment as oppressors of Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority. The IRA is trying to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the north with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

End of Document

Ulster Man Convicted of Brighton Bombing, Five Murders

The Associated Press

June 10, 1986, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 381 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A Northern Ireland man was convicted Tuesday of murdering five people in the bombing of a Brighton hotel in an IRA plot to kill Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet.

The outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** claimed responsibility for the attack shortly after the bomb was set off Oct. 12, 1984 during the annual convention of the governing Conservative Party.

The verdicts against Patrick Magee, 34, were delivered by a jury of six men and six ***women*** in London's Old Bailey Court. After deliberating for 5 1/2 hours on the 24 days of testimony they convicted him of planting the time bomb and causing the explosion.

Magee faces several life terms in prison, but will not be sentenced until verdicts are returned on further charges against him and his co-defendants.

On Wednesday the jury will consider verdicts against Magee and four other people accused of plotting to blow up 16 hotels in London and 12 coastal resorts during the summer of 1985. Two defendants have already pleaded guilty.

Prosecutor Roy Amlot said Magee was caught after his fingerprint was found on a registration card at the devastated Grand Hotel in Brighton, where he committed "one of the worst acts of terrorism ever in Britain." Defense attorney Richard Ferguson claimed the police planted the fingerprint to frame Magee.

Magee pleaded innocent but did not testify and called no witnesses. Amlot said Magee placed the time bomb in a bathroom of Room 629 when he booked into the hotel under a false name a month before the blast.

The bomb exploded at 2:54 a.m. on Oct. 12, killing three ***women*** and two men, all prominent Conservatives, including lawmaker Sir Anthony Berry. Thirty-one people were injured.

Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit, then trade and industry secretary, was thrown into the basement and suffered leg injuries. His wife Margaret, who was blown into the basement at the same time, was paralyzed for life.

Mrs. Thatcher's suite was damaged but she walked out of the shattered building unscathed.

The IRA has been fighting since 1969 to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

Ulster Man Convicted of Brighton Bombing, Five Murders

Magee's bomb contained 20 to 30 pounds of explosive, which blew out part of the front of the hotel on Brighton seafront, collapsing floors with their occupants into the basement "like a house of cards," Amlot said.

End of Document

More terrorists reported en route to Europe

United Press International
December 29, 1985, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 413 words

Dateline: HAMBURG, West Germany

Body

A Palestinian terrorist group supported by Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy has dispatched several commando squads to Europe to stage attacks similar to those in Vienna and Rome, a published report said Sunday.

The Bald am Sonntag, which has good West German intelligence sources, said the terrorist commandos were sent to central Europe by Abu Nidal, leader of an extremist Palestinian faction.

It said Khadafy met with Abu Nidal in the Libyan desert and promised to subsidize his group with \$12.8 million a year. A first payment of \$4.8 million has been made, the newspaper added.

The newspaper report came two days after terrorists staged attacks at airports in Vienna and Rome. A total of 18 people died, including five Americans. Several Palestinian groups have claimed responsibility, one of them on behalf of Abu Nidal's Arab Revolutionary Brigades.

Abu Nidal -- the nom de guerre for Sabri Al Banaa -- has trained between 400 and 600 young men in isolated camps in Yemen and Libya to become fanatical killers, the newspaper said.

Abu Nidal broke with the more moderate PLO leader Yasser Arafat in 1974 to form the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, a terrorist group that claimed responsibility for the deadly EgyptAir hijacking to Malta. That incident ended with a storming of the plane by Egyptian commandos Nov. 24 and the deaths of some 60 people including all but one of the hijackers.

Little else is known about A"u Nidal's Libyan-backed group but it is believed to have carried out a string of terrorist attacks, especially assassinations and bombings, far from Israel's borders since the early 1970s.

"His men are indoctrinated in fanatical hatred," the newspaper said. "They remain cut off from women. Before going into action they are given drugs and they kill in a frenzy."

The Bild said the squads travel on Moroccan passports.

In an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel in October, Abu Nidal said U.S. President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak were on his death list.

More terrorists reported en route to Europe

He said he was cooperating with the **Irish Republican Army**, West Germany's Red Army Faction, Belgium's Communist Cells, France's Direct Action, the Basque ETA and other European underground organizations to fight the imperialists who support Zionism.

He described the Soviet Union "a true friend of the Arabs," Syria as his "mother country" and Libya as "a bastion against imperialism and Zionism."

End of Document

IRA MAN CHARGED WITH HOTEL BOMB ATTACK ON MRS T

COURIER-MAIL

July 1, 1985 Monday

Copyright 1985 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 389 words

Byline: AAPINTNEWS

Body

IRA man charged with hotel bomb attack on Mrs T LONDON._ A suspected IRA guerrilla has been charged with carrying out a bomb attack last year which nearly killed the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in the southern English resort of Brighton. Patrick Joseph Magee, 34, of Belfast, was charged with causing the explosion which ripped through the Grand Hotel during the ruling Conservative Party's annual conference, killing five people. Mrs Thatcher and other senior members of her Government were in the seaside hotel on the night of the blast last October. Magee, charged with the murder of the five blast victims, was one of four men and three women accused of plotting to cause explosions in the past six months. They will appear in court today. Magee and four of the suspected guerrillas were flown to London from Glasgow yesterday in one of the tightest security operations seen in mainland Britain. The two others charged were detained in London. After the transfer of the five to London, police said bomb experts uncovered large quantities of explosives and a number of firearms in raids in Glasgow. The suspected guerrillas were arrested in Glasgow last weekend when police said they had smashed a plot by the **Irish Republican Army** to stage a major bombing campaign in a dozen English coastal resorts next month. Police had been questioning the five, and four other people still held in Glasgow, about the planned IRA bomb attacks. QNP Security forces uncovered details of the plot in raids in Glasgow last weekend and later defused a bomb in a hotel near Buckingham Palace in central London. A total of 16 people are now in police custody in connection with the bombing campaign which the IRA aimed to mount at the height of the summer tourist season. The IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, has carried out a string of violent attacks in mainland Britain, including the Brighton bombing. It also exploded a car bomb outside Harrods department store in London in 1983, killing six people. In Belfast, police said part of the Belfast-Dublin railway line was badly damaged by a bomb blast near the Northern Ireland border town of Newry, and the track has been closed for repairs. A second explosion wrecked a telephone kiosk on the main road from Newry to Belfast. There were no casualties in either blast.

Load-Date: September 18, 2003

Three more suspects charged in suspected IRA bombing plot

United Press International
July 2, 1985, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 400 words

Byline: By SAMUEL G. PERRY

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Three more people have been charged with involvement in a suspected ***Irish Republican Army*** plot to bomb 12 seaside resorts and were ordered to appear in a London court today.

Scheduled to appear in the Lambeth magistrate's court in south London today were John Gerald Boyle, 25; Eileen Margaret McShane, 29; and Shawn McShane, 32.

Shawn McShane was charged Monday with maliciously conspiring to cause dangerous explosions between January and June of this year.

Boyle was charged with possessing 135 pounds of explosives this year with intent to endanger human lives.

Boyle and Eileen McShane were charged with concealing information that could have prevented an act of terrorism in Northern Ireland.

Seven other people already charged in the suspected IRA plot and in last October's bombing of a hotel housing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a defiant court appearance Monday.

The four men and three **women** were ordered held without bail until Thursday.

In Monday's court appearance, two of the suspects wore only blue towels tied around their waists while another suspect -- Patrick Joseph Magee, 43, of Belfast -- appeared wearing only shorts and a blanket.

Scotland Yard said Magee and the others Monday had their clothing taken away for examination and the three declined to wear alternative clothing.

Magee gave a clenched-fist salute as he left the dock at the end of the 30-minute hearing. He was accused of planting the bomb that ripped through the five-story Grand Hotel Oct. 12 in the south coast town of Brighton. Magee also was charged with murdering the five people killed by the blast.

The Brighton blast apparently was meant for Thatcher and her ministers, who were staying in the hotel for the Conservative Party's annual conference. The prime minister and all the Cabinet members were not hurt.

Magee and five other defendants faced additional bomb charges - apparently related to an IRA campaign to bomb 12 seaside towns this summer. A seventh suspect was accused of withholding terrorist information.

