

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

Job Number: 223499400

Documents (100)

1. [*Fewer tourists on the 'ould sod': Dublin moves to lure them back*](#)

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. [*Winning what they call war*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

3. [*Iron duchess: Margaret Thatcher turned Britain around by never playing the role of Ms Nice Lady*](#)

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. [*Lessons that life has taught me*](#)

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. [*Rioters Battle Police In Four Cities*](#)

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. [LONG ISLANDERS; SUCCESSFUL STORIES MAKE SUCCESS STORY](#)

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. [THE IRA REGRETS ... AND TWO FAMILIES ARE SHATTERED BY TERROR](#)

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. [IRA Prisoners Plan New Hunger Strike for March](#)

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. [Thatcher Government Presents New Plan for Province](#)

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. [PEOPLE COLUMN](#)

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. [Dry vegetation fuels fire at Big Bend park](#)

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. [Anglican Bishops Say They Understand Need for 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

13. [Christians Search Beyond Turmoil on Easter](#)

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. [Thatcher Brings Back Cabinet Minister Dropped In Sex Scandal, Fires Liberal](#)

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. [*The 'fighting Irish ' in myth and memory; No Country for Young Men, by Julia O'Faolain. New York : Graf Carroll & Graf. 369 pp. \\$19.50*](#)

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

16. [*London City Council abolished*](#)

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

17. [*Police Think Irishwoman Was Duped Into Bomb Bid by Arab Boyfriend*](#)

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

18. [*London City Council abolished*](#)

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

19. [*PROTESTANT POLICE ARE NEW TARGET OF ULSTER LOYALISTS*](#)

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

20. ['HUMAN RIGHTS' ON PBS , BRITISH DOCUMENTARY](#)

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. [CRIME](#)

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. [Ireland Struggles to Keep its Identity in Britain 's Shadow](#)

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. [TOP TERRORIST CAPTURED IN IRELAND ; HAD BOASTED OF KILLING 30 OR MORE](#)

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. [Jackson Seeks To Change Face of American Politics](#)

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. [Personality Spotlight -- peace advocate Betty Williams Perkins; Northern Irish Nobel winner](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

26. [KOCH'S CHUTZPAH](#)

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. [Nun, Three Policemen Killed in Bomb Explosion Near Armagh](#)

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. [Bomb at Conservative Party Social Club in London Injures Nine](#)

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. [TERROR - IN THE NAME OF ANIMALS](#)

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. [St. Pat's Day hoopla amid sorrow, controversy](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

31. [Police Use Tear Gas; Eighth Hunger Striker Near Death](#)

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. [McDonnell's Death Triggers 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

33. [Third Hunger Striker Dead](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

34. [Dispute Over Hero's Farewell Planned for Hughes](#)

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. [*The Artists: Artist Draws Inspiration From Cyprus ' Past*](#)

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. [*D'AMATO IRISH FLING*](#)

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. [*Thatcher Government Unveils New Peace Plan*](#)

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. [*A Look Back at Those Who Departed*](#)

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. [*For a supergrass, there's Nowhere to hide*](#)

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 in the Old Country Mutes St. Patrick's Day Spirit*](#)

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. [*Procession Accompanies Bodies of IRA Members 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

42. [*Bomb Explodes At Ceremony For War Dead, At least 10 Dead*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

43. [*Thatcher 'Raring to Go' for Another Five Years*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

44. [*Irish front-runner stumbles on 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

45. [*LONDON'S SOCIALIST LEFT CITY AUTHORITY DISSOLVED*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

46. [*Task Force Recommends Death Penalty For Murder Of American Hostages*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

47. [*BOOKS OF THE TIMES*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

48. [*TODAY'S FOCUS: Peace People Soldier On in Strife-Torn 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,

49. [LAWMAKERS IN SUFFOLK ARE THINKING BIG;](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199050. ['Purple Rain': a poor movie, but fans flock to see rock star Prince.](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199051. [Bombing Escalates IRA Campaign, But Peace Moves Survive](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199052. [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, 199053. [NEWS SUMMARY; MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1983 International](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

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

54. [STEER CLEAR OF THE HOT SPOTS](#)

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. [News Summary; TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1983](#)

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. [NEWS SUMMARY; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1982](#)

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. [Books of The Times; Writing About Writing About Writing](#)

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. [Ambush bunglers 'sorry'](#)

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. [New & Noteworthy](#)

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. [IRA hunger strike: is it losing steam?](#)

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. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

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. [Thousands Riot Outside British Embassy](#)

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. [Once Again, Irish Leader Goes on Quest for a Majority](#)

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. [*News Summary; SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1981*](#)

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. [*Masked youngsters take to streets*](#)

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. [*Try to Defuse Hunger Strike Crisis*](#)

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. [*Rushdie Case Reveals Gap Between Europeans, Moslem Minorities*](#)

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. [*Local Heroes: Village Loses Three Favorite Sons To IRA Gunfire*](#)

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. [Local Heroes: Village Loses Three Favorite Sons To IRA Gunfire](#)

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. [Protestants Abandon 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

71. [Rushdie Case Reveals Gap Between Europeans, Moslem Minorities](#)

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. [FAST PROMPTS ACTIVISTS' RELEASE SOUTH AFRICA](#)

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. [A RAPE CASE LOCKS INTO A BLACK V WHITE TUSSLE USA](#)

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. [*Belfast Journal: The Laurels of Peace Were Green \(for a Season\)*](#)

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. [*An Ulster mother works to turn grief into healing*](#)

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. [*This IRA 'master bomber' was a bookworm*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

77. [*IRA Claims It Set Bomb That Killed 11*](#)

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. [London is About to Lose its City Government](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

79. [London is About to Lose its City Government](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

80. [VIOLENT ECHOES OF PORTUGAL 'S REVOLUTION](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

81. [PRIDE IN IRISH CULTURE AND STRUGGLE RESURGING ON THE ISLAND](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

82. [FOR NORAIID, A TOUR OF IRELAND AND ITS TROUBLES](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

83. [REPUBLICAN QUILTS RACE BECAUSE OF ALLEGATIONS](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199084. [BRITAIN 'S PREMIER VOWS NOT TO SHIFT TO EXTREMIST LINE](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199085. [Review/Television; Ireland Celebrated in a Series of Special Programs](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199086. [A Swiss slice of the good life](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Publication Type: Newswires & Press
Releases, Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1980 to Dec 31, 199087. [Books of The Times; New Novels From Pete Hamill and Peter Maas](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-**Search Terms:** "Irish Republican Army"**Search Type:** Natural Language**Narrowed by:****Content Type****Narrowed by**

News

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

88. [IRA Rocket Blasts Police Car On Eve of Hughes Burial](#)

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. [AMID TURMOIL, CHANGE IS SEEN IN LONDONDERRY](#)

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. [Koch and Rivals March in Hunt for Luck](#)

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. [Pope John Paul II, the Pilgrim Pope](#)

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. [NEWS SUMMARY](#)

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. [THE WORLD; In Belfast, Death, Too, Is Diminished by Death](#)

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. [List of Terrorist Incidents in 1985](#)

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. [Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace 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

96. [Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace 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

97. [THIS TIME, THE I.R.A. COMES CLOSE TO THATCHER](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Irish Republican Army"

Search Type: Natural Language

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by

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

98. [TODAY'S 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

99. [Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks](#)

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. [Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks](#)

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

Fewer tourists on the 'ould sod': Dublin moves to lure them back

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

May 5, 1981, Tuesday, Midwestern Edition

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Section: Ireland; Pg. 20

Length: 727 words

Byline: By Philip Whitfield, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: Dublin

Body

The scene: the chandelier-encrusted lounge of Dublin's noted Royal Hibernian Hotel. Two women from Columbus, Ohio, are shadowed by young Sean -- laden with enough baggage to clothe the entire first-class complement of the QE2.

"Look, Myrtle," Grainne intones, "We've done Killarney, Cork, Kerry, Galway, and Donegal. Today we're goin' to do Dublin. . . ." And a weary Grainne trudges out into Dublin's traffic "to do" the city.

American tourists are (would they but know it) one of the joys and sights of Dublin. At least to Dubliners. But they have become a declining breed. And this year as never before, Ireland is mounting a tremendous campaign to bring them back.

Tourism was one of last year's economic casualties in Ireland as elsewhere -- but the size of the drop in number of visitors was an unexpected jolt.

The number of out-of-state visitors to Ireland declined to 2,265,000 last year, from 2,360,000 in 1979 -- a 4 percent fall that was accompanied by a drop in the volume of spending.

Taking inflation into account (estimated by Bord Failte -- the Irish Tourist Board -- at 18 percent), the volume of spending fell by 3 percent in 1979, whereas tourist spending rose in other European countries by 2 percent.

Breaking down those cold statistics has been an unnerving experience for Bord Failte, reckoned by its competition to be one of the keenest national promotion boards. Its internal report prepared over the winter identifies the weaknesses and problem areas:

- * Overall the severity of the world recession and its effects on consumer spending had been underestimated.
- * Rising prices in Ireland accelerated faster (18.3 percent) than in any of the major tourist markets.
- * Prolonged strikes by Aier Lingus workers and oil tanker drivers, to quote the interim report, inflicted "misery and hardship" on visitors.
- * The third bad summer tourist season in a row was a "negative factor,"
- * Violence in Northern Ireland continued "to frustrate the achievement of Ireland's tourism potential."

Fewer tourists on the 'ould sod': Dublin moves to lure them back

The latter point is extremely interesting, as Bord Failte continually monitors the effect that Northern Irish terrorism has on tourism. Last year recorded the lowest number of deaths (76) as a result of Ulster violence since the beginning of the '70s.

In confidential surveys conducted for Bord Failte in Britain each month, the question is put -- "Would you be interested in going to Ireland despite the existing political circumstances?"

Since 1973 the positive response has fluctuated from a low 12 percent to high of 25 percent last October (14 months after the ***Irish Republican Army***'s murder of Lord Mountbatten). That accounts for about 10.5 million British people, whereas the actual number of British tourists is little more than 1.5 million.

This year's marketing strategy in the United States and Canada is having regard for last year's fall in North American visitors, from a peak of 309,000 in 1978 to 251,000 last year, and Ireland's economic woes have already contributed to registering an upturn in interest in North Americans wanting to visit the "ould sod" -- appropriate because up to 60 percent of American tourists have a direct Irish connection.

The American visitor to Ireland is now seen to be younger than before and less likely to want a packaged holiday. At last Americans appear to have discovered that "real Ireland" can easily be found by motoring around in a rented car, or by hitchhiking --rather than on programmed excursions.

Americans are more interested now in visiting Ireland and Britain together -- spending seven or eight days in each country.

If Americans have become less inclined for whatever reason to venture abroad, continental Europeans have become more adventurous. In the early '70s there were only about 100,000 mainland European visitors to Ireland - -thirds of them from Germany and France).

Ireland's economy benefits directly to the tune of L385 million (Irish punts) in foreign exchange from tourism -- eventually generating L620 million as the new money is recycled. That represents L579 a year for each employed person.

And if out-of-state tourism ceased altogether, about 80,000 jobs would be lost and unemployment (at around 10 percent) would be doubled.

There is more behind the twinkle in the eye of the Irishman who greets the visitor with a traditional "Cead mile failte" . . . "A hundred thousand welcomes."

Graphic

Picture, One of the joys for the Irish: American tourists, and their money, By Liam Lyons

Winning what they call war

Herald Sun

October 25, 1990 Thursday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 775 words

Byline: WILSON B

Body

"THERE was no word of his body being recovered from the wreckage . . .".

So read the first official statement on the fate of one of the drivers of the motorised bombs the *Irish Republican Army* terrorists set on their way this morning along the north-south divide in that lovely, tragic, mad and troubled land.

The truth is, there was no body; only remains, and not much of them.

And, the truth is, the IRA now believes it is winning what it calls its war. That is because it is killing more people than it has done for some time and, while it is losing some of its "soldiers", others are in the queue. It boasts of its armory and it convinces poor foolish romantic Irish expatriates that it deserves their support.

The men of the IRA are not soldiers, of course, any more than they are patriots. Every Irishman, north and south, who believes in democracy, in reason, in justice, in peace and in God (Catholic or Protestant) condemns not only the IRA but the equally evil, but less murderous, terrorists of the Unionists.

Today's attacks will be considered by the Rahs, as they are known, to be military successes since most of the victims were British soldiers. The limp excuse the IRA has given for kidnapping civilians to be their human bombs is that the men "had been involved in construction contracts for the security forces". One escaped, and the other is no more than mincemeat apart, presumably, from his indestructible soul.

That last phrase is the kind of sentimental Irish mock-poetical bad Gaelic rubbish sprayed about by the IRA when it holds its funerals, and men in balaclavas step bravely into the spotlight to fire their salute in the air and disappear. Pipers play the sad Irish songs followed by the rebel-rousers. Girls of great beauty, sisters often enough, march by the coffin, even carry it.

In the flag-draped coffin, just as often, is a man or woman who has committed a life to live by the gun or the bomb. This year, the innocents seem to have been brought down even more than in the past. In the past, though, they have been ignored in the faraway Antipodes. The murders of two young Australian men in their prime in Holland brought it back home, all right, with their young women and their shattered lives, and the blood and bodies in a pretty little square near the German border.

It was almost as if the IRA were saying, think on that. No one is safe, anywhere. This is the classic role of the terrorist, and it puts the IRA - because it has chosen to go international - in the same category as Abu Nidal or Carlos.

Winning what they call war

What happened in Ireland today will not be recalled for the six dead soldiers. They were, after all, volunteers and knew, presumably, that active service could include the chance of being blown up.

It will be recalled for what happened to the men who, having been kidnapped, with their families held hostage, were made to drive the bombs to their targets; and to the one who was blown to bits.

There is no doubt that the IRA has seen this as a time to strike. It killed Ian Gow, the MP, and has maintained a steady level of atrocity while the army is at least partially preoccupied in the Middle East.

The question is: is the IRA winning its goal to reunite Ireland. The answer is certainly that it is not.

Yet, there is reason to believe that a unified Ireland is possible if the moderate heads were allowed to prevail. That is one of the prolonged ironies of it all: that the IRA is operating against its own stated cause. THE TOLL The six dead British soldiers were the latest victims among almost 3000 people killed since 1969 in the IRA's battle to oust Britain from Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Major incidents over the last decade include:

August 1979 - Eighteen British soldiers killed in Warrenpoint bomb attack. On same day IRA kills Lord Mountbatten on boating trip in Irish Republic.

May-Aug 1981 - Ten IRA hunger-strikers die in vain bid to win political prisoner status.

December 1982 - Seventeen people killed in pub by bomb planted by Irish National Liberation Army.

February 1985 - Nine Northern Ireland police die in IRA mortar attack on Newry police station.

May 1987 - Eight IRA gunmen shot dead by British commandos in ambush at village of Loughgall.

November 1987 - Eleven people killed by IRA bomb at war memorial ceremony in Enniskillen.

June 1988 - Six British soldiers on charity "fun run" killed when van blown up by IRA bomb.

August 1988 - Eight British soldiers killed when IRA blows up bus.

April 1990 - Four members of Ulster Defence Regiment blown up in IRA landmine explosion.

END OF STORY

Load-Date: September 24, 2003

Iron duchess: Margaret Thatcher turned Britain around by never playing the role of Ms Nice Lady

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

November 22, 1990 Thursday City Edition

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Section: FRONT; Pg. A5; Opinion

Length: 783 words

Byline: Reuter

Body

LONDON - Margaret Thatcher, the shopkeeper's daughter who resigned as prime minister today, was driven by a sense of destiny to reshape modern Britain.

She had "a vision, a dream, a will to turn Britain around," she once declared.

But after 11 years in power and three general election victories in a row, she came up against a bitter leadership challenge from her former defence minister, Michael Heseltine.

Heseltine, who quit Thatcher's cabinet in 1986, said the country was tired of her style.

Other critics accused the 65-year-old prime minister of a dictatorial manner and even loyal aides conceded she had little humor or patience. In her early days she earned the nickname Iron Lady from a Soviet newspaper.

The crisis of confidence that led Heseltine to challenge Thatcher for leadership of the ruling Conservative party - and by extension the post of prime minister - was triggered by the resignation of deputy prime minister Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Howe felt he could no longer work with a prime minister hostile to closer integration in the 12-country European Community, on which Thatcher claimed the "overwhelming" support of Britons.

Thatcher, Britain's first ***female*** prime minister and its longest-serving in the 20th century, dominated politics more than any prime minister since her hero, Winston Churchill, in the Second World War.

The 1980s saw the grocer's daughter from the English Midlands go from being a novelty to an institution. She wrote a new concept into the political dictionary - Thatcherism, a credo based on competition, thrift, self-reliance and toughness.

She came to power in a general election on May 3, 1979, with a majority of 43 in the 635-seat House of Commons and embarked immediately on a program of social and economic reform.

Her aim was to free Britain from industrial decline, uncontrolled inflation, crippling taxes and state control.

An opinion poll in 1981 rated her Britain's most disliked prime minister of all time. Six years later, her third successive general election victory gave her a huge 101-seat majority and set a new record in British politics.

Iron duchess: Margaret Thatcher turned Britain around by never playing the role of Ms Nice Lady

Thatcher prescribed a radical remedy for Britain's ills - replacing what she saw as a socialist dependency on the state by giving people a greater say over how they lived, were educated, and worked. Fierce financial belt-tightening checked inflation.

A series of parliamentary bills whittled away the clout of trade unions. By the time a bitter year-long strike ended in defeat for the coal miners early in 1985, the days when organized labor could dictate to British governments had gone.

Thatcher's program was designed to bring an irreversible shift in the balance of power to the private sector. Most visible was a drive to privatize loss-making state monopolies such as gas, oil, steel, telephones, airports and British Airways, with electricity and water to follow.

In Europe, Thatcher demanded a huge refund on Britain's contributions to the European Community budget and brought EC business to a virtual standstill until she got it.

Relations with Britain's EC partners remained strained, particularly over her reluctance to embrace plans for European economic and monetary union. Globally, she became a major figure, particularly through close ties with former U.S. president Ronald Reagan and his successor George Bush.

The Reagan relationship was marred when he ordered the 1983 invasion of Grenada against her advice. But Britain remained firmly in the American camp, and in April 1986 Thatcher allowed U.S. planes to use British bases to attack Libya.

Domestically, she was blessed with a share of political luck. After sending a task force to the South Atlantic to recover the remote Falkland Islands from Argentina, she was swept back to power in 1983 on a wave of patriotic fervor.

In 1984 an **Irish Republican Army** bomb attack on her Brighton hotel came close to killing her entire cabinet. Within hours, and not a minute behind schedule, she delivered the closing address to the Conservative party annual conference and pledged there would be no weakening in the fight to stamp out terrorism.

Thatcher's father was a committed Methodist who raised his family strictly, and she once said her political philosophy was born of his convictions.

In 1949 she met Denis Thatcher, a divorced former army officer 10 years her senior, who owned a paint company. They married in 1951 and had twins, a boy and a girl, in 1953.

She went into Parliament in 1959 and was minister of education under Edward Heath, prime minister from 1970 to 1974.

After Heath's government fell, Thatcher marshalled support to oust him in February 1975 and embarked on a four-year campaign with the promise: "Socialism is on its way out."

Graphic

Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan kept close ties.

Load-Date: October 10, 2002

Lessons that life has taught me

The Independent (London)

June 15, 1990, Friday

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Section: EDITORIAL PAGE; Page 18

Length: 711 words

Byline: By STAN GEBLER DAVIES

Body

DID ANYONE understand yesterday's column? If so, they have the advantage over me, for I had not the faintest idea of what it was about. Today we discuss the vexed question of pedagogy, so often in the news. Are human beings, particularly small ones, capable of being taught anything and, if so, how?

The example of the IRA springs to mind. It is not necessarily known that these gentlemen have a pedagogical instinct, but you never know, do you? They are in fact the best Gaelic teachers in the business. It is a fact that Gaelic is a very hard language to learn. Many, indeed, find it impossible to recall more than a few words of Gaelic 50 years after they have been taught it by their parents as a first language.

I personally had it beaten into me as a child, but have retained little of it. I can curse a little in Gaelic, or wish the blessings of God upon the few who deserve it, but I could not with any great fluency debate affairs of state, say, or any complex eschatology.

When I was a small human being I was beaten regularly. It was the custom in Ireland then. My father beat me only with great reluctance and hardly any enthusiasm. He was a gentle person. He beat me only upon the recommendation of my mother, who is no savage either.

I used to receive, for having committed quite horrendous crimes, a couple of slight slaps on the bottom. My father groaned in pain as he administered them. They did not hurt in the least. Afterwards my mother would inquire solicitously into my condition and, when I told her I could do with a dose of whisky to dull the pain, she gave me some heavily milked cocoa, which did the trick.

I have never slapped anyone. Sometimes, women have asked me if I would care to slap them, or if I would care to have them slap me. These are by no means the least of the inquiries one has come by from time to time, and God forbid that women should ever give up asking, but I do believe that this is a respectable newspaper and so I cannot detail the more lurid suggestions I have heard.

I do not understand the erotic content of slapping people around; still, I have made a very considerable inquiry into it. Extraordinary, isn't it? If you slap someone hard in the face it is understood that you are angry, but if you give someone a healthy swipe below the belt it is thought to be affectionate. Some small caress underneath is, however, understood to be offensive, unless invited, but a slight pat on the (upper) cheek is thought to be affectionate.

I shall never understand any of this.

Back to pedagogy, which is where I believe we started.

Lessons that life has taught me

I was taught Irish, or Gaelic, in a Protestant school in a decent suburb of Dublin called Glasnevin. I gained little knowledge there apart from the fact that Protestants are, by inclination, ill-equipped to teach Gaelic. I was frequently beaten by the headmaster, upon the insistence of the only other teacher, a woman. She had the most enormous enthusiasm for having me beaten. The very first time she beat me was when - I think on my second day at the school - she told me to hold out my hand so she could hit it with a strap.

I was a polite child and did as I was told, but I had no experience of being hit with a strap, and it struck me as such an unnatural occurrence that I shrieked with rage and annoyance and in my pain and anger got down on the floor and bit her on the leg, drawing blood. When the headmaster had this gross behaviour drawn to his attention, he took me by the ear, roughly, into the storeroom, where only the most condign punishment was handed out.

"You actually bit her?" he asked.

"Yes, I bit her," I said.

"You are a very bad boy," he said, in a loud voice.

"Do you understand that she is listening?" he said, in a much smaller voice. "I do," I whispered.

"Well, listen. I don't like her either. I am going to hit this table very hard with this cane and every time I do so I want you to yell like fury. Do you understand me? She will be listening."

"I do, headmaster," I said. "I do."

By the way, the **Irish Republican Army**'s method of teaching Gaelic in prison is by beating it, verb by verb, into the souls of its own comrades. The easiest way to learn Gaelic is to murder someone for the IRA. You will be put into prison and then they will teach you Irish.

Rioters Battle Police In Four Cities

The Associated Press

May 2, 1981, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 727 words

Byline: By JEFF BRADLEY, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Rioters battled police in Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin and Liverpool Saturday as jailed **Irish Republican Army** guerrilla Bobby Sands sank closer to death in the 63rd day of his hunger strike.

Young men hurled firebombs and acid at police in Roman Catholic sections of West Belfast and Londonderry, and security forces responded with plastic bullets.

Sands' supporters also clashed with officers of the mostly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary outside the Protestant cathedral in Belfast, where Protestants were holding a labor rally.

The constables tore down a banner supporting Sands and arrested several protesters -- carrying one off by the arms and legs.

In the neighboring Irish Republic, 200 of Sands' sympathizers surged down the main thoroughfare of Dublin, O'Connell Street, and battled club-wielding police. Twelve demonstrators occupied a nearby department store for nearly six hours and draped banners from the windows. Several people suffered head injuries in the clashes and five of the store invaders were arrested.

In Liverpool, England, which has a large Irish population, about 150 of Sands' supporters were surrounded by some 500 jeering counter-demonstrators. Police moved in, rescued Sands' backers and drove them to safety in two buses.

Several arrests were made and a rock was tossed through a window of one of the buses.

Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA, issued a statement late Saturday saying Sands' eyesight "has gone completely" and he had "lost all feeling on one side of his face." It also reported that Sands, held in Belfast's Maze Prison, was lapsing occasionally into unconsciousness and only "sheer will" was keeping him alive. He has been taking only water and a little salt to protest the refusal of British authorities to grant IRA inmates special rights amounting to political prisoner status.

Another jailed IRA guerrilla, 25-year-old Francis Hughes, was reported retching constantly in the 49th day of a fast. His condition deteriorating faster than expected, visitors said. Two other strikers, Ramond McCreesh and Pat O'Hara, both 24 and in the 42nd day of a fast, were reported in less serious condition.

Rioters Battle Police In Four Cities

Despite the renewed violence and the nearness of Sands to death, there was no change in the staunch refusal by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to accede to the IRA demands.

British Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins conferred with security advisers at Stormont, the British administrative headquarters in Belfast. A terse statement afterward said there were no plans to increase the force of 11,100 British soldiers in the province.

Police and army units "had the resources which they needed and were in a state of readiness," the statement said.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of Northern Ireland's militant Protestants, disagreed. He said the IRA was laying in supplies of weapons for use when news is received that one of the hunger strikers had died.

Saying the IRA was poised for a "vicious campaign," Paisley told a news conference: "The IRA are in this to the death ... They are stockpiling (firebombs) ... We know they have arms caches. We know that women and children have already been moved from some areas."

Residents of Northern Ireland's Catholic enclaves were laying in supplies of food. They feared a repeat of 1974's Protestant blockade, which caused widespread food shortages.

"People are buying canned goods, flour sugar, margarine and mos anything that can be stored," said one Belfast shopowner.

The IRA, which seeks to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and reunite it with the Irish Republic to the south, has threatened to unleash a new wave of violence if any of the hunger strikers dies. Protestant paramilitary organizations have said they will retaliate.

In San Francisco, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert A. K. Runcie, said it would be "an act of violence" for Sands to starve himself to death.

Runcie, head of the Church of England, arrived in California for a three-day visit and told an airport news conference he had "deep concern and compassionate feelings" for Sands and other IRA prisoners.

"My sympathy is very much with their families, particularly Sands' and the other hunger strikers," he said. "Nevertheless, I believe in Christian ethical tradition that taking your own life is a serious matter and is itself an act of violence."

LONG ISLANDERS:
SUCCESSFUL STORIES MAKE SUCCESS STORY

The New York Times

December 28, 1980, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 11; Long Island; Page 2, Column 5; Long Island Weekly Desk

Length: 633 words

Byline: By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Body

"WRITING?" said Nelson De Mille of Garden City and Sag Harbor. "I never thought of it." When he was growing up in Elmont - playing football, wrestling and running dashes at Memorial High - Nelson De Mille was one of those people who had no clear idea what he was going to do when he grew up.

Today, at the age of 37, he finds himself a best-selling novelist. "By the Rivers of Babylon," his 1978 suspense novel and Book-of-the-Month Club main selection, is being reissued by Berkley Books in paperback, where its sales are in the hundreds of thousands. His latest novel, "Cathedral," about an **Irish Republican Army** splinter group that takes over St. Patrick's Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day, is scheduled for publication in April and is a Literary Guild selection.

AN-A

Mr. De Mille is the first to say that the road to success hasn't been simple. En route, he studied political science and history at Hofstra University, receiving a B.A.; saw combat as an Army officer in Vietnam; worked as an insurance investigator; spent time on the unemployment rolls; edited Civil Service study guides and flirted with taking a Government job.

One day in 1974, an old Army buddy, Bob Reid of Hicksville, invited Mr. De Mille to have a drink with him and a friend of Mr. Reid's named John Littel, an editor for a paperback publisher. "At the time, police books were very big," Mr. De Mille said. Mr. Littel asked him, "Could you knock off one of these police thrillers?"

"Having had about five drinks at that time," Mr. De Mille said, "it seemed I could have been a writer. The whole thing sort of came to me like a conversion on the road to Damascus. I didn't really want to work and I thought writing would be a good way to get out of it. So I said, 'Yes, I can write a police novel.'"

A deal was struck. Mr. De Mille found himself writing Volume 4 of a series called "Joe Blaze, N.Y.P.D." Not only did it elicit a positive response, he was invited to create a cop of his own, and before long he found himself doing research by riding in a patrol car on Manhattan's upper West Side.

In slightly more than two years, Mr. De Mille churned out nine novels, not earning much money but learning his trade. "I was finding out that I could recreate dialogue and speech patterns. Cops talk like cops. **Women** talk like **women**. Children talk like children. I was able to recreate the jargon of whatever profession I was dealing with."

LONG ISLANDERS; SUCCESSFUL STORIES MAKE SUCCESS STORY

At that point, he said, Mr. Littel called him in and said: "You're fired. Go out, find an agent and become a best-selling author. We can't do anything more for you here. It's not fair."

Mr. De Mille found himself an agent in the person of Joseph Elder, a former editor, who took him to Bernard Geis Associates, where, in June 1976, Mr. Geis and Mr. De Mille concocted the plot of "By the Rivers of Babylon" and Mr. De Mille found himself in possession of a \$10,000 advance.

"I knew it was a make-or-break situation at that point," Mr. De Mille said. "I was 33 years old." His wife, the former Ellen Wasserman, a medical technologist, had lost her job. "We had a house and we were very deeply in debt," he said. "If I couldn't do a major novel, I was going to give up writing. This was really a moment of truth."

Mr. De Mille threw himself into the research of the major elements of the book - the Concorde aircraft, ancient Babylon and modern Israel - with a vengeance. In September 1977, he delivered the manuscript.

"At the beginning of October," Mr. De Mille said, "my agent called me up and he said, 'You'd better sit down.' I said, 'I've been waiting for someone to say that for three years, so I'm going to stand.'"

"He said, 'The book was bought by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich for \$412,000.' "I said, 'Wow!' Then I sat down. It was finally all worthwhile."

Graphic

Illustrations: Photo of Nelson De Mille

THE IRA REGRETS ... AND TWO FAMILIES ARE SHATTERED BY TERROR

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

May 30, 1990 Wednesday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 1

Length: 724 words

Byline: TONY HEWETT, GREG ROBERTS and MARK COULTAN

Body

Nicholas Spanos had often been told by his father about the church of St Mary in the town of Kertezi in southern Greece, where his family came from. Last Christmas he visited it.

Six months later his family are to make the journey from Sydney to that Kertezi church. On Sunday they will bury Nicholas there.

Nicholas Spanos, 28, whose full surname is Spanopoulos, and Stephan Melrose, 24, both Australian lawyers who were working in London, were gunned down on Sunday by **Irish Republican Army** terrorists in the Netherlands town of Roermond where they were

spending the British bank holiday.

Nicholas was waiting in their car while Stephan took photographs of the floodlit town hall when a masked IRA terrorist stepped forward and shot the two men dead.

The IRA has apologised for murdering the men. An IRA statement issued in Dublin said it "deeply regretted the tragedy" and added "an active service unit mistook the men for British Army personnel".

Nicholas's father, Constantino Spanopoulos, a man who witnessed the German invasion of Greece during World War II and later the country's civil war, said at his Leichhardt home last night: "Who killed my son? Who?

"I have seen 10 years of war in my country and I came here to Australia in the 1950s to get away. Now that I'm here, my son is killed.

"I've seen a lot of people killed in war, but this, this is not the same."

Nicholas's uncle, Charles, said: "This is cowardice, to use a machine gun while these people were outside a restaurant. Anyone can do this."

Greg Spanopoulos, Nicholas's younger brother, said his brother had been planning to return to Sydney to work.

"He was really enjoying himself because of the experience he was getting," he said.

"There's unsuspecting people everywhere - it's just evil.

THE IRA REGRETS ... AND TWO FAMILIES ARE SHATTERED BY TERROR

"My brother is part of history now.

"I remember being able to communicate with him without speaking. We also shared the same great sense of humour."

Although the Dutch police have set up a 45-member squad to find the IRA killers and have offered a 100,000 guilder (about \$A70,000) reward, it is likely they have already left the Netherlands.

The car which the gunmen used to speed away from the town square in Roermond was found burnt out about 65 kilometres away in the Belgian town of Leopoldsburg.

Stephan's wife, Lyndal, 29, and Nicholas's girlfriend, Vicky Coss, 24, were being cared for by friends in London yesterday. The two women were in the car when the men were murdered.

Stephan Melrose's father, Mr Roy Melrose, of Samford in Brisbane, was scornful of the IRA apology yesterday for murdering his only son.

"They say it was an act of war, but these boys had nothing to do with it. If it is an act of war, then why doesn't the IRA get hold of the fellows responsible and punish them?"

"They don't do that, of course. All they do is kill and ask questions later. They're nothing but maniacs, the scum of the earth. I wonder how they'd feel if it happened to their children.

"We were a very close-knit family and I don't know how we'll cope with this. His sisters are very, very bitter.

"It was the last thing we expected, something like this. It has completely shattered us.

"Stephan was a good lad. He was the life of the party and everybody liked him. He had his life ahead of him and he never had the chance to fulfil it."

He said the family's only consolation was knowing that Stephan had died quickly and without warning.

In London, colleagues of the two men were shocked by the news of their deaths.

Mr David Renton, of the lawyers McKenna and Co, said: "I was out all day yesterday and got back at about 7pm. The radio was on and I thought I heard the names. I couldn't believe it. Then people from the office started ringing..."

Australian embassy officials in the Netherlands said yesterday the bodies of the two men could be released within 24 hours.

Mr Melrose said his son's body would be brought to Brisbane for burial.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, said yesterday the Australian Government condemned without qualification the bloody campaign by the IRA against innocent people.

"I believe that all Australians will condemn in the strongest possible terms the absolutely cowardly murders of these two young innocent Australians."

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, sent a message of condolence to Mr Hawke yesterday, and later issued a statement in London condemning the murders.

Graphic

THE IRA REGRETS ... AND TWO FAMILIES ARE SHATTERED BY TERROR

Three Illus: Nicholas Spanos recently and (inset) at his graduation. Below: Stephan Melrose.

Load-Date: July 21, 2007

End of Document

IRA Prisoners Plan New Hunger Strike for March

The Associated Press

February 5, 1981, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 729 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Irish Republican Army guerrillas in two Northern Ireland prisons threatened a new hunger strike Thursday to back demands for political prisoner status but the British government refused to give them special treatment.

IRA men at the Maze prison south of Belfast and IRA women in Armagh jail 30 miles southwest of the city threatened to fast "to the death if necessary" starting March 1.

An inmates' statement released by the IRA Republican News Bureau in Dublin said a second hunger strike is necessary because officials at the Northern Ireland Office failed to honor an agreement that ended a 53-day fast by seven inmates Dec. 17.

The IRA leadership in Dublin issued an appeal to the British public Thursday to pressure on the government to pull out of the province.

The statement, issued through IRA's political arm, Sinn Fein, said: "We want peace and the war could be ended very quickly if the British government acknowledged the democratic right of the Irish nation to self-determination and announced the British withdrawal from Ireland and an amnesty for all political prisoners.

"We appeal to the British people to put pressure on their government to withdraw from Ireland and then no other young British soldiers need die in a war which the British government will lose in the end."

The statement came on the 10th anniversary of the killing of the first British soldiers in Northern Ireland since 50 years earlier -- gunner Robert Cutis of the Royal Artillery, who died in the New Lodge Road area of West Belfast.

The Belfast IRA statement said the hunger-strikers -- some of whom nearly died of starvation -- had been "morally blackmailed" into ending their fast.

The IRA claims the agreement accorded more than 400 convicted guerrillas at the Maze prison "clear political recognition" by allowing them to wear civilian clothing brought in by relatives.

But Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins denied he made any such agreement.

Speaking in the House of Commons Thursday, he said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government "will not concede that it should now establish within the normal Northern Ireland prison regime a special set of conditions for particular groups of prisoners.

IRA Prisoners Plan New Hunger Strike for March

"It will not surrender control of what goes on in the prisons to a particular group of prisoners. It will not concede the demand for political status or recognize that murder and violence are less culpable because they are claimed to be committed for political motives."

The IRA statement said "Hunger strikes, to the death if necessary, will begin commencing from the 1st of March 1981, the fifth anniversary of the withdrawal of political status, in the H blocks (of the Maze) and Armagh jail."

"We are demanding to be treated as political prisoners which everyone recognizes we are."

The statement said the inmates had "waited patiently for seven weeks for evidence that the British government was prepared to resolve the prison crisis."

The prison crisis began in March 1976 when authorities denied special privileges to guerrillas convicted of terrorist offenses in the bitter sectarian feud between Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Roman Catholic minority.

Since then a so-called "dirty protest" inside the H Block of the Maze, Northern Ireland's largest prison has swelled to include more than 400 jailed guerrillas. They refuse to wash, wear prison clothes or do any work, and many of them spread excrement on the walls of their cells. A group of jailed women IRA members is staging a similar protest in Armagh jail.

A token group of 96 inmates dropped out of the dirty protest after the hunger strike ended. But when Maze officials refused to let them wear civilian clothing they broke windows, smashed furniture and resumed fouling their cells.

Richard McCauley, spokesman for the Sinn Fein political division of the IRA's militant "Provisional" wing, said the jailed IRA guerrillas "had no alternative" to calling another hunger strike.

"We regret this decision, but obviously we support our comrades completely," he said. "It is quite clear the government did not want to resolve the situation in the (Maze) H blocks in proper fashion."

The outlawed IRA wants to end British rule in Ulster and reunite it with the Irish Republic, where Catholics predominate.

At least 2,077 people have been killed by sectarian violence in Northern Ireland since the conflict erupted in 1969.

Thatcher Government Presents New Plan for Province

The Associated Press

July 2, 1980, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 776 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government announced today it wants to set up a new 80-member assembly in Northern Ireland in a fresh bid to restore political stability in the strife-torn British province.

"The prize to be gained in terms of the cohesion of Northern Ireland and the prospects for reconciliation and reconstruction could be a rich one," the Conservative Party government said in a discussion document.

But, like the constitutional conference earlier this year that preceded the new proposals, the initiative is widely expected to founder on the thorny issue of power-sharing between feuding Protestants and Roman Catholics. Every earlier effort to end the political and sectarian bloodshed that began almost 11 years ago has collapsed.

Humphrey Atkins, the government's secretary for Northern Ireland, plans to hold a series of public discussions throughout the summer on the proposals and hopes to introduce legislation in the London Parliament in November.

The government's compromise plan contain little to resolve the crucial problem of demands by the Catholic minority for formal guarantees it will share power with the Protestant majority in governing Northern Ireland.

The province's Catholics, who seek the reunification of the province with the neighboring Irish Republic, are outnumbered 2-1 by the million-strong Protestants, who would dominate any assembly.

Northern Ireland has been ruled direct from London since March 1972, when the provincial Parliament was suspended in the midst of the factional violence. A moderate coalition of Protestants and Catholics was toppled in June 1974 by a Protestant strike after only five months in power.

The new plan proposes an assembly that would have legislative powers over farming, commerce, education, housing, employment, health and social services. London would retain control of security and government spending.

The government stressed in the discussion document that "the principle of consent is the only possible framework" for peace in Northern Ireland, where at least 2,039 men, women and children have been killed since August 1969.

It said there is a limit to what London can do and that the solution can only come from the war-weary people of Northern Ireland.

Thatcher Government Presents New Plan for Province

"It must therefore be in the interests of the majority community, desiring as it does, stability and the fruits that can bring, to accept institutions that offer opportunities of participation to the minority," the document said.

"Equally, it must be in the interests of the minority community, given institutions which afford its members opportunities and safeguards against discrimination, to join wholeheartedly in making these institutions work."

The document offers two options for Catholic participation in government, but these fall short of the demands of the main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor Party, for a guaranteed number of Cabinet-level seats in any provincial administration.

SDLP leader John Hume warned Mrs. Thatcher in May that his party will reject any plans for a Protestant-dominated provincial Cabinet.

The SDLP seeks eventual reunification with the Irish Republic to the south. This idea is bitterly opposed by the "Loyalist" Protestants, who do not want to be dominated by Ireland's 3.5 million Catholics.

The proposals will also receive no support from the Irish Republic's government in Dublin, which believes that devolving any measure of autonomy to Northern Ireland will block Dublin's cherished aim of reunification and heat up the conflict.

The first option set out gives any party represented in the assembly, and winning a certain proportion of the popular vote, a seat in the ruling executive body, which could be formed by direct election, election by the assembly or the allocation of seats on the basis of the parties' strength in the assembly.

The document indicated the government prefers this system because it is the closest to meeting the SDLP's demands while not imposing Catholic guarantees on the militant Protestants.

The second option would give the majority party -- almost certainly a Protestant grouping -- sole control of the executive. But this would be balanced by another body, the Council of the Assembly, on which Catholics would have "an effective voice in decision-taking."

Government officials said that if the province's politicians accept the proposals, proportional representation elections for an assembly with limited powers could be held within a year.

Even if the politicians accept the plan, however, it is unlikely to stop the guerrillas of the almost exclusively **Irish Republican Army**, who have been fighting to end British rule in the province.

PEOPLE COLUMN

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

December 23, 1989, SATURDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 4A

Length: 780 words

Body

The love story of two pingpong stars from China and from South Korea, whose romance once seemed doomed by politics, ended happily Friday when they were married in a traditional Korean ceremony. China's JIAO ZHIMIN, 25, married her fiance, South Korea's AHN JAE-HYUNG, 24, at a ceremony at Seoul Olympic Park. Nearly 1,000 people attended, including Jiao's parents and sister and South Korean Political Affairs Minister PARK CHUL-UN, the man credited with getting China's approval for the marriage. Jiao, the silver medalist in women's doubles at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, and Ahn, who won bronze in the men's doubles, first met at a competition in Pakistan in 1984. TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS Photographer Yousuf Karsh 81 Actor James Gregory 78 Dancer Jose Greco 71 Actor Gerald S. O'Loughlin 68 Actress Ruth Roman 65 The emperor of Japan, Akihito 56. Comedian ROSEANNE BARR, who canceled her wedding plans last week and said her fiance had entered an alcohol and drug treatment clinic, has canceled five theater performances, citing exhaustion. Barr, 36, "has been forced to suspend all current activities," said SUSAN PFEIFER, spokeswoman for the Circle Star Center in San Carlos, Calif., south of San Francisco. "Her doctor has insisted that in order to preserve her health, she reschedule all current engagements." Barr's spokeswoman, LISA KASTELER, confirmed in Los Angeles that Barr was exhausted. "She is at home and has not been hospitalized," Kasteler said. NBC News anchorman TOM BROKAW says he has bought an interest in a 4,000-acre ranch in Montana as a mountain retreat.

Brokaw said he had been looking for Montana property since 1981, when he visited to the state to film an NBC special and became enchanted. "I think the world of Montana, and I've always wanted to be a part of it," he said. He is honorary chairman of Friends of Montana, a program of the Nature Conservancy. "Of course, one of the reasons I bought it was to be able to get away from the frantic life I lead and to have some privacy," Brokaw told the Billings Gazette in an interview published Friday. Brokaw's ranch is near the northern flank of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area in an area known for its spectacular peaks and blue-ribbon trout streams. Actress-model BROOKE SHIELDS, actor MICHAEL KEATON and novelist TOM McGUANE are other landowners in the area. Times have mellowed for RON KOVIC, the former Marine whose life is depicted by TOM CRUISE in "Born on the Fourth of July." Once the angry man who rallied the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Kovic is occupying himself at Redondo Beach, Calif., with artwork and other creative undertakings. He collaborated with OLIVER STONE in writing the script for the autobiographical movie, which was directed by Stone. The movie depicts Kovic's nightmarish passage from all-American boy and superpatriotic soldier to wheelchair activist against the war. Kovic, 43, said he was at first skeptical about Cruise. Now, he says he is astonished at his performance. "Many people wondered, 'Could Tom Cruise do it? Could he pull it off?' " Kovic said. "When he did, it was just so exhilarating." Mayor ANDREW YOUNG of Atlanta sent jumbo Christmas cards this year to 1,500 reporters, ministers, supporters and public officials, including Lt. Gov. ZELL MILLER - who just happens to be a candidate for governor next year, just like the mayor. The 9x14 cards, featuring a montage of Atlanta accomplishments, Young's smiling face and the legend "Municipal Leader of The Year 1989," cost the city a little more than \$1 apiece to print and 65 cents to mail. "I think it is inappropriate to spend \$1 apiece to send a Christmas card out at the city's expense," Miller said. "If the

PEOPLE COLUMN

man is elected governor, what will he send out in 1991 - a billboard?" The response from the Young camp? "What a Scrooge," said press secretary LEE ECHOLS. The Irish kidnapper of Dutch industrialist TIEDE HERREMA got a holiday furlough Friday, and his victim wished him Merry Christmas. EDDIE GALLAGHER, 46, is serving a 20-year term for kidnapping Herrema in 1975 in an attempt to obtain the release of three ***Irish Republican Army*** prisoners. Gallagher was released from the jail in Limerick for a six-day Christmas visit with his wife, British-born heiress ROSE DUGDALE, and their teen-age son, RUAIRI. Herrema told Irish state radio: "My message to him would be the same as to any other Irishman - A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. And I hope for him that he will be free next year." ON THIS DAY On Dec. 23, 1823, the poem "A Visit from St. Nicholas" by Clement C. Moore was published anonymously in the Troy (N.Y.) Sentinel.

Graphic

Photo; PHOTO HEADSHOT of (Roseanne) Barr: Exhausted... PHOTO HEADSHOT of (Andrew) Young: Greetings...

Load-Date: October 27, 1993

End of Document

Dry vegetation fuels fire at Big Bend park

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 13, 1989, Monday, State Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; NATIONAL DIGEST; Pg. 3A; DIGEST

Length: 820 words

Dateline: BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, Texas; BALCONES HEIGHTS, Texas; TICKFAW, La.; BOSTON; SAN FRANCISCO; LEBANON, Maine; PROVIDENCE, R.I.; COLUMBUS, Ohio

Body

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, Texas - The worst fire in the history of Big Bend National Park swelled to more than 1,200 acres Sunday, fueled by tinder dry vegetation and fanned by wind blowing through canyons, authorities said. About 100 campers had been evacuated earlier. No injuries were reported. The blaze was believed to have been set;

federal fire investigators were expected to arrive today.

Officer fatally shot during traffic stop

BALCONES HEIGHTS, Texas - An officer was fatally shot when he pulled over a man for speeding and then tried to arrest him on an outstanding traffic ticket, authorities said. Patrolman Richard Scott Rogiers, 29, a member of the police force in this San Antonio suburb, was shot in the back of the head after a scuffle early Saturday, officials said. He died Sunday. Robert Sanchez, 34, a San Antonio insurance salesman, was arrested about 45 minutes later. When officers discovered Rogiers, the driver's license belonging to the motorist was tucked into his gun belt, the San Antonio Light reported.

Group in La. hopes to see Virgin Mary

TICKFAW, La. - A group inspired by the visions of a pipefitter from suburban New Orleans gathered along with the curious in a field near this tiny town Sunday, hoping to see the Virgin Mary. Some of the estimated 3,000 people said they did indeed see what they came to see. "I believe that I saw her, Jesus, Joseph and the angels and the saints," said Shelly Ann Theresa, 28. Some took photos of the sun with instant cameras and pointed to splotchy images as evidence of holy apparitions. Alfredo Raimondo, 52, a Tunisian native, said the Virgin Mary appeared to him and told him to go to Tickfaw to honor St. Joseph.

Dry vegetation fuels fire at Big Bend park

On Sunday, Raimondo wandered among the faithful, many of whom reached out to touch him. Last summer, about 12,000 gathered in Lubbock, Texas, where three people claimed to receive messages from the Virgin Mary.

Residents give Dukakis low marks

BOSTON - Fifty-one percent of Massachusetts residents disapprove of Gov. Michael Dukakis, the 1988 Democratic presidential nominee, according to a Boston Globe/WBZ-TV poll of 600 residents published Sunday. Only 16 percent said Dukakis should make another attempt at the Democratic Presidential nomination. Seventy-nine percent said Dukakis was less than honest about the state's fiscal situation as he criss-crossed the nation last fall touting the "Massachusetts miracle."

Irish consul general boycotts parade

SAN FRANCISCO - The Irish consul general in San Francisco boycotted Sunday's St. Patrick's Day parade here after a sympathizer of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** (IRA) was named parade marshal. Consul General Brian Nason stayed away from the annual parade in which some 4,000 people participate. Nason said Irish government officials were "disturbed" at the election of Dan McCormick, 80, as the marshal.

McCormick is president of the local chapter of Irish Northern Aid, which raises money for families of IRA soldiers jailed by the British.

The group said McCormick was chosen because he worked for years for peace in Ireland.

Skydiver falls to his death in Maine

LEBANON, Maine - Authorities are investigating the death of a skydiver who jumped out of an airplane with three fellow parachutists. The body of Robert Sweet, 43, of Salem, N.H., was found in woods a couple hours after the jump Saturday. Officials suspect the chute didn't open properly.

Divorcee told man can't spend night

PROVIDENCE, R.I. - The state Supreme Court has upheld an order prohibiting a divorced woman from having an unrelated man stay overnight with her in her home when her children are present. The 1986 order by Judge William Goldberg of the Family Court, upheld Tuesday, said that if the woman, Carha J. Parrillo, violated his decree, she risked being found guilty of a misdemeanor, jailed for a year and fined \$ 500. Goldberg said it was clear Ms. Parrillo was "taking good care" of her three children, whose ages are now 15, 13 and 10. But he said "the court must infer" that her companion's staying with them overnight "is not conducive to the welfare of the children," at least psychologically. The '86 ruling was prompted by a complaint from her ex-husband.

Dry vegetation fuels fire at Big Bend park

81-year-old slugs bank robber

COLUMBUS, Ohio - An 81-year-old man struck a bank robber with a karate-style chop after seeing him hit a **female** teller, causing the robber to drop a bag of money and flee, authorities said. "I don't believe in hitting ladies," said the elderly customer, who asked not to be identified. The robber scooped up some \$ 10 and \$ 20 bills from the floor, but left most of the money behind Friday as he ran out of a BancOhio National Bank branch, police said.

Load-Date: November 9, 1992

End of Document

Anglican Bishops Say They Understand Need for Violence

The Associated Press

August 5, 1988, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 843 words

Dateline: CANTERBURY, England

Body

The world's Anglican bishops adopted a resolution Thursday that states they understand people who choose armed struggle "as the only way to justice" but condemns war as un-Christian.

The bishops also decided Thursday to allow polygamists into their church, provided they marry no more wives after baptism. The bishops, all men, did not address the issue of polyandry, where a woman takes several husbands.

Archbishop Robert Eames of All Ireland, who represents Anglicans in both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, harshly criticized the violence clause. He said the statement could be used by the *Irish Republican Army* to justify its violent campaign to drive the British out of the province of Northern Ireland.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa supported the clause, pointing to people without parliamentary means of seeking justice.

The 525 bishops from 164 countries were assembled in Canterbury for the Lambeth Conference, held every 10 years. They represent 70 million Anglicans worldwide. Their three-week conference ends Sunday.

After 10 minutes of debate, the bishops accepted by a show of hands the resolution titled "War, Violence and Justice," which condemns war as "incompatible with the teaching and example of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

The disputed clause says the conference "understands those who, after exhausting all other ways, choose the way of armed struggle as the only way to justice whilst drawing attention to the dangers and injustices possible in such action."

Bishop Brian Hannon of Northern Ireland told the bishops that armed struggle in his province "is simply leading us farther, farther, and farther into depravity, immorality and further violence."

Attempts by Irish bishops to have the words "in self-defense" inserted into the clause were defeated 226 to 168, with 29 bishops abstaining.

Archbishop Eames, in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. after the vote, spoke strongly against the wording.

"We are losing members of our church, Anglicans who are serving in the security forces of Northern Ireland. We are losing civilians. Two of them are being buried today and tomorrow in my diocese and in Belfast," Eames said.

Anglican Bishops Say They Understand Need for Violence

The IRA this week killed three members of Britain's security forces in the predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland, which it seeks to unite with the Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Tutu said the resolution referred to people who did not have parliamentary means to effect political change. South Africa's apartheid system of institutionalized racial segregation denies the vote to the country's 26 million black majority. The 5 million whites control the economy and maintain separate districts, schools and health services.

"Our people have used conventional means, and each time the response has been a violent response," said Tutu, the black church leader who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

"We are not asking you to condone or condemn, but we are asking you to say to those of our people who have tried everything: we understand. The church is not pacifist," Tutu said.

Bishop David Young of Ripon, northern England, said after the vote that the resolution was drawn up by a large group of bishops meeting privately during the conference, with especially strong support from bishops in South Africa and Latin America.

"We felt we had to take a wide view for the whole of the Anglican Communion," said Young, who proposed the resolution.

Archbishop John Habgood of York, England, spoke in favor of the clause after the vote.

"The Irish sensitivity was very much borne in mind, as was the feeling that the IRA will pick up and twist to their own use anything which seemed to offer them a handle of support," he said.

But he said the key word was "understand" and that while both sides of the Irish conflict had "perfectly good Parliamentary methods," other Christians around the world might not.

The vote on polygamy was also taken by a show of hands, with only about 12 of the 525 participating bishops opposed.

Under the policy, the Anglican Church will recognize both husbands and their multiple wives as Christians if the men take no new brides after they are baptized.

After the vote, Bishop Ralph Hatendi of Harare, in the Church of the Province of Central Africa, said polygamy was not a major issue anymore in Africa.

"The culture is potentially polygamous, but it does usually depend on the area and also the wealth of the bridegroom," he said.

There are no women bishops in the Anglican Communion, but several of the autonomous churches in the communion, including the 2.5 million-member Episcopal Church of the United States, have ordained women priests.

On Monday, the bishops approved a compromise resolution on the issue.

In effect, it recognized that nothing can be done to prevent Anglican churches in the United States, Canada and New Zealand from consecrating a woman bishop after ordaining hundreds of women priests.

The resolution said the 27 self-governing Anglican churches should respect such a move and that a commission headed by Runcie be set up to prepare guidelines for it.

Christians Search Beyond Turmoil on Easter

The Associated Press

April 3, 1988, Sunday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 815 words

Byline: By JEFF DONN, Associated Press Writer

Body

Christians worldwide looked beyond global strife on Easter Sunday, braving unrest in the Holy Land and praying in England for an end to Northern Ireland's religious bloodshed.

In his traditional Easter address in Vatican City, Pope John Paul II told 100,000 people in St. Peter's Square and a broadcast audience of millions to remember people around the world who suffer from injustice and war.

"Pray for peace in the world, for justice, pray for the rights of man, especially for religious freedom," he said.

In Jerusalem, about 1,000 faithful joined in services at the site where most Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead.

But church officials said only about half as many people came as last year to the services at 12th century Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Many had been deterred by four months of Palestinian protests and Israeli crackdowns in the occupied territories that have left more than 130 Arabs dead.

In Canterbury, England, Anglican Archbishop Robert Runcie likened the recent murder of two British soldiers at an **Irish Republican Army** funeral to Christ's crucifixion.

The two soldiers were shot to death in a predominantly Roman Catholic district of west Belfast on March 19 after they were beaten by mourners heading to the burial of an IRA guerrilla.

Runcie said in his Easter sermon that Christ's death was "a dark death, as dark in the cruelty and hatred which attended it as were the deaths of those two young soldiers in Belfast a fortnight ago."

But he said the joyous memory of Christ's resurrection should give hope for an end to Northern Ireland's sectarian violence.

In Belfast, thousands marched peacefully to mark the 1916 Easter uprising against British rule in what is now the neighboring Republic of Ireland, where most people are Catholic. Mainly Protestant Northern Ireland has remained under British control.

Police mounted heavy patrols at the main march of about 5,000 people through the Catholic ghettos of west Belfast. The security represented a break from recent police policy of avoiding gatherings involving the outlawed IRA, which is fighting to wrest Northern Ireland from the British and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Christians Search Beyond Turmoil on Easter

In Vatican City, a cold rain forced worshipers to attend the traditional Easter Mass inside St. Peter's Basilica, Christendom's largest church.

Among the participants were U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, an Episcopalian, and his wife, Helena, a Catholic.

Shultz left later Sunday for Israel on the first part of a new Middle East peace shuttle. The pope had given Shultz his blessing for the mission Saturday in a private audience at the Vatican.

A choir at Sunday's Vatican Mass sang verses in an ancient Slavic language in a gesture of solidarity with Soviet Christians.

In the pope's native Poland, Warsaw residents awoke at daybreak to firecrackers that symbolically recalled the opening of Christ's tomb.

At St. Stanislaw Kostka church in northern Warsaw, where the slain pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko is buried, a Christ figure was draped in a banner in the red lettering of the outlawed trade federation. It read: "We will rise again."

In the Czechoslovak capital of Prague, about 2,000 believers attended an Easter Mass at St. Vitus Cathedral just over a week after riot police broke up a peaceful demonstration for religious freedom in Bratislava.

But Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek made no reference to the Bratislava protest at the Prague Mass.

In the war-roiled Persian Gulf, skippers of 16 U.S. Navy ships marked Easter with messages to their crews. Religious services were held aboard several vessels where chaplains were available.

More than 10,000 people took part Sunday in peace marches in West Germany's major cities and at several U.S. military installations there. The traditional Easter weekend marches are held to call for world peace and the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Brazil, the world's most populous Catholic nation, celebrated Easter with traditional passion plays recounting Christ's crucifixion. In Rio de Janeiro, many of the main roles, including that of Jesus, were for the first time played by blacks in keeping with the church's equality campaign.

About 90 percent of Brazil's 135 million people are Roman Catholic.

In Beijing, Catholics and Protestants crowded churches Easter morning, and one pastor said it was the biggest turnout in recent years.

About 400 foreigners arrived at the Great Wall at 6 a.m. for an Easter sunrise service. Instead of a sunrise, they were greeted by snowfall.

Meanwhile, Orthodox Christians around the world celebrated their Palm Sunday. Orthodox Easter comes a week later.

In Hungary, men young and old prepared for more frivolous holiday celebrations. They were stocking up on eau de cologne for Monday's "sprinkling spree" when they rove in groups perfuming girls and women.

The age-old custom is believed to stem partly from ancient fertility rites.

Thatcher Brings Back Cabinet Minister Dropped In Sex Scandal, Fires Liberal

The Associated Press

June 13, 1987, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 827 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher named a new Cabinet on Saturday as she embarked on her third term, bringing back an ally dropped in a sex scandal nearly four years ago and firing a top liberal.

In addition, Norman Tebbit, 56, the Conservative Party chairman who masterminded Mrs. Thatcher's victory in Thursday's general election, resigned, citing family reasons.

Tebbit's wife was paralyzed from the neck down in a 1984 bombing by the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***, which was trying to assassinate Mrs. Thatcher. Tebbit had been chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, or minister without portfolio, in the Cabinet.

Cecil Parkinson, 55, who quit in 1983 when news broke of his extramarital affair with his then-pregnant secretary, was named energy secretary.

Parkinson, who stayed with his wife, replaced Peter Walker. In what was regarded as a demotion, Walker, a noted liberal, got the vacant job of secretary of state for Wales.

Walker was the only leading member of the Conservative Party's liberal wing, dubbed "wets" in political slang, remaining in a new Cabinet dominated by politicians closely allied with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher fired the other leading Cabinet liberal, John Biffen, leader of the House of Commons. Biffen, who reportedly said during the campaign that he would not "crawl" back to Mrs. Thatcher if she fired him, was replaced by the former chief whip for the party in the Commons, John Wakeham.

Two other Cabinet ministers went.

Lord Hailsham, the 79-year-old lord chancellor, the nation's chief law officer, retired and was replaced by former Attorney General Sir Michael Havers, who was not previously in the Cabinet.

Agriculture Secretary Michael Jopling was dismissed and replaced by John MacGregor, who served as chief secretary to the treasury in the previous 22-member Cabinet.

Thatcher Brings Back Cabinet Minister Dropped In Sex Scandal, Fires Liberal

The new Cabinet has one less member than the previous one. The minor post of paymaster general and minister of employment has not been filled.

As then-chairman of the Conservative Party, Parkinson masterminded Mrs. Thatcher's second election victory in June 1983. She called him the "best chairman the party has ever had." Aides have said privately she long wanted him back in the Cabinet.

On the June 9, 1983, night of the second election victory, Parkinson confided to Mrs. Thatcher that his secretary, Sara Keays, then 36, was having his baby. Miss Keays said later Parkinson had promised to marry her.

Mrs. Thatcher, who reportedly urged Parkinson to stay in the Cabinet _ and not to leave his wife _ named him trade secretary. But four months later, news of the affair broke in newspapers and Parkinson quit.

There were no other women in the Cabinet, now dominated almost entirely by men from the right wing of Mrs. Thatcher's party.

The appointments were announced after Mrs. Thatcher, 61, broke the news of their appointments or dismissals individually to the politicians who trooped in and out of her Downing Street office through the day.

Afterward, Mrs. Thatcher was driven in drizzling rain to nearby Buckingham Palace for the traditional audience with Queen Elizabeth II by the head of a new government.

Mrs. Thatcher left unchanged the top Cabinet jobs of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson and Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, but reassigned several other key posts.

John Major, a former deputy of social services, was promoted to the Cabinet to replace MacGregor as chief secretary to the treasury.

Norman Fowler, former secretary of social services, was named new employment secretary. John Moore was moved from transport to social services to replace him, and former Trade Secretary Paul Channon replaced Moore.

Kenneth Clarke, a possible Thatcher successor and formerly employment spokesman in the Commons, replaced Tebbit as Conservative Party chairman. Lord Young, former employment secretary, became trade secretary.

Meanwhile, Neil Kinnock, his opposition socialist Labor Party reeling under its third successive defeat, declared "there will be no retreat" by the socialist movement.

"We will argue until we secure the defeat of those Tories whose ideas of success are a mixture of snobbery and segregation," Kinnock said, addressing a rally of Scottish miners in Edinburgh.

"They thought this was time for licking wounds and sitting back. That is not my way, and it will never be my way."

The Labor Party swept through Scotland, Wales and parts of the recession-hit northern England in the election but was nearly shut out by the Conservatives in the south.

But with a near shutout by the Conservatives in the south, Labor failed to dent the Tory share of the vote, gaining in vote share mainly at the expense of the centrist Social Democratic-Liberal Party Alliance.

Mrs. Thatcher's victory with a 102-seat majority in the 650-member House of Commons, down from her 144-seat landslide in the 1983 election, has raised doubts about whether the socialists will ever be able to win outright power again.

*The 'fighting Irish' in myth and memory;
No Country for Young Men, by Julia O'Faolain. New York: Graf Carroll &
Graf. 369 pp. \$19.50*

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

February 20, 1987, Friday

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Section: Ideas; BOOKS; Pg. 24

Length: 755 words

Byline: Pamela Marsh

Body

Don't read the blurb on the dust jacket of this novel. If you do you probably won't open the book, and that would be a pity for you would miss some unusually skillful writing.

Not that the blurb is inaccurate: The story does include such Gothic-sounding elements as a deranged nun incarcerated in a convent against her will 50 years ago, as well as murders, treacheries, and treasure. And it takes place in urban Ireland - an uncomfortable place to read about. Even the title is discouraging.

But start reading and Miss O'Faolain's art holds you fast. She conjures up an Ireland with an atmosphere so vivid that one is convinced of its authenticity.

Keep a firm mental hold on the family tree printed at the beginning of the book, for the author has used one dedicated Republican family, the O'Malleys, to show how varied are the influences and people that make up the "fighting Irish." She switches us dizzyingly back and forth between the '20s and the present day. If you get lost, remember that mythical moments belong in the past. For instance the doomed Christmas ball the *Irish Republican Army* gave in a "borrowed" stately home was obviously a 1920s affair. More mundane occasions belong to the present, like the evening spent in a pub where all the regulars suffered from primitive tooth work. ("All around ... were Draculas, Bugs Bunnies and hay-rake grins" or "cheery false teeth.")

Fifty years ago when the Republicans split over the treaty with Britain, the Irish Americans dispatched Sparky Driscoll, according to this story, to spy out the land and decide which side should get their support - and dollars. Somehow Sparky got himself murdered (the Irish didn't rate Irish Americans too highly). Now politically innocent Californian, James Duffy follows his footsteps. James's secret mission is to gather material for a propaganda film on behalf of the United States Banned Aid featuring the martyrdom of Sparky Driscoll. The Irish government must be led to believe it will be a "nice nostalgic movie about the Grand Old Fight" full of interviews with "just ordinary Joe O'Does."

James, blundering around where no self-respecting angel would dream of treading, unwittingly stirs up new suspicions and old sleeping mysteries: Why was that nun shuffled off into a convent? What really happened to Sparky? Nor is that the whole of James's dangerous folly. He falls in love with a married woman, a member of the puritanical O'Malley family. An intelligent, vital woman, she feels, she says, like "a character from 'Moby Dick' trying to live in 'Cranford.'" Their affair is a passionate one with no salacious detail left to our imagination.

The 'fighting Irish' in myth and memory; No Country for Young Men, by Julia O'Faolain. New York : Graf Carroll & Graf. 369 pp. \$19.50

Perhaps O'Faolain includes the episode to emphasize how sadly the church and the IRA have wasted the energies of its women, condemning them to destructive boredom.

She makes another point too: From his football days, James "knew about the energy which comes in the pit of exhaustion and that negatives can breed positives. He was ready to believe that a repeatedly defeated island, throttled by ancient and fermented rage, might be the place to breed passions of a transporting magnitude. He was eager to grapple with such a passion and for the apparatus of negation which must, like a trampoline, catapult him into ecstatic orbit." And with a typical wry touch O'Faolain adds, "He did not, at the same time, wish to distress his wife."

As for the more expected kind of Irish passion, O'Faolain seems to feel that modern day Republicans are losing the fiery zeal that motivated men like Owen Roe: "His vision," his sister-in-law believed, "lit up the shapelessness of life, like those blades of reflected moonlight which sometimes turn a nocturnal sea into gnashing of bright steel."

Nostalgia, of all things, seems to be largely to blame. It has set in like a rot. James finds it a "country populated by pillars of salt," where even the literature is "full of Renunciation. Dig my grave both deep and wide. Laments. Goodbyes ... No commitment to anything but giving up ... leave me alone and I'll sing a song about it."

Even in the '20s the rot was at work. An old man remembers when he lived in America and sat in Murphy's Irish saloon, "singing about going back to Erin. He closed his eyes to concentrate on the words and his voice throbbed with a nostalgia which showed him so sunk in memory that he was longing to return to where he bodily was."

Perhaps as one of O'Faolain's characters maintains, "memory is the opposite of thought."

No country for young men, indeed.

London City Council abolished

United Press International

March 30, 1986, Sunday, BC cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 822 words

Byline: By ROBERT MACKAY

Dateline: LONDON

Body

London's 7 million people begin this week without an over-all elected local government for the first time in nearly a century.

As of midnight Monday, London's metropolitan government -- the Greater London Council -- will cease to exist. So will six other "metropolitan councils" scattered around Britain. The powers and responsibilities of London's GLC will be transferred to the city's 32 boroughs.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher billed her abolition of the metropolitan governments as the wiping out of a tier of bureaucracy.

But most people -- convinced by a GLC ad campaign and constant nose-thumbing across the River Thames -- believed it to be her revenge on a politically ambitious man who some say has his eyes on her job.

Ken Livingstone, leader of the 92-member GLC, seemed to go out of his way to infuriate Thatcher. He triumphantly pushed the policies of the opposition Labor Party, which controlled the GLC. He poured public money into lesbian, black and Irish groups and decried "Thatcher-caused" unemployment.

Although the other six metropolitan councils decided to go quietly, Livingstone spent heavily on a public relations campaign against the GLC's abolition.

The GLC was created in 1965 to replace the London County Council, which in 1880 became the first elected city-wide government. The GLC ran everything but the capital's police and, after 1984, mass transportation. Trouble started when, as Thatcher was elected in 1979, Livingstone became head of the GLC.

What followed was old-fashioned, big-city politics.

Under Livingstone's command, the GLC set up a \$119 million grant for volunteer organizations. Some were causes like children's care centers. But Thatcher's Conservatives were up in arms over money handed to gay and lesbian organizations and black and Irish groups.

"With the advent of Livingstone and his scandalous abuses, it became a tremendous political issue," said Cyril Taylor, deputy leader of the Conservatives on the GLC.

"I mean the lesbians, the minority groups, the handicapped ...

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"There was the Lesbian Policing project. Then the Women's Referral Service in Islington, sort of a dating service for lesbians. I mean, no one's proven that gays are poor. Why should taxpayers support lesbians and gays or the Center for Arabic Women?" Taylor said.

Conservatives feared that Livingstone was giving away tax money to build a patronage army that would vote Labor as a return favor.

"The government would never admit that," Taylor said. "But Livingstone had made Tammany Hall to appear as a very respectable government."

"Ken Livingstone spent half a million pounds (\$725,000) to mark International Women's Day," said GLC conservative leader Alan Greengross. "It did absolutely nothing to enhance the lives of the women of London.

"He created an ethics committee and all it did was attempt to set people against each other."

"He invited IRA (Irish Republican Army) members here," scoffed Taylor. "He insulted the royal family ... He's really flaunted the rules."

Livingstone, a socialist who delights in bucking the system, dismisses the criticism.

"There's a 90-year conflict between the central government and the city," he said. "It's just that our policies are more to the left than anything else we've seen here."

Livingstone saves his most vitriolic comments for Thatcher.

"Our prime minister can't tell the difference between criticism and being a traitor," he said. "You either agree with her or you're the enemy and to be liquidated."

As one of his last acts, Livingstone announced he was giving away the GLC's remaining \$110 million. Of that, \$36.3 million would be handed to 1,400 volunteer organizations, including \$4.4 million to a women's activist center for distribution groups like the Lesbian and Policing Project and The Latin American Women's Group.

The Conservatives took the GLC to court to stop the spending spree and won. But Livingstone appealed to the House of Lords, arguing that the money could still be handed to the organizations after the GLC is dead. The Lords promised a decision after Easter.

London's individual boroughs -- some much poorer than others -- now will have to be responsible for firefighting, garbage pickup, road planning, bridge and park maintenance and support for the arts.

"We won't see the real consequences until months that follow, when individual groups fold and there is a reduction in fire services and so on," Livingstone said.

Anne Sofer, a Social Democratic Party member of the GLC, said abolition will be "a sad day, if for nothing else than the disgraceful way it was all done. It was a decision taken in haste, steamrolled through over opposition. It was a mess and it will be a mess."

But countered Greengross at the last GLC meeting: "In eight years, the GLC has spent 8,900 million pounds (\$12.9 billion). You have been duped ... All you've done for 8.9 billion pounds is to make one man a nationally known figure."

Police Think Irishwoman Was Duped Into Bomb Bid by Arab Boyfriend

The Associated Press

April 17, 1986, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 755 words

Byline: By MARCUS ELIASON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Police arrested an Irishwoman with a bomb in her hand luggage as she tried to board an Israeli El Al jumbo jet Thursday, and they said she may have been duped by her Arab boyfriend into carrying the explosives.

The bomb was "viable and would have exploded once the aircraft was airborne," said Commander George Churchill-Coleman, chief of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

"It is highly likely that such an explosion would have resulted in the loss of the aircraft, a Boeing 747 jumbo jet, and the 400 passengers and crew," he told a news conference.

The plane arrived safely in Tel Aviv later, where El AL spokesman Nahman Kleiman said there were 370 passengers and 18 crew.

The woman, an Irish citizen whose name and age were not given, was going to Israel on holiday, he said. She was brought to London's Heathrow Airport by her Arab boyfriend, known to her as Nezar Hindawi, to catch El Al's 9:50 a.m. (3:50 a.m. EST) flight to Tel Aviv, which had originated in New York, Churchill-Coleman said.

Press Association, the domestic news agency, said the woman was 32 and pregnant. One press report said the bomb was set to go off at 1 p.m. (7 a.m. EST) when the plane would have been about halfway to Israel.

Churchill-Coleman declined to give any details about the device, except that it contained less than 10 pounds of explosives.

Although the bomb was packed in her bag, he said: "We believe at the present time that she intended to board the aircraft in all innocence, not knowing what was in the holdall."

Churchill-Coleman said it was a "very real possibility" the woman was duped by her boyfriend and did not know about the explosives.

The tactic was tried by Arab terrorists more than a decade ago using innocent European or South American women. El Al security officials always question passengers before boarding about bags or packages they did not pack themselves.