Three more suspects charged in suspected IRA bombing plot

The detention of Magee and five others in Glasgow, Scotland, June 22 led to more than a score of arrests nationwide, apparently thwarting a summer bomb blitz by the IRA. Police also uncovered a large cache of explosives and weapons in Glasgow.

Police sources have termed the operation the biggest setback in a decade for the outlawed IRA, which is fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

End of Document

Police Arrest Seven After Discovering Explosives in Farm

The Associated Press

April 26, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 405 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Seven suspected terrorists were arrested after police and troops discovered 1 1/2 tons of explosives hidden on a farm 35 miles west of Belfast, police said today.

A press officer at Belfast police headquarters, who declined to be identified in accordance with British practice, said the cache was one of the biggest hauls ever made in Northern Ireland. The farm is located near Dungannon in County Tyrone.

He said the explosives were discovered Thursday night during a security sweep of County Tyrone and neighboring County Londonderry by police and troops. He said the sweep has been going on for the last two weeks and was directed against **Irish Republican Army** guerrillas in the British-ruled province.

The police force also issued a statement Thursday warning security forces and civilians to be on guard against a possible increase in terrorist activity ahead of local council elections to be held next month.

In previous years, terrorists have often stepped up gun and bomb attacks in the run-up to elections in the province, where at least 2,433 people died since sectarian and political violence flared 16 years ago.

The mainly Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to drive the British from Northern Ireland. It wants to unite the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic under socialist rule after overturning the political establishment in Dublin.

The threat of terrorist attacks has led to cancellation of plans to hold the **women's** world squash championships in Northern Ireland in August and September.

An organiser, Pru Hamilton, said a threat by the Irish National Liberation Army to attack sportsmen and **women** from the British mainland and abroad if they came to Northern Ireland had frightened off so many competitors that it was futile to let the championships continue.

The INLA is a Marxist offshoot of the IRA.

The competition is to be switched to a new venue across the border in the Irish Republic but details have not been finalised.

Police Arrest Seven After Discovering Explosives in Farm

It is the latest in a series of sports cancellations following an INLA bombing shortly after a World Cup soccer match in Belfast between Northern Ireland and England on Feb. 27. Nobody was hurt but the INLA said in future it would bomb to kill visiting sports teams.

Organisers of track and field, lawn bowls, junior soccer, field hockey, wrestling and badminton competitions have all cancelled visits to Northern Ireland following the INLA threat.

End of Document

Adv01

The Associated Press

March 1, 1985, Friday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 417 words

Body

Today is Friday, March 1, the 60th day of 1985. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On March 1, 1932, the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J.

On this date:

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress.

In 1790, the first U.S. Census was authorized.

In 1803, Ohio's legislature met for the first time. This event was recognized by Congress in 1953 as the official date of Ohio statehood.

In 1864, Rebecca Lee became the first black woman to receive a medical degree, from the New England **Female** Medical College in Boston.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state of the Union.

In 1872, Congress authorized the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1954, an armed group of Puerto Rican nationalists, firing wildly from the gallery of the House of Representatives, wounded five congressmen.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps.

In 1962, the first K mart store opened, in Garden City, Mich.

In 1967, U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., accused of misconduct, was denied his seat in the 90th Congress. In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Powell had to be seated.

In 1981, **Irish Republican Army** member Bobby Sands began a hunger strike at the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland to demand political status for Irish nationalist prisoners. Sands died 65 days later.

Ten years ago: Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a speech in Houston that the United States was "prepared to move in a new direction" in relations with Cuba.

Adv01

Five years ago: The United States joined the other members of the U.N. Security Council in voting for a resolution demanding that Israel dismantle its settlements in occupied Arab territories. President Jimmy Carter later said the U.S. vote had been a mistake.

One year ago: The Senate Judiciary Committee opened confirmation hearings on the nomination of White House counselor Edwin Meese to become Attorney General.

Today's birthdays: Singer Dinah Shore is 68. Former astronaut Deke Slayton is 61. Actor Robert Clary, actor Cesare Danova and National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle are 59. Singer Harry Belafonte is 58. Actor Robert Conrad and author Judith Rossner are 50. Singer Roger Daltrey is 41. Actor Dirk Benedict is 39. Actor-director Ron Howard and actress Catherine Bach are 31.

Thought for Today: "Every one can master a grief but he that has it." _ William Shakespeare (1564-1616), "Much Ado About Nothing."

End of Document

39 in Biggest Anti-IRA Trial

The Associated Press

May 8, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 415 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Thirty-nine defendants facing 190 charges built around the testimony of a lone informer went on trial Tuesday in Northern Ireland's biggest anti-IRA court case ever.

The ***Irish Republican Army*** struck anew in its underground war to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland, shooting to death a part-time soldier in Armagh, southwest of Belfast.

Jim Johnston, 28, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a locally recruited unit of the British army, was shot as he parked his car outside a hospital where he worked as a porter.

The IRA claimed responsibility. Johnston, who recently returned from a UDR training camp in England, was the fifth regiment member killed this year.

In the Belfast Crown Court, where the trial opened under heavy security, it took 2 1/2 hours to read the lengthy charge sheet, and the judge then agreed to an adjournment so that the defense could prepare its file on informer Raymond Gilmour.

The charges against the 36 men and three **women** include murder, attempted murder, hijacking, kidnapping, arson, possessing guns and bombs, and aiding or belonging to the outlawed IRA and its offshoot Irish National Liberation Army.

Outside the court, protesters waved placards reading, "Stop the show trials," and denouncing Gilmour, the prosecution's star and possibly only witness.

Until the trial began, Gilmour, 23, was said to be an IRA man who turned informer in August 1982 in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city.

But as the trial unfolded, the defense claimed Gilmour had joined the payroll of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province's mainly Protestant police force, in September 1978.

"The credibility or otherwise of Gilmour is the kernel of the case," defense attorney Tom Cahill told the court. Therefore, he said, he needed more time to study Gilmour's activities, and won an adjournment until May 21.

The IRA had sought unsuccessfully to silence Gilmour by kidnapping his father and holding him for 10 months before freeing him unharmed.

39 in Biggest Anti-IRA Trial

Inside the court, James Dougherty, 34, who is accused of murdering a British soldier and a police inspector, refused to enter a plea, shouting: "I don't believe I will receive any justice in this so-called show trial! I believe I have already been found guilty!"

The trial is expected to last about eight months, with Gilmour spending several weeks testifying.

The outlawed IRA wants to merge Northern Ireland, two-thirds of whose population is Protestant, with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland.

End of Document

Thatcher pays surprise visit to Northern Ireland

United Press International
December 23, 1983, Friday, AM cycle

Copyright 1983 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 391 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Defying Irish nationalist terrorists, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a surprise Christmas visit to Northern Ireland Friday and vowed the province will remain British-ruled.

Mrs. Thatcher was nearly swept away by cheering well-wishers in the market town of Newtownards, 15 miles east of Belfast, when she took a walking tour to greet shoppers. One officer described the scene as "absolute bedlam."

Later, the prime minister met widows of policemen who have lost their lives in religious violence in Northern Ireland between Roman Catholics and Protestants over the past 14 years.

"I want the people of Northern Ireland to know that they will remain part of the United Kingdom as long as the population here wishes," she told the women at a police station.

"Democracy," she said "is the rejection of violence and we are never going to be divided by bombs or violence, not here or anywhere else in the world."

The trip came six days after Irish Republican Army terrorists opposed to British rule in Ulster killed five people and injured 95 in a bombing outside Harrod's department store in London.

A leader of Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic militants Friday called on the British government to "relinquish its colonial stranglehold on this part of Ireland."

Gerry Adams, an absentee member of Parliament from west Belfast and a leader of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, called the 14 years of violence an "ongoing war."

On her fifth visit to Northern Ireland as prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher arrived with her husband Denis at the military section of Belfast airport and was driven in a bullet-proof car to Newtownards, which largely supports British rule.

At one stage the swell of the crowd was so strong, Mrs. Thatcher was swept 50 yards along the main street with security men guarding her. One had to shout for extra help to get Mrs. Thatcher into the protection of a nearby shop.

One of the people Mrs. Thatcher chatted with was Mrs. Mary Miller who said later: "I told her she's as safe as a row of houses down here and couldn't have come to a better spot."

Thatcher pays surprise visit to Northern Ireland

Mrs. Thatcher spent the rest of the day visiting British troops in the province but in a surprise move was flown by helicopter to the town of Armagh, 40 miles west of Belfast to meet members of the Ulster Defense regiment, a Northern Irish unit within the British army.