Police Think Irishwoman Was Duped Into Bomb Bid by Arab Boyfriend

Churchill-Coleman said the woman was being questioned, but "there is no question of her being charged at the moment." The anti-terrorist laws empower police to hold suspects up to seven days without bringing them before a judge.

The bomb was discovered by El Al's own security staff in a routine check "at an early stage," Churchill-Coleman said. He called Heathrow's own security measures "absolutely satisfactory" and would not comment on suggestions the bomb passed through British security unnoticed.

Heathrow's police chief, Superintendent Stuart Higgins, said: "As far as I can ascertain, she went through the checks that are here in operation at Heathrow at the present time. ... It appears from the evidence that it was discovered through the keen eye of El Al security."

Hindawi, described as being about 35 with graying black curly hair, was being hunted, and his photo was distributed along with appeals to the public to help trace him, Churchill-Coleman said.

He said Hindawi had lived in London for a year, entering and leaving the country several times. Churchill-Coleman said he did not know Hindawi's nationality.

The Irishwoman, he said, lived in London and worked for a hotel. She had met Hindawi in London and "they know each other very well," he said. Asked if he was her boyfriend, he said: "Yes."

Churchill-Coleman dismissed any notion that she might be linked to the **Irish Republican Army**. "You shouldn't draw any conclusions from the fact that she's Irish," he said.

The bomb was found 35 minutes before the scheduled departure of El Al flight 016, which had arrived from New York with 250 passengers and was picking up 110 more in London.

Police hurriedly herded hundreds of people out of the Pier 3 area of Terminal 1 where the plane was parked. Arriving flights were put into holding patterns or diverted to Heathrow's three other terminals.

As the woman was led away _ handcuffed and looking dazed, according to witnesses _ a frantic but fruitless search was mounted for her Arab companion. Hours later, cars still were being checked by police as they left Heathrow.

An airport source told The Associated Press all the passengers on the El Al flight were questioned by police. The plane left for Tel Aviv nearly five hours late.

Heathrow, handling the world's largest number of international flights, stepped up security after terrorists attacked El Al check-in desks in Rome and Vienna airports in December. Twenty people were killed, including five Americans.

El Al flights were moved from Terminal 3 to the more secure Terminal 1. Police, breaking the longstanding tradition of the unarmed British bobby, began carrying carbines on airport patrol.

Graphic

Laserphotos LON8, LON9

London City Council abolished

United Press International

March 30, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 811 words

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Dateline: LONDON

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PROTESTANT POLICE ARE NEW TARGET OF ULSTER LOYALISTS

The New York Times

April 8, 1986, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 18, Column 3; Foreign Desk

Length: 794 words

Byline: By JO THOMAS, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: LONDON, April 7

Body

Elizabeth Johnston, a reserve police officer in Northern Ireland, lives with her widowed mother near Shankill Road in the heart of Protestant West Belfast. They thought their home was as far as possible from the reach of the **Irish Republican Army** and as safe a place as any in which Miss Johnston could possibly be.

But on Saturday, in this neighborhood where Roman Catholics never go, a Protestant mob broke down Miss Johnston's door and threw two firebombs inside, setting fire to her mother's skirt. As the **women** ran out, the crowd jeered. It was one of 121 attacks on the homes of police officers, all Protestants, since last Monday.

Authorities say Protestants have also firebombed Catholic homes, a church and a school in a surge of political violence that poses significant problems for the Government as well as the police.

Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, said last week that he had "irrefutable evidence" of a plot by loyalists - as Protestants proud of their loyalty to the Queen are called - to spread violence across Northern Ireland. The constabulary has already set up a committee to help police officers forced to flee from their homes. Angered by Agreement The loyalists have been increasingly angry about the British-Irish Agreement signed last November, which gives the Dublin Government a consultative role in the affairs of Northern Ireland on behalf of Catholic nationalists.

Protests by loyalists, including a one-day strike on March 3, have not persuaded either Government to suspend the agreement, and loyalist threats to make Northern Ireland "ungovernable" by such moves as refusing to set local taxes have, up to now, been circumvented by British officials.

Last Monday in Portadown, a town that has become a flash point for loyalist resistance, a march that the police wanted banned to prevent violence ended in rioting anyway: 39 policemen and 38 demonstrators were wounded, some seriously. The police fired 148 plastic bullets.

Local unionist newspapers called it Bloody Monday in an allusion to the day in 1972, called Bloody Sunday, on which British soldiers shot 13 people dead in Londonderry and changed the face of nationalist politics in Northern Ireland. Whether or not Monday proves historic, it did galvanize loyalists into frenzied attacks on the police and the Catholics. At home, the one place policemen in Northern Ireland had felt safe, an officer was shot in the back.

Police Request Renewed

PROTESTANT POLICE ARE NEW TARGET OF ULSTER LOYALISTS

Today, Sir Eldon Griffiths, a Conservative Member of Parliament and spokesman for the Police Federation, renewed the federation's call for more British soldiers to be sent to Northern Ireland to relieve the police "of most, if not all, their paramilitary duties along the border."

"Only this," he said, "will release enough policemen to have any chance of containing the threat to public order, and to look after their own wives and families."

Alan Wright, chairman of the federation, made a similar request two months ago, noting that 1985 had been the worst year for police casualties since 1974, with 14 officers killed, among them Mr. Wright's niece. "Fighting a guerrilla war is no job for an ordinary police officer," the federation's magazine said in an editorial.

Controversy erupted when the Chief Constable banned the federation from making any further statements on the subject or giving further interviews to the press.

The sending of more British troops to Northern Ireland would reverse a policy that has seen the army withdrawn in favor of the police, although one additional battalion was sent recently to provide police stations with extra protection from the I.R.A., which has been attacking them up with bombs and mortars. The sending of troops for use against Protestants would be, in the opinion of both loyalists and Catholic nationalists, an even more dramatic change.

'A Very Sinister Hand'

According to British officials, 90 percent of the 11,014 members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and its reserve police force are Protestant and until now they have not needed protection from their Protestant neighbors.

Last night, the homes of six more police officers in Belfast were attacked, and today the Chief Constable said: "I am satisfied there is a very sinister hand behind it all. I am satisfied it is being orchestrated."

Andy Tyrie, chairman of the Ulster Defense Association, Northern Ireland's largest Protestant paramilitary organization, whose members in the last week have been subject to dawn arrests and raids more usual for those suspected of being in the I.R.A., disagreed.

"Very few of our people have been arrested during the rioting," he said today. "The sinister element we're finding is the community: just ordinary people fed up with the situation."

'HUMAN RIGHTS' ON PBS, BRITISH DOCUMENTARY

The New York Times

October 29, 1985, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1985 The New York Times Company

Section: Section C; Page 18, Column 3; Cultural Desk; REVIEW

Length: 810 words

Byline: By JOHN CORRY

Body

IN its way, "Human Rights" is a significant documentary. It has a point of view, and it is clear about its message: Communist governments may be heavy-handed, but real ferocity, systematized and calculated, is found only in the West or its dependents and in theocracies. We know whose side we should be on. The 90-minute documentary, part of Channel 13's "Intercom" series, will be seen at 11 o'clock tonight.

"Human Rights" - a production of Thames Television in Britain - stakes out its position early on. It shows us Guatemala. Soldiers in black shirts goose step to kettle drums. A moment later, a priest describes a massacre in an Indian village. A soldier plunged a knife into a 3-year-old boy, and then picked the child up by his ankles and crushed his head against a wall. The priest, who did not see the massacre but was told about it, says that the Guatemalan Army murdered 15,000 to 16,000 Indians from 1982 to 1984.

Go then to Viscount Colville of Culross, a United Nations investigator, examining reports of human rights abuses in Guatemala. In one village, farmers tell him that a band of guerrillas was "handed over" to the army or perhaps "surrendered" - it is unclear which - and that either eight or 18 were then killed.

Returning to New York, Lord Colville is interviewed on a plane. He says he has found "some very positive sides" to the Guatemalan Government, and that conditions seem to be improving. He says he will file a "balanced" report.

"Many people would be surprised you can find anything positive in a country run by a junta," the unseen reporter-narrator says. He almost sounds amused. Then we see the priest again. He says it was if Lord Colville really hadn't visited Guatemala. He seems to have been only a Government stooge. The sequence concludes with film of grieving women, although it's uncertain whom they're grieving for.

The ambitious documentary - produced and directed by Rex Bloomstein - goes next to Khartoum in the Sudan. President Gaafar al-Nimeiry defends the Moslem practice of cutting off the hand of a thief. Credit Mr. Bloomstein with at least getting down to specifics here; we are told there have been 52 amputations. This is a digression, however, intended to prove only that the documentary has a worldwide view. A moment later, it gets down once again to business.

In an interview, Jimmy Carter says, "If I had it to do all over again, I'd be even more forceful" in advocating human rights, and that the Reagan Administration has abandoned the cause. In another interview, Elliott Abrams, then the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, now the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, says, "The main enemy of human rights is the Soviet Union."

'HUMAN RIGHTS' ON PBS , BRITISH DOCUMENTARY

The documentary has us where it wants us now, and it shows us a fetid slum outside Manila. It is "a rich breeding ground for Communism - a fact which exposes the contradiction in America's human rights policy." The contradiction isn't explained, although it's clear the United States is on the side of the oppressor. President Ferdinand E. Marcos is seen in an interview on "Meet the Press," denying "widespread abuses," but it's obvious that he's lying. "Human Rights" shows us a Filipino child holding a man's picture. The man was killed by soldiers.

"Human Rights" knows where wickedness lies. Eastern Europe may have a problem with freedom of expression, but energy and imagination can easily overcome that. Underground writers flourish. Moreover, although "power resides in the Kremlin," the "spirit of democratic opposition survives" throughout the Eastern bloc. God knows it's nothing like Guatemala or the Philippines.

For the sake of balance then, "Human Rights" also interviews a Cambodian refugee in the United States. He says the Khmer Rouge "have the power of life or death," and that 2 million Cambodians have died. This is a brief sequence, shorter even than the one about the 52 amputees. The documentary is hastening to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France.

The court, set up by the Council of Europe, is our last, best hope. After all, the United Nations has failed in "South Africa, Israeli-occupied territories, Chile and other parts of the world." Accordingly, we see some causes that are pleaded. A guerrilla of the South-West Africa People's Organization accuses South Africa of atrocities in Namibia. An American says that "in the U.S. 1,100 persons sit on death row." Australian aborigines, Peruvian Indians and Laplanders also make their causes known.

The longest interview here is with a man, presumably a member of the **Irish Republican Army**, who says he was tortured by British soldiers. He speaks somewhat longer than did the Cambodian. "Human Rights" is clear about its priorities: The Western democracies are the real enemies of mankind.

Graphic

photo of Elliott Abrams (Camera Press)

End of Document

CRIME

The New York Times

September 15, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 7; Page 33, Column 1; Book Review Desk; REVIEW

Length: 747 words

Body

Not many women write tough-guy private-eye mysteries. Sara Paretsky is one who does. She appeared on the scene three years ago with "Indemnity Only" and followed it up two years later with "Deadlock." Now comes the third in the series, KILLING ORDERS (Morrow, \$15.95).

In each book the private eye is V. (for Victoria) I. (for Iphigenia) Warshawski. She works in Chicago. She used to be a lawyer. She is smart, attractive, outspoken, liberated and stubborn, with something of a temper. The author has been successful in portraying a woman in a man's world, and the emphasis is on "woman." V. I. Warshawski is tough but never loses her femininity, and she is an altogether believable creation.

Newgate Callendar reviews book Killing Orders by Sara Paretsky

In "Killing Orders" her 75-year-old aunt, a harridan and religious hypocrite, calls on V.I. for help. There is no love lost between the two, but family is family. The aunt is involved with fake securities found in the safe of the church for which she is the treasurer. Nobody really believes she forged the stock certificates. But who did? V.I. sets out to solve the mystery.

It grows and grows. A company is threatened with a takeover, and that is part of the case. Certain ultraconservative elements in the Roman Catholic Church make their appearance. V.I. is warned off by an anonymous caller. When she continues to investigate, acid is thrown at her and her apartment is set on fire. A soft-spoken but deadly Mafia leader is part of the plot. And somebody has enough power to call the Federal Bureau of Investigation off the case.

The ending is exciting and even a bit scary. Mrs. Paretsky seems willing to take on any institution, no matter how sacred. She obviously has strong beliefs, and one feels that V. I. Warshawski is an extension of the author herself.

Two altogether different examples of the British espionage novel are POINT OF HONOR by David Gethin (Scribners, \$12.95) and SION CROSSING by Anthony Price (Mysterious Press, \$15.95). The former is full of derring-do as practiced by an invincible hero; Ian Fleming's James Bond is the ancestor here. The latter is contemplative and even slow-moving, stemming mostly from John le Carre.

"Point of Honor" runs violently along until its motor overheats. A British agent is murdered in Wales, and a top man in his section is sent to investigate. He is a very tough guy, as he is constantly reminding the reader. He also wants to avenge his old friend and partner. The Central Intelligence Agency and the Irish Republican Army play a part in this action-filled collection of unbelievable exploits.

The prose is as theatrically artificial as the plot. Here's what our hero tells himself after getting a beating and trying to come to life: "You're a hard man, Halloran. Drugged, half-dead, a shapeless mass of pain, but you can do it. You're the Headhunter. So, go on. Get up." Mr. Price does not write this way. His characters murmur very civilized,

CRIME

upper-class English. There is no denying the Price espionage novels are talky. It takes a certain amount of patience to read them.

But the effort is worth it. Mr. Price tries to get into the minds of intelligence officers. That means almost Hegelian analysis. The suspicious, labyrinthine mind of the intelligence officer probes not only a statement but also its implications, searching for a link to a previous statement, poking it this way and that, theorizing, testing all variations and shades of meaning.

This happens constantly in "Sion Crossing," a location that may ring a bell for Civil War buffs. Why the American Civil War in a British espionage novel? It would take pages to explain. "Sion Crossing" has a very complicated plot. Slow getting under way, the book eventually hypnotizes the reader. The author has to be getting at something. But what? Little by little things come into focus, not to be fully resolved until the last few pages. Mr. Price is a very skillful practitioner of his art.

One of the newer series features Cam McCardle, the former marine, former professional football player and occasional private eye in Florida. In Tucker Halleran's SUDDEN DEATH FINISH (St. Martin's, \$14.95), a hired gun kills a lawyer, and McCardle is called on to investigate. He is warned off, his car is bombed, he is hurt, but he perseveres. There is a lot of moving around in "Sudden Death Finish," but nothing much ever seems to happen. Matters are not helped by the cliched writing and the limp ending.

Graphic

Photo of George Rose

End of Document

Ireland Struggles to Keep its Identity in Britain's Shadow

The Associated Press

December 12, 1984, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 795 words

Byline: An AP Extra, By MARCUS ELIASON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The Irish prime minister's official title is Taoiseach, an ancient Gaelic word meaning clan leader. His political party is called Fine Gael, the Tribe of Ireland.

Such titles tell much about a land struggling to preserve its identity under the shadow of Britain just across the Irish Sea. They imply a sense of family, proud of its history and determined to remain a family in the age of European supranationalism and the global village.

Ireland is to Britain what Belgium is to France, or Canada to the United States _ the weaker, less populous but occasionally wiser next-door neighbor.

The word often used for Ireland is soft _ soft rain, soft voices, soft green land. People are warm and welcoming. They go straight to first-name terms, even with the Taoiseach, pronounced TEE'-shuck.

Part of the family atmosphere is linked to the fact that Ireland, 97-percent Roman Catholic, is the most church-bound country in Europe. Divorce and abortion are banned. The sale of contraceptives is severely restricted. The indirect result, thanks to modern medicine, is a baby boom that has made it Europe's youngest country. Half its 3.5 million people are under 25.

The Irish freely admit to having an inferiority complex.

In the Dail (Parliament) recently, the opposition was lambasting the government over the fact that Britain had congratulated Ireland on its handling of the search for an **Irish Republican Army** suspect.

"A patronizing pat on the head," complained opposition leader Charles J. Haughey.

"I think it is part of our national inferiority complex to misconstrue compliments and take them as insults," retorted Justice Minister Michael Noonan.

Ireland won its independence in 1921 after centuries of British rule stained by massacres, persecution and campaigns to stamp out the Irish identity. English became the official language. Irishmen were forced to trim their beards to English norms, and take English surnames.

Ireland Struggles to Keep its Identity in Britain 's Shadow

Something of the ancient British contempt for the Irish lives on in the "Irish jokes" which are a staple of comic routines in Britain, and the so-called "Paddy Factor," which British troops in Northern Ireland mention whenever an IRA operation goes awry.

Independent Ireland went through a severe anti-British backlash. Ireland left the British Commonwealth, stayed neutral in World War II, and just two years ago managed to annoy Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by refusing to give full support to Britain's war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Ireland still maintains Gaelic _ it is called Irish here _ as an official language alongside English, and it is compulsory in schools and on government signs and documents.

"1/2 uair a chloig _ 5p," say the signs on Dublin parking meters. Half an hour costs five pence.

But it is spoken less and less. The state radio and television broadcast mostly in English. Parliament conducts its business in English. Civil servants are required to have taken a course in Irish but only an estimated 5 percent of the people speak it well.

"When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not until then, let my epitaph be written," declared the Irish freedom fighter Robert Emmet before the English hanged him in 1803.

That place among nations still seems to elude the Irish. They refuse to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and declare themselves neutral in the East-West conflict, but are ardent members of the European Common Market. They are a liberal Western democracy where hundreds of women and men, deserted by their spouses, can never remarry because the church so decrees.

They have a modern industrial state, yet on the main bridges across Dublin's Liffey River sit women with infants, Irish citizens wrapped in blankets, begging.

Their constitution commits them to seek unity of Ireland and the British-ruled province of Ulster. Yet none but the most diehard nationalists _ and they are dwindling in number _ still imagines regaining sovereignty over Ulster. It has become something of a national myth.

The Irish memory of past injustice remains strong. No country responded faster and more generously than Ireland to the Ethiopian famine. The national trauma of Ireland's own famine in the mid-19th century, in which an estimated 1 million died, lingers on.

On a recent TV talk show, the host signed off by reminding viewers of "Clogs" Gallagher, an old man who traveled around the island playing the fiddle and dancing a jig. He had recently appeared on the show.

"I thought, just to remember him, you might want to know that he died on Thursday," said the host, Gay Byrnes. "All right? Well, there you are. Sad note to end on, but you would think it peculiar if I didn't mention it."

After all, a member of the Irish family had died. |End Adv PMs Wed Dec. 12 or Thereafter

TOP TERRORIST CAPTURED IN IRELAND; HAD BOASTED OF KILLING 30 OR MORE

The New York Times

March 18, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 1; Part 1; Page 1, Column 1; Foreign Desk

Length: 739 words

Byline: By R. W. APPLE Jr., Special to the New York Times

Dateline: LONDON, March 17

Body

The republican terrorist who headed Ireland's most-wanted list was captured today after a shoot-out at dawn with 40 heavily armed detectives at an isolated cottage in the Irish Republic where he was holed up with three confederates.

The St. Patrick's Day seizure of the terrorist, Dominic McGlinchey, known as Mad Dog because of his ruthlessness, came after a 90-minute gun battle during which one of the policemen was wounded in the shoulder.

His apprehension was hailed by James Prior, Britain's Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as a major victory in the struggle against terrorism.

John Taylor, Northern Ireland's representative in the European Parliament, said that "in the midst of all the meaningless rhetoric which we suffer from on this, our national day, this is the best news to come out of Dublin for many years."

Dominic McGlinchey, Irish terrorist sought in both parts of Ireland for ruthless slayings, is captured in remote area of western Irish Republic after shoot-out with police; map; British Sec James Prior hails victory in struggle against terrorism; McGlinchey has said he rejects IRA in favor of militant Marxist offshoot, Irish National Liberation Army (M)

Mr. McGlinchey, a 30-year-old former automobile mechanic from County Derry in Northern Ireland, was wanted on both sides of the border. He told an Irish newspaper last year that he had been involved in at least 30 killings and claimed responsibility for at least 200 shootings, including one in December 1982 in which 17 soldiers and civilians died in a discotheque at Ballykelly, Northern Ireland.

The police describe him as a vain man who enjoys melodrama. He is said to have once paused while on the run to scrawl his name in lipstick on the mirror of a farmhouse he knew the police would search.

Wearing a False Mustache

Last December he was found by two unarmed policemen in another remote part of the Irish Republic. But he stripped them, tied them up and made good his escape. He avoided recapture, the police said, by moving often, disguising himself by dyeing his hair, growing a beard and even dressing as a woman. He was wearing a false mustache when he was seized today at the cottage near Newmarket-on-Fergus in County Clare.

TOP TERRORIST CAPTURED IN IRELAND ; HAD BOASTED OF KILLING 30 OR MORE

Mr. McGlinchey said recently that he had left the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army*** to become chief of staff of the Irish National Liberation Army, a militant Marxist offshoot, because the I.R.A. had become "too soft." But he scoffed at the legends that grew up about him, telling one reporter, "I'm no Che Guevara, just an ordinary Irish republican socialist who is determined to strive for a free socialist Ireland."

Two ***women*** and several children were reported to have been with Mr. McGlinchey and his colleagues when they were surprised at their hideout near Newmarket-on-Fergus, about 110 miles west of Dublin.

After encircling the bungalow, the police demanded that the occupants surrender. They were met with gunfire and returned it. In the ensuing exchanges, police cars were sprayed with bullets and the windows of a neighboring house were smashed. Eventually, however, the trapped occupants asked for a Roman Catholic priest. Soon after he arrived, local residents said, the gang walked out of the house and into the hands of the police.

Mr. Prior said he "had every reason to believe" that Mr. McGlinchey would be extradited to Northern Ireland. The Irish Supreme Court, in a judgment in 1982, approved his transfer to stand trial for the murder of an elderly postmistress in County Antrim, but Mr. McGlinchey jumped bail while appealing the extradition order.

Might Be Held in Ireland

In Dublin, nonetheless, officials said he might be held in the republic for trial on charges there, and a judge granted Mr. McGlinchey's lawyers an injunction barring immediate extradition. That ruling was to be appealed as soon as possible to a special session of the Irish Supreme Court, the officials said.

The suspect was being interrogated tonight at the Ennis police station. He asked to see his two sons, Dominic, 7, and Declan, 5, and they were brought to the station by a friend. But the police forbade them to visit their father and they left.

Meantime, the town staged its annual St. Patrick's Day parade, replete with band music and green bunting. On the reviewing stand was Dr. Patrick J. Hillery, the President of the Irish Republic, who lives in the area, one of the most scenic parts of western Ireland.

Graphic

map of Ireland (page 19)

Jackson Seeks To Change Face of American Politics

The Associated Press

April 2, 1984, Monday, PM cycle

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Length: 803 words

Byline: An AP News Analysis, By DONALD M. ROTHBERG, AP Political Writer

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

With a presidential campaign unlike any other in memory, the Rev. Jesse Jackson is trying to change the face of American politics.

"There are three candidates and two points of view," Jackson repeatedly tells audiences.

Walter Mondale and Gary Hart may have their differences, but they are peas in a pod when compared with Jackson. Mondale and Hart approach many sensitive issues with the caution expected of most presidential candidates.

Not Jackson. The latest example of his style was Sunday night when he called for the withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland and came close to embracing the **Irish Republican Army**.

Jackson spent the night with Thomas and Vita Cox in Middle Village, Queens. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were described in a Jackson press release as "actively involved in working with the Irish Republicans in Northern Ireland."

Jackson sidestepped a question on whether he sympathized with the violent methods of some members of the IRA.

"I would tend not to identify with violence anywhere," he said. Then he added that he would "identify with those who struggle to unify Ireland."

The Jackson difference begins with the fact that he has come so far as a black running for president and has accelerated the involvement of the black community in politics.

That difference often seems a product of Jackson's background in the confrontational politics of the civil rights movement. At other times it seems to lie in the contrasts between the traditional constituencies wooed by Hart and Mondale and the have-nots who are Jackson's base.

There also are basic differences on such issues as the size of the military budget and relations with Israel and her Arab neighbors.

On still other occasions, the differences appear to be rhetorical than real, more symbolic than substantive.

Jackson has based his candidacy on a bid to form a coalition of blacks, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians and **women**. But while Jackson has received white votes in Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut, his "Rainbow Coalition" remains largely black.

Jackson Seeks To Change Face of American Politics

"I'm trying to reach out," he told the congregation at Bethany Baptist Church on Sunday.

But that congregation was black, and it responded to him as one of their own who was finally making a credible run for the presidency.

"Don't spend a lot of time protesting," he told them. "I'm running. You've got a live option now."

Mondale reminds black audiences of his long record on behalf of civil rights and often adds, "I don't need to come here to get my civil rights card punched."

But when Jackson talks about civil rights, he describes the contrast as between those who laid their bodies on the line and those who didn't.

"I didn't just believe in public accommodations, I marched for them," he said. "They (Hart and Mondale) were old enough. They weren't there."

His consistently biggest applause line, is: "I didn't just believe in getting Lt. (Robert) Goodman back from Syria. I brought him back."

Like an underdog playing as if he has nothing to lose, Jackson often is willing to ignore traditional political considerations.

He calls for a 20 percent cut in the defense budget, while Hart and Mondale advocate continued growth in Pentagon spending though at a far lower rate than proposed by President Reagan.

Jackson says Hart and Mondale are going in the same direction as Reagan "only slower."

On Israel, Hart and Mondale battle to prove which is the more reliable friend of the Jewish state and which would be more likely to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Jackson opposes moving the embassy and advocates creation of a Palestinian state, while saying that Arabs must accept the existence of Israel.

Jackson's speeches often are delivered in the best fiery tradition of his ministry.

But what Jackson tells a roaring, chanting crowd, often is moderated when he is asked to explain it during a bus ride with reporters.

For example, he told audiences on Sunday that "we have allowed Castro to be more than what he is" and that as president he would have the courage to talk directly to the Cuban leader.

Later, he told reporters "we have too long missed the opportunity to open relations with Cuba and Castro."

But when asked if he would establish formal diplomatic relations, Jackson said that would be a matter for negotiations.

When asked what conditions he would impose, his position was surprisingly traditional: "Certainly you would not want them exporting arms ... We do not want the spread of communism as an ideology."

When it comes to symbolic differences, none is more stark than Jackson sleeping most nights in a housing project in one of New York poorest neighborhoods to dramatize his concern for the downtrodden and Mondale sleeping at the apartment of millionaire Arthur Krim.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Donald M. Rothberg is the AP's chief political writer and is based in Washington.

Jackson Seeks To Change Face of American Politics

End of Document

**Personality Spotlight -- peace advocate Betty Williams Perkins;
Northern Irish Nobel winner**

United Press International
June 12, 1983, Sunday, BC cycle

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Section: International

Length: 722 words

Byline: By J. PAUL WYATT

Dateline: PONTE VEDRA, Fla.

Body

Betty Williams Perkins, who with Mairead Corrigan won the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to end violence in Northern Ireland, is working toward a broader objective these days: world peace.

"There's so much work to be done here -- the military buildup, the nuclear buildup ... President Reagan -- I think he's gone over the top, asking for laser warfare," said the red-haired pacifist from Belfast.

Since marrying American engineer Jim Perkins in December, Mrs. Perkins has lived at the Sawgrass resort in north Florida.

"We've got a complete notebook full of names of people who we want to get active in peace work in this area," she said. "We are going to set up in the very near future, we hope, a very large peace group."

It was on Aug. 10, 1976, that Betty Williams witnessed the deaths of three children from one family who were run down by an out-of-control car when the **Irish Republican Army** and the British were shooting at each other.

In three days of door-knocking, she collected thousands of signatures from irate mothers demanding an end to the random violence. On Aug. 14, 1976, 10,000 Protestant and Catholic **women** massed at the site of the children's deaths for the first of a series of peace rallies.

"I said -- my voice said -- what everybody else was thinking," Mrs. Perkins said. "I just gave it a voice. The feelings and emotions ... were all there, just waiting to be tapped. Of course, I didn't know this at the time. But when I look back on it now, that's what happened."

The rallies grew -- 35,000, 45,000, 100,000 -- and spread to England. Out of a meeting between Mrs. Perkins and Miss Corrigan, the dead children's Roman Catholic aunt, came the Community of Peace People.

In a wide-ranging interview, Mrs. Perkins said she resigned from the executive committee of the peace movement because "I was disruptive."

"I don't like sitting around a table for hours at a time discussing things. I like to be out. Towards the ends of the meetings, I would get short-tempered. Not a very nice person at all. Very unpeaceful."

Personality Spotlight -- peace advocate Betty Williams Perkins; Northern Irish Nobel winner

But "that doesn't mean that I left peace work," she added. "I never did and I never could. They don't need figurehead leaders anymore. But I'm still working for peace in my world."

The Peace People now refurbish old houses and open small factories of Catholic and Protestant workers in Belfast's ghettos. Lagan College, which Mrs. Perkins calls "the first integrated school in Ireland's history," is supported by the movement and now has 90 students.

"If you have a society that is mentally crippled, economically crippled and socially crippled, that causes violence. Peace work is not just throwing your hands up to heaven and waiting for God to drop it down. You've got to work at it," Mrs. Perkins said.

On nuclear war: "The people of the USSR are just as terrified of somebody pressing a murderous button as the people of the United States. Now this terror comes down from the Kremlin, you know, the big, bad U.S.A. and, of course, you hear from the Pentagon, the big, bad U.S.S.R."

The ordinary Russian people do not want war, she said, adding, "I hope the people of the U.S. have the good, sound, basic common sense to worry very much about what's happening in their country militarily, because it's not good."

If the two superpowers go to war, she said, "Europe as we know it will not exist anyway. We're going to be wiped out."

"For an educated mind to develop a bomb like the neutron bomb - the devastation of a neutron bomb destroys human life and leaves buildings standing -- that's the kind of insanity I can't comprehend. It's an obscenity and an insanity."

She says neither she nor Miss Corrigan sought the Nobel Prize.

"One doesn't enter peace work to win the Nobel Peace Prize," she said.

She does not particularly like being in the same company with prize winners like former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, but is proud to be in the company of the late Martin Luther King and Mother Theresa.

Despite the poverty and lingering problems, she longs for her homeland.

"I'm going home, thank God, in August," she said. "I'm missing home terribly." She does not, however, plan to live there on a permanent basis because it would be difficult to ask her husband to "pull up roots" and move to another country.

KOCH'S CHUTZPAH

The New York Times

June 21, 1983, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 29, Column 1; Editorial Desk; OP-ED

Length: 738 words

Byline: By John B. Oakes; John B. Oakes is the former Senior Editor of the New York Times.

Body

If Ed Koch had merely been shooting from the hip, as usual, it wouldn't be necessary to pay any attention to him, least of all to respond. But when Edward I. Koch, Mayor of New York, falls into the gutter of a latter-day McCarthyism, then it's time to take notice.

In a carefully prepared talk before a women's Zionist organization in New York a few days ago, the Mayor made it appear that those of his fellow American Jews - as distinct from other Americans - who are not sufficiently enthusiastic about the present Israeli Government are little better than poltroons.

He bitterly criticized the Reagan Administration's policy toward Israel, which he has every right to do. But then he did something which he has no right to do. He derided American Jews who support that policy as having "run for cover" and having "knuckled under to the pressures of the State Department and the anti-Israel sentiment that has grown up in our land."

John B Oakes comments on speech by Mayor Koch before a women's Zionist organization, in which Koch criticized American Jews who do not support Israeli policies.

By his choice of words, the Mayor was singling out American Jews as guilty of a special brand of moral delinquency if they do not go along with the particular kind of pro-Israel policy of which Mr. Koch approves.

The Mayor, along with a good many other self-anointed spokesmen for the American Jewish community, is pursuing a dangerously divisive course - in effect differentiating the obligations of citizenship of American Jews from those of other Americans - by this kind of McCarthyesque rhetoric.

The Mayor is a very intelligent man as well as a warm supporter of Israel. As such, he knows that a large body of American Jews who are as sincerely interested in the survivability of the Israeli state as he is are repelled by many policies of the Begin Government - almost as repelled as is the large body of opposition within Israel itself - and we see no reason why we should not say so.

Mayor Koch knows that a great many American Jews as well as a great many other American citizens believe that Prime Minister Begin's apocalyptic intransigence weakens Israel in the long run rather than strengthens it, and thereby increases the danger of renewed war in the Middle East rather than lessens it. This is no more - and no less - than the views held by hundreds of thousands of Israelis themselves.

Mayor Koch knows that there is sharp difference of opinion among American Jews as among all Americans over the Reagan Administration's policy toward Israel and the Arab world, or even whether there is a policy. But he

KOCH'S CHUTZPAH

should also know that to attack American Jews as Jews for supporting that policy goes beyond the pale of acceptable political dialogue in a democracy. To imply that American Jews in particular are only promoting anti-Semitism by joining in criticism of this (or any other) Government of Israel is demagogic nonsense. It can only help fuel both the active and the latent anti-Semitism that unfortunately does exist in this and every other country. Whether by accident or design -probably by design, because Mr. Koch is one of the shrewdest politicians around - the Mayor batted at a totally irrelevant straw man in informal comments after his speech. He said he had no more hesitation in speaking out for Israel than Irish Americans do in speaking out against oppression in Northern Ireland. Bravo! Nobody is about to deny the Mayor - or any other American - the right to speak up for Israel or against oppression in Northern Ireland or anywhere else. (It must be noted, however, that to speak up against oppression in Northern Ireland is not the same as supporting the illegal shipment of arms to **Irish Republican Army** bombthrowers, with which it is sometimes confused.) But what Mr. Koch was doing was a good deal more than speaking up for Israel. He was lashing out at fellow Americans who are Jews and who, while also revolted by Arab extremism and terrorism, do not share the Mayor's apparent down-the-line, unquestioning support of the course the Begin Government has been following. In suggesting that we American Jews who differ with Mr. Begin are craven or worse, Mr. Koch is doing a deep disservice to the American democracy he believes in, to the Israeli democracy he wants to help and to his own reputation as Mayor of the quintessentially democratic, diversified and multiracial city over which he presides.

Nun, Three Policemen Killed in Bomb Explosion Near Armagh

The Associated Press

July 24, 1990, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 819 words

Byline: By ROBERT BARR, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: ARMAGH, Northern Ireland

Body

A 1,000-pound bomb detonated by terrorists hiding near a rural road in this border city exploded Tuesday, killing a Roman Catholic nun and three policemen, authorities said.

An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the **Irish Republican Army** in North Armagh in a telephone call late Tuesday to a news organization in Belfast.

The caller said the IRA had killed the four people in a "military action," but expressed no regret over the nun's death.

The slaying of a nun would be seen widely as a major embarrassment for the mainly Catholic IRA, which in recent months has escalated its terror campaign aimed at driving the British out of Northern Ireland.

It was believed to be the first time a Catholic nun has been killed in 21 years of sectarian violence in British-run Northern Ireland, according to Jim Cantwell of the Catholic Press and Information Office.

The terrorist attack - one of the deadliest in Northern Ireland this year -aroused outrage among political and religious leaders on both sides of the Irish border.

"I know all the people of Ireland join me in my condemnation of this atrocity," Prime Minister Charles Haughey of the Irish Republic said in Dublin.

The bomb set in a culvert under the road was detonated as an unmarked police car passed a hay field two miles outside Armagh, police said. The nun and a **female** social worker were approaching in a small car, police said.

The blast hurled the police car into the air. It smashed into a hedge and landed on its roof, apparently killing the three policemen instantly.

"The ground shook beneath us and it was accompanied by a very large explosion," said Paul Corr, the owner of a nearby gas station.

"At first we did not see the police car," he said. "The whole place was a terrible mess. Then we saw two young girls in the (mini Metro car). ... They were unconscious and looked in a pretty bad way."

Corr helped emergency workers from a passing ambulance pull the injured **women** from their car.

Nun, Three Policemen Killed in Bomb Explosion Near Armagh

The nun, Sister Catherine Dunne, died later in a hospital. Her companion, whose name was not released, was listed in satisfactory condition, police said. No ages were available for the two women.

"There was nothing we could do for the policemen," added Corr. "Nobody could have come out of that car alive. It was dreadful."

The Royal Ulster Constabulary officers who died in the attack were identified by police as William Hanson, 37; David Sterritt, 34, and 35-year-old Joshua Willis. Two of the officers were married, one with four children and the other with two.

The powerful explosion tore a crater 6-feet in diameter in the two-lane Killylea Road, near the border with the Republic of Ireland. The type of explosive used was not known, police said.

Police and troops rushed reinforcements to the border area to search for the attackers. The area is considered prime territory for operations by the IRA.

In Belfast, a police spokesman said an unknown number of gunmen took over a house about 400 yards from the road early Tuesday and held a married couple and their children at gunpoint until shortly before the 2 p.m. attack.

Police said a detonating wire ran from the bomb through a freshly cut hayfield to near the house.

The bombing was the deadliest terrorist attack in Northern Ireland since an IRA bomb killed four soldiers of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment on April 9.

It follows a spate of recent attacks by the IRA on British targets in England and continental Europe.

On Friday, a bomb caused extensive damage to London's Stock Exchange, but no injuries were reported. A telephone caller had warned of an IRA bombing.

In Armagh, the ancient religious capital of Ireland, church leaders condemned the latest attack. The town is the seat of both the Catholic and Anglican churches throughout Ireland, north and south.

"I am disgusted," declared the Most Rev. Robin Eames, the Anglican primate of Ireland.

"My reaction is one of absolute horror that somebody ... fulfilling their own calling as a nun has been murdered in what is one more indiscriminate attack on the Royal Ulster Constabulary."

In Belfast, Britain's minister for security in Northern Ireland, John Cope, said, "I have no doubt that we shall hear talk about mistakes and about legitimate targets and so on. ... Nobody deserves to be attacked in this way."

Earlier this year, the IRA expressed regret after gunmen shot dead two Australian tourists who had been mistaken for British soldiers outside a restaurant in Holland on May 27.

The slain nun was a member of the Sisters of St. Louis, an order of about 300 nuns throughout Ireland.

Nearly 3,000 people have been killed since sectarian violence erupted in Northern Ireland in 1969 and the British government sent in troops.

The IRA, outlawed on both sides of the border, is fighting to unite Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic of Ireland under a socialist government.

Bomb at Conservative Party Social Club in London Injures Nine

The Associated Press

June 25, 1990, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 805 words

Byline: By SYDNEY RUBIN, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

A bomb exploded Monday evening in a Conservative Party social club in downtown London, injuring nine people, including one seriously, authorities said.

The victims of the blast at the Carlton Club included an 82-year-old member of the House of Lords, the lawmaker's wife said. Two American tourists also suffered minor cuts from flying glass.

The bomb, containing 10 to 15 pounds of high explosives, was planted just inside the door of the 158-year-old club, said George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad. The club has long been considered one of the most venerable symbols of British establishment.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but suspicion fell on the **Irish Republican Army**, which has been waging a new terror campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

"It brings a new dimension to the campaign, and I must warn the public in general that these people are determined to cause injury and maim," said Churchill-Coleman, clearly alluding to the IRA. "Everyone must be on their guard."

The bombers struck at one of the most popular meeting places for Cabinet ministers, lawmakers and other members of the governing Conservative Party.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the only **female** member of the men's club, called the attack "one more outrage in a catalog of terrorist inhumanity."

"Whoever is responsible stands condemned of total and callous disregard for human life, both within the club and among passers-by," she said in Dublin, Ireland, where she was attending a European Community summit. "These people are prepared to bomb and maim others indiscriminately for their own perverted satisfaction."

It was the worst attack on a Conservative Party target since 1984, when an IRA bomb narrowly missed Mrs. Thatcher in the hotel in the seaside resort of Brighton where she was staying for a party convention. Five people died in the blast.

The explosion occurred at 8:40 p.m. (3:40 p.m. EDT) on the ground floor of the three-story club, which is near Trafalgar Square and a few hundred yards from Buckingham Palace.

Bomb at Conservative Party Social Club in London Injures Nine

It was not known how many people were inside at the time of the blast. The Fire Brigade said it rescued 24 people from the building.

"I heard an enormous explosion," said Ian Greener, night manager at neighboring Brooks's Club. "We dashed outside and all the smoke was coming from the building onto the street, so it obviously was not a car bomb."

Police said one person was seriously wounded - Scotland Yard identified him as a porter working near the club's entrance.

Eight other people suffered lesser injuries.

Authorities identified none of the casualties, but Lady Kaberry said her husband, Lord Kaberry, was injured. His condition was not known. Kaberry is a former vice chairman of the Conservative Party.

"This is terribly shocking. These people who do these things are taking shots in the dark," Lady Kaberry said. "It is everyone who has to live in fear now. Not only the army, but civilians and politicians."

Also injured were two other staff members, an unidentified man, and two policemen who were treated for smoke inhalation.

St. Thomas's Hospital said it discharged two Americans, Jane Kahan, 49, and Jacob Boal-Tefhuva, 61, both of New York, after treating them for cuts from flying glass.

Kahan said she was coming out of Christie's auction house when she heard "a terrible crash and looked up and saw a window had blown out of the building nearby.

"Some of the fragments of glass hit me. I was in no doubt that it was a bomb."

The area is in a crowded tourist site.

"I am horrified. This is the mecca of the Conservative Party. That is why the terrorists have chosen to attack it," said Sir John Stokes, a Conservative lawmaker.

Chauffeur Tim Parrington, 30, was waiting in a Rolls-Royce on the street outside the Carlton when "there was a deafening bang, and then the shock waves hit the car and it started rocking.

"I went outside to see and there was smoke billowing from the windows and the curtains were blowing about. The people seemed to be walking out quite orderly."

Other witnesses said they saw two waiters stumble outside in a daze, their aprons blackened.

Two art dealers who were at a reception near the club said that just after the explosion, they saw four men carrying athletic bags jump into a car, make a U-turn and drive away. The men appeared nervous, the witnesses said.

The Carlton, nestled among the establishment watering holes known collectively as Clubland, is a favorite haunt of Conservative Party lawmakers and therefore a likely target for the IRA in its campaign to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland.

Founded in 1832, it is an exclusively male club, but it had to waive that rule in 1979 to admit Mrs. Thatcher when she became prime minister.

It moved into its present building after its original home was bombed in World War II.

TERROR - IN THE NAME OF ANIMALS

COURIER-MAIL

June 13, 1990 Wednesday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 889 words

Byline: FREUDENBERG J

Body

Terror _ in the name of animals John Freudenberg in London reports on the growing violence linked to the radical Animal Liberation Front. SUNDAY morning and a baby in a pram is being wheeled by his father down the footpath of a quiet Bristol street. A red Volkswagen Golf driven by a local university doctor passes by. Without warning, the vehicle explodes. A piece of shrapnel tears through the pram and is embedded in the screaming toddler's back. Britain is accustomed to _ but still shocked by _ such horrific attacks after 20 years of terrorism waged by the **Irish Republican Army**. But last Sunday's blast was the work of the Animal Liberation Front, carried out in the name of thousands of animals, the victims of human experiments. The ALF is just one group among a hard core of extreme animal rightists who have taken up the cause of the world's animals. They are trying to stamp out research, much of which is undoubtedly cruel, by attacking humans. The groups have been campaigning against those involved in animal experiments for the past 14 years, but this week's attack is part of an alarming escalation of their offensive. The driver of the Volkswagen was Dr Max Headley, 43, who works at Bristol University researching the nervous systems of sheep. He says in the long term his work will benefit both humans and animals. Amazingly, he escaped serious injury in the bomb blast. The baby, 13-month-old John Cupper, is recovering in hospital from injuries including a wound near the spine, a partially severed finger and burns.

QNPHe will be scarred for life. The Bristol bomb attack was the second by the ALF in five days. Last Wednesday Dr Margaret Baskerville, 49, escaped serious injury when a bomb ripped apart her vehicle as she drove to work at the chemical research defence centre in Porton Down, Wiltshire. The animal activists claim Porton Down uses about 10,000 animals a year, ranging from rodents to horses, pigs, sheep and monkeys, for nerve gas experiments. The two attacks have marked a sinister new turn in the battle by hardline animal rightists, who until now have limited their violence to raids on property. But now British police fear a minority of animal activists have turned to hardcore terrorism, adopting IRA-style tactics. They fear it is only a matter of time before someone is killed. Most of those involved in the animal welfare movement are decent-minded people with the interests of the animals at heart, and aim only to stop humans continuing such experimental abuses. The groups range from the relatively moderate Animal Liberation League, which releases animals from laboratories, to the extremist Animal Rights Militia. Officially, the ALF denounces violence, but it claimed responsibility for the latest attacks. Reports in Britain have linked the extreme animal activists to anarchist groups throughout Europe, and some security experts claim the more radical groups have strengthening links with the IRA. Animal rights campaigns began their offensive in Britain in earnest during the early 1980s and have waged war against fur stores, fishing tackle shops, butchers, and McDonalds burger bars. Stores and department stores have been firebombed or had windows smashed but until now, the attacks have been unsophisticated. Although lives have been at risk in the past, the main targets were shops and laboratories. Campaigns against the fur trade have been particularly vigorous, resulting in the closure of many fur stores in Britain and a dramatic slump in sales. Last year a bomb destroyed a block at Bristol University, well known for its animal research. In 1987, the leader of the ALF and eight other activists were jailed for terms totalling 37 years for arson attacks on department stores which had sold products associated with animal

TERROR - IN THE NAME OF ANIMALS

experiments. Police believe plastic explosives triggered by a mercury tilt switch, favored by the IRA, were used in last Wednesday's car bomb blast, marking an advance from the petrol bombs favored in the past. The type of explosive used is not available commercially, giving rise to fears that the new terrorists may have links with other terror groups or access to the illegal arms trade. Mainstream animal welfare groups have condemned the violent attacks, arguing that not only is it totally unjustified, but sets back the cause they are trying to further. It is one thing to protest against the abuse of animals, they argue, but another to abuse and attempt to kill humans in the process. The anti-vivisection group Animal Aid said it was "'sick of this tiny bunch of half-witted pseudo-terrorists undermining all the vital work being done by ourselves and many others". A spokesman for British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, Steve McIvor, said: "'I think those who carried out the latest attacks will be extremely pleased with themselves. "'They have managed to gain international press coverage and effectively put the fear of God into anyone using animals for research. "'These people want to terrorise scientists out of what they are doing. "'Their view is that, in a war, innocents are bound to be caught up and there are always going to be victims," he said. This time, the animal rightists' victim was a helpless baby. Britons are now wondering who will be next _ women wearing fur coats, abattoir workers or meat-eaters?

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St. Pat's Day hoopla amid sorrow, controversy

United Press International
March 17, 1990, Saturday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 870 words

Byline: By DENNIS O'SHEA United Press International

Body

Natural-born and would-be Murphys, Kellys and O'Flahertys celebrated the Old Sod and Irish contributions to America Saturday, but the traditional St. Patrick's Day hoopla was muted by controversy, politics and the tragedy of the continuing "troubles" in Northern Ireland.

Irish-Americans and the Irish-for-a-day marched along Fifth Avenue in New York and main streets across the nation in the annual March 17 tribute to a British-born 5th century missionary credited with bringing Christianity to Ireland and -- if legend be believed -- driving the snakes out.

"If you ain't Irish, you should be today," said Shawn O'Brien in Baton Rouge, La., where spectators caught beads, wooden nickels and green panties thrown from floats along a parade route in full spring bloom.

About 150 bands and more than 150,000 marchers lined up for the 229th St. Pat's parade in New York, led by two honorary Irishmen, Mayor David Dinkins and Gov. Mario Cuomo.

Dinkins, who sported a bright green double-breasted blazer, said Irish-Americans help make his city more than "just a melting pot."

New York, the mayor said, "is a gorgeous mosaic, and the Irish are the bright shining emerald in that mosaic."

Mayor Richard Daley, son of the legendary Chicago "boss" of the same name, made his first appearance as chief executive at the head of his city's parade. The late Mayor Richard J. Daley led St. Patrick's Day celebrants through the Loop for more than two decades until his death in 1976.

In keeping with the spirit of the day and longstanding custom, the fountain in Daley Center Plaza ran green Saturday morning and the city dyed the Chicago River green -- or greener than usual -- just before the parade.

Honoring American capitalism more than than Irish hospitality, green-clad attendants in St. Louis charged drivers double the normal prices to park their cars for a downtown parade.

Even as the green beer and good times flowed across the United States, violence continued in Northern Ireland, where killings and Protestant-Catholic enmity have prevailed over the true spirit of St. Patrick in recent years.

Police fired plastic bullets at people pelting them with bottles and rocks after experts defused a 200-pound barrel bomb Saturday in Coalisland, west of Belfast. Three police officers were slightly injured. There were isolated shootings in Belfast, but no injuries were reported.

St. Pat's Day hoopla amid sorrow, controversy

In a Saint Patrick's Day message, the Anglican primate for Ireland, Archbishop Robin Eames, warned that Northern Ireland is in danger of reverting to paganism.

The "troubles" wore on the minds of Irish-Americans as well, both those sympathetic and those opposed to the underground war for reunification of Ireland waged by the **Irish Republican Army**.

The Order of Ancient Hibernians in Columbus, Ohio, scheduled a ceremonial cutting out of the portion of the British flag that represents Northern Ireland.

Supporters hailed Joe Doherty, an IRA suspect wanted for the slaying of a British army captain, who has been held in a U.S. federal prison during an extradition battle of more than 2,600 days. "Remember that as you go about the (St. Patrick's Day) festivities," Doherty's lawyer, Mary Pike, told sympathizers.

Irish descendants in Boston vowed to keep alive the memory of another tragedy in Ireland's sorrow-filled history.

Mayor Raymond Flynn announced plans for the first American memorial to the more than 1 million victims of the potato famine of the 1840s. The 12-foot "Great Hunger Memorial," to be built with about \$250,000 in private funds, will also honor those who have died in recent Ethiopian famines.

"The experience of the Irish is not necessarily a unique one," Flynn said. "The scourge of hunger persists in our time."

Another controversy much on the minds of Irish-Americans this year was the alleged injustice of U.S. quotas on new Irish immigration and treatment of Irish illegal aliens. For the first time, the New York parade featured banners reading "Immigration Reform Now."

Cardinal John O'Connor told worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York that politicians who stifle immigration often quote the "Send me your poor" inscription on the Statue of Liberty without honoring its spirit.

"Most who come here are very poor," the cardinal said, "and they come for the same reasons of discrimination that brought the Mayflower here in the first place, or have we forgotten?"

A newspaper report before the New York parade caused a ruckus in the highest levels of New York state government. Aides to Gov. Cuomo, in a statement attributed to his "second-floor leprechauns," dismissed as worse than blarney a New York Post report that Cuomo had ordered a change in a pipe band's marching order because of a feud with the state's chief judge.

Despite protests, **women** were banned from Saturday night's Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's dinner in Albany, N.Y. Some 550 people purchased \$60 tickets to the event, which has been closed to **women** since it began 84 years ago.

Albany, N.Y., Mayor Thomas Whalen and Roman Catholic Bishop Howard Hubbard both planned to boycott the all-male bash. Whalen said he would prefer that the organization become the Friendly Sons and Daughters of St. Patrick.

Police Use Tear Gas; Eighth Hunger Striker Near Death

The Associated Press

August 1, 1981, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 766 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Police said they used tear gas for the first time in nearly a decade to flush out suspected Irish nationalist gunmen Saturday. Meanwhile, jailed guerrilla Kieran Doherty was reported to have gone blind on the 72nd day of his hunger strike.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said that teargas was used in Northern Ireland for the first time since 1972 to forestall "a possible violent exchange with armed persons" during a major search operation in the Roman Catholic area of west Belfast.

An RUC statement said the search operation was set up because police believed gunmen were preparing an ambush. It added: "During the search force was used to gain entry. In order to avoid a possible violent exchange armed persons, teargas was used at one location."

The RUC said there were no clashes and no arrests but Sinn Fein, the ***Irish Republican Army's*** political front, said at least three people were seized.

Sinn Fein said Doherty was blind and semi-conscious, and surrounded by his family in the hospital wing of Maze prison near Belfast, hours after the death of hunger striker Kevin Lynch sparked riots in this British-ruled province.

Doherty, a 25-year-old convicted gunman and member of the outlawed IRA, was serving a 22-year sentence for possessing weapons and explosives. He was elected a deputy of the neighboring Irish Republic's parliament June 11. His death was expected to provoke more violence.

Lynch, 25, was the seventh prisoner to die in the hunger strike, which began March 1 to force the British to give hundreds of jailed nationalists privileges that amount to prisoner of war status. Britain refuses.

"Kevin Lynch was a soldier of Ireland," said Sinn Fein, which is fighting to unite Northern Ireland with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

"He was murdered by the British because, like those who died before him, he refused to bend the knee, refused to allow the British to criminalize him, his struggle or his people," Sinn Fein said.

Police Use Tear Gas; Eighth Hunger Striker Near Death

A later Sinn Fein statement said Lynch would be replaced on the fast Monday, but did not say by whom. The group would continue to replace any hunger strikers who die, it said, "to ensure maximum pressure is sustained on the British government."

Catholic ghettos of Belfast and Londonderry erupted when the word spread early Saturday. Women in night dresses walked streets banging garbage can lids and blowing whistles in what has become a dirge for each hunger striker's death.

Police said security forces were attacked in several areas from mobs of masked Catholic youngsters lobbing gasoline bombs and bricks. Vehicles were hijacked and torched as armored personnel carriers, known in ghetto slang as "pigs," smashed them aside.

Fiercest fighting centered around the heavily fortified army-police base in west Belfast's New Barnsley district. Police said mobs hurled more than 100 Molotov cocktails, snipers raked the base with bullets and rioters threw grenades. No casualties were reported.

Troops and police fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters. Violence slackened by midmorning but security forces remained on alert.

A 40-year-old Catholic, Peter Doherty, no relation to the hunger striker, died in a Belfast hospital from a head wound inflicted by a plastic bullet July 24. He was the seventh person killed by the rock-hard missiles in three months.

Supporters of the hunger strikers called on Irish President Patrick Hillery at his holiday home in Milltown Malbay, County Clare, to ask world leaders to pressure the British government for concessions over the fast.

Hunger striker Paddy Quinn, 29, was under intensive care in the military wing of Belfast's Musgrave Park Hospital after his widowed mother authorized Maze doctors to save him when he fell into a coma Friday.

British sources said he was receiving vitamins and intravenous food but was still unconscious. His mother took the unprecedented step of intervening after doctors warned he was near death on 47th day of his fast.

It was the first time relatives of a hunger striker have openly defied the IRA and prisoner resolve to die if the British do not concede.

Mrs. Quinn's action reflected a growing split among families of hunger strikers who believe IRA leaders should order guerrillas to stop what their relatives increasingly see as a futile gesture.

Sinn Fein spokesman Richard McAuley, shocked by Mrs. Quinn's action, said: "There will be no recriminations. But we don't believe that Paddy Quinn would have taken such action himself and come off the strike.

"The hunger strike goes on. It can only be resolved by the British government meeting the demands of the prisoners."

McDonnell's Death Triggers Violence

The Associated Press

July 8, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 776 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Rioters unleashed a torrent of firebombs, bullets and grenades on British troops and police in Northern Ireland Wednesday after the death of the fifth Irish nationalist hunger striker to die in two months.

A 16-year-old boy was shot to death by soldiers, and five people wounded in separate attacks in Belfast and Londonderry in the worst eruption of violence in the province since the first four hunger strikers died in May.

Joe McDonnell, 30, an ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrilla, died in the hospital wing of the Maze Prison before dawn Wednesday, his 61st day without food, the British government said. His 29-year-old wife, Goretti, and two sisters were at his side.

Britain's Northern Ireland Office, which administers the province, said McDonnell "took his own life by refusing food and medical attention for 61 days."

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, said McDonnell "was murdered by the British government because he refused to surrender his principles as an Irish republican."

The outlawed IRA is fighting to unite the British province of Northern Ireland, where Protestants outnumber Roman Catholics by 2-to-1, with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

McDonnell's death halted attempts by five Roman Catholic clergy and laymen to negotiate an end to the fast by jailed nationalists who want the British to grant them privileges amounting to political prisoner status.

In Dublin, Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald of the Irish republic, told Parliament that McDonnell's death "should not be used on any account" as a to prevent a solution to the hunger strike crisis. He said both the British and the hunger strikers had modified their positions in the past few days, and that the mediation effort was "at an advanced stage."

Secretary of State Humphrey Atkins, Britain's top minister in Northern Ireland, issued a statement to the seven surviving hunger strikers at the Maze saying the government would consider no concessions until protest was called off. He said the hunger strike "far from bringing about changes, has in fact rendered movement impossible."

McDonnell's Death Triggers Violence

The statement promised "flexible and humane" treatment if the prisoners abandoned their fast. But it did not yield specifically to the strikers' demands for privileges such as free association, 50 percent reduction of sentence and the right to avoid prison work.

Sinn Fein called Atkins' statement "rubbish." Chief spokesman Richard McAuley said it was "just a reiteration of earlier statements," and "on that basis, it doesn't look like there's much room for maneuver."

"The men want more than hints," he said. "They want a firm agreement, and that doesn't seem to be forthcoming."

McAuley said McDonnell's shrunken body was taken from the prison to his home in Belfast's Andersonstown district, and would be buried Friday with full IRA military honors in a Milltown Cemetery plot beside his friend and fellow guerrilla Bobby Sands.

Sands, who was elected behind bars to the British Parliament on April 9, launched the hunger strike March 1. He died May 5 on the 66th day of his fast.

Sands and McDonnell were arrested at the same time for illegal possession of firearms. McDonnell began serving a 14-year sentence in the Maze in September 1977.

News of McDonnell's death sent women into the streets of Belfast's Catholic areas, clanging garbage cans lids in the ancient warning of danger to their menfolk. Others milled about carrying black flags.

Within hours mobs of youths, many of them masked, attacked police and troops in Catholic strongholds of Belfast and Londonderry, the province's second-largest city.

Dozens of buses, trucks and cars were hijacked and set alight to form blazing barricades, and police reported multiple sniper attacks.

An Army spokesman said 16-year-old John Dempsey was killed when troops fired on a gang of hooded men launching a gasoline bomb attack on a bus depot in Andersonstown.

Authorities said two civilians -- a 30-year-old woman and a teen-age boy -- were seriously wounded by Belfast police firing plastic bullets into crowds of rioters, and two soldiers and a police officers were slightly injured by a grenade attack.

In Washington, the chairman of the House of Representatives Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs issued a statement accusing the British of "insensitive intransigence."

Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., said that "Tragically for Joe McDonnell, the British waited too long and offered to little to avert his death.

Biaggi has introduced a draft resolution in the House calling upon the British government "to exercise greater urgency and flexibility in finding a humanitarian resolution" to the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

Graphic

Laserphotos LON9,15

Third Hunger Striker Dead

The Associated Press

May 21, 1981, Thursday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 800 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

The death of IRA hunger striker Raymond McCreesh early today sparked a new round of firebombings, hijackings and street skirmishes in Roman Catholic west Belfast.

McCreesh succumbed on the 61st day of his fast, becoming the third imprisoned ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrilla to starve himself to death this month in a campaign for political prisoner status.

Women banged dustbin lids and blew whistles -- the signal used to warn their menfolk of army raids -- to spread the news of McCreesh's death in the early morning darkness, as they had after the deaths of Bobby Sands on May 5 and Francis Hughes on May 12. Other ***women*** huddled in small groups reciting the rosary.

More than 300 rioters besieged the heavily fortified police-army base in the New Barnsley quarter, police said. At least 50 gasoline bombs were lobbed at the base, while troops fired fusillades of plastic bullets at the attackers.

Reports from the turbulent New Lodge district said a young girl was badly injured by a police plastic bullet, but there was no immediate word of other casualties.

Several thousand troops in armored vehicles and police officers in bulletproof vests sealed off much of west Belfast, keeping the violence from spreading into Protestant neighborhoods.

Mobs of young Catholics, many of them masked, hijacked more than a dozen cars and trucks and set them on fire, police said. Other vehicles were used to barricade streets.

British army and police patrols came under "heavy attack" from gasoline bombs in a half-dozen districts of west Belfast, a police spokesman said.

McCreesh, 24, died at 2:11 a.m. today -- 9:11 p.m. Wednesday EDT -- authorities at Maze Prison reported. A spokesman for the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, said he expected another IRA man would take McCreesh's place in the protest.

"It seems as if it is going to go on and on and on until the Brits make a move," the Sinn Fein spokesman said. "We are surprised that Raymond McCreesh lasted so long."

Third Hunger Striker Dead

The British Northern Ireland Office, which administers the province, said McCreesh "took his own life by refusing food and medical intervention for 60 days." The statement echoed those issued after the deaths of Sands and Hughes.

The dead man's body was taken from the Maze an hour after his death and driven to Daisy Hill Hospital in Newry, about 10 miles from the McCreesh home, for an autopsy. As dawn broke in McCreesh's hometown of Camlough in South Armagh, villagers hung black flags from upstairs windows.

British authorities say they will not concede political status for men who committed crimes in the IRA's often bloody campaign to evict the British from Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the largely Roman Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Sands died in the Maze Prison on his 66th day on hunger strike. Hughes died in his 59th day without food. After each funeral another IRA prisoner began to refuse meals, keeping four men on hunger strike.

Two other hunger strikers were reported worsening rapidly. Patrick "Patsy" O'Hara, 24, who began to fast March 22, the same day as McCreesh, suffered a heart attack Wednesday and his family was called to his hospital bedside, Sinn Fein said. It said O'Hara vomited blood and was no longer able to speak.

Brendan McLaughlin, 29, who began his hunger strike just six days ago as Hughes' replacement, was moved to the hospital wing Wednesday. Sinn Fein said it appeared he too had a heart attack. The Northern Ireland Office said McLaughlin's condition "was giving cause for concern" and confirmed he had been moved, but did not elaborate.

Joe McDonnell, who replaced Sands, is in the 13th day of his fast.

The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said McCreesh's brother Brian, a Catholic priest, was with him when he died. Prison officials refused to comment.

McCreesh was serving 14 years for attempted murder and possession of firearms stemming from his arrest after an IRA ambush of British soldiers in June 1976.

IRA sources said McCreesh joined the militant Provisional wing soon after his 17th birthday in 1973, and participated in several guerrilla ambushes. They said his work as a milkman gave him an opportunity to gain intelligence on British patrol movements as he drove around the hills of south Armagh, an IRA stronghold.

On Wednesday, amid scattered violence, voters in the province elected members of 26 local councils, while several thousand armed police and soldiers guarded polling booths.

The councils have little power and are primarily concerned with overseeing tourism, recreation facilities and street cleaning.

But the election results, expected Friday, will be scanned for signs of just how extensive Protestant-Catholic polarization has been amid the mounting tension and how much support militants on both sides have gained.

Dispute Over Hero's Farewell Planned for Hughes

The Associated Press

May 13, 1981, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 775 words

Byline: By JEFF BRADLEY, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

British authorities refused Wednesday to turn the body of IRA hunger striker Francis Hughes over to members of his family unless they dropped plans to take it through Roman Catholic West Belfast for a hero's farewell, Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, reported.

The Northern Ireland office said the Belfast coroner had "released the body to the family" but declined further comment.

As thousands of people lined the streets of West Belfast waiting for Hughes' coffin to pass, a Sinn Fein spokesman said the body was being held in the city morgue until Hughes' family "gave guarantees the body will not pass through West Belfast."

"The family is at the mortuary and will not sign any documents," the spokesman said.

Young Catholics had barricaded streets, set buildings on fire and hurled gasoline bombs at British soldiers in angry overnight rioting sparked by his death Tuesday.

Hughes, 25, once the most-wanted **Irish Republican Army** gunman in British-ruled Northern Ireland, had gone 59 days without food in Maze Prison in a campaign to force the British government to reverse its policy of treating convicted IRA guerrillas as common criminals.

He was expected to be buried with full IRA military honors at his home village of Bellaghy in County Derry, 50 miles northwest of Belfast.

His fellow hunger striker, Bobby Sands, was given the same military-style ceremony after his death eight days ago.

As they did when Sands died, **women** in Catholic neighborhoods blew whistles and banged garbage can lids on the pavement to spread the news that Hughes was dead. Some Catholic **women** took to the streets with their rosary beads to pray -- while youths attacked security forces.

To the south in Dublin, capital of the predominately Catholic Irish Republic, 2,000 angry demonstrators marched on the British Embassy. Police in riot gear charged into the crowd with batons, leaving some protestors bleeding. A heavy police guard was posted today around the embassy.

In Belfast, a Catholic man was killed and two British soldiers wounded in violent clashes.

Dispute Over Hero's Farewell Planned for Hughes

A police spokesman said British troops returned gunfire in the Catholic Divis Flats neighborhood, killing Emmanuel Joseph McClarnon, a 20-year-old Catholic.

An army spokesman said he was killed when an army patrol came under fire in the IRA stronghold Falls Road district. "Fire was returned and the gunman was seen to fall," the spokesman said.

One of the injured British soldiers was hit by a Molotov cocktail and engulfed in flames.

"Get me out, get me out," he screamed to other soldiers. "My legs, my legs." Police said he was not badly hurt. The other injured trooper was wounded by sniper fire.

Richard McAuley, a spokesman for the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein, said three other hunger strikers, and other IRA prisoners willing to join them, remained resolute.

"They are determined to resolve this issue once and for all," he said. "They recognized it would not be an easy battle and they might have to die."

Raymond McCreesh and Patrick O'Hara, both 24, have been fasting 53 days and Joe McDonnell replaced Sands last Saturday. The IRA says a new prisoner will begin a fast each time a hunger striker dies.

There are about 440 IRA guerrillas imprisoned in Northern Ireland. They want political prisoner status, including the right to wear their own clothes, mingle among themselves in prison and do no prison work.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has refused, claiming special status for the IRA prisoners will encourage others to join the guerrillas' ranks. The Labor Party opposition has endorsed her stand.

Hughes was jailed for life by a Belfast court last year for killing a British commando officer in a March 1978 shootout. To the IRA he was a hero, a daring guerrilla commander hailed for having "organized a spectacularly successful series of military operations."

British security sources said he was responsible for the slaying of up to 26 soldiers and policemen.

With him when he died in his 8-by-8-foot room in the Maze's hospital wing were his sisters Vera, Maria and Noreen and a brother, Roger.

Another brother, Oliver, 31, who acted as spokesman for the family, blamed Mrs. Thatcher for the death, saying "Margaret Thatcher has murdered another Irishman and created another martyr."

British troops were ordered into the province in August 1969 amid sectarian fighting between extremist Protestants and Catholics.

The Catholics, outnumbered 2-to-1 by the 1 million strong Protestant majority, want Northern Ireland united with the Irish Republic, a move bitterly opposed by most Protestants. Their conflict has claimed nearly 2,100 lives in the past 12 years.

The Artists: Artist Draws Inspiration From Cyprus' Past

The Associated Press

September 6, 1989, Wednesday, BC cycle

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Section: Entertainment News

Length: 820 words

Byline: By KERIN HOPE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: AYIA NAPA, Cyprus

Body

The most popular painter on this eastern Mediterranean island took his first formal art class in the high security wing of a British prison 30 years ago.

At 19, George Skotinos was sentenced to life imprisonment along with five other Greek Cypriots for attacking an army camp in the five-year independence struggle against the British in the 1950s.

"We were involved in a riot in Nicosia jail so they sent us to England, to Wormwood Scrubs prison, where they happened to have a nice civilian art teacher," the burly Skotinos said in an interview.

"I used to paint as a kid. I designed sets for all the school plays, but we didn't have an art teacher. In prison, I found myself painting a mural with classical figures, a bit like an ancient Greek frieze."

That was the start, Skotinos said, of a lifelong interest in painting the past.

His pictures feature 2,500-year-old terra-cotta figurines, classical statues, weathered rocks and gnarled olive trees, and often are set dramatically against a pale background.

Later, while he was behind bars in Wakefield prison in northern England, rubbing shoulders with jailed ***Irish Republican Army*** gunmen, Skotinos learned to make pottery in the prison studio. The dull reds and ochres of raw clay are still among his favorite colors.

He also made friends with scientist Klaus Fuchs, who was serving a life term for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

"Klaus worked in the library, in the same block as the studio, and he found me books to read on art. He knew exactly what I should be reading," Skotinos said.

He was freed when Britain gave Cyprus its independence in 1960, and won a scholarship to study acting at the National Theater school in Greece. But he kept up with painting by attending the Athens Fine Art school at the same time.

Like many talented Greeks in the 1960s, he took off for the United States, arriving "penniless like a real migrant." He got his start in New York repainting the Brooklyn Bridge for a week with some Greeks he met through an Orthodox priest.

The Artists: Artist Draws Inspiration From Cyprus ' Past

His first show at a Manhattan gallery drew a mention in The New York Times and sold out.

"I didn't much like the notice," he said. "My work was called 'decorative but not absorbing.' But the gallery owner said, 'Don't be stupid. If you're worth writing about you don't have to worry'."

But he didn't feel comfortable among all the op art and psychedelic work of the time, and went home to find inspiration in Cyprus' rock-strewn landscapes and rich ancient heritage.

"I'm called a surrealist, but I'm not that abstract," he said. "I want to evoke the feeling that we're not just passers-by, but we've got history and roots other places don't. Everything I do is filtered through an ancient civilization."

Local collectors snap up Skotinos' acrylics as soon as they're finished. He says his work is so much in demand that he has a long waiting list. "It's scary how much I sell."

Art aficionados on Cyprus say Skotinos is appreciated for his colorful personality and because his pictures are accessible.

"He's got a style that's quasi-surrealist and distinctive, yet it's recognizably Greek and not too difficult," said Lonia Efthymoulou, another leading Cypriot painter.

"Skotinos is genuinely original and his work isn't static," said Eliza Betito, who runs a Nicosia gallery. "He's not afraid to try out new ideas. People get a good feeling from his paintings."

There are only a few pictures in Skotinos' home at Ayia Napa, near the big tourist resort on the southwestern tip of the island.

One striking canvas comes from a series he painted after the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus "to protest this terrible thing that happened."

Framed by a pillared doorway, two black-clad refugee women huddle under an olive tree against a stark blue sky. A small winged mythological figure hovers above, like an ironic ray of hope.

The 1974 work traveled around the world and won Skotinos an international prize.

When the Turks seized the northern third of Cyprus, he abandoned his home in Famagusta, now part of the occupied zone, and many of his paintings.

He now lives outside Ayia Napa, a sleepy fishing village in 1974 but now thronged with European tourists who find him as much an attraction as the beaches and discos.

His recent work has grown more naturalistic. The marble statues are less formal and posed in "places where the ancient Greeks didn't put them, like the seashore."

He also paints detailed submarine landscapes, observed while swimming, "now that I feel I've got a good enough technique to convey some of their beauty," he said.

This year he transformed his garden, filled with rocks hauled from all over the island and huge traditional clay storage jars, into a bar.

It's the first step towards making an art center, he says.

"I've applied for permits to build studios for pottery, painting and sculpture where people can come for short courses. But entertainment is just as important, so I started with that."

Graphic

The Artists: Artist Draws Inspiration From Cyprus ' Past

With LaserPhoto

End of Document

D'AMATO IRISH FLING

The New York Times

December 18, 1980, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1980 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 31, Column 1; Editorial Desk; Op-ed

Length: 825 words

Byline: By John B. Oakes

Body

In his haste to ingratiate himself with one segment of his local constituency, New York's Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato took a reckless step into the dangerous minefield of foreign affairs last week.

As his first significant action since Election Day, Mr. D'Amato's 22-hour visit to Northern Ireland at a moment of explosive sectarian tension demonstrated a kind of careless irresponsibility to which obscure politicians suddenly elevated to seats of unaccustomed power occasionally succumb.

The Senator-elect was no doubt sincere in stating that he went to bomb-ravaged Belfast "to learn, not to preach" and that he wanted "nothing to do with men of violence" or "with groups associated with the **Irish Republican Army.**"

But the partisan auspices under which he traveled to Northern Ireland and to the Republic, too, told another story. So did his choice of a time to visit Belfast in the midst of a tragic hunger strike of I.R.A. terrorists. So did his attendance at a rally in their behalf. So did his statement that he favored Washington's decision, made last year under domestic political pressure, to suspend shipment of American small arms to Ulster's police force, a favorite terrorist target.

AN-A

Mr. D'Amato's trip was at the invitation of the Irish National Caucus, a faction of Irish-Americans suspected of lending at least moral support to the I.R.A. terrorists. He was accompanied by a local Nassau County politician who has been a major Caucus official.