End of Document

'The Flight of the Earls' Opens Off-Broadway

The Associated Press

March 27, 1984, Tuesday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 391 words

Byline: By MICHAEL KUCHWARA, AP Drama Critic

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

Can a play have too much plot, too much to say that the characters mouth slogans rather than dialogue in an effort to get the playwright's intentions across?

That seems to be the case in Christopher Humble's "The Flight of the Earls," a new, only fitfully engrossing melodrama about a Catholic family ensnared by the troubles in Northern Ireland. It bowed Sunday at off-Broadway's Westside Arts Theater.

Kate Earl, the matriarch of the Earl family in County Tyrone, has lost a husband in these battles. Now her three sons are caught up in the struggle too.

"It's a poison we're all living with," she says ominously. And it's a poison that has affected her three sons — Michael, a garage mechanic trying to conceal his involvement in the Irish Republican Army from his wife Brigitte; Ian, a hot-head who's hatches a murder plot to protect his IRA ties and Keith, the doltish youngest son who eagerly follows his brothers' orders.

Also involved in their strife are Brigitte's dim-witted brother, Timothy, who inadvertently stumbles on an arsenal of IRA guns, and her sister, Claire, who has started a women's peace group to protest the fighting.

Humble concentrates on the deteriorating relationship between Michael (Timothy Landfield) and Brigitte (Christine Estabrook). She wants to pack up, move to America and start a new life. He's content to stay put.

Both Landfield and Ms. Estabrook are excellent, bringing a believability to their characters even when Humble requires them to step up on a soap box. For example, consider Brigitte's final confrontation with her husband. "We're the experts on violence. It's in charge here," she says.

Carol Teitel wrings a few laugh from her portrayal of Kate Earl, a woman who has found solace in a bottle rather than her sons. Guy Paul, Kenneth Meseroll and Peggy Schoditsch offer solid support as the two other brothers and the pacifist sister-in-law. But it's Reed Birney as the retarded Timothy who makes the evening's best contribution, a touching performance that doesn't sink to the maudlin.

Lawrence Miller has created a wonderful, rough-hewn Irish farmhouse, complete with fireplace and old-fashioned console radio.

'The Flight of the Earls' Opens Off-Broadway

Humble's earnest intentions give the play some momentum, and director Allen R. Belknap lets this didactic dialogue flow. What's left though at the final curtain is more of a sermon than a play.

End of Document

Hold 17 IRA Suspects Including Two Commanders

The Associated Press

September 9, 1983, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 400 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Two top Provisional ***Irish Republican Army*** commanders and 15 other guerrilla suspects were held under heavy guard today after a colleague betrayed them to police, security sources said.

An authoritative security source who asked not to be identified named the two commanders as Ivor Malachy Bell, 47, the Provisional IRA's alleged chief of staff, and Eddie Carmichael, the purported guerrilla leader of the Provos' Belfast Brigade.

The source said they were among 14 men and three **women** betrayed by IRA informer Robert Lean and arrested in police raids Tuesday in predominantly Roman Catholic west Belfast.

Gerry Adams, a member of the British House of Commons and leader of Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA, said he knew Lean and told reporters he expected that his own arrest and that of other leading Irish nationalists was imminent.

British security chiefs previously have identified 34-year-old Adams as the IRA's commander in Northern Ireland. Adams has denied this, while making clear his unequivocal support for the guerrillas' bloody campaign to drive the British from the province and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Adams won the Commons seat for West Belfast in Britain's June 9 general election but refuses to take his seat in what he terms "a foreign parliament" to protest the British presence in Northern Ireland.

The source said Lean, 37, was Carmichael's "adjutant," or executive officer. But a source close to the IRA said Lean held no rank in the underground organization.

In another development, U.S. Customs Commissioner William Von Raab told a news conference in London Thursday that the Mafia is helping supply weapons to the IRA.

"We have recently discovered that the Provisional IRA is starting to turn to organized crime in the United States to obtain a lot of their equipment," Von Raab said.

He said the IRA was primarily using the Mafia as middle-men in arms purchases but did not elaborate.

On Thursday, a no-jury Belfast court acquitted two British soldiers of murdering Eamonn Bradley, identified by police as a convicted terrorist. Bradley was shot twice as he ran from an army patrol in August 1982.

Hold 17 IRA Suspects Including Two Commanders

The soldiers, Desmond Trevor Jones, 22, and Nigel John Bailey, 19, told police they believed Bradley was going for a gun when they opened fire. The judge, Lord Gibson, said prosecutors had not shown the soldiers used undue force under the circumstances.

End of Document

Ulster police hunt IRA leaders

United Press International

September 8, 1983, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: International

Length: 392 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police armed with a long list of names supplied by an informer once considered the **Irish Republican Army's** No. 2 man began a major manhunt today for "the biggest terrorists" of Northern Ireland.

Dozens of IRA men went into hiding after 18 people, including three **women**, were arrested and questioned for terrorist crimes. They were implicated by Robert Lean, 37, formerly the IRA's No. 2 man in Belfast.

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

Police said 15 terrorist suspects were being hunted but many IRA leaders went underground and others headed for the Irish border. Dublin's Special Branch set up patrols to catch those trying to slip into Ireland.

The IRA is fighting to drive the British army out of Ulster and unify the province with the Irish Republic.

Unconfirmed reports said Lean turned informer after another informer, William Skelly, implicated him in the murder of a policeman. Skelly was charged last week, also with killing a policeman.

Lean has held a senior rank in the IRA since 1973 and police sources said he had identified leaders during the past 10 years in what could be a serious blow to the outlawed organization's hierarchy.

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

In a landmark trial just over a month ago, 22 people convicted on the evidence of a single IRA informer were sentenced to more than 4,000 years in jail.

Figures released Wednesday showed the impact of the informant system in Ulster.

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

The suspects held on Lean's testimony included key figures once connected to the IRA's military command but now with its political wing, Sinn Fein. Among them is Ivor Bell, 47, thought to have been a former Belfast brigade commander and IRA chief-of-staff for Ulster.

Ulster police hunt IRA leaders

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

End of Document

Police Link Lawyer's Kidnap with Two Other Abductions

The Associated Press

August 11, 1983, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 390 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Acting on an anonymous tip, police on Thursday found a wealthy Dublin lawyer who was kidnapped from his home and tied to a tree for 25 hours, police said.

Police said they believed the men who abducted William Somerville, 45, were members of a gang that carried out two successful abductions for ransom earlier this year.

The abduction did not appear to be linked to an attempted kidnapping Sunday of Canadian supermarket magnate Galen Weston, police said. They suspect guerrillas of the **Irish Republican Army** carried out that attempt.

Police found Somerville at 1:15 a.m. on a disused army firing range in the Wicklow Mountains near his home south of Dublin. He had not had any food or water during his ordeal.

"I was tied tightly in a sitting position to the tree," Somerville told reporters after an eight-hour sleep. "I was cold and tired. The kidnappers told me not to try anything foolish. I never knew what was happening. My mind wandered. I didn't speak to them at all."

Somerville was taken at gunpoint from his 45-acre estate near the village of Enniskerry, 15 miles south of Dublin, late Tuesday night by kidnappers who demanded a ransom of 40,000 Irish pounds _ the equivalent of \$47,200.

Somerville said the gang planned to take his son, James, 14. But Somerville volunteered to take his son's place.

Police inspector Patrick Murray stressed that no ransom was handed over to Somerville's kidnappers.

He said one suspect was arrested in a car in Bray, a resort near Enniskerry, late Wednesday and at least one other man is being sought.

Police believe the gang was also responsible for the kidnapping of Juliet Folens, wife of publisher Albert Folens, in Enniskerry March 22, and the kidnapping of the daughter of steel company chief Peter Simms in nearby Shankill on April 16.

Both **women** were released unharmed after the two families each paid ransoms of 10,000 Irish pounds _ about \$13,000.

Police Link Lawyer's Kidnap with Two Other Abductions

On Sunday, police foiled an attempt to kidnap Weston, just a few miles from Somerville's luxury house. Anti-terrorist police, tipped off about the kidnap attempt, staked out Weston's house and engaged the seven-man gang in a shootout, capturing five men. Four were wounded in a gunbattle at Weston's Wicklow estate.