Mr. D'Amato's public statements were reported to be on the whole low-key, for which he deserves full credit. But with all of the prestige and none of the experience of a United States Senator, Mr. D'Amato's very presence in Belfast could hardly avoid exacerbating this deeply emotional conflict.

Ten Roman Catholic prisoners (seven men and three **women**) were on a hunger strike during Mr. D'Amato's visit. The number of hunger strikers has since risen to 46, including six convicted Protestant paramilitary terrorists. All are serving sentences for such major crimes as murder, arson, and armed robbery. They are all demanding special status and privileges as political prisoners, which up to now their British jailers have refused to give them. "Murder is murder is murder," says Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. Some of the best known of the moderate Irish Catholic nationalist leaders, such as Gerard Fitt, M.P. for West Belfast, agree with her.

D'AMATO IRISH FLING

"Do we ever think of the widows and orphans who are living in their present condition because of the murder of their husbands and fathers?" Mr. Fitt asked recently in Parliament.

The immensely complex conflict -among the economically depressed and politically deprived Catholic minority of Ulster; the bitterly recalcitrant Protestant majority; the British Government, which, while maintaining troops in Ulster, is trying to reconcile the irreconcilable; and the Irish Republic, pushing for unification by peaceful means - has already cost more than 2,000 lives in the last decade.

If any of the hunger strikers die, as they may in the next few days unless Mrs. Thatcher makes some major concessions, a new outburst of murderous violence on both sides is virtually certain. Inflamed by posters appearing all over the North, "Don't Let Them Die," the Catholic and Protestant communities are becoming more polarized than ever. This is the maelstrom into which Mr. D'Amato recklessly plunged.

In making his visit, Senator-elect D'Amato unfortunately ignored the explicit advice given not long ago to all Americans by one of the hardest of "hard-liners" favoring Irish unity: Charles J. Haughey, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland.

Specifically referring to the Irish National Caucus and to Noraid, a more militant Irish-American group, Mr. Haughey begged Irish-Americans to avoid "any whisper of support for violence and terrorism." He said that "the evidence available to us... casts grave suspicion... on the Caucus." The situation in Ireland today is such, he added, that "no individual, whether private citizen or elected member of Congress should by any statement or association lend support to those whose actions serve only to delay Irish unity."

Senator-elect D'Amato has lent such support on foreign soil. Now that he is back home again, only his subsequent actions in Congress will prove whether he is going to be the senatorial mouthpiece for Representative Mario Biaggi of the Bronx, self-appointed Congressional spokesman for Irish-American militants.

These are the people whose implicit backing for the strategy of terror to achieve unification of Ireland is repudiated by all responsible Irish-American political leaders in the United States and by all responsible leadership - Catholic and Protestant - in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic as well.

John B. Oakes is the former Senior Editor of The New York Times.

Thatcher Government Unveils New Peace Plan

The Associated Press

July 2, 1980, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 842 words

Byline: By NIKKI FINKE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The British government unveiled a plan Wednesday to give up some of its political control over Northern Ireland in a bid for peace, and appealed to the people of the violence-plagued province to see it as a "constructive approach."

As expected, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposal to set up an 80-member assembly in place of direct rule from London -- the arrangement for the past six years -- received a mixed reaction in Northern Ireland and the Irish republic. The plan does not address the crucial problem of how the Roman Catholic minority would share in governing Northern Ireland alongside the Protestant majority.

In Northern Ireland, both the Social Democratic and Labor Party -- which represent the Catholic minority -- and the middle-of-the-road Alliance Party said they were "carefully considering" the plan.

But in the Irish republic, Premier Charles Haughey and his Cabinet made clear the British proposals did not go far enough. Haughey asked for a role in deciding the future of Northern Ireland.

"We are ready to play a constructive part in any program of discussion that may be proposed," he said in a prepared statement.

Haughey and his advisers reportedly want a stronger declaration by Britain encouraging Irish unity if the province consents.

Mrs. Thatcher's proposal is the latest in a long line of attempts to restore political stability in the British province. Guerrillas of the largely Roman Catholic **Irish Republican Army** have been fighting to unite the province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Every effort by earlier governments has failed to end the sectarian bloodshed, which began almost 11 years ago and has taken more than 2,000 lives.

There is "as much chance of a settlement in Northern Ireland as Belfast becoming the Vatican City," said Labor Party lawmaker Lord Leonard after the Conservative Party's long-awaited discussion paper on Northern Ireland was announced.

But Thatcher's government is hoping that, faced with a struggling economy and unchecked violence, provincial leaders on both sides will not reject the assembly proposal outright.

Thatcher Government Unveils New Peace Plan

"The prize to be gained in terms of the cohesion of Northern Ireland and the prospects for reconciliation and reconstruction could be a rich one," the discussion document declared.

Humphrey Atkins, the government's secretary for Northern Ireland, will push for support of the plan in upcoming talks around the country with the aim of making it law by November.

But he appealed for help: "I must emphasize that to make progress a constructive approach is needed from the people of Northern Ireland and their political representatives."

One fiery Protestant leader, Democratic Unionist chief the Rev. Ian Paisley, called for the new assembly to have "some sort of rule" over security, which Atkins said might be possible.

But Paisley also warned that any attempt to give the Catholic minority more than its proportional share of seats in the assembly by "artificial devices" would be "totally unacceptable."

The province's Catholics are outnumbered 2-1 by the million-strong Protestants, who would dominate any elected assembly.

The government paper offered two options for Catholic participation in running Northern Ireland:

To give any party represented in the assembly, and winning a certain proportion of the popular vote, a seat in the ruling executive body.

To give the majority party -- almost certainly a Protestant grouping -- sole control of the executive. But this would be balanced by another body, the Council of the Assembly, on which Catholics would have "an effective voice in decision-taking."

The Thatcher government is believed to prefer the first option for guaranteed Cabinet-level seats in any provincial administration. That comes closest to meeting the demands of Northern Ireland's main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor Party.

The government paper called on both sides to compromise -- the Protestant majority "in the interests of stability and the fruits that can bring," and the Catholics "given institutions which afford its members opportunities and safeguards against discrimination."

But James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, which represents the biggest number of Northern Irish Protestants, warned Wednesday night that any design for two Cabinets would be "a recipe for disaster" and make running the province "impossible."

Under the Thatcher government proposal, the new Northern Ireland assembly would have legislative powers over farming, commerce, education, housing, employment, health and social services.

The British government, which assumed political control over Northern Ireland in March 1972 when the provincial Parliament was suspended because of factional violence, would retain control over security and government spending.

Even if Northern Ireland's politicians accept the plan, it is unlikely to stop the IRA guerrilla war to oust the British. At least 2,039 men, women and children have been killed in political and sectarian fighting in the province since August 1969.

A Look Back at Those Who Departed

The Associated Press

December 15, 1988, Thursday, BC cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 879 words

Byline: By The Associated Press

Body

They explored the cosmos and peered into the inner space of atoms. They built racing cars and football teams and nations. They wrote tellingly of man's fate, and entertainingly of mankind's fantasies. They made the world sing and dance and laugh. And then they departed.

Here is a look back, month by month, at some who died in 1988:
JANUARY

"PISTOL PETE" MARAVICH, the floppy-socked, shaggy-haired, utterly astounding basketball genius, biggest point producer in NCAA history. He collapsed at age 40, while playing the game he loved.

TREVOR HOWARD, hard-living, craggy-faced British star of stage and screen, whose most famous role was in the 1946 film "Brief Encounter." At age 71.

GREGORY "PAPPY" BOYINGTON, World War II flying ace who shot down 28 Japanese planes and led the renowned "Black Sheep" squadron. At age 75.

ISIDOR ISAAC RABI, Nobel prize-winning physicist who helped develop atomic energy during World War II and spent the post-war years trying to control it. Age 89.

SEAN MACBRIDE, in his teens an ***Irish Republican Army*** guerrilla leader, in his later years an international jurist and crusader for disarmament and human rights, winner of both the Nobel and Lenin peace prizes. At age 83.

ANDREI ARTUKOVIC, "Butcher of the Balkans," official of Yugoslavia's Nazi puppet government in World War II, extradited from the United States and convicted in Yugoslavia of ordering thousands of prisoners killed. Died in prison at age 88.

ABDUL GHAFER KHAN, revered leader of the Indian subcontinent's Pathan tribe and key figure in India's struggle for independence. At age 98.

BARON PHILIPPE DE ROTHSCHILD, French sportsman, writer, eminent winegrower. At age 85.

KLAUS FUCHS, nuclear scientist in Britain and the United States in World War II who later passed atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets, and was caught and imprisoned. Lived in East Germany after his release. At age 76.

FEBRUARY

A Look Back at Those Who Departed

HEATHER O'ROURKE, actress who played the angelic child kidnapped by angry spirits in the movie "Poltergeist." Died following what was thought to be a bout with the flu, at age 12.

FREDERICK LOEWE, the composer whose memorable melodies, coupled with Alan Jay Lerner's fetching lyrics, turned "My Fair Lady," "Camelot" and other musicals into timeless classics. At age 86.

NORA ASTORGA, Nicaraguan U.N. ambassador who, as a revolutionary, lured a general into her bedroom - and a death trap. At age 39, of cancer.

RICHARD FEYNMAN, Nobel Prize-winning physicist who helped shatter NASA's claim that cold weather didn't doom the shuttle Challenger. Age 69.

MARCH

HARRIS GLENN MILSTEAD, known as Divine, the bizarre female impersonator who starred in such films as "Pink Flamingos" and "Hairspray." At age 42.

KURT KIESINGER, a German radio propagandist in World War II who overcame his Nazi past and served as West German chancellor in 1966-69. At age 83.

ANDY GIBB, brother to the Gibbs of the Bee Gees rock group and a solo pop star in his own right. At age 30, apparently of a heart inflammation caused by a virus.

ROBERT JOFFREY, choreographer who founded a dance troupe on a shoestring and built it into the Joffrey Ballet, one of the top U.S. dance companies. At age 57.

EDGAR FAURE, brilliant statesmen who held more Cabinet posts than any other Frenchman. At 79.

APRIL

ALAN PATON, South African author whose novel "Cry the Beloved Country" opened the world of apartheid to the world beyond South Africa. At age 85.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR, known as Abu Jihad, senior PLO commander and Yasser Arafat's closest aide. Assassinated in Tunisia, reportedly by an Israeli commando squad. At 52.

LOUISE NEVELSON, sculptor who struggled until she was nearly 60 and finally won recognition for her work, the best-known of them dramatic black-on-black wood boxes assembled from "found" objects. At 88.

MAY

HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY, the most damaging double agent in modern history, who for almost three decades spied for the Soviets from the heights of British intelligence. He died a decorated KGB officer in Moscow, at 76.

JUNE

LOUIS L'AMOUR, one of America's most prolific storytellers, whose frontier tales of gunfighters, lawmen and drifters enthralled millions of readers from waitresses to presidents. At 80.

DENNIS DAY, the golden-voiced Irish balladeer whose career as a foil for comedian Jack Benny spanned decades of radio, television and film. At age 71.

MILDRED GILLARS, known during World War II as Axis Sally, was convicted of treason for her propaganda broadcasts for Nazi Germany. Taught music to kindergarteners after serving 12 years in prison. At 87.

A Look Back at Those Who Departed

JULY

JACKIE PRESSER, Teamsters president who led the union back to the mainstream of organized labor but extended its reputation for corruption with his own indictments for racketeering and embezzlement. At age 61, before he could be tried on those charges.

JOSHUA LOGAN, writer, producer and director who delighted theatergoers with his deft staging of "South Pacific," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Mister Roberts" and other Broadway hits. At 79.

AUGUST

ANATOLY LEVCHENKO, veteran cosmonaut in line to fly the new Soviet space shuttle. Of a brain tumor at age 47.

ADELA ROGERS ST. JOHN, early feminist and avowed "sob sister" who broke into the men's world of newspapering and covered some of the biggest stories of the first half of the 20th century. At 94.

End of Document

For a supergrass, there's Nowhere to hide

Herald

October 24, 1988 Monday

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Section: GOLD TV GUIDE; Pg. 3

Length: 793 words

Byline: KRUM S

Body

BY her own admission, Lisa Harrow is a million miles from a West Belfast housewife. The Shakespearean-trained actress, who specialises in portraying genteel English ladies, had to transform herself to play the loyal wife of an IRA hitman in the joint ABC/Griffin mini-series *Act of Betrayal*.

"Living in England, the IRA of course is uppermost in your mind. But, to tell the truth, I had never ventured beyond what you glean from newspapers.

"With *Act of Betrayal*, I immersed myself in the culture and psychology of being an IRA wife totally. I wanted to do the role because I felt I knew those women, even though our lives could not be more dissimilar."

Harrow's portrayal of Eileen McGurk is masterful. She has perfected not only the lilting Belfast accent but the fierce, protective instincts peculiar to women who devote their lives to a cause.

"An IRA wife is a breed unto herself. They are immensely loyal to their husbands. Among the wives there is a strong sense of community that I imagine would be impossible to break away from. For them, it is the bedroom and the kitchen and nothing else. They live for their husbands, who in turn live for the IRA. It's astounding." Starring Harrow, American actor Elliott Gould and Irish actor Patrick Bergin, *Act of Betrayal* is unusual for its genre - a well-crafted thriller with a message. It is the story of Michael McGurk, IRA devotee turned "supergrass", whose evidence ensures six top IRA operatives are sent to prison.

McGurk (played by Patrick Bergin), with his wife and son Sean, is resettled in Australia with the help of the British army to live under a new identity. Elliott Gould appears as American hitman Tom Callaghan, hired by the IRA to track down McGurk and kill him. Acquiring both Harrow and Gould was seen as a coup for the ABC, which is hoping the \$6 million series will be its major success this year.

Act of Betrayal was written by Nick Evans and Michael Chaplin, both reporters with London Weekend Television who worked extensively in Northern Ireland. Produced by Ray Alchin, formerly with the ABC and now with Revcom, it was directed by Lawrence Gordon Clarke. Together they were responsible for the critically acclaimed mini-series *Captain James Cook*.

The series was shot on location in Ireland, the US and Sydney. Unlike Harrow, film actor Gould, who had cut his teeth playing laconic, self-deprecating characters, said he had followed the progress of the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* for some time. "I have always read about the IRA in the papers with interest. The problems of Ireland are not something you can ignore."

For a supergrass, there's Nowhere to hide

Gould chose to play the cold blooded Callaghan for two reasons. "I really loved the script. It was a strong thriller that had some interesting things to say about the IRA. It should provoke thought." He had also always wanted to visit "Orstralia". He was not disappointed. "I like it there because it is not spoiled yet and I liked me mates," he said.

Harrow's reasons for working halfway around the world were more complex. She said there was a strong need to portray the IRA as a movement at war with itself as well as the British. Television provided the perfect medium. "In England the IRA are perceived as bloodthirsty, opportunistic, murderers. But the emergence of members willing to turn evidence is proof that all is not well in the ranks. Within the IRA are people who want to stop the killing. That is part of the message." The motivation behind McGurk's decision to betray the IRA is left deliberately unexplained until the end of the series, a device Harrow believes was important for the viewers. "The actual reasons for betrayal could have been varied. What was important dramatically was to show a man who is wrestling with his conscience. Michael was trying to politicise the IRA and move away from violence. I found his betrayal fascinating." What Harrow also found fascinating was the speed with which life began to imitate art. She said the British press reported a story after Act of Betrayal was screened in England of an Irish "supergrass" and his girlfriend who were hiding in Crete when the IRA tracked them down. "She rang home to wish a relative happy birthday and that's all they needed. Within 24 hours they were found and murdered. Just like in the series, the IRA always find you." Act of Betrayal rated well in Britain despite strong opposition to its screening and eventual relegation to a late night timeslot. Harrow believed it worked because it "humanised the Irish question". "It spoke humanely to people. It is very hard to deal with the Irish problem, but if you put it on a human level people respond." Act of Betrayal screens on Wednesday and Thursday at 8.30 pm on Channel Two.

END OF STORY

Graphic

On the run . . . Eileen McGurk (Lisa Harrow) is told she must be evacuated. Michael McGurk (Patrick Bergin), right. The hitman . . . Elliot Gould (left) with Max Cullen and Deborra-Lee Furness.

Load-Date: September 20, 2003

Violence in the Old Country Mutes St. Patrick's Day Spirit

The Associated Press

March 17, 1988, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: Domestic News

Length: 839 words

Body

America's Irish paraded on St. Patrick's Day, but enthusiasm was muted by the awareness of fresh bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

"The violence, it's got to stop," declared William Burke, grand marshal of the parade up New York's Fifth Avenue. "You shoot me. I shoot you. ... This can't go on any more."

Across from St. Patrick's Cathedral, sign-waving protesters demanded "Great Britain Keep Out of Irish Affairs," a day after three people were killed and 68 wounded by a Protestant gunman who attacked a graveside service for three ***Irish Republican Army*** members in Belfast.

Mayor Raymond L. Flynn of Boston said the root of the violence was "the utter despair that British rule has perpetrated throughout the occupied six counties."

"What can we expect but senseless and renewed violence from both communities, when the British government itself has abandoned a code of law enforcement for a shoot-to-kill policy aimed at unarmed citizens," said Flynn.

In an emotional homily before his city's parade, New York's Cardinal John J. O'Connor proposed a pilgrimage to Ireland to pray for "peace with justice."

"I would like to feel exuberant. I would like to feel joyful," O'Connor told a congregation of about 2,000. "I don't feel that way today. I don't feel like reviewing a parade. I suspect many of you don't feel like marching in a parade."

The parade went on, however, with O'Connor adding heavy black gloves to his vestments to protect against a blustery wind. Organizers estimated that 1.25 million people crowded Fifth Avenue to watch the parade, but police reported little of the drunken rowdiness which has marked past holidays.

Christine Bittinger, 78, was walking up Fifth Avenue for two reasons: "I'm walking for justice in Northern Ireland. And because old age has played a dirty trick on me. I've gotten smaller, and I can't see from behind the crowd anymore."

When the parade was over, patrons of more than 100 bars and restaurants helped the city's homeless when they lifted a glass to toast the Irish patron saint.

Patricia McGuire Rock, who works in a homeless shelter, persuaded the owners of the establishments to contribute a portion of their St. Patrick's Day proceeds to organizations that help the homeless.

Violence in the Old Country Mutes St. Patrick's Day Spirit

The nation's highest elected son of Ireland, President Reagan, paid a visit to an Irish pub in Alexandria, Va., sipping beer and singing along as revelers joined in "When Irish Eyes are Smiling."

In New Haven, Conn., protests by the National Organization for Women, the NAACP and other groups were planned outside the all-male Knights of St. Patric dinner, traditionally a must gathering for politicians.

More than 200,000 people crowded the sidewalk in downtown Chicago to watch the 40,000 marchers, 50 floats and 45 bands that made up the annual parade. Portions of the Chicago River were dyed green for the annual day of revelry. "They make much more of it here than in Ireland," said Bridgid Donnelly, 19, an Irish citizen living in Chicago.

There were few mentions of Belfast in Chicago, where parade organizers strived for a holiday mood.

Even the grits were green as 300,000 people braved unseasonable 30-degree temperatures to see the 164th St. Patrick's Day parade in Savannah, Ga. It's the second-largest St. Pat's parade, behind New York's.

In New Orleans, hundreds of people spent the day drinking, dancing and celebrating in the streets around Parasol's Bar and Restaurant in New Orleans' Irish Channel. Even some of the neighborhood dogs sported green T-shirts and strings of green beads as they circled the crowd.

"I marched in my first St. Patrick's Day parade in 1922," said Red Jack Burns, who wore a green derby, "and I haven't missed one since. I'm 77 years old but I can still find the bars in the Channel."

In New York City, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were dining for the first time with oratory by an Irish-American. Antonin Scalia, a Supreme Court Justice, and Lou Holtz, coach of Notre Dame's "Fighting Irish" football team, were the featured speakers.

In his sermon, O'Connor accused Irish-Americans, and priests and nuns in particular, of not expressing sufficient concern with the troubles in Northern Ireland.

"Where are the 40 million Irish-Americans in this land?" he asked. "Why have they not raised their voices on behalf of the suffering?"

"And where are the voices of our priests and nuns?" he added, especially those "social activists" concerned about Latin America and other parts of the world.

O'Connor suggested a pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Knock in the Irish Republic "to show our concern, our continuing sense of shock. We must do something ... to contribute to the advance of peace with justice in Northern Ireland."

Cardinal Bernard Law asked worshippers at Holy Cross Cathedral in South Boston "to call to mind the sad wages of sin in the violence and the terrorism which is only within hours hit once again in Ireland."

"Let us look into our hearts and see how it might be that like Patrick we can be messengers of love of reconciliation of justice and of peace," Law said.

Procession Accompanies Bodies of IRA Members to Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

March 15, 1988, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 866 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

A funeral procession bearing the bodies of three IRA guerrillas slain in Gibraltar was met by thousands of people when it arrived early Tuesday under heavy rain at Roman Catholic west Belfast.

Jeering Protestants waving British flags had hurled stones and bottles at the cortege in Northern Ireland as it made its way by road to Belfast from Dublin in the Irish Republic.

Mairead Farrell, 31; Daniel McCann, 30, and Sean Savage, 24, were unarmed and walking toward the Gibraltar-Spanish border when British commandos in civilian clothes shot them March 6.

British officials said the three had planned to detonate a car bomb at a public military ceremony in Britain's fortress colony at the southern tip of Spain two days later.

Monday night British troops fatally shot a gunman near Savage's Belfast home. Police identified the slain man as Kevin McCracken, 33.

A statement by Belfast police headquarters said McCracken fired at an army patrol and the soldiers shot back. It said McCracken was jailed in 1978 for membership in the outlawed *Irish Republican Army* and illegal possession of guns. The report said McCracken was released on parole in 1985.

The coffins of the three slain guerrillas were carried into the homes of their families in west Belfast.

Hundreds of police and soldiers, many in riot gear, were on duty as the funeral procession arrived in Belfast.

At Newry, five miles north of the border town of Carrickaron in the Irish Republic, the hearses with the bodies drove around the predominantly Catholic town for two hours Monday night and were cheered by crowds of IRA supporters.

But on the outskirts of Newry, 35 miles south of Belfast, Protestants threw bricks, bottles and stones at the vehicles, breaking some windows.

Farther north at Loughbrickland and Banbridge Protestant crowds again pelted the cortege with stones and shouted abuse as police moved forward to disperse them.

The hearses were escorted by police vehicles and followed by dozens of cars containing IRA supporters.

Procession Accompanies Bodies of IRA Members to Northern Ireland

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said about 1,000 people met the coffins Monday when they arrived from Gibraltar at Dublin's airport, many of them members of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political arm.

The cortege stopped briefly at the border at Carrickaron when two senior officers of Northern Ireland's police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, ordered the Irish tricolors removed from the coffins.

Police, relatives of the slain guerrillas and Sinn Fein members reached a compromise after a 30-minute argument and the flags were folded up and left atop the coffins, covered with funeral wreaths.

The IRA is waging a guerrilla campaign to drive the British from Northern Ireland and unite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. At least 2,628 people have been killed since sectarian violence began in Northern Ireland in August 1969.

Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams and other senior party figures led the airport reception. The coffins were draped in the green, orange and white Irish flag and a priest recited prayers in Irish and English.

Four women in black jackets and trousers formed an honor guard. A lone bagpiper played a lament.

In the heavy mist, the coffins were transferred to three hearses. A cortege led by police, which grew to more than 100 cars, made its way along the 100-mile route to the border.

About 20 cars continued from the border to Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, where the three will be buried Wednesday or Thursday.

Thousands of people lined the roads. Scores of teen-agers held black flags at waist level as the convoy passed through the Catholic town of Drogheda. Many drivers threw black flags from their car windows.

On both sides of the border, black flags hung from lampposts along the route.

The procession took three hours to cover the 60 miles to Dundalk on the border, where 5,000 people turned out. Another lone piper escorted the hearses through the town. An honor guard of four men and two women dressed in black marched beside them.

Royal Air Force soldiers loaded the coffins onto the jet in Gibraltar because baggage workers would not handle them, British television networks reported.

In Northern Ireland, the IRA said it fired a three-volley rifle salute at a shrine in Belfast to coincide with the bodies' arrival on Irish soil.

An IRA statement circulated by Sinn Fein said the guerrillas wished the bereaved families "peaceful and dignified funerals," which was seen as a possible hint that the funerals would be allowed to take place without demonstrations.

In the past, funerals have been disrupted by hooded IRA members firing salutes over the coffins and the police moving in to arrest them.

Police in the Irish Republic and British-ruled Northern Ireland were expected to mount a huge security operation to prevent such displays this time.

Sinn Fein said the three guerrillas would be buried at Milltown Cemetery in Belfast on Wednesday or on Thursday, Saint Patrick's Day. Relatives of the dead appealed for calm and a Roman Catholic bishop asked police and mourners to avoid violence.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said it would intervene if necessary to stop armed displays at the funerals.

Bomb Explodes At Ceremony For War Dead, At least 10 Dead

The Associated Press

November 8, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 820 words

Dateline: ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland

Body

A bomb believed planted by Irish republican terrorists exploded here Sunday as a crowd gathered to honor Britain's war dead. Police said 11 people were killed and 42 were injured.

A police statement said the bomb went off in a community center overlooking the War Memorial, blowing out one end of the building, which collapsed and trapped a large number of people who were standing outside waiting for the ceremony to start.

Police, troops, band members and firemen dug with their bare hands through the debris in search of those trapped. A witness said 40 to 50 people, many of them women and children, had been standing in front of the building, known as St. Michael's Reading Rooms, before the explosion.

It was the worst terrorist attack in Northern Ireland since December 1982, when a discotheque patronized by soldiers was blown up, killing 11 troops and six civilians.

No group claimed responsibility for the bombing but suspicion focused on the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and united the mainly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said security forces in Northern Ireland had been warned that the IRA "was intent on creating a major atrocity following the numerous setbacks suffered by the organization in the past year."

An unidentified witness who was on the scene in Enniskillen moments after the explosion was quoted as telling Press Association: "It was awful. I saw at least five bodies covered in blankets and I think there are many more dead."

The bomb went off at 10:45 a.m. just as a parade of military personnel, bands and civilians was assembling around the War Memorial in this County Fermanagh town 70 miles southwest of Belfast and 10 miles from the border with the Irish Republic.

The ceremony was to honor Britons and members of the Commonwealth who died in World War I, World War II, and during the last 19 years of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

Similar Remembrance Day services were held throughout Britain. One at the Cenotaph in London was attended by several thousand people, including Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Bomb Explodes At Ceremony For War Dead, At least 10 Dead

Mrs. Thatcher, who learned of the Enniskillen bombing after the London ceremony, said: "To do this at a time when people were remembering the dead of two World Wars and conflicts since then, people who died in defense of freedom, shows an appalling depth of callousness and inhumanity. It brings a double grief to people who have already suffered so much."

Police said the explosion was not believed to have been caused by a car bomb, but by a device hidden in a nearby building or buried underground.

Immediately after the blast, witnesses said there was panic and chaos as people searched for missing relatives, many digging with their bare hands in the debris.

The entire area around the Enniskillen memorial was cordoned off and army bomb disposal teams moved in to inspect the site for more explosives. The army rushed heavy lifting equipment to the scene of the blast.

Local Democratic Unionist Councillor Bert Johnson, who also arrived at the scene moments after the bomb went off, said he saw dozens of troops and band members, their dress uniforms covered in dust and grime.

"You could see that they were doing their best to get people out, and their hands were all cut and lacerated from tearing at the rubble to get the people out of the building," he said.

The head of the Church of Ireland, the Rt. Rev. Robert Eames, abandoned plans to preach at an Armistice Day service at St. McCartan's Cathedral in Enniskillen and instead went to the town's Erne Hospital to comfort the injured and relatives of the dead.

"If anyone ever had any doubts at all what terrorism can do, I just wish those who planted this bomb could see what I'm seeing at this moment," Eames said in a radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said: "This attack by the IRA shows a new depth of vicious cowardice. It is an atrocity against ordinary people honoring those who fought to get the very freedom that terrorism wants to destroy."

Heavy security was in force at the Cenotaph, with marksmen on rooftops overlooking Whitehall and hundreds of uniformed police mingling with thousands of onlookers during the ceremony. Veterans had to pass through airport-style security gates to get near the stone memorial.

During a two-minute silence at 11 a.m. to remember the war dead, the only sound that could be heard was a baby crying in its carriage.

Afterwards, wreaths of red poppies were laid around the memorial by the queen and members of the royal family, Mrs. Thatcher and leaders of the other political parties, ambassadors of the 48 Commonwealth nations and representatives of the military.

Police reported no incidents at the ceremony, which took place under grey skies.

Thatcher 'Raring to Go' for Another Five Years

The Associated Press

June 12, 1987, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 854 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Margaret Thatcher was "raring to go" Friday on five more years of dismantling the welfare state, after a historic third-term victory that raises doubts about whether the socialist Labor Party ever will regain power.

Crowds thronged near her official residence at No. 10 Downing St., some drinking champagne, waving Union Jacks and chanting "We love Maggie!" to celebrate the prime minister's victory in Thursday's general election.

"We've got it because we managed to convince people the things we were doing were right," the 61-year-old Conservative Party leader said with eight years in office behind her and another five ahead. "We're raring to go."

Her comfortable majority of 102 in the 650-member House of Commons is down from a 144-seat landslide at the last election in 1983, but it surpassed most predictions.

Next year, the "Iron Lady" of British politics will pass Winston Churchill and Lord Asquith, a Liberal, as the longest-serving British prime minister of this century.

She posed Friday with three fingers raised, for the three successive terms no one had achieved since Lord Liverpool in 1826. Her husband Denis, 72, stood at her side smiling broadly.

Mrs. Thatcher was expected to announce her Cabinet on Saturday evening. It now is made up of 21 men, largely drawn from the party's right wing.

There is speculation she will reinstate former Trade Secretary Cecil Parkinson, who resigned in 1983 because of an extra-marital affair with his secretary. He and his wife remained together.

Labor's Neil Kinnock was bitterly disappointed after taking the party back from the radical left and leading a strong campaign. He said the results "deepen the divisions, worsen the afflictions."

Supporters outside party headquarters shouted at the 45-year-old leader: "Fight on, Neil! ... "Don't give up! We're with you!"

He replied, his voice cracking: "We'll do that. We'll do that."

Analysts speculated whether Labor, whose leftward lurch in the 1970s led to the Social Democratic Party's birth in 1981, ever would win another majority in Parliament.

Thatcher 'Raring to Go' for Another Five Years

The Conservative victory did not apply nationwide. Mrs. Thatcher's Tories were trounced in recession-plagued Scotland, losing half their seats and reduced to 10 of the 72 districts.

Northern England and Wales, other areas that have gained little from her free-enterprise revolution, swung to Labor by 7 percent.

Labor got only 20 seats more than in its election disaster of 1983, however, and the Conservatives scored a near shutout in the populous and prosperous south. The Tories also gained in England's central industrial belt.

In the new Parliament, the Conservatives will have 376 seats, down 21 from 1983; Labor 229, up 20, and the centrist Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance 22, down one.

Welsh and Scottish nationalists each won three seats, compared with two each last time. Other small parties, primarily in Northern Ireland, took the remaining seats.

Among the victors were four non-whites, all from Labor and the first elected since 1922, and a record 41 women, compared with 23 in 1983.

The Conservative share of the popular vote, 42.30 percent, was virtually unchanged from the 42.42 of 1983 and enough for a large majority with a split opposition.

Labor pushed its share to 30.83 percent from the dismal 27.51 in 1983, largely at the expense of the Alliance, which fell to 22.85 percent from 25.36.

Opinion polls during the four-week campaign were close to the mark, predicting about 43 percent of the vote for the Conservatives. Labor's vote was about three points below the average poll rating of 34 percent, and the Alliance got about 1.5 points more than the predicted 21.

In Northern Ireland, Gerry Adams of the Sinn Fein, the outlawed Irish Republican Army's legal political arm, retained his seat with a reduced majority. He has refused to serve in the Commons.

Minority Roman Catholics won four of the troubled British province's 17 seats, up from two. Protestant losers included veteran right-winger Enoch Powell.

In speculating on the political future, Anthony King, professor of government at Essex University, forecast Conservative governments until at least the end of the century.

"I don't think for the foreseeable future either the Labor Party or the Alliance are really credible as alternative governments with overall majorities in the House of Commons," he said.

Laborites acknowledge failing to convince millions of voters whose economic lot has improved. Its campaign was partly a moral crusade in favor of more spending on programs designed to reduce the 10.9 percent unemployment rate and improved government-funded health and welfare services.

Alf Dubs, who lost his Labor seat in the newly gentrified London district of Battersea, said: "I think the yuppie element was almost the entire explanation."

The Alliance co-leaders, David Owen of the Social Democrats and Liberal David Steel, said they would keep trying.

"This has been a failure. It has been a setback, but it is not a disaster." Steel told reporters in his Scottish district.

Prices rose sharply on the London Stock Exchange. The Financial Times Index of 100 leading stocks gained 27 to 2,289.5.

Graphic

Thatcher 'Raring to Go' for Another Five Years

LaserPhoto LON26

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Irish front-runner stumbles on Ulster

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

February 17, 1987, Tuesday

Copyright 1987 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: International; Pg. 9

Length: 800 words

Byline: David Winder, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: Kilkenny, Ireland

Highlight: In the Irish Republic, what started as an election focused on the country's floundering economy may now turn on the question of Northern Ireland. The Republic's desire for a united north and south, and opposition leader Charles Haughey's wobbly stance on this issue, are giving Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald a last-minute boost in today's vote.

Body

All eyes are on Charlie today as Ireland's voters go to the polls in a key national election, closely monitored by Washington and London.

Charlie, as everyone here knows, is the populist opposition Fianna Fail leader Charles Haughey, who has been plunging into campaign crowds shaking hands, accepting kisses, and cuffing lads behind the ear with the verve of a seasoned American politician.

Not even the cold fog in this medieval town could dampen the electionary enthusiasm of the man who seeks to replace Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald. Nor could it stifle the loudspeakers blaring out his campaign song across the town square:

"With Charlie's song we'll sing along; with Charlie's song, we'll march along."

A fog-delayed Mr. Haughey grabbed a microphone and called for an overall Fianna Fail majority to turn around high taxation, emigration, and unemployment - "all the evils inflicted on this country by the Fine Gael government."

But although the Irish voters have felt in step with Haughey over the state of the Irish economy, they have not been as ready to sing along and march along to Haughey's tune over British-ruled Northern Ireland, or Ulster.

Haughey's recent wobbling on the Anglo-Irish agreement has cost him in the opinion polls. The accord gave the Republic of Ireland a say for the first time in the affairs of the North, but it falls short of satisfying Irish aspirations for a united north and south. Although Haughey has said he won't change the accord, he has expressed conflicting views of his intentions toward it.

His serious reservations about continued British sovereignty in Northern Ireland - a major plank in the Anglo-Irish agreement in November 1985 - have also left a trail of disquiet in London and Washington. Britain was the cosigner with Ireland of the agreement. The United States Congress has supported the deal with \$120 million in assistance over two years to help get the economies of the border areas of Ireland back on their feet again.

Irish front-runner stumbles on Ulster

Through most of the campaign, Haughey has tried to duck the issue of Northern Ireland and instill public confidence in himself as the man who, as he puts it, can take the Irish economy "by the scruff of the neck."

The economy dominated the early stages of the election campaign. The country, which had over-borrowed and over-spent under an earlier Haughey administration, now finds Ireland's economy is faring no better under a former economics professor, Dr. FitzGerald.

By practically every yardstick, the Irish economy is indeed troubled.

Ireland now has the highest per capita international debt in the developed world, which has brought in its wake soaring interest rates and punitive income taxes. This is coupled with one of the highest unemployment rates in Europe - 1 in 5 are out of work - and the accelerated flight of young jobless people to the US.

"Charlie's song," which has worked well on these economic laments even though Haughey is vague on his plan to cure the problem, is now beginning to grate on the issue of Northern Ireland.

Haughey is a politician known as much for his charm as his political ruthlessness, and his previous scandal-ridden administration raises questions about his integrity.

Since the issue of Northern Ireland came up in last week's televised debate, Haughey's ratings have slipped, while FitzGerald, who had been doing badly in opinion polls, stopped falling and began moving up again. The Anglo-Irish accord is widely seen as FitzGerald's one great success in office.

The result is that Haughey, who seemed certain at the start of the campaign of a runaway victory, is finding his lead shrinking by the day. His initial 14-point lead over all other candidates had been halved about a week before the election, and is still dropping.