Informed sources close to the provisional wing of the IRA claimed the would-be kidnappers were a "renegade group acting on their own."

End of Document

Service Held for Bombing Victims of Irish Pub

The Associated Press

December 19, 1982, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 401 words

Dateline: BALLYKELLY, Northern Ireland

Body

Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior joined more than 1,000 people at the British army barracks Sunday in a memorial service for the victims of a bombing that left 17 people dead in this village near Londonderry earlier this month.

Eleven British soldiers and six civilians _ including five women _ were killed by the Dec. 6 blast, which collapsed the roof of a disco room at the Droppin Well bar, a few hundred yards from the main gate to Shackleton barracks.

The Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, claimed responsibility for the attack.

The Rev. John Hooley, Anglican chaplain of the Cheshire Regiment based at Shackleton, said Protestants and Roman Catholics had always gotten along well in Ballykelly. He said the bombing had further united the village, which is located 10 miles northeast of Londonderry.

"I hope that this flood of good will can be an inspiration to the rest of the province," he said. "That would be a fitting memorial to those we have lost."

Also attending the memorial service were Northern Ireland's police chief, John Hermon, and the British commander in the province, Lt. Gen. Sir Robert Richardson.

The INLA and the IRA, both made up almost exclusively of Roman Catholics, are fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and incorporate its six counties into the predominantly Catholic Irish republic to the south.

In Dublin, former Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey called on Britain Sunday to abandon the new Northern Ireland assembly, created by Prior in hopes it would restore political dialogue in a province wracked by 13 years of sectarian bloodshed.

Haughey, who was replaced as the Republic's prime minister five days ago by Garret FitzGerald, said violence in the north "has only intensified" following the assembly elections, in which both Protestant and Catholic militants made strong showings. "And I see the situation as extremely dangerous at the moment."

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, won five seats in the assembly, but its candidates have refused to participate in the body's deliberations.

Service Held for Bombing Victims of Irish Pub

"I believe the assembly idea was a disastrous initiative and that it would lead to trouble and difficulties," Haughey said. "It has done so and should now be abandoned."

Haughey called on the British to join with the Irish government to "see what can be done" about Northern Ireland.

End of Document

London blast

United Press International
June 10, 1990, Sunday, BC cycle

Copyright 1990 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 456 words

Byline: BY CHRISTINE M. JOHNSON

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Investigators searched for suspects Sunday in the bombing of a British army headquarters hall, which injured 17 civilians attending a birthday party for an military officer's son, police said.

Detectives from Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Squad sealed off roads and scoured the area around the Territorial Army headquarters in North London, in an effort to track suspects in the explosion, which occurred at 11:15 p.m. Saturday.

Police said it appeared the explosive device was placed on the roof of the building within 24 hours of the blast. There were no military officers in the hall when the explosion occurred, police said.

No one claimed responsibility for the attack, police said. Authorities said it might have been the work of the **Irish Republican Army**, which continues to wage a violent campaign against British rule in northern Ireland.

"Anything with a military connection at the moment is a target for the IRA. Quite simply, it's another indiscriminate and wanton terrorist act," said Anti-Terrorist deputy chief superintendent Derek Willison. "It is an enormous relief that nobody was killed."

Two **women**, aged 17 and 21, remained hospitalized with cuts from flying glass. Ten **women** and five men, most of them students, were treated for minor injuries at a nearby hospital and released, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

The injured were among about 40 people aged 17 to 25 attending a black-tie 21st birthday party for a Cambridge law student when the blast ripped through the ceiling and wall of an upstairs bar in the three-story building, the spokesman said. The force of the explosion sprayed glass over the partygoers and shattered windows of nearby buildings, police and guests at the party said.

Tom Parker, a guest at the party for the student, who was able to hold the the party at the hall because he was the son of a Territorial Army captain, described the scene in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

"The explosion knocked everybody to the ground. There was glass. I don't remember being cut. I imagine nobody else does, but I mean people were covered in blood," Parker said.

"Everybody was on the floor, people started screaming," he said. "When the noise stopped and the glass stopped, people stopped screaming and they left fairly orderly."

London blast

Investigators and officials condemned the attack, saying that if members of the IRA were responsible they had made a grievous mistake, since no military officers were in the building.

"It is a pointless and wicked attack," Home Secretary David Waddington said.

The IRA has recently stepped up its deadly campaign on the British mainland, with a series of bombing and shooting attacks that have left at least two dead and several people injured.

End of Document

High British Aide Suggests Talks With I.R.A. Political Wing

The New York Times

November 5, 1989, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1989 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Part 1, Page 5, Column 1; Foreign Desk

Length: 404 words

Byline: AP

Dateline: LONDON, Nov. 4

Body

The Government says its policy in Northern Ireland has not changed, but a top official has shaken the province by suggesting talks with the political wing of the **Irish Republican Army**.

The I.R.A.'s political wing quickly welcomed the overture. But the I.R.A.'s military wing set off a powerful explosion at a police station in Londonderry.

The official, Peter Brooke, said in interviews on Friday, his 100th day as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that no military solution was possible and that a British Government might one day talk to Sinn Fein, the political wing of the I.R.A. That could only happen, Mr. Brooke said, if the I.R.A. abandoned its campaign of violence.

"What I thought Mr. Brooke was saying was ordinary common sense," said John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the province's largest Roman Catholic party.

'Surrender,' Says the Star

But there were calls for Mr. Brooke's resignation, and a headline in the newspaper Star said, "Surrender to the I.R.A."

Some complained of the timing, a day after many newspapers in Britain had front-page pictures of the small, flag-draped coffin of Ruthi Islania, a 6-month-old girl shot dead in a fatal attack on her father, a British soldier, by an I.R.A. unit in West Germany.

Sinn Fein's president, Gerry Adams, welcomed Mr. Brooke's "conciliatory tone" but rejected any conditions for beginning talks.

In the attack in Londonderry, a stolen van packed with 1,600 pounds of explosives was parked outside a police station. About 20 pounds of the homemade explosives detonated on Friday night while army experts worked to defuse the bomb, according to the Royal Ulster Constabulary. No one was wounded but there was damage to nearby cars and homes.

Rocket Fired at the Police

High British Aide Suggests Talks With I.R.A. Political Wing

On Saturday, the constabulary said, two policemen and two civilian women were wounded when a rocket was fired at an armored police vehicle in West Belfast, an I.R.A. stronghold.

The leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, James Molyneux, said Mr. Brooke's statement would encourage Sinn Fein "to believe they can bomb their way to the conference table."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the smaller Democratic Unionist Party, said negotiations "would be unacceptable to unionists and an insult to Ulster's honored dead."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said nothing about Mr. Brooke's remarks. But Mr. Brooke was lambasted from both sides of the House of Commons.

End of Document

IRISH PREMIER, AT THE WALDORF WARNS, VIOLENCE DELAYS UNITY

The New York Times

June 11, 1982, Friday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1982 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 4, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 388 words

Byline: By DAVID BIRD

Body

Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland told Irish-American leaders last night that violence would only delay the unity of all Ireland, which he called "the first political priority of the Irish Government."

Speaking to about 800 guests at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria's Starlight Roof, Mr. Haughey noted that there had been some uncertainty about the official stand on unifying Ireland.

"Much of the confusion which has existed regarding the Irish Government's approach to the problem of Northern Ireland stems from a failure in communication," the 56-year-old Prime Minister said, "and I am determined to remedy that."

Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland told Irish-American leaders last night that violence would only delay the unity of all Ireland, which he called "the first political priority of the Irish Government."

Twelve years ago Mr. Haughey, then Minister of Finance, was dismissed from the Cabinet because of accusations of involvement in gunrunning for the **Irish Republican Army** in the North. He was later acquitted of the charges.

"Let me emphasize that violence, evil in itself and appalling in its consequences, can only postpone the day of Irish unity," he said last night. "Far from advancing, it will further delay a final British military and political withdrawal from Ireland. Violence and the bitterness it involves only frustrate the ultimate achievement of national unity.

"Nobody in America should support or subscribe to policies which envisage violence and terror as the means of bringing about the unity of Ireland."

Mr. Haughey said that Britain had "a major responsibility in solving the problem of Northern Ireland." "As we contemplate the appalling cost of Northern Ireland's failure as a political and economic entity," he said, "we are entitled to ask for British help and cooperation in finding a new and more constructive basis for management of Irish affairs by Irishmen and women in their own best interests.

"I believe that only joint action by Dublin and London, taking fully into account the views of all the Northern people, can begin to end division amongst Irish people."

Mr. Haughey urged his audience to travel to Ireland and to do all they could to encourage trade and investment in Ireland. Among the guests at the dinner were Governor Carey and his wife.

Rigged Car Bomb Kills Police Reservist; 13 Hurt in Paint Store Bombing

The Associated Press

June 27, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 440 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

A booby trap bomb killed a police reservist in a country hamlet late Tuesday, hours after an incendiary bomb exploded in a paint store in Londonderry, injuring 13 people.

David Black, 34, a full-time reserve constable, died when a bomb exploded under his car outside his home in Ballymagorry, 12 miles south of Londonderry, said Belfast press officer Sgt. Margaret Breakey.

Black, married with an 18-month-old daughter, was on his way to visit his recently widowed mother, Breakey said.

No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but suspicion fell on the **Irish Republican Army**, which has targeted security forces in its campaign to drive the British from Northern Ireland.

Black joined the Royal Ulster Constabulary's reserve unit 10 years ago, Breakey said. The 4,600-member force, which includes many part-time officers, supplements the province's 8,200-member main police force.

Earlier Tuesday, the outlawed IRA claimed responsibility for planting a device at a paint shop in Londonderry, British Broadcasting Corp. TV reported.

Police said they checked the shop and found nothing, but after they left, an incendiary device detonated and set the shop afire.

Ten adults and three children were treated for burns and shock at Altnagelvin Hospital, police said. An 8-year-old boy and three **women**, including the boy's mother, were admitted.

Witnesses said paint cans burst in the heat of the fire.

Police said two men claiming to speak for the IRA made an anonymous telephone call Tuesday warning of bombs in the paint shop and four other sites.

No bombs were found at the offices of British Telecom and other locations mentioned, police said.

Police removed a bomb from a hijacked city bus parked at the railway station, but another bomb on a bus left on a bridge exploded Tuesday night. No one was injured, police said.

Earlier Tuesday, Tom King, the top British official in the province, visited Londonderry to announce that British Telecom would be hiring 80 people to staff a new directory inquiries center in the city.

Rigged Car Bomb Kills Police Reservist; 13 Hurt in Paint Store Bombing

"The Provisionals (IRA) responded in the only way they know, to bomb, to disfigure and to maim," King said after the paint store explosion.

Alexander Cameron, 22, died in a Belfast hospital Tuesday 10 days after he was beaten with a hatchet. Police said Cameron had been sleeping beside a pile of wood in a Protestant district of the city. News reports said his attackers fled into a Catholic neighborhood.

More than 2,700 people have been killed in 20 years of political and sectarian violence in Northern Ireland. The IRA wants to unite the mainly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

End of Document

Hunger strike a traditional Irish protest

United Press International
May 5, 1981, Tuesday, PM cycle

Copyright 1981 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 389 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

In fasting to death, Catholic militant and member of Parliament Bobby Sands adopted an emotional, traditionally Irish form of protest.

Sands, 27, who died today on the 66th day of his hunger strike, followed in the footsteps of Terence McSwiney, the lord mayor of Cork, who died in a British jail in 1920 after 74 days of fasting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The IRA prisoners demand a special status under which they would conduct their own affairs in jail, wear their own clothes and be excused from prison work.

Hunger strike a traditional Irish protest

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

On April 9, Catholic voters elected Sands to the British House of Commons, creating unprecedented constitutional problems and setting the stage for riots on the 65th anniversary of the 1916 Easter uprising in Dublin. Sands never took his Parliament seat.

End of Document

Today In History

The Associated Press

March 6, 1989, Monday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 438 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

Today is Friday, March 17, the 76th day of 1989. There are 289 days left in the year. This is St. Patrick's Day.

Today's highlight in history:

On March 17, A.D. 461, according to tradition, St. Patrick - the patron saint of Ireland - died in Saul.

On this date:

In 1776, British forces evacuated Boston during the Revolutionary War.

In 1870, the Massachusetts legislature authorized the incorporation of Wellesley **Female** Seminary. It later became Wellesley College.

In 1905, Eleanor Roosevelt married Franklin D. Roosevelt in New York.

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt used the term "muckrake" in a speech to the Gridiron Club in Washington.

In 1910, the Camp Fire Girls organization was formed. It was formally presented to the public exactly two years later.

In 1941, the National Gallery of Art opened in Washington.

In 1942, during World War II, Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to become supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific theater.

In 1958, the U.S. Navy launched the "Vanguard One" satellite.

In 1963, Elizabeth Ann Seton of New York was beatified. She became a saint in 1975.

In 1966, a U.S. midget submarine located a missing hydrogen bomb that had fallen from an American bomber into the Mediterranean off Spain.

In 1969, Golda Meir became prime minister of Israel.

Today In History

In 1970, the United States cast its first veto in the United Nations Security Council. The United States killed a resolution that would have condemned Britain for failure to use force to overthrow the white-ruled government of Rhodesia.

Ten years ago: A high-level U.S. delegation opened a Middle East tour in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to try to cool Arab anger over an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty being mediated by the United States.

Five years ago: Democratic presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale finished first in party caucuses in Michigan and Arkansas.

One year ago: Three people were killed when a man armed with guns and grenades attacked an **Irish Republican Army** graveside service in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Planeloads of U.S. soldiers arrived at Palmerola Air Base in Honduras in a show of strength ordered by President Ronald Reagan.

Today's Birthdays: Actress Mercedes McCambridge is 71. Ballet star Rudolf Nureyev is 51. Singer-guitarist Paul Kantner is 48. Singer-songwriter John Sebastian is 45. Actor Patrick Duffy is 40. Actor Kurt Russell is 38. Actress Lesley-Anne Down is 35. Actor Rob Lowe is 25.

Thought for today: "God made the grass, the air and the rain; and the grass, the air and the rain made the Irish; and the Irish turned the grass, the air and the rain back into God." - Sean O'Faolain, Irish author.

Thatcher, Haughey meeting produces no new Ulster initiative

United Press International
December 8, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1980 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 407 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned Monday from a day of talks in Dublin with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey and flatly ruled out political prisoner status for IRA members on a prison hunger strike in Northern Ireland.

The talks involving the most high-powered British delegation to ever visit Dublin had touched off speculation she might have dramatic new proposals to break the decade-old political deadlock in British-ruled Northern Ireland, but there was no evidence of that upon her return to London.

A statement from both sides said Britain and Ireland had decided to initiate a joint study to look at relations between the two countries "covering a range of issues including possible new institutional structures."

Haughey told reporters in Dublin he considered this to be the most significant development of the talks. In London, however, Mrs. Thatcher stressed its purpose was to review the whole range of contact between Britain and Ireland and not just focus upon Ulster.

A 6-week-old hunger strike by seven **Irish Republican Army** convicts in Northern Ireland, recently joined by three **women** prisoners, was a principal issue in a day of wide-ranging talks.

Both leaders agreed it was futile to continue the hunger strike.

"It would be such a waste of life," Mrs. Thatcher told a press conference in London but reiterated her opposition to the hunger strikers' demands to be treated as political prisoners.

"Murder is a crime. Carrying explosives is a crime. Maiming is a crime. It must stay a crime in the ordinary sense of the word," Mrs Thatcher said. "Murder is murder is murder. It is not, and never can be, a political crime."

Mrs. Thatcher was accompanied to Ireland for the day-long visit by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe and Ulster Secretary Humphrey Atkins, making it the most high-powered British delegation ever to visit Dublin.

Mrs. Thatcher's arrival in Dublin and her meeting with Haughey at Dublin Castle, once the symbol of British rule in Ireland, were held under tight security.

She held out hope of a solution over the hunger strike by emphasizing that most of the demands such as the right to wear civilian clothes are already available to all prisoners who conform to regulations.

Thatcher, Haughey meeting produces no new Ulster initiative

Haughey has told Mrs. Thatcher in the past that he is concerned the hunger strike could lead to a escalation of violence on both sides of the border in Ireland and in Britain.

End of Document

Funeral Held For Woman Instrumental in Peace Movement

The Associated Press

January 24, 1980, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 388 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

About 1,500 mourners packed a Belfast church today at a funeral Mass for Mrs. Anne Maguire and heard the priest say her "broken heart was the final solace."