Given the vagaries of the Irish system, in which smaller parties gain seats through proportional representation, Haughey could be denied an overall working majority.

He might also see the outgoing Fine Gael coalition cobble a coalition with the new right-of-center party, the Progressive Democrats. Its leader, Desmond O'Malley, is popularly considered the brightest star in the Irish political firmament.

Almost discounted in this election is the electoral threat posed for the first time by the Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF), the political arm of the outlawed ***Irish Republican Army***. The Anglo-Irish agreement cut much of the ground out from under the PSF. Also, many of the emotive Northern Ireland developments in recent years - hunger strikes, strip searches of ***women*** prisoners in Armagh prison, and trials in which informants give the courts the information needed to convict terrorists - are no longer highly sensitive issues that the PSF could exploit. As a result, the PSF may only win a seat or two and could even be wiped out altogether.

Graphic

Picture 1, Haughey: lead shrinking, SVEN SIMON; Picture 2, FitzGerald: hanging on, BANDPHOTO

LONDON'S SOCIALIST LEFT CITY AUTHORITY DISSOLVED

TELEGRAPH

March 31, 1986 Monday

Copyright 1986 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 878 words

Byline: AAP

Body

BATTLE DECIDED London's Socialist Left city authority dissolved LONDON (AAP): London is about to become the only major Western capital without a city government.

The Greater London Council, lately a Left-wing crusader for gay rights, black groups, nuclear disarmament and socialist causes, will cease to exist at midnight tonight.

It was defeated in a bruising, three-year battle for survival with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government.

The Conservatives regarded the Labour Party-controlled council as superfluous, spendthrift and a waste. The Labour Party's steady control of it also was a factor.

QNP

The GLC has been the overall authority for the capital, responsible for schools, libraries, firefighting, rubbish collection, public housing and parks. All those functions now will be taken over by other entities.

The GLC once controlled public transportation, but in 1984 the British Government took over the subways and buses.

The council was formed 11 years ago, replacing the London County Council, founded in 1889.

London's history dates at least from AD43, when Roman invaders established a base on the Thames River for the subjugation of the British isles.

The 1580sq km city today is composed of 32 boroughs, headed by councils that have always guarded their independent powers, reflecting the history of a metropolis which grew out of a series of villages _ many of which retain an individual character to this day.

London's boroughs have local maintenance responsibilities and the power to set and collect property taxes, most of which have gone into the GLC's budget.

Property taxes yield 54 percent of local government revenue and the rest comes from the national Government.

Most of the GLC's responsibilities will devolve now on the borough councils, with the exception of education and firefighting, which will be handled by new, separate bodies.

LONDON'S SOCIALIST LEFT CITY AUTHORITY DISSOLVED

"We've lost the vote, but we've won the hearts and minds of Londoners," said Mr Ken Livingstone, who became GLC leader in 1981 when the Labour Party won control from Conservatives.

"We've touched on issues which most politicians have chosen to avoid, because they are seen as vote-losers and you just offended people . . . but the things we started will never be reversed."

Mr Livingstone, the 40-year-old son of a window cleaner, has been dubbed "Red Ken" by Britain's Right-wing tabloid newspapers, who depicted him as epitomising the loony Left of the British socialist movement.

With the GLC go six other authorities in the big provincial cities _ all Labour-controlled, and abolished under an Act of Parliament last northern summer.

The Conservatives are fulfilling a 1983 election pledge to remove what they called "an expensive and unnecessary tier of bureaucracy".

Critics see it as a cynical removal of elected political foes.

London, a city of 6.75million people, will for the first time in a century be without an overall strategic planning authority, or an official representative, such as a mayor.

"I suppose someone will emerge somehow," said Sir Godfrey Taylor, 60, a Conservative Party local politician. He heads the Government-appointed London Residuary Body, created to wind-up the loose ends after the demise of the GLC, and supposed to last five years.

GLC critics have long lists of what they consider its follies: \$22.4million spent on the women's committee; \$60,200 to commemorate Karl Marx and small sums to aid such efforts as a police monitoring committee, a lesbians workshop, an Indian workers committee and various pro-Irish Republican Army causes.

Over at Westminster City Council, which runs the richest of the 32 boroughs and is a conservative stronghold, April 1 can't come too soon.

"The GLC is a body with a brief to meddle and interfere, and it duplicated functions such as licensing," said Westminster's deputy leader, Mr David Weeks. "And everybody has their pet list of loony projects it funded."

Westminster's chief executive, Mr Rodney Brooke, said: "Up to now, if you wanted a topless cafe in Soho, you could have 29 licensing inspectors going there."

Westminster last year paid one-fourth of its \$938million revenue to the GLC. It must continue under central government laws to subsidise poor boroughs, but it estimates it will have an immediate saving of \$12.2million with the GLC gone.

The awarding of grants to voluntary organisations in London currently funded by the GLC is to be decided starting on April 1 by a committee of the 32 boroughs, 16 of which are Conservative-controlled.

This holds out the prospect of endless arguments between Conservatives and Socialists over which cause is more deserving of funds.

Hundreds of organisations, from legal advice centres to black arts and gay rights groups, fear they will be cut off.

In 1984, Mrs Thatcher, objecting to Mr Livingstone's low-fare, high-subsidy public transport policy, took London's bus and subway system under central control.

Sir Godfrey's Residuary Body is supposed to dispose of an estimated \$2.04billion worth of GLC property, handle repayments on its debts of \$5.10billion, and make layoff payments to the 2500 of the GLC's 22,500 employees who have not found other jobs.

Asked if it was institutional superfluity or just politics which killed the GLC, Mr Taylor replied: "A bit of both."

LONDON'S SOCIALIST LEFT CITY AUTHORITY DISSOLVED

Load-Date: September 18, 2003

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Task Force Recommends Death Penalty For Murder Of American Hostages

The Associated Press

March 6, 1986, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: Washington Dateline

Length: 920 words

Byline: By W. DALE NELSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

A presidential task force recommended the death penalty for the murder of American hostages anywhere in the world on Thursday, but described U.S. policies against terrorism as generally sound and recommended no major overhaul.

The Cabinet-level task force headed by Vice President George Bush called for increased use of spies to penetrate terrorist organizations as well as strengthened extradition treaties to bring terrorists to justice.

Repeating a note that the Reagan administration has sounded in the face of bloody terrorist assaults in the Middle East, Europe and elsewhere, Bush said the group favors pinpoint strikes but opposes "wanton destruction of human life in order to show some muscle."

Shortly after the report was released, the House Foreign Affairs Committee gave voice vote approval to an administration-backed plan to spend \$4.4 billion over five years to make U.S. embassies safer from attack.

Also on Capitol Hill, the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime approved, by voice vote, a bill to expand federal criminal law to cover terrorism abroad. The bill went to the full Judiciary Committee.

The measure would allow federal prosecutions in this country of anyone who "coerces, intimidates, or retaliates against" a U.S. citizen or permanent resident or against U.S. property by an act of violence.

By a 5-3 vote, the subcommittee adopted an amendment by Rep. George W. Gekas, R-Pa., to permit the death penalty in cases where a U.S. national is killed. The original language called for life imprisonment if a death results.

Immediately after taking office in the wake of the Iranian hostage crisis, President Reagan pledged that terrorists would face "swift and effective retribution." In reacting to more recent terrorist incidents, however, he has refused to use force that he said might harm innocent victims or bystanders.

"The principal conclusion of the task force is that U.S. policies and priorities are sound, well conceived and properly organized," said Adm. James Holloway, former chief of naval operations, who headed the task force working group.

Holloway said the task force endorsed the president's policy and favored "swift and effective retribution against the perpetrators, not just random retaliation against people that may involve innocent lives."

The task force released a declassified version of its report.

Task Force Recommends Death Penalty For Murder Of American Hostages

Holloway said a classified version containing 44 recommendations went to the president on Dec. 20 and that he approved it in full on Jan. 20.

The report suggested consideration of raising rewards for information on terrorists from \$500,000 to \$1 million. It also urged that immunity from prosecution and grants of U.S. citizenship be included among incentives for those who help identify terrorists and bring them to justice.

The task force said that although existing law provides the death penalty for a killing committed during the seizure of an aircraft, "there is no specific legislation that would allow for the same penalty for murder of hostages in other situations. The Justice Department should pursue legislation making anyone found guilty of murdering a hostage under any circumstances subject to the death penalty."

Later in the day, Rep. Ken Kramer, R-Colo., introduced a bill permitting terrorists convicted of killing Americans overseas to be sentenced to death.

On Feb. 19, the Senate approved an administration-supported bill which would make it a federal crime for terrorists to attack Americans overseas, including penalties ranging up to capital punishment. The House has yet to act on the bill.

In addition, the task force said, "An increase in human intelligence is essential to penetrate terrorist groups and their support systems."

The task force noted that 23 Americans were killed and 160 wounded in 11 overseas terrorist episodes in 1985 and added, "There is great potential for increased attacks in our own back yard."

"The United States itself is sometimes used as a safe haven for terrorists," the commission said, noting that present extradition treaties with other nations preclude the United States from turning over to other nations fugitives wanted for "political offenses."

Holloway said "either one or two convicted murderers" who are former members of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** are in the United States and cannot be extradited to Britain because they are excluded from the extradition treaty between the U.S. and British governments. A codicil to the treaty, designed to deal with this situation, is pending in the Senate, he said.

"That's the sort of thing we are talking about," Hollowell said. "In this particular case, we are seeing convicted murderers that we think ought to be extradited."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has openly advocated retaliatory strikes for terrorist acts even at the risk of killing bystanders, arguing that terrorists must be taught their acts will not go unpunished.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, however, has cautioned against hastily planned strikes that could "kill **women** and children."

Hollowell said, "What we are proposing is that in our statements at the time of an incident we make it very clear as best we can what our intentions are and that we have one spokesperson, one theme, for all those people in government who are commenting on this one particular subject."

Both Weinberger and Shultz served on the task force, along with the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Reagan's national security adviser, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the attorney general.

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

The New York Times

September 17, 1985, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section C; Page 17, Column 1; Cultural Desk; Review

Length: 847 words

Byline: By Walter Goodman

Body

THE GOOD TERRORIST. By Doris Lessing. 375 pages. Alfred A. Knopf. \$16.95. AS Doris Lessing's listless new novel begins, its central figure, Alice Mellings, joins a small band of revolution-spouting squatters in a beat-up London house. For 15 years, Alice, now 36, has been keeping company with a fellow revolutionary named Jasper. We learn early that their relationship has not been consummated sexually, Jasper not inclining that way. Alice may have her problems, too. There is a casebook hint of sexual sublimation, as she faces arrest at a demonstration: "She yearned for it, longed for the moment when she would feel the rough violence of the policemen's hands on her shoulders, would let herself go limp, would be dragged to the van"

What makes Alice a "good terrorist" are her middle-class habits of efficiency, order and hard work. While the other occupants of No. 43, who call themselves the Communist Centre Union, go off for a day of demonstrating or hang about trading citations from Lenin, Alice sets to getting the toilets and lights to work. She is a prodigious coper, a supermom of radicalism, but despite the echo of the author in her name, she makes a drudge of a protagonist. Half the novel is taken up with the details of renovation, as Alice lugs equipment and scrubs floors, sweet-talks officials and craftsmen and otherwise applies herself to turning No. 43 into a livable habitation. It's that sublimation again, I suppose, and the house's blocked drains may be taken as a metaphor for the blocked lives of youths in the West who like blowing things up, but for stretches you may think you are reading a how-to piece on interior decorating for the squatter set.

In addition to Jasper, the unchic radicals of No. 43 include Bert, the feckless leader of the cadre, and his sometime consort, Pat; Faye and Roberta, a lesbian couple; a troubled black youth named Jim, and several others who drift in and out. Occupying the house next door is a related fringe group, led by a shadowy fellow named Andrew, who may or may not be an agent of Moscow. For much of the way, the book sounds like an old radical's revenge on the new radicals. Miss Lessing may be an accurate observer of the displaced people who are drawn to revolution in the West today, but she doesn't give her characters much of a chance. They emerge only sketchily through Alice's consciousness. The problem is not that they are unbelievable but that they are uninteresting. Faye is apparently crazy as a result of having been a battered child. Roberta is protective. Pat is womanly. Bert says things like, "My analysis was incorrect, as it happened. I underestimated the political maturity of the cadres."

As for Alice herself, she occasionally takes time out from tidying to weep at the waste of capitalist society and shout expletives about her parents, remarkably long-suffering folks considering that their daughter sponges on them mercilessly in order to support Jasper, who calls them "bourgeois pigs." Unless Alice is to be seen as suffering from a pathological need to belong, her association with the ragtag rebels is mystifying.

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

Particularly perplexing is her attraction to Jasper, whose revolutionary zeal is accompanied by neither intelligence nor aptitude. He apparently needs her, but at a distance. "You are in my space," he reminds her. "You know we don't get into each other's space." As the know-it-all Andrew observes in the course of making a wan pass, "Comrade Alice. It's not easy to understand . . . why you choose such a . . . relationship."

The events in which Alice finds herself caught up are, as they say, taken from the headlines. Along the way there are muddy references to the ***Irish Republican Army***, and finally, as though noticing that her story has been sputtering and stalling, Miss Lessing charges it up by depositing a cache of explosives in the radicals' hands. Now, instead of throwing eggs at Mrs. Thatcher, they can do some real damage. By this point, however, it is difficult to care.

The existence in England of revolutionaries whose main accomplishments are baiting bobbies and spray-painting walls invites irony, and at moments Miss Lessing seems to be reaching for something of the sort. Alice's spirits are raised by Jasper's invitation - "Saturday night we could go and paint up a few slogans." It's the sort of thing Nichols might have said to May. But irony is not Miss Lessing's suit. She is damply earnest about the understanding that develops among the ***women*** in No. 43, who by and large are more mature and capable than their male comrades. But nothing much comes to life. Miss Lessing's prose has little juice; the conversations about getting the electricity turned on are enough to sap the current from any page.

It is easy to understand that today's aspiring terrorists might win the attention of a writer who has been fascinated with radical politics for so much of her career. But Miss Lessing hasn't found the form or the voice for the task. We shall have to continue to make do with "The Possessed" and "Fathers and Sons."

Graphic

photo of Doris Lessing (Sydney Goldstein)

End of Document

TODAY'S FOCUS: Peace People Soldier On in Strife-Torn Ireland

The Associated Press

December 14, 1984, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 806 words

Byline: By MARCUS ELIASON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Tucked away in a shabby building, the Peace People quietly battle against cynicism, dwindling membership and the stigma of wealth that has come from winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

As Northern Ireland's violence rages on with no end in sight, the peace movement begun by two courageous women is a fading memory. But the Peace People soldier on undaunted.

The story that caught the world's imagination began Aug. 10, 1976, when a runaway car, its Irish Republican Army gunman dead at the wheel, mounted the curb of Finaghy Road North in Belfast and killed Anne Maguire's three children before her eyes.

That night Betty Williams, a Protestant, saw the children's aunt Mairead Corrigan, a Catholic, weeping on television. She contacted Mrs. Corrigan and suggested a petition. The following Saturday they joined in prayer at the scene of the tragedy. A thousand other people, Catholic and Protestant, turned up.

Next came the peace marches that attracted up to 10,000 people with Protestant women walking arm-in-arm with Catholic nuns. It seemed that something important and good had finally come to Belfast.

Later the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the two women for "acting out of a sense of conviction that individuals can make a contribution to peace."

With the prize money and contributions from all over the world, the women suddenly found themselves in possession of about half a million dollars.

In Northern Ireland, where class divisions are deep, Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Williams were widely perceived as comfortably middle-class and detached from the working-class ghettos where the violence is heaviest.

In "Too Long a Sacrifice," a study of Ulster's violence, author Jack Holland, who lives in New York, quotes a letter from his mother, who was living in Belfast at the time the peace movement was gaining strength: "Everytime you turn on the TV they are being interviewed... Maybe they think that by standing and praying and singing 'When Irish Eyes Are Smiling' peace will fall out of the clouds."

The praise lavished on them by the British government only damned the Peace People further in the eyes of those Ulster Catholics who want Britain out of Northern Ireland.

TODAY'S FOCUS: Peace People Soldier On in Strife-Torn Ireland

Ulster's cynicism quickly becomes apparent to a visitor to Belfast who asks what has become of the Peace People. "What happened to all that money?" is the common response.

"There's a lot of suspicion about the money. We're left with the stigma of being a rich organization. It's absolutely untrue," said Ann McCann, the movement's Catholic spokeswoman.

Mrs. McCann lives in a violence-prone Catholic working-class area. Her brother was shot dead in 1971 by gunmen in a passing car. The killers were never caught but Mrs. McCann said she assumes they were Protestant vigilantes. Yet she said she harbors no ill-feeling toward Protestants, and looks back with a smile at the prejudices she grew up with.

"I never even saw a Protestant until I was 14. A Protestant family got a house in our area and I remember taking a detour from school to see them. It sounds incredible, but we actually thought they looked different," she said.

Although the Peace People organization has sworn to stay out of politics, it has been hit by the resignations of Catholic activists who claim it has tilted to the Protestants. And when the movement espoused the cause of IRA Catholics in prison, Protestants started resigning.

"We lost a lot of our middle-class support because it was thought we were bending toward the Catholic side," said Mrs. McCann in an interview. Membership is only 180, but fluctuates. "We go from one extreme to the other," said Mrs. McCann. "We'll have a period of peace and then something bad happens and we go back to square one."

The Peace People say the money they receive has been invested in small Protestant-Catholic business partnerships, community projects to provide employment, holiday camps for mixed groups of youths, an escape route for disenchanted terrorists seeking a new life, and a "Peace Bus" which drives Protestant and Catholic families to prisons to visit relatives.

Betty Williams has emigrated to Florida with her husband. Mairead Corrigan (now Maguire) has quit as leader of the movement but stays in touch.

"It's very difficult to say how much our work is changing ingrained attitudes," said Steve McBride, a member of the Peace People executive. "We found one group who had been on a camp together were still stoning each other in the afternoons. But the boys and girls were going out together in the evenings. They don't seem to be aware of any dilemma in that at all."

Mrs. McCann said: "People are always saying, my God, I thought the Peace People were dead and gone. And I say, don't write us off. We're not miracle workers. We can't be having thousands of people in the streets day after day. That could never have gone on very long."

LAWMAKERS IN SUFFOLK ARE THINKING BIG;

The New York Times

November 4, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 4; Page 10, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

Length: 881 words

Byline: By LINDSEY GRUSON

Dateline: RIVERHEAD, L.I.

Body

"Demon," the jeering crowd chanted as the family planning advocate Bill Baird read from the Bible at a recent session of the Suffolk County Legislature. "Vulgar," the crowd cried. When Mr. Baird walked out of the room moments later, a conservative, antiabortion legislator confronted him and aimed a punch at his chin.

The tumult - and the subsequent showdown - were not all that unusual at this "Dodge City of politics," as former County Executive John V. Klein, one of the quickest draws with a quip, used to call the legislature. Since it was formed 15 years ago, the county legislature has earned a reputation as a wild and zany corral for political antics, many of which have only marginally to do with the traditional business of county government.

Article on Suffolk County, NY, Legislature; many of issues considered by body are only marginally related to traditional county government business; photo (M)

The September melee was set off by Mr. Baird's reading of biblical accounts of incest, cannibalism and castration - his attempt to show the folly of a sweeping antipornography bill under consideration. The bill defined pornography more broadly than state law or the Supreme Court, outlawing movies, magazines and books - including, Mr. Baird contended, the Bible - that "show the sexually explicit subordination of women." It also would permit civil lawsuits against purveyors of obscene materials and allow women who were forced to perform for pornographic purposes to sue for damages.

A somewhat narrower version of the bill is expected to be reintroduced this month, although many lawyers, including the county attorney, say it is unconstitutional and improperly pre-empts existing obscenity laws. Some critics say that by considering the bill, the legislature has reached beyond its purview. "I don't see what this has to do with county government," said State Assemblyman William Bianchi, Democrat of Bellport, who helped establish the legislature. That has seldom stopped the 18-member body. It has frequently made forays into foreign and national affairs, passing resolutions that, among other things, opposed Medicaid financing of abortions and supported the Polish trade union Solidarity and the Irish Republican Army's hunger strikers.

"Sometimes I wonder if it isn't busy creating problems," Mr. Bianchi said. He and other critics contend that the legislature often makes work to justify a ballooning budget. The number of aides has jumped from 22 in 1970 to 87 today, and the budget has grown from \$200,000 a year to \$2.9 million. By contrast, the annual budget of the Nassau Board of Supervisors, which governs a county with about the same population, is \$1.1 million.

LAWMAKERS IN SUFFOLK ARE THINKING BIG;

That has led to a drive to replace the legislature with a board of supervisors from each of Suffolk's 10 towns. Tax Action by Senior Citizens, a group seeking tax relief, has collected hundreds of signatures in an attempt to force a referendum on the issue next year. Anne Fegley, the president of the group, contends that the legislature duplicates services and meddles in affairs that should be left to the towns.

Despite, or perhaps because of, its eccentricities, even critics acknowledge that the legislature has compiled a solid list of achievements and served as a springboard for the area's ablest politicians. On the County Board of Supervisors, which the legislature replaced in 1970, town supervisors tended to concentrate on parochial problems within their jurisdictions. The legislature has tackled larger countywide issues. It held public hearings that exposed fraud and corruption in the Southwest Sewer District. It protected the dwindling underground water supply by passing the nation's first comprehensive ban on detergents. (The law was repealed after manufacturers removed the hazardous ingredients in detergents, including phosphates.) It passed a precedent-setting farmland preservation bill that created a bank of greenery and helped Suffolk retain ties to its agricultural heritage. The legislature also enacted the state's first bottle- and-can deposit law and passed one of the most stringent financial disclosure laws for public officials. More recently, it adopted one of the country's most restrictive smoking laws to protect nonsmokers, and it also has led the fight against the Long Island Lighting Company's Shoreham nuclear power plant. The county's refusal to participate in planning for an emergency evacuation in case of an accident at the plant has made Shoreham's opening problematic. The legislature's wide-open atmosphere is the result of personality and tradition and what has become a vigorous two-party system in Suffolk. With 18 legislators, even the most improbable issue usually finds an eager proponent. And unlike the Nassau Board of Supervisors, whose weighted voting system allows a few town supervisors to determine most matters before they come to a public vote, Suffolk legislators rarely deal outside of public scrutiny. There are undoubtedly moments, such as during the debate over the antipornography bill, when legislators wish their discussions were more private. Failing that, some might choose to follow the example of a former presiding officer, who once wore a motorcycle crash helmet to a particularly heated session.

Graphic

photo of Islip 'sex shop'

End of Document

'Purple Rain': a poor movie, but fans flock to see rock star Prince.

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

September 19, 1984, Wednesday

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Section: Arts & Leisure; Film Reviews; Pg. 28

Length: 830 words

Byline: By David Sterritt

Highlight: Also 'Cal,' a well-balanced portrait of troubled Northern Ireland

Body

Beneath its flashy visual style "Purple Rain" is a standard drama about a young man with a bad family life. The director, Albert Magnoli, pumps up the story with lighting and moving-camera tricks, as if he were staging "Mourning Becomes Electra" for MTV. But there's little tension to the plot, and its attempt to blend melodrama and comedy just doesn't work.

So why has "Purple Rain" become one of the year's hits, finishing sixth in the summer box-office sweepstakes? Because its star is Prince, a leading member of the current rock-and-roll royalty. As one critic suggested recently, he's like the flip side of Michael Jackson - projecting a darker and more turbulent image, just as the Rolling Stones embodied the nervous underside of the Beatles' generous optimism. He's an inventive and energetic performer, too, as the zillion concert scenes in "Purple Rain" attest.

Other elements of "Purple Rain" also play directly to the huge young audience that Hollywood zealously courts these days. There's nudity, some surprisingly graphic sex, music that's almost nonstop, and a shiny motorcycle. The warmed-over plot might contribute to the picture's success as well: The hero's conflicts with his family reflect common anxieties among young people.

But what about the film's nasty attitude toward women? Is this a reflection of current folkways - in which case there's terrible trouble brewing - or is it just a cynical way of dragging emotional violence into the story? Whatever the answer, it's hard to stomach a movie that keeps nudging you to gasp or giggle at aggression toward female characters; and the screenplay's feeble psychology (junior is only mirroring his troubled dad) is far too weak to serve as an excuse.

It would be fun to see Prince in a more substantial and less questionable enterprise, and given the box-office results of his movie debut, we'll probably have the chance before long. In the meantime, the rock star called Sting will also be inhabiting the large screen this year, in the upcoming "Dune." So take heart, older viewers! If there's a trend toward musicians with one name - Prince, Sting - can a movie comeback for Liberace be far off?

'Cal'

There has been little intelligent filmmaking about current problems in Northern Ireland. "Cal," a new movie by Irish director Pat O'Connor, can't fill the gap by itself, but it makes a heartfelt try.

'Purple Rain': a poor movie, but fans flock to see rock star Prince.

The title character is a 19-year-old Roman Catholic boy who lives with his father in a depressed Ulster housing project. One of his more pugnacious friends has become involved with the illegal **Irish Republican Army** and occasionally recruits Cal to drive a getaway car.

On one such errand a Protestant policeman was killed, and this crime weighs on Cal's conscience. When he later meets the victim's wife, he falls in love with her. Having no idea of his IRA link, she innocently returns his affection. The results are tragic for Cal, reflecting the web of violence he heedlessly entered by failing to reject the terrorist behavior around him.

By trying to be a love story as well as a social and political drama, "Cal" spreads itself too thin. Since the romance cuts into the major issues and vice versa, neither casual nor serious moviegoers are likely to be fully pleased with the picture. The plot also leans heavily on coincidence.

In other respects, though, the movie's sense of balance serves it well. The screenplay (by Bernard MacLaverty) painstakingly shows vices and virtues on both sides in the Irish troubles, depicting rank anti-Catholic prejudice and Catholic economic woes as well as thuggish attitudes and violence associated with the IRA. The turmoil in Ulster is seen as a complex and self-perpetuating cycle with no easy scapegoats or solutions.

The performances are generally strong, though it's hard to see why Helen Mirren (as Cal's lover) won the Cannes Film Festival award for best actress earlier this year.

The producer was David Puttnam, whose impressive list of credits includes "Local Hero" and the forthcoming "The Killing Fields." The rating is R, reflecting some graphic scenes of violence and sex.

Since the evenhandedness of "Cal" impressed me - it's a thoughtful drama, not a polemical one - I met with director O'Connor when he visited New York recently and asked how he came by such a philosophical view of Irish problems. He told me he has spent much time away from Ireland - at school in the United States and Canada, among other places -and so has developed some perspective on the situation.

Echoing the movie, he feels that all participants in the Ulster struggle have real grievances to make and real culpability to bear. Going beyond the movie, he feels progress toward a solution will occur when all sides become more concerned with dialogue, communication, and mutual understanding.

Can a motion picture help channel things in this direction? "If it opens some minds and makes for a positive atmosphere," he answered, "I think it can play a part."

Bombing Escalates IRA Campaign, But Peace Moves Survive

The Associated Press

October 13, 1984, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 914 words

Byline: AP News Analysis, By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The IRA's bloody attempt to wipe out the British government indicates that the guerrilla campaign to drive the British out of Northern Ireland is intensifying, but officials say it is not likely to scuttle Anglo-Irish peace efforts.

Friday's attack "will not drive a wedge between the British and Irish governments in their resolve to defeat the **Irish Republican Army**," Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of the Irish Republic commented Friday night.

On the British side, Northern Ireland Secretary Douglas Hurd declared: "No one can seriously doubt that cooperation between ourselves and the Republic is necessary if we are to defeat terrorism."

Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party, stressed: "The tide of terrorism has risen. But it won't be allowed to influence peace efforts."

Intelligence officials saw the bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other top officials were staying, as a sign that the IRA's hawks have regained supremacy of the nationalist movement after an electoral push by Sinn Fein, its legal political wing, ran out of steam.

Four people, including a British lawmaker and two **women**, were killed and 32 wounded, including Trade Secretary Norman Tebbit.

The attack was the outlawed IRA's most ambitious attack on the center of British power since violence erupted in Northern Ireland 15 years ago. It came uncomfortably close to killing the British leadership.

The bombing was a "major propaganda coup" for the IRA, said an intelligence official in Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, who spoke on condition of anonymity. He felt that, after political and military setbacks, the attack would bolster the movement in advance of Sinn Fein's annual convention next month.

The Irish Navy's seizure Sept. 29 of seven tons of IRA weapons aboard a trawler off Ireland's southwest coast confirmed intelligence reports that the guerrillas planned a winter offensive.

James Molyneaux, leader of Northern Ireland's Official Unionist Party, commented then: "This capture is more worrying than comforting. It shows the scale of ambition of the IRA."

Bombing Escalates IRA Campaign, But Peace Moves Survive

The IRA warned Friday that more attacks are in the cards. It said in a statement claiming responsibility for the Brighton attack: "Today we were unlucky. But remember we only have to be lucky once. You will have to be lucky always."

IRA hardliners, who had limited operations while the electoral thrust was made, have been pressing for months to intensify attacks.

The militants believe that is the only way the British can be forced to relinquish their last toehold in the Emerald Isle, which was partitioned in 1922 into the Roman Catholic Free State, later the Republic, and Protestant-dominated and British-controlled Northern Ireland.

The IRA seeks to unite the island, overthrow the Dublin government and set up a socialist state. Dublin wants peaceful unification.

Sources close to the IRA in Belfast, Northern Ireland, said Friday's bombing was aimed at triggering a British political crisis.

The sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, said Friday's bomb had been expected to slaughter up to 50 people. The objective was to spook London into taking draconian measures, including internment without trial of suspected guerrillas that would have alienated Northern Ireland's 500,000 Catholics as it did when it was used in 1972-76.

The crackdown, they argued, would have sparked widespread violence, made the province ungovernable and forced a British withdrawal.

The attack was patterned, the sources said, on the 1948 bombing of Jerusalem's King David Hotel by Jewish guerrillas campaigning to drive the British out of Palestine and create the state of Israel.

FitzGerald, interviewed on British television, commented that he believed the impact of the bombing "will be nil. The IRA have totally misjudged the British people."

The bombing came a month before Mrs. Thatcher and FitzGerald are due to meet in Dublin to discuss an Irish initiative to end Northern Ireland's 15 years of sectarian and political bloodshed.

Although few insiders expect a major breakthrough at the summit, the two governments are increasingly cooperating on security and drawing Northern Ireland and the Republic closer together.

The Irish initiative is based on a report last May by the New Ireland Forum, set up by FitzGerald to find ways of uniting Ireland peacefully. It urged new constitutional moves to end the bloodletting that has claimed nearly 2,500 lives in Northern Ireland, the Republic and Britain.

It said the preferred model was a unitary state ruled from Dublin, but set out two other options: a federal arrangement, and joint authority over Northern Ireland by Britain and the Republic.

Mrs. Thatcher's government, beset by economic woes and a 7-month-old miners' strike, has not yet formulated its response. November's summit will be crucial in working out a political package to woo Catholics away from supporting the IRA.

Hurd said Friday the Forum report is "a sincere attempt" to find a settlement, but stressed none of the options are acceptable to Northern Ireland's million-strong Protestant majority. They oppose unification into a Catholic-dominated state.

However, Hurd noted, "good relations with Dublin are important, not just in themselves, but because they help bring about greater stability in the province."

Bombing Escalates IRA Campaign, But Peace Moves Survive

EDITOR'S NOTE _ Ed Blanche, a London-based correspondent for The Associated Press since 1970, is a specialist in Northern Ireland affairs.

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FOR IRISH PEACE

The New York Times

August 16, 1984, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section A; Page 23, Column 2; Editorial Desk; OP-ED

Length: 869 words

Byline: By Raymond L. Flynn ; Raymond L. Flynn is the Mayor of Boston.

Dateline: BOSTON

Body

The events of the past few days in Belfast - particularly the killing by British-backed security forces of an unarmed, 22-year-old Roman Catholic father at a peaceful rally on Sunday - are a compelling argument for an increased American role in the quest for peace with justice in Northern Ireland.

Four major Irish political parties - three from the south and one from the North - have prepared a discussion of possible options that the British Government could use as the basis for negotiations with Irish leaders. The United States must not allow Britain to walk away from this opportunity.

The New Ireland Forum Report, signed in May, sketches three possible futures for the North: A united 32- county Ireland, a confederated Northern and southern Ireland and a Northern Ireland ruled jointly by Britain and the Irish Republic. Above all, the report recognizes that the maintenance of partition by force is unworkable - that it only invites op-position

Op-Ed article by Mayor Raymond L Flynn of Boston claims that latest violence in Belfast is compelling argument for increased American role in quest for peace with justice in Northern Ireland; says four major Irish political parties, three from south and one from north, have prepared discussion of possible options British Government could use as basis for negotiations with Irish leaders, and US must not allow Britain to walk away from this opportunity (M)

through violence. It also recognizes that the Irish people as a whole must have a voice in the destiny of their island. The humanitarian tone of the report, the range of the options presented and the involvement of all four of Ireland's major parties should make clear enough that it is not a partial document or a binding, narrow prescription. Nevertheless, James Prior, the British Conservative Party's spokesman for Northern Ireland, has dismissed the proposals as "one- sided and unacceptable." Nothing could be further from the truth. Anyone who doubts the need for a political solution of the kind outlined by the report should consider the comments of a Northern Irish judge ruling in June in a controversial case involving three Northern Ireland police officers. Lord Justice William Gibson acquitted the three officers in the killings of three unarmed men who were suspected of involvement with the **Irish Republican Army** and he dismissed the case, calling the three officers "absolutely blameless." Then he praised them for "bringing the three men to justice, in this case, the final court of justice."

In such a situation, is there any doubt that British and Irish officials should try to put aside their differences and make a fresh start along the lines set out by the Forum?

FOR IRISH PEACE

The report itself said that 2,300 men, women and children have been killed in the North since 1969. This is the grim legacy of a state founded on discrimination and injustice. The efforts by the nationalist minority in the North to redress their grievances have been met historically with coercion by British-backed courts and security forces.

Mary Holland of The Irish Press, one of Ireland's major daily newspapers, has uncovered evidence that the British security forces operate on the principle of "shoot to kill." On June 18, she wrote about 14 recent cases in which unarmed people were gunned down by soldiers: "The overwhelming majority of the victims were in their teens and early 20's. Many had no connection with any paramilitary organization. Of those who did, only a tiny minority were actually wanted by the police for questioning."

In these conditions, is it surprising that official terror has reaped a response in kind?

The late Terence Cardinal Cooke recognized that the United States could play a constructive part in pressing for a solution in Ireland: "The continuing situation of injustice, suffering, and extremist terror in the north of Ireland is the primary issue facing us today and it must be addressed with urgency." Yet little progress has been made and even less pressure has been brought to bear on Britain, the key actor in this tragedy. The British argue that Northern Ireland is an internal matter. History argues that it is a matter of international interest.

President Reagan missed a special opportunity on his trip in June to Ireland and Britain. He could have urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to accept the New Ireland Forum Report with the same seriousness with which it was offered. Neither he nor the Prime Minister need to take a position on any of the proposed solutions. Rather, they could have acknowledged the scope of the problem and the thoroughness of the report's analysis.

The President's apparent unwillingness leaves the task to others. The leadership of the Democratic Party should seize the opportunity to fill this vacuum, declaring a commitment to human rights that can be heard across the Atlantic. The United States is regarded as a longstanding friend by both Ireland and Britain. We should take advantage of that good will and send a special envoy to press for peace.

We must define and advocate a political solution that includes the nationalist minority and upholds the rights of all citizens, regardless of religion or political outlook.B

NEWS SUMMARY;
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1983 International

The New York Times

December 19, 1983, Monday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section B; Page 1, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk; summary

Length: 847 words

Body

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party suffered one of its worst postwar election setbacks, losing its majority in Parliament's powerful House of Representatives. Japan's ruling conservative party must now seek support from independent conservatives to retain control of the 511-member lower house, which elects the country's Prime Minister and originates all significant legislation. The results are seen as a serious blow for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. (Page A1, Column 6.)

U.S. warships off Beirut bombarded Syrian-controlled areas in the hills above the city after two American F-14 fighter jets were shot at by Syrian antiaircraft gunners. (A1:3.)

Kuwait accused nine Iraqis and three Lebanese, all said to be Shiite Moslems, in the bombing last week of the United States Embassy, the French Embassy and four other targets in the Persian Gulf nation. The authorities said 10 of the accused had been arrested, had confessed, and would be tried immediately. (A1:4.)

U.S. intelligence has no firm idea about whom was behind the truck bombings that destroyed the United States Embassy in Beirut seven months ago or the four similar truck bombings in the Middle East since then. State Department officials, meanwhile, said that no new, permanent defenses against a truck-bomb attack had been installed at any United States Embassy, but that various steps were being taken to improve security. (A6:4.)

The car-bombing of Harrods in London Saturday that killed 5 people and injured 91 was carried out by members of the ***Irish Republican Army***, the I.R.A. said in Dublin. But the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau said it had not been authorized by the Army Council and that immediate steps had been taken "to insure that there will be no more repetition of this type of operation again." (A1:5.)

Roberto d'Aubuisson won his party's nomination for President of El Salvador. He is the leader of the far-right National Republican Alliance, and in his acceptance speech he criticized the United States Embassy for accusing military officers of participating in death squads. (A3:4.)

U.S.-Soviet contacts remain resilient at nongovernmental levels despite the breakdown of official negotiations in arms control and a decline in cultural exchanges. A broad range of contacts remain, from scholarly exchanges to athletics, and are being increased by American groups. (A8:1.) National

NEWS SUMMARY; MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1983 International

A loophole in the Federal wiretap law allows anyone, whether citizen, law enforcement officer, or spy, to intercept legally the millions of private messages transmitted by computer daily around the United States, telecommunications experts say. Three Congressional panels are considering rewriting the law. (A1:1.)

Gerald R. Ford's acting debut will take place Wednesday night playing himself in an episode of the television soap opera "Dynasty." The former President of the United States will help portray a world of wealth that he is beginning to know well, his associates say. No other recent former President has been as active as Mr. Ford. This year he will earn close to \$1 million from a multitude of sources, including his role as an adviser to businesses and speech maker. (A16:1.)

The rebuilt Trapp Family Lodge in Vermont opened almost three years to the day after the original was destroyed by fire. The new lodge, a hotel operated by the Austrian family of singers, was rebuilt at a cost of \$7 million on the Trapp family estate in Stowe. (A16:1.)

Soup kitchen operators across the country report a marked increase in the demand for food, and some medical officials report an increase in malnutrition cases. They and people they assist said they were angry about the recent comments of Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, who said he had not seen any "authoritative" or "authenticated" reports of hunger. (D15:1.) Metropolitan

Love Canal cleanup overcharges of as much as \$5 million have been uncovered, state investigators say. They say that an ongoing inquiry has focused, in part, on the relationship of the former City Manager of Niagara Falls, Donald J. O'Hara, and Newco Chemical Waste Systems of Buffalo, which got the first contract in the 1978 cleanup operation. (A1:1.)

Two Cornell students were killed with a rifle by a man who invaded their university dormitory in Ithaca, N.Y., late Saturday. He shot the students, both women, after briefly holding seven hostages. One of the victims had reportedly rejected his advances. The gunman, pursued in his car by the police, shot and critically wounded himself. The slain students were identified as Young Hee Suh, 19 years old, of Elmhurst, Queens, and Erin Coleen Nieswand, 18, of Long Valley, N.J. The police said they were shot by Su Yong Kim, 26, of Long Island City, Queens. (A1:2.)

New York Hospital has agreed in principle to give more medical and financial assistance to Jamaica Hospital, a financially distressed community hospital in a poor and underserved area of Queens. New York Hospital has a surgical residency program at Jamaica Hospital. The goal is to expand such services to other departments. (B3:5.)
Page D1

STEER CLEAR OF THE HOT SPOTS

SUNDAY MAIL (QLD)

December 2, 1990 Sunday

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Length: 880 words

Byline: HANSEN P

Body

Steer clear of the hot spots A VIATION experts internationally have compiled a list of do's and don'ts on how to travel safely in a troubled world.

The idea was born in America and aimed at Americans forced to travel frequently on business trips. The Australian Foreign Affairs Department reviewed it for The Sunday Mail so that it applies as well to Australian business and pleasure travellers.

Americans are terrified of an encounter with a terrorist hijacker while travelling abroad. A quarter of all terrorist acts are directed against US citizens or their property.

QNP

Terrorism isn't the only risk. Every big city has crime. Australian Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Jim Dollimore, said Queenslanders were more likely to be killed in London or Washington than in Baghdad (provided, of course, war does not break out tonight).

Tourists often were mugged and murdered in parks in Washington and New York. They were also more vulnerable to being caught in an **Irish Republican Army** terrorist attack while seeing the sights of London, than they were of being murdered in Iraq or Kuwait.

But that, sensibly, does not stop people travelling to London or Europe or America, just as it would be the height of foolishness to travel unnecessarily to potential war zones at the moment.

""There was the recent case of two British tourists murdered in Peru. They were on a bird-watching expedition and wandered off the beaten track," Jim Dollimore said.

""They were killed as spies by a group called the Shining Path, who were trying to bring down the local government and would not believe people in the bush were doing anything as harmless or unusual as bird-watching.

""There was an Australian and a New Zealander killed over there last year by local bandits.

""Brisbane and the Gold Coast would rate with Peru in the eyes of many Japanese, because there have been three or four Japanese tourists murdered in the past couple of years, whereas no Australians have been killed while visiting Tokyo.

""Common sense has a lot to do with it. There have been cases where people will join up on overland treks where they must know they have to pass through war zones _ Afghanistan, when the Russians were there, for instance.

STEER CLEAR OF THE HOT SPOTS

""Diseases are a threat in many countries. Proper medical care may be unavailable if you get sick or have an accident.

""You can't guarantee a safe trip. International travel is a huge lottery. But you can protect yourself by taking common sense precautions."

Among the do's and don'ts: Plan for the unexpected. Keep detailed copies of your itinerary at home and office. Leave copies of your credit cards, passport particulars and plane ticket in case they're lost or stolen.

Companies should know exactly where their employees are and have a system of contacting them in an emergency.

In dodgy spots, always make contact with the nearest Australian mission; tell them where you are going and where you are staying.

And, most important, tell them if you change your travel plans, so that they aren't looking for you in Kuwait while you are basking in the south of France.

Do your research. Find out about conditions where you'll visit.

Check travel advisories. The Foreign Affairs Department puts out regular bulletins on the latest hot spots.

Latest places on their list of places to avoid if possible include Rwanda (civil disturbances) as well as the obvious ones caught up in the Middle East crisis: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Qatar, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait.

More information on risky places is available through the department's office in Canberra (phone 06 261 3305) and from the department's regional offices in capital cities.

Don't underestimate health risks. Find out what immunisations you need. Always take adequate health and travel insurance. There are some which offer access to a network of reliable, English-speaking doctors and repatriation home if necessary.

Be inconspicuous. Don't be unduly ostentatious in dress while travelling. Take sensible luggage rather than expensive items that might attract thieves. A top American corporate security consultant, Michael Hershman, even advises wealthy Americans not to travel first class where they might stand out as someone wealthy or important.

""Don't wear flashy jewellery," he advises. ""Don't carry any papers that might make a terrorist think you're affiliated with the US government or military.

""If you're hijacked or taken hostage, don't argue. Keep a low profile. Be extremely cautious of talking to them or addressing them in any way. No heroics."

Choose hotels carefully. The biggest danger in many places isn't terrorism but fire safety in hotels.

Don't wander alone in a strange country.

Jim Dollimore adds: Check with travel agents about cultural no-no's in certain countries, such as women wearing minis or shorts in Muslim countries or men wearing florid clothes visiting mosques.

Jim repeated that travel was still a lottery.

Recently he was in northern Thailand. He was staying at the nicest hotel. He had just had lunch in its finest restaurant and was dozing in a stuffed chair in the foyer.

""A gibbon that was in a cage in the foyer got out and attacked me.

STEER CLEAR OF THE HOT SPOTS

"I woke to find it on top of me, biting. Next thing I was at the doctor's getting anti-rabies shots. That's how uncertain travel can be."

Graphic

PIC OF GRAPH SHOWING HOW TO TRAVEL IN A TROUBLED WORLD, THE DO'S AND DON'TS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Load-Date: September 24, 2003

End of Document

News Summary;
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1983

The New York Times

March 15, 1983, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section B; Page 1, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk; Summary

Length: 871 words

Body

International

The first cut in OPEC oil prices in the organization's 23-year history was agreed upon by its 13 members in hopes of regaining control over the world petroleum market. The key cut is a 15 percent reduction - to \$29 a barrel, from \$34 - in the price of Saudi Light crude and production quotas for all OPEC members except Saudi Arabia. (Page A1, Column 6.)

President Reagan stressed to Israel the "urgency" of its agreeing on terms for a withdrawal of all its forces from Lebanon, according to an Administration official. Mr. Reagan made the statement to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who also met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz for five hours. (A1:3.)

Summary of major news stories in March 15 New York TimesA full inquiry involving Klaus Barbie and assertions that the United States Government aided the escape of the twice-convicted Nazi war criminal to Bolivia will be conducted by the Justice Department. (A4:3-4.)

Demonstrators rallied in Gdansk for a second day, demanding the restoration of the outlawed union Solidarity. The protest was quickly broken up by the police, but later angry protesters in the Baltic port jeered and chanted, and policemen chased them through the streets. (A3:1-3.)

Elaborate "socialist rites" for life's milestones such as birth, marriage and death have been developed in the Soviet republics, particularly in the Ukraine. At a chain of Palaces of Festive Events, women robed in long gowns and glittering chains of office perform the new rituals at altarlike tables beside a white bust of Lenin and accompanied by appropriate music from an organ or full choir. (A1:2-4.) Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain held his first news conference since he assumed office 100 days ago. Projecting an image of moderation, the Socialist leader said that some parts of Rumasa, the mammoth holding company taken over by the Government last month, would be returned to private ownership. (A3:4-6.)

National

Residue of 500 to 600 toxic chemicals may be present in the nation's meat supply, according to the Food and Drug Administration. But how much of a danger this presents to humans is debatable because only 60 residues are monitored by the Government and because of differing opinions on the possible hazards. (A1:5-6.)

Environmental groups in Michigan are pressing for a state investigation of dioxin poisoning in light of what they regard as pervasive evidence of pollution by chlorinated dioxins and other toxic chemicals in the heavily industrialized state. The environmentalists cite evidence of unusually high rates of cancer and birth defects in Michigan's Midland County, where the Dow Chemical Company produces chemicals, some of which have dioxins as a byproduct. (A17:1-3.)

News Summary; TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1983

The first new car rolled off the assembly line of the newly reopened General Motors assembly plant in Framingham, Mass. The plant was built in 1946 and maintained continuous operations until it was closed last Oct. 1 because of inflation, unemployment and increased sales of Japanese cars. The returning workers acknowledge that the era of quantity production and certain sales is over. (A16:1-2.)

A meteorite likely came from Mars, according to increasingly persuasive evidence. If American scientists are correct, the grayishbrown 17.5-pound chunk of rock, eight inches in diameter, that was found on the ice of Antarctica four years ago would be the first known object from another planet to reach the Earth. (C1:4.)

Advice on troubling ethical issues facing modern medicine has been offered by a Presidential commission that will go out of business next month. For example, were parents and doctors justified in refusing life-saving surgery to a baby doomed to mental retardation? No, the commission concludes, because mental retardation is not a severe enough handicap to warrant denial of life. (C1:2-3.)

An inability to be happy - anhedonia - has not been well understood, but an increasing number of scientists now suspect that at least some anhedonia victims suffer from a shortage of chemicals that the brain normally releases during the experience of pleasure. Moreover, they suggest that studies of the chemistry of joylessness may lead to improved treatments for addiction and depression. (C1:4.) Metropolitan

Federal troops will not march in Thursday's St. Patrick's Day Parade in Manhattan because of the furor over the selection of an ardent supporter of the ***Irish Republican Army*** as grand marshal. As a result of the Pentagon's order, the band of the United States Military Academy at West Point and the 26th Army Band, stationed at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, will not participate in the parade as they traditionally do. (A1:1-2.)

The strike against the Metro-North Commuter Railroad may save the carrier money, according to preliminary estimates. However, officials fear that any saving will be more than offset by a decline in ridership after the walkout ends. (A1:1.)

A work halt on five sliver buildings was ordered by New York City officials. The order was issued because the foundations had not been completed before the city imposed a ban on the tall, narrow apartment houses that tower over adjacent buildings in prime neighborhoods. (B1:5-6.)

Business Digest, Page Page D1

NEWS SUMMARY;
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1982

The New York Times

November 6, 1982, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1982 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Page 29, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk; SUMMARY

Length: 870 words

Body

International

No major concessions to the U.S. will be made by France and Britain in order to halt American trade sanctions against Western European countries involved in the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline, President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced in Paris. (Page 1, Column 3.)

Human rights leaders in Argentina are seeking court orders to have exhumed the nearly 1,000 bodies recently discovered in six cemeteries around Buenos Aires so that identities can be established. (1:2-3.)

Israel will not officially respond to the Reagan Administration's denunciation of the Government's plan to build five new settlements in the occupied territories, Israeli officials said. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Michal Dekel, told the Israeli state radio that the five settlements were part of a master plan for 20 new communities in the next year. (3:1.)

Summary of major news stories in November 6 New York TimesNational

A new Secretary of Energy was nominated by President Reagan in settling one of a variety of personnel and administrative matters as his Administration reaches midterm. Mr. Reagan's nominee is Donald P. Hodel, Deputy Secretary of the Interior. White House aides said that Mr. Reagan had persuaded his close friend, Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, to take over as the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. He would succeed Richard Richards, who is stepping down. (1:6.)

The jobless rate rose 0.3 percentage points in October to 10.4 percent of the total labor force, the highest rate since the Depression. The Labor Department said there were 11,551,000 Americans out of work. (1:5.)

The chief of the Cuban Navy and three other high Cuban officials were among 10 people indicted in Miami on charges of importing narcotics into the United States. (1:1.)

The normal routes of drug traffickers in southern Florida have been disrupted by the special Federal anticrime force established in Miami in March, according to an assessment of its effectiveness. (6:1-6.)

Gov. James R. Thompson of Illinois formally claimed victory in the unusually close election for governor after unofficial results appeared to indicate that he won by 9,401 votes out of 3,616,865. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, the Democratic opponent of the Republican Governor, said he was certain that the election canvass on Nov. 22 will make him governor. (1:6.)

Change and dissent among Adventists is challenging the church at a time when it has reached unparalleled levels of adherents and wealth. Several other religious movements that originated in the United States, such as the

NEWS SUMMARY; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1982

Mormons and Christian Scientists, are facing similar turmoil as social conditions change and better-educated members re-examine their religion. (1:3-5.)

Refusing a Federal court order, Government prosecutors in Los Angeles paved the way for dismissal of charges against a draft resister, David Alan Wayte of Pasadena, Calif., when they said they would not let the counselor to the President testify in the case and would not make related White House documents available to the defense. (6:1.)

Metropolitan

A turnover of high school principals has been accomplished in the last four years by Schools Chancellor Frank J. Macchiarola, who has used forced retirements, reassignments and outright dismissals to upset the lifetime tenure once enjoyed by the principals. The performance of the new appointees is said to be a matter of importance to the future of public education in New York City. (1:1-2.)

New York State's jobless rate rose to 9.4 percent in October, the highest in five years, the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The number of unemployed state residents increased by 71,000 to 757,000, passing the three-quarter million mark for the first time in five years. New York City's rate rose sharply last month to 10.1 percent. New Jersey's rate was 9.1 percent, slightly lower than in the previous two months, but 2 percentage points above the rate of 7.1 percent a year ago. (10:4-6.)

A retired executive of Sam Goody was sentenced to a year in prison and the Goody company was fined \$10,000 after both pleaded no contest to Federal charges of illegal trafficking in counterfeit tape recordings. The pleas by the company and Samuel Stolon, a former vice president, restored convictions more than a year after a Federal judge threw out a jury's guilty verdicts, charging the Government with misconduct in the case. (29:5-6.)

11 women became firefighters in graduation ceremonies held on Randall's Island by New York City's Fire Academy. They are the first women to become firefighters in the city's history and were survivors of a 155-member probationary class that began training shortly having been sworn into the Fire Department on Sept. 22. In addition to the women, 103 men graduated. (29:1-6.)

Five men charged with gun running for the **Irish Republican Army** were acquitted in Federal Court in Brooklyn, apparently because the jury believed defense contentions that the Central Intelligence Agency had sanctioned the gun-running operation. No evidence linking the C.I.A. to the operation was offered at the seven-week trial. (31:5-6.)

Business Digest, Page Business Digest, Page 37

Books of The Times;
Writing About Writing About Writing

The New York Times

July 24, 1990, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1990 The New York Times Company

Section: Section C; Page 16, Column 1; Cultural Desk; Review

Length: 955 words

Byline: By MICHIKO KAKUTANI

Body

Lying Together

By D. M. Thomas

247 pages. Viking. \$17.95.

In the opening pages of D. M. Thomas's latest novel, "Lying Together," the narrator - an English writer identified as Mr. Thomas himself - goes to an international writers conference in London and meets some old Russian friends: Masha Barash, an attractive poet, with whom he has possibly had an affair; Sergei Rozanov, a writer with strange, shamanistic powers, who has survived a recent stint in a Soviet psychiatric prison, and Victor Surkov, an aging poet who is as famous for his sexual exploits as for his verse.

During the daytime, the four writers attend various sessions of the conference including lectures on such relentlessly nonliterary topics as abortion, the ***Irish Republican Army***, liberation theology and Greenpeace. During the evenings, they amuse themselves by improvising a continuing story, like Scheherazade. The central characters in their improvisation are a married couple named Anna and Dmitri Charsky, who live in a new glasnost-liberated Leningrad.

Of course, none of this is as straightforward as it first seems. Though it can theoretically be read on its own, "Lying Together" is the concluding volume of a fictional quintet by Mr. Thomas called "Russian Nights." Readers of the quintet's earlier installments will doubtless recognize Surkov, Rozanov, Masha and Charsky not as colleagues of the author, but as fictional creations introduced, like Russian dolls, in a series of stories within stories.

In "Ararat" (1983), Mr. Thomas told the story of a Soviet writer named Rozanov who improvises a story about three other writers who take part in a competition of improvisation. One story told in that contest involves a poet named Surkov, who is writing a conclusion to an unfinished Pushkin story called "Egyptian Nights," a story about a poet named Charsky who befriends an Italian storyteller, who in turn spins an elaborate tale about love and death.

In "Swallow" (1984), the reader learned that Rozanov was himself the invention of an Italian improviser, that all of "Ararat" in fact had been an entry in an Olympiad of improvisation. Now, we are told, "Summit" (1987) - an antic political satire that seems to have little in common with the rest of the quintet - was a collaborative work, produced by Mr. Thomas and Masha (whom we met in "Sphinx" of 1986 as a frustrated physicist, unhappily married to a Jewish improviser) during a week they spent together in Switzerland.

Books of The Times; Writing About Writing About Writing

Sound complicated? Well, things get considerably more convoluted before "Lying Together" is over. Mr. Thomas now tells us that Rozanov, Surkov and Masha helped him write earlier parts of the quintet as well and that he simply took credit for the books as a way of concealing his collaborators' identity from hard-line Soviet authorities. What with the relaxations in censorship brought about by glasnost, he can now reveal the full extent of their collaborative assistance.

Charsky (who may or may not be a descendant of a character originally invented by Pushkin) and his wife, Anna, who figure so prominently in the story improvised by Mr. Thomas and friends in this volume, turn out to be based on a real couple, a hearty pair of philistines who bear almost no resemblance at all to their fictional counterparts. Indeed, the reader is made to see the ways in which the lives of the imaginary Charskys reverberate with echoes of their creators' lives, as detailed in earlier parts of the quintet.

Like the fiction-reality transactions in Philip Roth's recent books, these mirror games are clearly meant to make several points: that fiction generates more fiction; that art reinvents life, even as life echoes art; that imagination confers freedom on the artist by creating new equations between fantasy and real life. The trouble is that these points have been made by Mr. Thomas many times before, and with considerably more inventiveness and brio.

Though there are moments of high comedy in "Lying Together" (some of the literary conference scenes possess the satiric humor of John Updike's Bech books), though Mr. Thomas's talent for formal invention is everywhere on display, there is something bloodless and narcissistic about this book. The reader grows weary of all the inside jokes, all the willfully clever, Nabokovian games.

Often it seems as if Mr. Thomas has simply run out of new material and ideas; many of the central set pieces in "Lying Together" actually read like parodies of his earlier routines. Charsky's dreams about climbing the North Face of the Eiger (dreams that are endlessly rehashed over pages and pages) dimly reprise the passages devoted to Mount Ararat in "Ararat." Anna Charsky's preoccupation with Krafft-Ebing's letters to a servant girl recall the sections devoted to Freud's correspondence in "The White Hotel," published in 1981. And the masochistic tendencies of all the women in this book remind the reader - in a debased, misogynist way - of Mr. Thomas's decision to use the Freudian death drive as a way of explaining his heroine's suffering in "The White Hotel."

As "The White Hotel" so firmly demonstrated, Mr. Thomas is a writer capable of addressing the largest issues of history, art and psychology with astonishing ingenuity and invention. Here, in the "Russian Nights" quintet, he seems to want to address important philosophical questions about the provenance of fiction. Unfortunately, with nearly each successive volume, he has retreated further and further into a tiny, solipsistic world of self-referential allusions. The reader can only rejoice that "Lying Together" represents the conclusion of the quintet, and that Mr. Thomas is presumably ready to move on to new ideas and new books.

Graphic

Photo: D. M. Thomas (Jerry Bauer/Viking)

Ambush bunglers 'sorry'

Herald

May 29, 1990 Tuesday

Copyright 1990 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 944 words

Body

LONDON The ***Irish Republican Army*** today said it was sorry for the murder of two Australian tourists in Holland and admitted it had bungled.

IRA chiefs in Dublin accepted responsibility for the killing of the young London-based lawyers cut down in a hail of bullets because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time - a picturesque square in the southern Dutch border town of Roermond.

Although usually quick to claim credit, the IRA took almost 24 hours to admit its role. Their gunmen, the brief statement said, had "tragically" mistaken the Australians for British servicemen.

"An active service unit mistook the men for British Army personnel," it said, adding the IRA "deeply regrets this tragedy".

In Sydney, the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, rejected the apology as adding insult to mortal injury. Describing the ambush as "cowardly murder", Mr Hawke said there could be no justification for such attacks.

Speaking from Kirribilli House where he is recuperating from prostate surgery, Mr Hawke also savaged IRA supporters who dismissed the attack as an unfortunate casualty of war. He said such excuses did not cut ice with him or the Australian people.

"I reject the proposition that there is any justification, excuse or explanation in the tragic deaths of these two innocent young Australians." The Prime Minister said the Australian Government condemned the action and accused the IRA of an indiscriminate bloody campaign totally without justification.

As the IRA issued its statement, the shocked wife and girlfriend of the two victims flew back to London and were spirited away.

Stephen Melrose, 24, of Brisbane, and 28-year-old Nicholas Spanos, of Sydney, were on a four-day holiday with Mr Melrose's wife of nine months, Lyndal, and Mr Spanos's girlfriend, Vicki Coss, of Sydney, when the terrorists struck.

The two couples had just finished a late meal, paid their bill, and prepared to drive off to look for a hotel for the night.

A fateful decision to take a souvenir photograph of the 750-year-old town's floodlit square delayed them long enough for the IRA team to strike, apparently at random, drawn to their targets by the fact that the couples' car had British plates.

Ambush bunglers 'sorry'

In Melbourne, Seamus McGettigan, president of the Connolly Association of Victoria, a pro-Sinn Fein organisation which aims to inform of "the reality in Ireland", said the Australians were "casualties of war".

He said there was bound to be a "knee-jerk" reaction, but added: "What's happening in Ireland is a war and I would be disappointed with all Irish-Australians if they didn't maintain their sympathy (for the IRA's cause) despite the killings." In London, Prime Minister Thatcher said she was deeply shocked by the killings and expressed her regret to the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke.

In Dublin, Irish Foreign Minister Gerry Collins said the killers had brought grief and sorrow "to yet more families, this time in Australia, as they pursue their violent and destructive ways".

Passengers on the KLM flight that brought the distressed women to London said Mrs Melrose, 29, and Miss Coss, 24, wept and looked ashen-faced and shocked after the ordeal in which, miraculously, they were not injured. A policeman said they left Heathrow by a side entrance. "They were very distraught and not really able to face the press." Australia's Ambassador to the Netherlands, Don Grimes, rushed to Roermond from The Hague to assist the women, as did a close friend.

"Obviously, they are very distraught. It is a terrible thing," Mr Grimes said. It is expected the two will return to Australia.

Mr Grimes said he was unsure when the bodies of the dead men - both based in London for about a year - would be returned to Australia.

Ambassador Grimes said the four had travelled from Amsterdam, where they had visited the Van Gogh exhibition, to Roermond. "They were on a short break and had just stopped . . . on their way through. It is a very pretty place and they were taking a photograph . . .".

It "was a miracle" the women were not hit by the fusillade unleashed by at least one of the three hooded and black-clad gunmen, he said.

Both were treated for shock.

Dutch police said it was "pure coincidence" that the luckless Australians had driven a British-registered car into a sensitive area. Roermond is popular with British Rhine Army troops based in nearby West Germany and a killing attributed to the IRA took place there in 1988.

The British plates - the British Army abandoned distinctive military plates after several terrorist attacks on military vehicles - and the youthful appearance of the victims made them unwitting targets.

Mr Melrose was shot next to his camera tripod, Mr Spanos was shot dead where he sat, in the back seat of the rented Citroen.

Methodical Witnesses said the gunmen approached by car, one got out and fired specifically and methodically at the men. Police said at least 15 shots were fired. The gunmen's stolen Mazda was later found abandoned and burnt in Belgium.

The chief public prosecutor of the district posted a reward of 100,000 guilders (\$A80,000) to help catch the killers.

The killings shocked Roermond. Witnesses said the two women, screaming in terror and covered in the blood of their dead men, staggered back into the restaurant. One regained enough composure to ring relatives in Australia with the horrifying news.

It had been a long weekend in Britain, and, like many Australians working in London, the couples were enjoying a short holiday in Europe when they were caught up in someone else's war, innocent victims of terror.

HERALD STAFF / AGENCIES

Ambush bunglers 'sorry'

END OF STORY

Load-Date: September 24, 2003

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New & Noteworthy

The New York Times

February 18, 1990, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

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Section: Section 7; Page 34, Column 1; Book Review Desk

Length: 946 words

Byline: By GEORGE JOHNSON

Body

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO BURN NEW YORK, by Nat Brandt. (Berkley, \$3.95.) In one of the more obscure incidents of the Civil War, a band of renegade Confederate soldiers tried to burn New York City in retaliation for what General Sherman did to Atlanta. In 1986 our reviewer, Patrick Clinton, said Nat Brandt's rendition of the trial of one of the conspirators "is full of surprising perplexities, and the descriptions of his gradual descent into drunkenness and despair and of his death as the last Confederate to be hanged for spying are memorable reading."

GEEK LOVE, by Katherine Dunn. (Warner, \$9.95.) Experimenting with "illicit and prescription drugs, insecticides, and eventually radioisotopes," a carnival owner and his wife become the parents of Aqua Boy, who has flippers instead of arms and legs; Siamese twins, Electra and Iphigenia; a hunchback dwarf named Olympia, and Fortunato, a boy with telekinetic powers. Last year our reviewer, Stephen Dobyns, said the voracious plot of this novel, in which one of the freaks starts his own religion and lords it over his siblings, threatens to devour everything in sight. But "geekiness - the comic exploration of the peculiar as an end in itself - is what gives 'Geek Love' its main success: that and Ms. Dunn's tremendous imagination." Warner has also republished two other novels in which the author writes about the inner lives of obsessed outsiders. Her first novel, ATTIC (\$8.95), originally published in 1970, takes place in the mind of a young female prisoner. In TRUCK (\$8.95), Dutch Gillis, a disgruntled 15-year-old girl who looks like a boy, flees Portland, Ore., for Los Angeles. In 1971 one reviewer said "Dutch is funny, sad, and smart, but, as she is presented, in her own stream-of-consciousness perceptions about her life and the trip she takes, she is insistently, almost overwhelmingly, real."

THE KINDNESS OF STRANGERS: The Abandonment of Children in Western Europe From Late Antiquity to the Renaissance, by John Boswell. (Vintage, \$15.95.) In the days of the Roman Empire and throughout the Middle Ages, abandoning children was considered an acceptable form of family planning. By seeking the reasons behind this social phenomenon, John Boswell has written a book that is "bold, original and, very likely, controversial," Mary Martin McLaughlin said here last year. "This is a pioneering work of large importance, the first to map out and explore a tangled, mysterious region of human experience."

PLAYMATES, by Robert B. Parker. (Berkley, \$4.95.) Spenser, the tough, erudite Boston detective, investigates a point-shaving scheme involving a university basketball team. " 'Playmates' is the best Spenser mystery novel in many a year and as diverting and well wrought as any of the 17 novels in the series," R. W. B. Lewis said here last year.

MY WEEDS: A Gardener's Botany, by Sara B. Stein. (Perennial/Harper & Row, \$8.95.) In a book of illustrated essays, a gardener celebrates weeds and gives tips on how to kill them. "Ms. Stein knows her weeds," Roger B. Swain said here in 1988. "She knows what has to be done, but she has also shown us a new way to do it. Think of the author as a sort of jujitsu gardener; in her hands, the very strengths of weeds are turned to her advantage."

CHILDHOOD YEARS: A Memoir, by Junichiro Tanizaki. Translated by Paul McCarthy. (Kodansha, \$6.95.) Near the end of his life, a Japanese writer remembers growing up in Tokyo before the great earthquake of 1923. "He recollects its byways with impressive clarity, down to the expert calligraphy on a road sign," Mary Jo Salter said here in 1988. "Readers of Tanizaki's fiction will recognize . . . not only his acute sense of place but his gift for the essential, often unsavory detail."

FATHER AND SON, by Peter Maas. (Harper Paperbacks, \$5.50.) A young Irish-American becomes enmeshed in a scheme to smuggle arms to the Provisional ***Irish Republican Army***. In 1989 The Times's Christopher Lehmann-Haupt said he was frustrated that Peter Maas, the author of "Serpico," had so much trouble controlling this novel. But he said the author "shows considerable novelistic ability."

WONDERLAND AVENUE: Tales of Glamour and Excess, by Danny Sugerman. (Plume/New American Library, \$9.95.) The Beverly Hills boy who was adopted by the Doors and wrote "No One Here Gets Out Alive," a biography of Jim Morrison, tells how he became a teen-age junkie with a \$400-a-day habit. Last year our reviewer, Kate Lynch, said, "This book is outrageous, well written and regional, fitting somewhere between 'Hollywood Babylon' and 'Less Than Zero.'"

HEART SONGS: And Other Stories, by E. Annie Proulx. (Perennial/Harper & Row, \$7.95.) In one of these short stories about blue-collar New Englanders, a man marries off his sister to a widower in order to take over his farm. "Ms. Proulx's stories are most compelling when they're rooted in a coarse rural sexuality," Kenneth Rosen said here last year. "At these times, their sometimes enigmatic, often lyrical images seem to complement New England's lavish but barren beauty."

THE DUKE OF DECEPTION: Memories of My Father, by Geoffrey Wolff. (Vintage, \$9.95.) Duke Wolff was so unrepentant a con man that he once tried to stick his own son, Geoffrey, with a \$1,000 clothing bill. In this 1979 memoir, Geoffrey Wolff tells his side of the story of the Wolff family, which his younger brother, Tobias, wrote about more recently in "This Boy's Life." In The Book Review, John Irving said "'The Duke of Deception' is not only first-rate autobiography, conscientious and intimate; it is a wholly instructive and provocative biography of the father and swindler."

Graphic

Photo: Katherine Dunn (Miriam Berkley)

IRA hunger strike: is it losing steam?

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

September 9, 1981, Wednesday, Midwestern Edition

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Section: Pg. 1

Length: 807 words

Byline: By Alf McCreary, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: Belfast

Body

Despite statements from the Provisional Sinn Fein that the hunger strikes at the Maze prison near Belfast will continue, the British government may be on the way to a victory in this crucial battle of wills.

Two more hunger strikers have been brought off the fast by their families, and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) -- which announced that it would not put any more of its men on the fast in the near future -- unwittingly gave a clue to the morale within the militant republican movement. It said that the British government was being "far more intransigent" than had at first been expected.

Since March 1, when the late Bobby Sands embarked on his fast, the British and the militant republicans have been eyeball-to-eyeball in a confrontation that has captured the attention of the world's press, radio, and television.

The Provisional wing of the illegal *Irish Republican Army* (IRA) and the INLA, a militant offshoot, have demanded five reforms which, in the government's opinion, add up to political or noncriminal status. The republicans have dropped their demand for special status but the British feel that this is still the main objective.

The government has offered limited reforms if the hunger strikes end. The prisoners will not end the fasts until they are convinced that the government will keep its word on the reforms. Officially, therefore, the deadlock remains.

One crucial factor that will alter the strategy of the republican struggle is the attitude of the prisoners' relatives. On July 31, Catherine Quinn asked doctors to save the life of her son Patrick, then on the 47th day of his fast. He is still taking solid foods. The relatives of Patrick McGeown asked for medical intervention after 42 days. And last weekend Matt Devlin and Laurence McKeown were taken off the fast in similar circumstances after 52 and 70 days, respectively.

(Another prisoner, Brendan McLaughlin, abandoned his fast on May 14, ironically because he was suffering from an illness and it was felt that he could not sustain a lengthy hunger-strike.)

Provisional Sinn Fein and republican activists met on Sept. 6 to review their tactics, and indicated that other prisoners would replace those who come off the fast. But the INLA, which has 28 men in the H-blocks, struck a note of grim reality by deciding not to continue to put forward one member for every three Provisionals. They concluded that if this ratio were continued "all our prisoners will be dead within six months."

IRA hunger strike: is it losing steam?

The republican leadership has consistently refused to order the men to end their fasts and argues that it is up to the prisoners. But since the prisoners themselves are not in a position to make rational decisions as their hunger strikes progress, the role of the relatives becomes vital. Some will not interfere, but it is likely that others will follow the example of those who intervened.

At present there are six men on hunger strikes, though the intention is to have eight fasting at any one time.

The other important factor is the consistent and hardening opposition of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Denis Faul, a chaplain at the Maze and a supporter of the anti-H-blocks campaign, has again called on the IRA to end the fasts, and on the British to resume talks. He also noted that John Pickering, who started his fast on Sept. 7, was in poor health, and said that the hunger strikers must be coming "near the bottom of the barrel" if a man in such a poor condition was allowed to join the protest.

Meanwhile a leading Catholic bishop, Cathal Daly, called for an end to the hunger strikes and condemned the "sick charade of guns and volleys fired over head bodies at funerals." He also condemned the shooting of two British soldiers who were lured into an IRA trap by two young women last weekend, saying "English hearts hurt just as sorely as Irish hearts and Protestant tears are no different in color to Catholic tears."

A third factor working against the Provisionals' prison campaign is their continued violence on the streets. While they bomb, shoot, and destroy, their case for "humanitarian" treatment seems less and less credible.

Last weekend police warned the people of Northern Ireland to be on guard against a new Provisional bomb blitz -- perhaps an indication that the more militant members of the republican movement were moving to the ascendency after a period of neopolitical activity under the H-blocks guise.

The one certainty about Ulster is that the unexpected happens, and it would be premature to write off the entire H-blocks campaign. However, it does seem that the British government and the steely Mrs. Thatcher can point to some movement on the other side.

But after six months of increased bitterness and violence in Northern Ireland and the worldwide publicity, there can be no winners in this confrontation.