The deaths of her three children in 1976 by a runaway terrorist car sparked the Nobel Peace Prize-winning Northern Ireland Peace People Movement.

Mrs. Maguire, 34, was found dead at her West Belfast home Monday with her throat and wrists slashed. Police sources said Mrs. Maguire, who had been despondent in recent years, committed suicide. An electric carving knife was found beside her.

The mourners, mostly women, included Peace People Movement workers from all over Northern Ireland and also from the Irish Republic to the south.

They filled the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel in the Catholic Andersonstown area of West Belfast, where Mrs. Maguire lived.

The parish priest, the Rev. James Kelly, described Mrs. Maguire's death as "tragically sad."

Her coffin bearing a single candle stood in the center aisle of the church. Around it sat leaders of the Peace People Movement, including Mrs. Maguire's sister, Miss Mairead Corrigan, who founded the movement with Mrs. Betty Williams in 1976.

Father Kelly spoke of Mrs. Maguire's "mental stress ... and the constant heartbreak" and told the congregation: "In Anne Maguire's case, a broken heart was the final solace. Indeed it could be said that Anne Maguire died four years ago."

Miss Corrigan read the first lesson, just managing to stumble tearfully through the words, and Mrs. Maguire's husband Jack read the second lesson.

After the Mass, Mrs. Maguire's body was taken to Milltown Cemetery in the Falls Road for burial beside her three children who were crushed to death against iron railings in a Belfast street near the church Aug. 10, 1976.

A getaway car being used by guerrillas of the mainly Catholic Irish Republican Army careened out of control and ran them down after British troops shot the driver. The dead children were two sons and a daughter ranging in age from six weeks to eight years.

Funeral Held For Woman Instrumental in Peace Movement

Later the same year Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Williams started the Peace People Movement. The two were awarded the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize for their crusade to cut across the sectarian divide and halt the killing. But it largely has fallen apart now under the stress of internal bickering and the continuing violence.

End of Document

Suspected IRA car bomb found in Spain

Herald

March 9, 1988 Wednesday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 431 words

Body

MADRID, TUESDAY Spanish police said today they had found a powerful car bomb believed to have been abandoned by Irish guerrillas in the southern resort of Marbella.

Spanish state radio said police had thrown a cordon around the vehicle.

Police in Gibraltar, a British colony at the southern tip of Spain, and in southern Spain have been looking for explosives since three unarmed but known members of the **Irish Republican Army** were shot and killed by British security forces in Gibraltar on Sunday.

The British Government has said the operation thwarted a devastating terrorist attack planned for a changing of the guard ceremony at the governor's official residence today.

Police have been combing the region for a powerful device believed to have been planted in a car that was to link up with the vehicle parked by the three operatives who were killed.

That car - which contained false passports, an alarm clock and cables - was believed intended to reserve a prime spot for the car with the actual bomb in it.

Police sources in Marbella, 50 km from Gibraltar, said the car they had found contained high-powered Czech-made Semtex explosives and a timing device set at 11.20 am today. British sources said it contained 220 kg of explosives.

Meanwhile, Rosie McKay reports from London that the IRA team was led by two **women** - one of whom was shot dead with her two male companions.

The other was believed to be Evelyn Glenholmes, 29, one of Ireland's most wanted **women**. She was reported to have been sighted visiting an apartment where the dead trio stayed in Malaga on the Costa del Sol.

She is wanted in Britain in connection with the devastating Brighton bomb attack.

Prime Minister Thatcher, meanwhile, today ignored pressure to justify the killings.

Referring to successful IRA bomb attacks in Britain and Ulster, she told Parliament: "Most of us are very relieved indeed . . . that these events have not been repeated." But in Dublin, Prime Minister Haughey told the Dail: "The shooting of unarmed civilians is unacceptable to this government and I think it should be to democratic governments everywhere."

In Belfast, IRA supporters embarked on a second night of riots.

Suspected IRA car bomb found in Spain

Paul Majendie reports from Dublin that the IRA's morale has been badly battered by the loss of three of its top operatives - Mairead Farrell, 31, the first woman killed "on active service" in 12 years, Sean Savage, 24, a leading explosives expert, and Daniel McCann, 30, a Belfast butcher recognised as one of its deadliest gunmen.

REUTER, AP, DAILY TELEGRAPH

END OF STORY

Graphic

A bomb disposal expert, with sniffer dog, examines a bin in the searchfor explosives in Gibraltar.

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

End of Document

TV NETWORKS HAND OVER FILM OF IRA KILLING

COURIER-MAIL

March 25, 1988 Friday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 395 words

Byline: COSTELLO D

Body

TV networks hand over film of IRA killing LONDON._ Britain's TV networks bowed to Government demands yesterday and gave police untransmitted film of a mob attack which killed two soldiers at an IRA funeral. The British Broadcasting Corporation and Independent Television News earlier refused to comply with police demands for the film. They said this would endanger crews covering future disturbances in Northern Ireland. The networks said terrorists had threatened the lives of crews who covered the funeral. They also argued that crews covering future violence in the province would not be safe if they were thought to be co-operating with police. The Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, rejected the networks' argument that they had to maintain an impartial stance in their coverage of violence. ""Either one is on the side of justice or on the side of terrorism," she told Parliament. The BBC in Belfast said yesterday it gave police a 49-second videotape from the funeral last Saturday at which an **Irish Republican Army** mob dragged two soldiers from a car and shot them to death. Later, ITN, a commercial company, announced that it, too, had given police untransmitted footage from the Belfast funeral of an IRA guerrilla. In Belfast, about 5000 men, **women** and children attended a memorial service yesterday to honor the dead soldiers. Alderman Dixie Gilmore said the killings had shown the ""true evil face of the IRA". The bodies of Corporals David Howes and Derek Woods were flown back to England for burial early yesterday.

QNPTThey were met at an air base near London by their families and Mrs Thatcher. Meanwhile, a former Army officer has launched a campaign to pull British troops out of Ireland. The former captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery has sent back to Buckingham Palace the General Service Medal he was awarded for serving in the province in the early 1970s. And he has asked his 20-year-old son, who is training to be an officer, to leave the Army. The former officer, who gave the name Tony Elliott _ he refused to give his proper name or say where he lived, except that it was ""somewhere in the East Midlands" _ urged people to write to Mrs Thatcher to support withdrawal of the troops. ""The people would then have a year to sort it out," he said yesterday. ""They would have to stand up and be counted _ they couldn't hide behind the troops then."

Graphic

PIC OF SOLDIERS CARRYING THE COFFINS OF DAVID HOWES AND DEREK WOOD AT NORTHOLT RAF BASE NEAR LONDON

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

TV NETWORKS HAND OVER FILM OF IRA KILLING

End of Document

Belfast Catholics riot over Gibraltar killings

United Press International
March 7, 1988, Monday, BC cycle

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Section: International

Length: 437 words

Byline: By RIC CLARK

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Rioting erupted in Catholic areas Monday night in a furious protest of the British commando killings of three unarmed **Irish Republican Army** guerrillas intercepted on an alleged bombing mission in Gibraltar.

In a startling turnabout, Britain admitted the three guerrillas, including a legendary woman fighter reputed to be the No. 4 figure in the IRA's seven-member ruling army council, were shot to death Sunday although they were unarmed and had not planted a car bomb outside the governor's residence -- as British military sources had claimed for the previous 24 hours.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, however, said the killings had "undoubtedly" saved lives because the guerrillas planned to plant a car bomb and the IRA admitted the three were top-level IRA activists on a mission.

Immediately after Howe's announcement in Britain's House of Commons, rioting erupted in Catholic areas of Belfast, with youths in gangs of up to 100 rampaging in the streets, hijacking dozens of passing vehicles -- routine in Belfast -- and overturning burning vehicles.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the crowds but no serious injuries were immediately reported.

Police sources said the rioting was most intense in the West Belfast areas that were the homes to the three slain guerrillas in the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

The IRA identified the dead as Sean Savage, 24, Daniel McCann, 30 and Mairead Farrell, 31, the leading figure in the IRA **women**'s wing who was imprisoned on explosives charges in the 1970s.

IRA sources in Belfast said Farrell, who joined the IRA as a teenager in a fury over the British army slaying of 13 unarmed Catholic civil rights protesters, was the No. 4 member of the IRA's seven-member ruling army council and her death represented a "devastating blow to the movement."

She was jailed for 10 years, until 1986, for a Belfast hotel bombing in which her boyfriend was slain by security forces. In jail she became a leading republican protester and IRA sources said she was close personal friend of Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, the legal, political wing of the IRA.

"Her loss and the loss of two other men in her unit is considered a devastating blow to the IRA," said a Belfast source with close contacts to the security forces.

Belfast Catholics riot over Gibraltar killings

British military analysts said the IRA might have planned a "spectacular terror attack" in Gibraltar, the tiny British crown colony that sits atop a rock at the foot of Spain, to "pay back" and impress Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi, who has supplied the IRA with 300 tons of weapons over the past three years.

End of Document

Today in History

The Associated Press

March 1, 1988, Tuesday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 427 words

Body

Today is Tuesday, March 1, the 61st day of 1988. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On March 1, 1932, the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J. Remains identified as those of the baby were found the following May. Bruno Richard Hauptmann was tried, convicted and executed for the infant's murder.

On this date:

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress.

In 1790, the first U.S. Census was authorized.

In 1803, Ohio's legislature met for the first time. This event was recognized by Congress in 1953 as the official date of Ohio statehood.

In 1864, Rebecca Lee became the first black woman to receive a medical degree, from the New England **Female** Medical College in Boston.

In 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state of the Union.

In 1872, Congress authorized the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1954, an armed group of Puerto Rican nationalists, firing wildly from the gallery of the House of Representatives, wounded five congressmen.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps.

In 1962, the first K mart store opened, in Garden City, Mich.

In 1967, U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, accused of misconduct, was denied his seat in the 90th Congress. In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Powell had to be seated.

In 1981, **Irish Republican Army** member Bobby Sands began a hunger strike at the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland to demand political status for Irish nationalist prisoners. Sands died 65 days later.

Today in History

Ten years ago: Four people were killed and 70 injured when a Continental Airlines DC-10 blew two tires during takeoff and skidded off a runway at Los Angeles International Airport.

Five years ago: President and Mrs. Reagan treated Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip to a Mexican lunch at the president's ranch in California.

One year ago: Five people were killed at the Pyrenees ski resort of Luz-Ardiden when a damaged chairlift pitched dozens of skiers onto rocks and snow as far as 150 feet below.

Today's Birthdays: Singer Dinah Shore is 71. Former astronaut Deke Slayton is 64. National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle is 62. Actor Robert Clary is 62. Actor Cesare Danova is 62. Singer Harry Belafonte is 61. Actor Robert Conrad is 53. Author Judith Rossner is 53. Singer Roger Daltrey is 44. Actor Dirk Benedict is 42. Actor-director Ron Howard is 34. Actress Catherine Bach is 34.

Thought for Today: 'We're all in this together _ by ourselves.' _ Lily Tomlin, comedian.

End Adv

End of Document

Authorities see no IRA link to bombing

United Press International
March 24, 1987, Tuesday, AM cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 446 words

Dateline: MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany

Body

West German authorities said Tuesday they have no evidence linking the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** to a car bombing at a British military headquarters that injured 31 people.

In a statement issued through the Belfast office of Sinn Fein, its political wing, the IRA guerrilla group said it carried out the bombing Monday night to inflict a "devastating blow" while avoiding civilian casualties.

Alexander Prechtel, spokesman for West German Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, said experts had no direct evidence that the IRA or any other terrorist group bombed the club.

Before the IRA announcement, Prechtel was skeptical about speculation that the Irish nationalist group was behind the bombing. The IRA is trying to oust the British from predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland and reunite it with the mostly Roman Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

In London in the House of Commons, Armed Forces Minister John Stanley said a group calling itself the National Democratic Front for the Liberation of West Germany took responsibility for the bombing.

Prechtel said German authorities were aware of the claim and did not take it seriously. He said some groups apparently were trying to take responsibility for a bombing carried out by someone else.

A few minutes before the bomb went off an anonymous caller who spoke English telephoned the DPA office in Duesseldorf, about 20 miles east of the base, and warned an attack would take place. The call prompted initial speculation that the IRA carried out the attack.

A 220-pound bomb went off at 10:30 p.m. Monday outside the officers' club at the combined headquarters of the British Army and the Royal Air Force, injuring 27 Germans and four Britons.

Three people, two Germans and one Briton, remained hospitalized Tuesday, a British Army spokesman said. None was in serious condition.

The blast damaged 30 parked cars, broke club windows, blew a hole in the wall of the one-story club and damaged its roof. A dinner-dance for NATO officers was being held at the club at the Rheindahlen Base, about 50 miles north of Bonn.

Police said the terrorists must have had knowledge of base activities because such social functions are held at the club only about every two months.

Authorities see no IRA link to bombing

The bomb was planted in or under a red Toyota parked outside the club, the Federal Prosecutors Office said. It said the automobile belonged to a **female** employee of the club who was injured by the explosion.

American and other NATO bases in West Germany for years have been the target of terrorist attacks by the Red Army Faction, a German left-wing group. West German security officials have warned the Red Army Faction is cooperating with other terrorists.

End of Document

RERUN FOR ZANESVILLE TIMES-RECORDER ohzan

The Associated Press

March 1, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 426 words

Body

Today is Sunday, March 1, the 60th day of 1987. There are 305 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:

On March 1, 1932, the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J. Remains identified as those of the baby were found the following May. Bruno Richard Hauptmann was tried, convicted and executed for the infant's murder.

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In 1981, **Irish Republican Army** member Bobby Sands began a hunger strike at the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland to demand political status for Irish nationalist prisoners. Sands died 65 days later.

RERUN FOR ZANESVILLE TIMES-RECORDER ohzan

Ten years ago: Ugandan President Idi Amin dropped his demand that an estimated 200 Americans in his country not leave until they had met with him.

Five years ago: Polish military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski began a visit to Moscow, where he was warmly welcomed by Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

One year ago: Sweden mourned its late prime minister, Olof Palme, who was shot dead in central Stockholm the night before. Police officials reported few leads in the slaying.

Today's Birthdays: Singer Dinah Shore is 70. Former astronaut Deke Slayton is 63. National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle is 61. Actor Robert Clary is 61. Actor Cesare Danova is 61. Singer Harry Belafonte is 60. Actor Robert Conrad is 52. Author Judith Rossner is 52. Singer Roger Daltrey is 43. Actor Dirk Benedict is 41. Actor-director Ron Howard is 33. Actress Catherine Bach is 33.

Thought for Today: "Every one can master a grief but he that has it." _ William Shakespeare (1564-1616), "Much Ado About Nothing."

End of Document

Irish official praises Anglo-Irish agreement

United Press International
October 17, 1986, Friday, AM cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 441 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Foreign Minister Peter Barry Friday praised the Anglo-Irish agreement that gives the Irish Republic a role in British-ruled Northern Ireland as a way to protect the rights of Catholics there.

In a speech to the annual conference of his Fine Gael party, Barry said the agreement signed last November changed the political atmosphere in the province by giving the Irish government "continuous input" into all policy matters affecting the province's 600,000 minority Catholics.

His speech, coming a month before the anniversary of the signing, rejected criticism from Protestant and Catholic hardliners who say the agreement has only increased tensions in the province.

Thursday, a Protestant paramilitary group said it shot and killed a 76-year-old Roman Catholic woman and her adopted son at their farmhouse south of Belfast to avenge an *Irish Republican Army* slaying.

The latest deaths brought to 54 the number killed in sectarian violence in the province so far this year -- the same as for all of 1985.

In his speech, Barry condemned the "death and pain" of the IRA, the predominantly Catholic paramilitary group seeking to unite the province with the republic. The IRA rejected the agreement, vowing to fight until Britain relinquishes its rule.

"This is not the unity which we, Fine Gael, want," Barry said, referring to the government's stance under the agreement of seeking union with the north but only if the majority there so wishes.

Barry admitted he was "deeply concerned at recent allegations of systematic harassment" against Catholics in the north.

But he said, "I have clear evidence that efforts on our part have been important in ensuring that the authorities in general are now showing greater sensitivity to the concerns of" Catholics in the province.

Politicians representing the province's 900,000 Protestants have denounced the agreement, which gives Dublin an advisory role in Northern Ireland. They have condemned it as the first step toward a British withdrawal and have organized protests, including a tax boycott.

For the first time since the late 1970s, paramilitary Protestant groups have become active, killing Catholic civilians -- 10 alone in North Belfast this year.

Irish official praises Anglo- Irish agreement

In another development, eight women and seven men arrested for alleged IRA activities on the word of a woman informant were freed Friday in Northern Ireland when charges against them were withdrawn.

Prosecutors decided to drop the case against the 15, who were arrested last year on charges ranging from conspiracy to murder and IRA membership. Sources say they did not think the woman informant would be able to stand up under cross-examination.

End of Document

IRA bomber gets 8 life terms

United Press International
June 23, 1986, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 447 words

Dateline: LONDON

Body

An ***Irish Republican Army*** bomb specialist was sentenced today to eight life terms for the murder of five people in a 1984 hotel explosion that narrowly missed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her cabinet.

At the Old Bailey courthouse, Judge Leslie Boreham told Patrick Magee, "You are a man of exceptional cruelty. You intended to wipe out a large part of the government and you very nearly did."

The eight life terms were imposed for charges that also included a planned 1985 campaign of seaside bombings. Four convicted accomplices, two of them ***women***, in the 1985 plot were also given life prison sentences.

Magee was found guilty June 10 of planting the bomb that destroyed the Grand Hotel in the resort city of Brighton during a convention of Thatcher's Conservative Party in October 1984. He was also convicted June 11 of plotting a string of bombings that could have killed scores of seaside resort guests.

After the sentence was announced amid extreme security measures, Magee shook his fist and yelled in Gaelic, "Our day will come," an IRA slogan.

Boreham recommended that Magee serve at least 35 years before being eligible for parole.

The Brighton bomb was the most determined attack against the British government since a Roman Catholic dissident Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament in 1605.

Among those killed in the explosion was Conservative MP Sir Anthony Berry. The early morning blast also injured 34, including Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit, who lay trapped under the rubble for several hours before being found by a fireman.

Scottish Conservative Party Chairman Donald MacLean, whose wife, Murial, was killed in the blast, said he was happy the bombers were jailed "for a sufficient time to insure that they are not going to put anyone else at risk."

Magee, 35, born in Belfast and reared in Norwich, England, became politically active when he returned to Belfast as a 19-year-old when Ulster's troubles were beginning to erupt. His career as a guerrilla began in 1969 when direct British rule was introduced in Northern Ireland after violent clashes between Catholic civil rights activists and Protestants.

IRA bomber gets 8 life terms

When the IRA started using paramilitary tactics against the British, Magee began to develop his skills as a bomb-maker. He became possibly the most successful IRA bomber of his time, being active for 15 years without being convicted of a single offense.

The Observer newspaper said he was given special training by Middle Eastern terrorists in the mid-1970s.

Magee, who was described as "a quiet man", is married with two children. London newspaper reports said that besides being an explosives expert he is also a poet and artist.

End of Document

Thirty Injured In Bomb Explosion at Shopping Center

The Associated Press

October 19, 1985, Saturday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 417 words

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland

Body

Police sealed off part of downtown Londonderry today to clean up after an IRA bomb blast ripped through a crowded shopping center. It was the biggest explosion in the city in more than three years.

Police said 30 people were injured, none seriously, when a bomb packed with 300 pounds of explosives went off Friday night in a van parked outside Richmond Center, a \$14 million shopping complex opened last year in a campaign to revitalize downtown after years of terrorist bombings and economic decline in the city.

Most of the injured were women who were either struck by flying glass or suffering from shock, police said.

The force of the explosion wrecked three buildings, shattered store windows 400 yards away and shook houses up to a mile away.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the attack in a message to Northern Ireland news organizations. The IRA is fighting to evict the British from Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The IRA said it had given 40 minutes warning, but police said they did not have time to evacuate the shopping center and surrounding business district in the province's second-largest city. The bomb went off at 8:45 p.m. (3:45 p.m. EDT) while the area was still bustling with shoppers.

The bombing was the first major explosion in Londonderry since April 1982 when a blast wrecked Castle Street, the city's main street.

Luke Hassan, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, said the three most heavily damaged buildings might have to be torn down.

Police closed two downtown streets and part of the Richmond Center today as workers began clearing rubble. Hassan said, however, that most businesses in the area were open.

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

"It is amazing nobody was killed because there was only a few minutes warning, but the damage to the shops really looks far worse than it is ...," he said.

Thirty Injured In Bomb Explosion at Shopping Center

Protestant political and religious leaders denounced the attack.

"The IRA are trying to blast the heart out of Londonderry," said Gregory Campbell, a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly for the Democratic Unionist Party, representing hard-line Protestants.

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

End of Document

Thatcher's Conservatives hold annual meeting

United Press International
October 7, 1985, Monday, AM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 445 words

Byline: By JOHN JONES

Dateline: BLACKPOOL, England

Body

Members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party gathered Monday for their annual convention amid unprecedented security in the wake of a deadly IRA bomb explosion at last year's meeting.

The windy seaside town of Blackpool on England's northwest coast was at the center of a security operation involving hundreds of police backed up by Special Air Service commandos and helicopter patrols.

Police 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, opening Tuesday.

The unprecedented peacetime security operation was to guard against a repetition of the **Irish Republican Army** bomb blast that devastated last year's party gathering in the south coast town of Brighton.

The explosion ripped through the hotel where the prime minister and her Cabinet were staying, killing five people and injuring more than 30. Thatcher narrowly escaped death when her hotel bathroom was demolished in the blast. The outlawed IRA is waging a bloody campaign to oust the British from Northern Ireland.

This year's convention was also threatened by a whiff of 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.

Thatcher was scheduled to have the last word at the meeting, delivering her major speech to close the conference Friday.

Her close ally, Norman Tebbit, was shifted from his post as trade minister to become chairman of the Conservative Party in a Cabinet reshuffle last month to prepare for a new general election that must be held by May 1988.

Thatcher has been in power six years. On Saturday, she will turn 60 years old, 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.

Thatcher's Conservatives hold annual meeting

Opinion polls suggest she has 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.

Labor shot into a seven-point lead over the Conservatives in a poll published Sunday. For the first time, Labor leader Neil Kinnock topped the poll as Britain's most popular political party leader, five points ahead of Thatcher.

End of Document

Police search for time bombs

United Press International
June 24, 1985, Monday, PM cycle

Copyright 1985 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 451 words

Byline: By JOSEPH GAMBARDELLO

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Scotland Yard said police are searching urgently for time bombs that may have been planted in British seaside resorts in an alleged plot by the **Irish Republican Army** to disrupt the summer tourist season.

Police learned of the planned terror campaign targeted at 12 cities on the coast and in London after the arrests of seven people in Scotland and London in recent days, a spokesman for Scotland Yard said Monday. Following those arrests, another five people were taken into custody.

The 12 suspects, held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, also were to be questioned about the IRA bombing Oct. 12 at Brighton's Grand Hotel, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet were attending the annual Conservative Party conference. Five people died in the attack.

None of the 12 suspects in police custody was immediately formally charged, and under British law their identities will not be released until then.

Cmdr. Simon Crawshaw, chief of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said cited the "possibility" one of the men arrested in Scotland bore a "similar description" to that of a suspect sought in the Grand Hotel bombing.

Crawshaw announced the major break at a news conference Monday night, a day after police found a 5-pound bomb with a sophisticated long-term timer in a London hotel 100 yards from Buckingham Palace.

Crawshaw said police "have reason to believe it is probable the only device so far placed" was the one found at London's Rubens Hotel, a favorite for American tourists on Buckingham Palace Road.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we must take account of the slight possibility" a bomb may have been planted in one of 12 other cities.

"The police forces concerned are working urgently on positive lines of inquiry," Crawshaw said. "The objective is to trace any bomb which may have been placed and render it safe."

Crawshaw said police were directed to the bomb found in London by information obtained with the arrest of five people Saturday night in Strathclyde, Scotland. Additional information led to the arrest Monday of two **women** in London, three people in Brighton and two more in Strathclyde.

Police search for time bombs

"From papers now in our possession, it appears that the Provisional IRA intended to explode bombs in a number of towns on the British mainland," Crawshaw said. "These were not intended to start exploding until mid-July, and the preparations of the IRA have been interrupted at an early stage."

Crawshaw said towns targeted for attack were Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dover, Eastbourne, Folkstone, Great Yarmouth, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Southend and Torquay.

The seaside towns are either resorts or ports for ferries carrying tourists to and from the continent.

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