Graphic

Picture, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Adamant in her 'war of wills' with IRA, UPI photo

NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

September 23, 1989, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1989 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 1; Page 2, Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Summary

Length: 977 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL 2-5, 24

An explosion in a British barracks killed at least 10 people, wounded 22 others, and damaged dozens of homes in southeast England. The **Irish Republican Army** claimed responsibility. Page 1

A plan for nuclear arms inspections was agreed to in principle by Secretary of State James Baker and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, a Soviet spokesman said. The plan is expected to help the prospects for a strategic arms treaty. 1

Soviet citizens trying to immigrate to the U.S. are being victimized by an extortion racket involving Soviet police guards as they wait on long lines outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, American officials said. 3

Democracy's outlook in the world is very promising, agreed Vice President Quayle and other conservative political leaders who are meeting in Tokyo. But they disagreed on how to respond to some of the world's major political and economic shifts. 5

News analysis: German unification is a scenario that West Germans find exciting and unsettling. While the prospect thrills many Germans, they are also aware of the suspicions and fears it raises among the country's European neighbors. 3

France's Michelin agreed to acquire the Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Company in a deal that will create the world's largest tire producer. 31

A cease-fire plan for Lebanon, designed by the Arab League, was accepted by Gen. Michel Aoun, the military leader of the Lebanese Christians, setting the stage for discussions on national reconciliation. 1

NEWS SUMMARY

Murders by Egyptian women of their husbands have provoked debate about the future direction of a country that now seems mired in a profound social malaise. 4

News analysis: J.P. Morgan's move to drastically increase its financial cushion against bad loans to third world countries raises new questions about how those countries will escape their economic problems. 1

Colombia's Justice Minister was asked to resign because she was "dragging her feet" on signing papers to extradite drug suspects for trial in the U.S., a presidential aide said. 24

Many Vietnamese who were living in Cambodia have returned to Vietnam, nervous about what will happen once Vietnamese soldiers end their withdrawal next week, officials said. 5

Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan and her ruling party are on the defensive after only 10 months in power. Her government is losing popularity because of unfulfilled election promises. 5

A hole has opened in the ozone layer above Antarctica, and scientists said it was growing at the same rate as one in 1987, which broke records and alarmed environmentalists. 2

Campeau's foes in Toronto gloat 31

NATIONAL 8, 24, 29-30

Charleston, S.C., was reeling from the devastation left by Hurricane Hugo. Bridges were twisted, buildings leveled and television towers toppled as the storm raced ashore, then swept northward through the Carolinas. 1

When Hugo struck the coast it was the 10th most intense hurricane ever to hit this country, and experts are unsure why it gained so much power so fast. 29

A day of slow agony after a day of fear 29

U.S. relief moves to begin in Caribbean 30

Many aid efforts for storm victims 30

The crack used by President Bush as a prop in his anti-drug speech was obtained in a "sting" by Federal agents, but the White House defended the purchase. 1

Senate talks on the anti-drug plan unexpectedly collapsed, with Republicans and Democrats only \$150 million apart on how much money to add to the President's proposal. 24

Samuel Pierce will not allow television coverage of his scheduled appearance at a House panel next Tuesday. The former Housing Secretary invoked a rule barring broadcasting equipment from hearing rooms in certain circumstances. 8

NEWS SUMMARY

Rockwell will give up management of the Government's Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, officials said. The company departs amid an F.B.I. investigation and possible criminal violations of anti-pollution laws. 8

Hundreds of children with AIDS are suffering or dying prematurely because they are unable to obtain AZT, a drug that could prolong and improve the quality of their lives, experts said. 8

Rights panel steps into hospital treatment of newborns 8

REGIONAL 25-28

Miscues by an inexperienced crew led to the aborted takeoff of a USAir jetliner that crashed into the East River at La Guardia Airport Wednesday night. 1

Pilots faced with a decision on whether to take off or abort the flight of a troubled jet must rely on instinct and experience, and also math. Such a decision can be particularly pressing at La Guardia Airport, which is nearly surrounded by water and housing. 26

Drug tests for pilots to be tightened 26

Twice as much money was raised by David Dinkins in the two weeks surrounding the Sept. 12 primaries as by his Republican-Liberal opponent, Rudolph Giuliani. 25

Unveiling campaign ads and winning support 27

President Bush endorsed the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, Representative Jim Courter. The President, on a visit to East Brunswick, said the race was a nationally significant referendum on Republican policies and values. 25

A plan to reshape the school system of New York City elicited praise and cautions about potential obstacles. The plan, which stresses school-based control, came from Joseph Fernandez, the incoming Chancellor. 25

Traffic is a pressing problem in Fairfield County, Conn., and employers are addressing the commuter travails of their employees with subsidy programs and other efforts. 25

Two managers of a billing company for 10 private hospitals in New York City pleaded guilty Thursday to falsifying documents used to qualify hundreds of patients for Medicaid, state officials said. 27

M.T.A. rejects sex-act curbs by Metro-North 27

Army doctor is cleared of sex-abuse charges 27

Thousands Riot Outside British Embassy

The Associated Press

July 18, 1981, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 849 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

Some 15,000 supporters of hunger-striking prisoners in Northern Ireland battled police guarding the British Embassy in Dublin Saturday and more than 100 policemen were injured, authorities reported.

A police spokesman said it was the worst riot in Dublin in nearly 30 years, with many of the demonstrators using bricks and iron bars to attack some 1,000 club-wielding policemen who charged repeatedly to drive the mobs away from the embassy.

The spokesman said 120 policemen were injured, and some were hospitalized with broken legs, ribs or jaws and cuts. He reported no arrests were made and said he had no figures on casualties among the demonstrators.

Hospital officials said at least 25 demonstrators were treated for injuries.

Several cars were overturned and burned and some shop windows were smashed.

The police spokesman said it was the most violent eruption in the Irish capital since January 1952, when rioters set fire to the old British Embassy building in Merrion Square. The British Embassy now is located in the nearby Ballsbridge district.

The spokesman said the crowds had dispersed by nightfall and the district was quiet, but 350 riot police remained on guard outside the embassy.

Also at the embassy were three women staging a sit-down protest in front of the building. They were led by Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a firebrand Irish nationalist and former member of the British Parliament.

Fergus O'Hare, a member of the Belfast city council and one of the organizers of the Dublin demonstration, joined the sit-in by the three women but was dragged away by police. The police spokesman said O'Hare was not detained.

One of the policemen who suffered broken ribs in the embassy clash said, "I thought we were going to be murdered. I've never seen anything like it. They just went mad."

The demonstrators were seeking to reach the embassy after police had banned them from the area. They were protesting the British government's refusal to negotiate directly with eight Irish nationalist hunger strikers in Northern Ireland's Maze prison.

Thousands Riot Outside British Embassy

The hunger strikers smuggled a statement out of the prison Saturday denouncing an International Red Cross delegation's three-day visit to the prison as a cosmetic gesture aimed at disguising British intransience.

"It is our belief that the exertions on our comrades on hunger strike, caused by such intervention at such a critical stage, are actually contributing to the shortening of their lives," the statement said.

Six hunger strikers have died at the Maze, located outside Belfast, since May 2, and British officials said they permitted the three Red Cross delegates to visit in an effort to prevent further starvation deaths.

Witnesses to the Dublin riots said some of the demonstrators wore masks in the style of guerrillas of the **Irish Republican Army**, which is banned in the Irish Republic as it is in Northern Ireland.

Demonstrators attacked the police with bricks, stones and some ripped apart iron railings from surrounding houses to use as ammunition against the officers crouching behind riot shields.

The police responded with baton charges, scattering the rioters across gardens and through hedges.

"I am 25 years in the job, and I have never seen anything like it," said police Supt. Tom Brennan, who had blood streaming down his face from being hit with a brick. "We had to take a pelting for nearly half an hour before we could move in to break them up. I do not know how we managed to hold them."

The clash began even though police had authorized entry for a small delegation from Ireland's H-Block Committee, named for the cell blocks in the Maze where the hunger strikers are jailed.

The eight surviving hunger strikers, all convicted guerrillas, are demanding special privileges amounting to political prisoner status for all jailed Irish nationalists.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, said two of them had been given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church and were receiving daily visits from their families, an inmate privilege the British reserve for prisoners near death.

The family of Kevin Lynch, 25, said he was rapidly losing his sight and hearing after 57 days of fasting.

Relatives of Kieran Doherty, also 25, who has gone 58 days without food, said he could no longer speak, was vomiting violently and probably had at most two days left to live.

Doherty was elected a member of the Irish Republic's parliament on June 11. He was permitted to announce his candidacy because the Dublin government does not officially recognize Ireland's partition. Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald has been pressuring the British government to be more flexible so that the strike will end before Doherty dies.

Most of the hunger strikers have died after about 60 days without food. Bobby Sands, the IRA activist who launched the hunger strike March 1, died after 66 days.

The IRA and its splinter factions are mainly Catholic organizations fighting to end British rule of Northern Ireland, where Protestants outnumber Catholics by 2-to-1. They want to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, which is 97 percent Catholic.

Once Again, Irish Leader Goes on Quest for a Majority

The New York Times

May 27, 1989, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

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

Length: 879 words

Byline: By CRAIG R. WHITNEY, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: DUBLIN, May 24

Body

"I love elections," a former Irish Prime Minister, Garret FitzGerald, confessed this morning as he hurried into the Georgian parliament building, where he is a member of the opposition. "It's the dull parts in between I can't stand."

Not all Irish voters share this enthusiasm, but whether they like it or not, most of them will go to the polls June 15. Originally, they would have voted only for Ireland's 15 seats in the European Parliament. Now, at the behest of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, the occasion is a general election.

Mr. Haughey's personal popularity increased over the winter when he stood up to the British by refusing to extradite a Catholic priest. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had wanted to try the priest on charges of raising money to arm terrorists in Northern Ireland.

Still, Mr. Haughey leads a minority government that depends on occasional support from the opposition to keep going.

It is a small country, and the issues - the size of school classes, the closing of state hospitals because of Government cutbacks - would be local ones anywhere else. But defeats on such questions have kept Mr. Haughey on a razor's edge, and he said on Tuesday that he was inclined to go for a bigger popular mandate that would spare him such embarrassments.

Attempt to Win Majority

"I cannot be sure we can put through all the legislation we need," he said at a news conference. "The situation is very unsatisfactory from our point of view."

The election will be his fifth attempt to win a majority for his Fianna Fail party, and because of the complexities of the Irish system for distributing parliamentary seats in proportion to the vote that each party wins, it is not at all clear that he will succeed, despite his high standing in the polls.

Although the priest at the center of the dispute with Britain, the Rev. Patrick Ryan, has the backing of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the ***Irish Republican Army***, and is running for a European Parliament seat from Cork, few here expect the intractable issues of Northern Ireland to play much of a role or win many votes in either of the June 15 elections.

Once Again, Irish Leader Goes on Quest for a Majority

In an earlier part of his long career, when he headed a government from 1977 to 1981, Mr. Haughey - once accused, and acquitted, of gun-running for the Catholics in Northern Ireland - gave the impression that he wanted to make his mark as the Irish Prime Minister who brought the two sides in the North together.

High Jobless Rate

That proved impossible, despite the agreement with Britain negotiated under his immediate predecessor, Dr. FitzGerald, in 1985. But today, bread-and-butter issues dominate politics in the south, a country of 3.5 million people where 233,000 were unemployed -17.9 percent of the labor force - at the end of last month, one of the highest jobless rates in Europe.

The underlying economic hardships show through in the ragged corners of Dublin, a city too small to conceal them. Behind the elegant Georgian doorways of its 18th-century squares, many buildings prove to be abandoned shells. And on the elegant pedestrian shopping mall of Grafton Street, a young women from County Mayo said she had been living on the sidewalk and begging for money for two years.

But there is a symbolism in the fact that Ireland will simultaneously hold European and national elections. Membership in the European Community since 1973 has brought Ireland a net benefit over the years of \$1.4 billion more than it has paid out to Brussels. Last year alone, it took in agricultural subsidies and other benefits worth \$685 million more than it paid out, according to the Community's office here.

Mr. Haughey also said this week that he expected that the European Commission in Brussels would soon approve a five-year, \$6.5 billion development program proposed by Ireland, under which its European partners would contribute \$2.36 billion.

Farmers Better Off

All this has made Ireland's farmers better off, given the country better roads and airports, and expanded consumer choice in the markets and variety stores found in every neighborhood in ways people could only have dreamed of 16 years ago. But it has not made much of a dent in unemployment.

And even if the economy develops at the optimistic rate of 3 percent a year the Government forecasts, that will still provide jobs for only about half the young people who come onto the market each year. About 30,000 annually in recent years have been leaving the country to find their fortunes elsewhere, mainly in England and the United States.

In his 1977-81 period, Mr. Haughey's Government tried to solve unemployment by increasing public spending and hiring thousands of employees for the health service. Since 1987, he has had to pay the bills with an austerity policy that has succeeded in halting the growth of the national debt, and keeping inflation at just over 3 percent.

Jack Jones, whose Market Research Bureau of Ireland surveyed 1,000 voters in their homes across the country at the end of February, showed 67 percent were satisfied with Mr. Haughey personally, a better showing than any of his recent predecessors.

But only 45 percent said they would change over the next three weeks, "but I'd have trouble now projecting that he could win an overall majority now," Mr. Jones said.

Graphic

Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland, who called a general election for June 15 in hopes of winning the parliamentary majority that has long eluded him (Associated Press)

Once Again, Irish Leader Goes on Quest for a Majority

End of Document

News Summary;
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1981

The New York Times

May 2, 1981, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1981 The New York Times Company

Section: Section 2; Page 25, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk

Length: 896 words

Body

International

Francois Mitterrand seems to be ahead of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Presidential election on May 10. Two major polls were taken since last Sunday's first-round of balloting, one gave 51.5 percent of the vote to Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, and 48.5 percent to the President. The other poll, which was to have published in "Le Figaro" was withheld without explanation by the newspaper, which is strongly in favor of the President. (Page 1, Column 1.)

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig flew to Rome to attend a meeting of allied foreign ministers next week. He will discuss their concerns about when the Reagan Administration will be ready to start talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. (4:1.)

Summary of major international, national and metropolitan news articles for May 2Energy

The American economy is stronger because of the current worldwide abundance of crude oil and the conservation of petroleum in the industrialized nations, contrasting sharply with the havoc among Western economies that followed the Iranian revolution two and a half years ago. Government statistics show that plentiful oil is already slowing inflation, aiding economic growth and cutting the American trade deficit to the lowest level in more than five years. The dollar is also growing stronger. (1:4.)

National

Democrats stepped up criticism of President Reagan's economic proposals and lobbying tactics in Congress, asserting that they were gaining ground in the battle that will decide the nation's spending priorities for the coming fiscal year. Their language was the harshest yet expressed by the Democrats against the Administration's budget measures. " (1:6.)

Japan's auto makers were angered over the Government's agreement to restrict car shipments to the United States. The president of the Toyota Motor Company said the decision was made "with undue haste and insufficient appreciation of the real situation. American consumers and the Japanese economy would suffer, he said. (1:3.)

The likelihood of import quotas for Japanese cars lessened following Japan's announcement that it would limit its car shipments to the United States. Satisfaction was expressed by the White House, Congressional leaders and the domestic auto industry. But Government officials and dealers selling Japanese cars warned that the action could add to inflation through higher auto prices resulting from a reduced Japanese supply. (1:2.)

Fraudulent American passports obtained by tens of thousands of people yearly are undermining the integrity of the United States passport system, according to State Department security agents. Drug smugglers account for a sharp rise in the number of fraudulently obtained passports, investigators said. (1:2.)

News Summary; SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1981

Approval of industrial work at home was proposed by Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan after hearings on the issue in Vermont and Washington. He would make legal the knitted ski wear turned out by women from their homes in Vermont and work at home in six other industries, which was banned 40 years following a crackdown on sweatshops. (1:6.)

Stopgap aid for Boston was passed by the City Council in the form of a \$ 75 million bonding bill that is intended to end a feud that threatens to close schools and push the city into insolvency. It needs Mayor Kevin H. White's approval, but the city treasurer said the bill was "technically and substantially flawed." (9:1.)

A lesbian affair with a hairdresser who is suing her for a share of her income and other property was admitted by Billie Jean King, the tennis champion, at a news conference in Los Angeles. " Mrs. King said the affair was a "mistake" and that she accepted full "responsibility." (9:1-3.)

Metropolitan

The status of foreign agent acting for the Irish Republican Army must be taken by the Irish Northern Aid Committee, an American fundraising group based in the Bronx, a Federal judge ruled. The decision by Judge Charles S. Haight Jr. of Federal District Court in Manhattan, followed a complaint by the Justice Department charging the committee with violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The decision will be appealed, a lawyer for the committee said. (1:5.)

Craig S. Crimmins asked a co-worker to tell detectives that he had seen him 'sleeping in the back' to explain his absence from his post as a stagehand after intermission at the Metropolitan Opera House on the night that Helen Hagnes, a violinist, was murdered there, the coworker, Thomas Gravina, testified. (25:5-6.) .

.22-caliber shells found at the home of Army Pvt. Joseph G. Christopher, a suspect in the murders of several black men in Buffalo, matched the shells found at the sites of the four slayings, Buffalo District Attorney Edward Cosgrove said. This evidence, though not made public previously, contributed to an indictment for three murders made by a grand jury Wednesday. However, the person named in the sealed indictment has not been identified. (26:1-3.)

Police Officer John Scarangella died of head wounds he received when he and his partner were shot April 16 by gunmen on a street in St. Albans, Queens. The shooting occurred when the officers stopped a van carrying two men for questioning. Officer Scarangella was 42 years old. His partner, Richard Rainey, 33, was shot 14 times, but is recovering. (27:6.)

Business Digest, Page 29

Masked youngsters take to streets

The Associated Press

May 12, 1981, Tuesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 809 words

Byline: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

"That's for Frankie!" the hooded young man screamed as he hurled a gasoline bomb at a British soldier peering around the corner in Belfast's Falls Road quarter.

The mob of young Roman Catholics cheered when the soldier ducked back behind the wall as the milk bottle half filled with gasoline exploded in a whoosh of flame beside him.

Behind it a half dozen more milk bottles, their lighted fuses of twisted strips of cloth spluttering, traced fiery arcs through the darkening sky to burst into sheets of flame around a squad of troopers behind the wall.

This was the Falls Road, heartland of Catholic militancy in Belfast, as mobs of masked youngsters took to the riot-battered streets Tuesday evening to scream their hatred and defiance at "the Brits."

The trouble flared in scores of streets around Belfast's west side where an estimated 100,000 Catholics live, as word spread that **Irish Republican Army** guerrilla Francis Hughes had died on the 59th day of a hunger strike in the Maze prison. His death followed that of hunger-striker Bobby Sands, 27, by just over a week.

Hughes, 25, was a folk hero in the Catholic ghettos, where British troops are seen as an army of occupation. Within minutes of the announcement that Hughes had died, **women** clanged garbage can lids on the streets and blew whistles -- a warning signal they first gave to their menfolk that the troops were coming when the army launched internment roundups Aug. 9, 1971.

Other **women**, many of them middle-aged housewives in shabby clothes, formed human barricades across the lower end of the Falls to stop British armored personnel carriers known as "pigs" from moving in.

They screamed obscenities at the troops and held poster-sized photographs of the dark-haired gunman jailed for life for killing a soldier. Black flags hung from windows.

Troops with automatic weapons and police sealed off the area as soon as word of Hughes' death came through. They knew what was coming and it didn't take long.

The violence was repeated in Belfast's other Catholic quarters -- Andersonstown, Turf Lodge, Old Park, the Markets, the Springfield Road and Ballymurphy.

Masked youngsters take to streets

Grey police Land Rovers nosed slowly into the crowded streets as youngsters built makeshift barricades of battered furniture, rocks, iron bedsteads and a half-dozen cars hijacked by hooded men. The tanks were drained of gasoline for the Molotov cocktails, then set afire.

The youngsters rained rocks, bottles and gasoline bombs on the vehicles. The police replied with salvos of plastic bullets from riot guns, temporarily scattering the mobs. The youngsters quickly reformed to swirl down the streets when the police pulled back.

"Come on you yellow Brit bastards," they yelled at the soldiers.

Pauline Donnelly, a 20-year-old housewife, was hit in the jaw by a plastic bullet as she stood at the corner of Leeson Street watching the skirmishing that has become a daily ritual since the hunger strike began March 1.

Black, acrid smoke from the blazing cars drifted down the streets as mothers, some with babies in their arms, stood at the doorways of their grimy row houses to see "the Brits" get hit.

The rioters, clearly directed by men in their twenties, pulled aside their barricades to let ambulances through to pick up the casualties.

Two nuns in brown habits, visibly apprehensive, emerged from the Bon Secure Convent in the Falls Road to remonstrate with youngsters tearing down the high brick wall around the convent compound for ammunition.

"Sorry, Sister, but we need the bricks," explained a young man in a tartan hood.

"But you've already made such big holes in the wall," a diminutive sister lamented.

"Aye! Well there's war on. So we'll just have the bricks, Sister," the youngster replied.

Within minutes, another few feet of wall was ripped apart, the bricks smashed and the ammunition carried to the stone throwers shielding behind metal grills torn from shop fronts.

A woman marched down the street, shaking her fist and yelling at the soldiers "We'll make Maggie Thatcher pay for the blood of our prisoners! Youse better get ready to fight!"

Amid the violence, the grim humor of the ghetto:

"Sure, and if you stand here much longer you'll be writing your obituary," an elderly man advised this reporter as he took notes.

"We should enter these boys in the Olympics," one man said to another as a fresh volley of Molotov cocktails sailed over towards a squad of British troopers.

"What event?" his friend asked.

"Sure, the petrol bomb discus."

Up the street came a squad of kids carrying plastic milk delivery crates full of gasoline bombs. They were quickly handed out to the throwers.

A fire engine raced up, its crew visibly scared. Firemen have been attacked in earlier rioting.

A young man ran up gesturing at them to go back. "You're not needed here!" he yelled. "It's only Brits burning here!"

But it wasn't. It was his own street.

Try to Defuse Hunger Strike Crisis

The Associated Press

December 8, 1980, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 860 words

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a U.S. senator-elect talked separately with officials of the Irish Republic here Monday as tension mounted over a hunger strike by imprisoned Catholic guerrillas in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

In Belfast, six prisoners belonging to the Ulster Defense Association, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant paramilitary force, threatened to start their own hunger strike at Long Kesh prison outside the city.

Senator-elect Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., arrived here Monday and disclosed that his request to visit the hunger strikers had been refused by Northern Irish authorities. Officials said, though, that D'Amato would be briefed on the fast and the situation in Northern Ireland in general.

Mrs. Thatcher, on her first official visit to Dublin, brought a high-powered delegation including Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe and Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins.

Amid the tightest security seen here since Pope John Paul II's visit last year, they discussed the crisis with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey and his ministers at Dublin Castle.

Hopes rested primarily on a British government statement offering to talk about improving conditions in Northern Ireland prisons.

But a joint communique issued after the day-long discussions said only that the two leaders hoped the British offer "would provide the basis on which the issue could be resolved." Haughey announced no formula and said he was "deeply concerned and anxious about the situation."

Haughey told a news conference: "Both governments are aware that the situation is critical. Today's meeting will make an important contribution to bringing forward a solution."

He did not elaborate, but informed government sources said there did not appear to be any immediate prospect of a new initiative to end the impasse.

Upon her return to London, Mrs. Thatcher ruled out giving political status to the prisoners on hunger strike. She told a news conference: "There is no question of giving special political status to anyone guilty of murder or carrying explosives."

Try to Defuse Hunger Strike Crisis

She said she and Haughey agreed that to bow to the prisoners' demands "will achieve nothing." She said facilities for prisoners held in Northern Ireland already go far toward meeting the demands of the hunger strikers.

Mrs. Thatcher also ruled out any possibility of a confederation between Britain and the Irish republic-- an idea said to have been brought up at the Dublin meeting.

"I see no possibility of confederation," Mrs. Thatcher said. She stressed that the focus of the discussions was on ways of developing "the unique relationship" that exists between Britain and the republic.

The talks, which also touched on other bi-lateral issues, followed weekend demonstrations in Dublin, Northern Ireland and London on behalf of the ten hunger strikers.

Seven are men at Long Kesh, also known as the Maze, and three are women fasting in Armagh jail. The men have not had solid food in six weeks, and their condition is said to be deteriorating rapidly. They have been transferred to the prison infirmary. The women began their strike a week ago.

The prisoners are members of predominantly-Roman Catholic organizations fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the overwhelmingly-Catholic Irish Republic. Northern Ireland is mostly Protestant.

The strikers are fasting to press their demand for "special category" political status. Britain has rejected the demand.

D'Amato arrived here Monday and spoke with officials of the Irish Republic. He said he would travel to Belfast later in the day to see relatives of the hunger strikers, officials and politicians from the three main parties in the British province.

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

Traveling with D'Amato, who is Catholic, were District Attorney Dennis Dillon of Nassau County Councilman Peter King of Hempstead, N.Y.

Both are active in the Irish National Caucus. Haughey, whose government opposes guerrilla tactics aimed at uniting the island, has said there was "grave suspicion" the caucus was giving financial support to **Irish Republican Army** terrorists.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., and New York Gov. Hugh Carey are among Irish-American politicians who have spoken out against the IRA and have expressed concern about organizations like the Irish National Caucus.

Nine of the ten hunger strikers are members of the Provisional wing of the IRA. The other, John Nixon, is a member of an IRA splinter group, the Irish National Liberation Army.

The UDA prisoners threatened to begin fasting Friday in a letter smuggled out of the the Maze. They too demanded to be treated as political prisoners.

UDA commander Andrew Tyrie met with the leader of the six inmates, then convened a meeting of the UDA's ruling council. The council refused to back the threatened strike and said it would try to meet with the prisoners to discuss the matter.

There are about 300 UDA prisoners in the Maze, which holds some 1,500 men.

Rushdie Case Reveals Gap Between Europeans, Moslem Minorities

The Associated Press

March 6, 1989, Monday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 981 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BRADFORD, England

Body

Bradford's Moslems invited Eric Pickles, leader of the city council, to a public burning of "The Satanic Verses" and were surprised when he refused.

The incident illustrates the gap Salman Rushdie's novel opened between Western Europe and its minority Moslems - between men like Sher Azam, spiritual leader of Bradford's 60,000 Moslems, and Pickles, the Anglo-Saxon businessman to whom he extended the invitation.

Azam, born in Pakistan 48 years ago, was equally offended by British outrage at the book-burning.

"We were left with even more hurt and frustration," he said. "The publicity we got was that Moslems are doing something not in line with British culture and tradition."

Pickles, 36, said: "They were genuinely surprised I wouldn't go. That burning book brought back all kinds of images of repression, in particular Nazi Germany in the '30s. ... It's an obscene act."

The protest Jan. 14 in this north England city of 500,000 people was widely publicized in Moslem countries. Some analysts believe it began the international crisis in which Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered Rushdie killed, driving the author him into hiding.

Outraged Moslems say "The Satanic Verses" blasphemes Islam by portraying the prophet Mohammed's wives as prostitutes and suggesting he wrote the holy Koran rather than receiving it directly from Allah.

Like most Bradford Moslems of his generation, Azam arrived from Pakistan in the 1950s to work in a textile mill. He now heads a chain of Moslem-run supermarkets and is president of the Council of Mosques, the Bradford Islamic organization.

From book burning in Bradford to pro-Khomeini demonstrations in Paris, the uproar over "The Satanic Verses" has increased the alienation of Western Europe's 5 million Moslems.

Officials in Ravenna, Italy, ordered increased security around a monument to Dante Alighieri on Sunday after a group threatened to blow it up because the medieval poet's famed "Divine Comedy" places the prophet Mohammed in hell.

Rushdie Case Reveals Gap Between Europeans, Moslem Minorities

The main Moslem communities are Turkish immigrants in West Germany, who have made no significant protest about Rushdie's book; North Africans in France; and Pakistanis and Indians in Britain.

Firebombs have been thrown at two mosques in Britain and there are fears of a religious and racial backlash against Moslems.

Bradford's Council of Mosques is on the edge of the Asian quarter and has been under discreet police guard since intruders broke in last month and left a message: "Leave Rushdie Alone."

Most government and intellectual comment has focused on Rushdie's right of free speech, but the affair has racial undertones and has revived calls for stricter curbs on Third World immigration.

"It is becoming disturbingly clear that immigrants, anyhow from Islamic countries, are going to constitute the biggest concentration of religious fanaticism ... this country has experienced for many centuries," Peregrine Worsthorne, editor of the conservative Sunday Telegraph, wrote in a signed editorial.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the extreme-right National Front in France, said the controversy reflects "exactly what I am afraid of for France and Europe, namely the invasion of Europe by Moslem immigrants."

Conservatives like Worsthorne say British liberals are reaping the harvest of their multicultural doctrines, which hold that ethnic minorities should be free to preserve their cultures rather than blending into the society.

Commentator Auberon Waugh pointed to the irony of Rushdie enjoying the protection of a government he has likened to a police state and the police he has denounced as racist.

"He should pay for any police protection he may judge advisable," Waugh wrote in the conservative weekly Spectator.

Rushdie was born in Bombay, India, of Moslem parents but now is a British citizen. "The Satanic Verses" was published in Britain last fall.

Liberal intellectuals, among whom Rushdie is prominent, have united with Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative prime minister who ordinarily is their favorite hate figure, in defense of free speech.

The opposition Labor Party also joined it, but notes that Mrs. Thatcher's record includes banning broadcast interviews with members of the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** and spending millions on law suits to suppress "Spycatcher," the memoirs of a retired intelligence agent.

"They (the government) are total hypocrites," Labor foreign affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman said in an interview. "They've spent the last several years suppressing freedom of speech in every way they can."

Labor also has been accused by some of its own supporters of pulling its punches for fear of losing Moslem votes.

Many British Moslems consider speeches by Cabinet ministers about democratic values and civilized behavior insensitive at best and at worst intolerant.

"Those who wish to make their home in Britain, to contribute to our society and to prosper within it, cannot deny to others the very freedoms which drew them to this country," Education Secretary Kenneth Baker said at a political meeting in Bradford.

Liaqat Hussain, one of Azam's deputies, responded: "They are turning the attention of the British public against the Moslem people."

Former Mayor Mohammed Ajeeb, the first non-white to run a British city, said: "A form of racism manifests itself in times of tension and that's what is happening now,"

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In one view, the Rushdie affair is a power struggle between fundamentalists and secularized Moslems. Some Islamic religious leaders have supported Khomeini's death call and none has publicly rejected it.

Moderate Moslems are embarrassed and fear association with a fundamentalist image that equates in many West European minds with hostage-taking, airline bombings and keeping women in veils.

Pickles said of the situation in Bradford: "We've done all right so far over this ... but if something happens to Mr. Rushdie, then we could be in trouble."

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Local Heroes: Village Loses Three Favorite Sons To IRA Gunfire

The Associated Press

March 10, 1989, Friday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 876 words

Byline: By MARCUS ELIASON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: COAGH, Northern Ireland

Body

On an unseasonably warm and sunny day this week, the official death toll in the Northern Ireland conflict went up by one stock car racer, one violin-maker and one nearly blind old-age pensioner.

Leslie Dallas, Austin Nelson and Ernie Rankin were chatting in the forecourt of Dallas's garage in Coagh on Tuesday when an **Irish Republican Army** squad drove up in a red car and shot them dead.

Why? Because 40-year-old Dallas was running the garage as a front for a Protestant murder squad, said the IRA. Because the IRA are sectarian killers, said the police. Because of unavenged previous slayings, said the analysts.

Three Protestants killed in an obscure County Tyrone village may be mere statistical blips in the larger picture of the IRA's 68-year-fight for a united Ireland, and the Protestants' equally dogged struggle to remain part of Britain.

But to Coagh they were local heroes: Dallas as a driving champ, Nelson as a violin-maker who had just been featured on network TV, and Rankin as the jovial old codger who played the role of village "character."

The garage stands on a corner of Hanover Square where generations of villagers have stopped to shoot the breeze, and the IRA admits that Nelson, 68, and Rankin, 71, were innocent bystanders who were killed "in the general confusion."

On the morning after the killings, Coagh (pronounced Coke) was wrapped in an overpowering sense of lives abruptly cut down.

The raw shell of an unfinished violin lay on Nelson's work table. Two doors down, in Dallas' garage, an uncompleted worksheet was spread on a desk, and his racing trophies lined the windowsill.

A red carnation was jammed in the garage padlock. Bunches of daffodils lay on the asphalt by the bullet-pocked garage wall.

Such random death is depressingly common in Northern Ireland. Ordinary people die in the cross-fire, or because they happened by just as a bomb exploded. They may die simply because of their religion, or because they have a brother in the IRA, or because of mistaken identity.

"It's the ordinary people who suffer, and no two ways about it," snapped Nan Duff, a neighbor who saw the bodies lying by the garage.

Local Heroes: Village Loses Three Favorite Sons To IRA Gunfire

She could just as well have been referring to Phelim McNally, or Tony Fusco, Barney Lavery or Ian Catney, or 13-year-old Emma Donnelly - just some of the people who have been killed "by mistake" in recent months.

Phelim McNally loved children - at 28 he already had five - and playing the accordion. His brother Francis is a pro-IRA politician, but Phelim was never involved in anything that might single him out for murder.

In November he delivered his pregnant wife Pauline to the hospital and went to Francis' house to give his 10-year-old nephew an accordion lesson. Someone knocked at the door. Francis went to the window. Phelim, less schooled in the art of survival, opened the door and was shot dead.

Four hours later, Pauline gave birth to their sixth child. Death can have a grisly way of becoming a family event in Northern Ireland. Dallas, for instance, died in front of his children. They had just gotten off their school bus.

Then there was Barney Lavery, 67, driving home with his 13-year-old granddaughter Emma Donnelly when an IRA bomb went off outside a police station in Benburb and killed them.

Emma was junior camogie (women's hurling) player of the year. Lavery had been the number-caller at the bingo evening to raise funds for the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The IRA apologized for the mistake.

On Jan. 18, Ian Catney, 26, was shot dead by Protestant gunmen behind the counter of his mother's gift shop in Belfast. On Feb. 9, Tony Fusco was gunned down while waiting for his daily ride to his job at a glass factory.

Both were Catholics. Neither had any known political links. The Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant paramilitary group, claimed responsibility. As the priest said at Fusco's funeral, it was "guilt by association, guilt by family name, guilt by unfounded suspicion, collective and community guilt, guilt by religion..."

Austin Nelson was a retired truck driver who had turned to making violins in the shed behind his house. The television documentary about him was aired the night before he died.

"The film was the talk of the town on Tuesday. Dad was so proud," said his son, Michael, 26. "Two ladies came by. They'd seen the film and asked to him to play them a tune. One of the ladies told him that even though she met him only for a short time, she'd remember him for the rest of her life."

Ernie Rankin was a life-long bachelor and soccer fanatic who stood out by his white, shoulder-length hair. Being nearly blind, he would sit inches from the TV screen to watch the games.

He liked having the local youngsters over for big matches and would make them tea while they watched the soccer. Among the qualities the villagers remember was his extraordinary ability to loop his leg around his neck.

On Tuesday, Ernie dropped in on Austin. Then he ambled over to the garage to see who was around for a chat. A few minutes later, Austin put down the violin he was working on and headed off to join him. The stolen car carrying the three IRA attackers was already on its way to Coagh.

The killings in Coagh pushed the death toll since 1969 to 2,727. Sixty-nine percent of the dead were civilians.

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Protestants Abandon Hunger Strike

The Associated Press

December 17, 1980, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 886 words

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Six convicted Protestant guerrillas ended a five day hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison Wednesday but 40 Roman Catholic extremists clung to their "fast to the death."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher vowed not to give in to the fasters' demands and seemingly acknowledged the possibility of renewed sectarian violence. She said the strikers would be responsible for any "needless suffering of other innocent people."

The British government's Northern Ireland Office said six members of the Ulster Defense Association, that province's largest Protestant street army, abandoned their six-day hunger strike following appeals from leaders outside the prison. The six declared in a statement they might resume it later.

The Protestants, jailed for terrorist crimes, had demanded treatment as political prisoners and segregation from rivals in the IRA's "Provisional" wing and the smaller Irish National Liberation Army faction.

The NIO said one of the Catholic hunger-strikers, Sean McKenna, 26, and another unidentified hunger-striker are weakening fast and going blind after 52 days without solid food.

A spokesman for the Sinn Fein, the political front of the **Irish Republican Army**, identified the other man as Tommy McKearney, 28.

Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Catholic primate of all Ireland, had appealed to the Conservative Mrs. Thatcher to grant the Catholics' demands that they be granted political prisoner status -- a move that would recognize the imprisoned guerrillas' movements as legitimate political organizations.

Thatcher's office on Wednesday released the text of her telegram replying to the cardinal.

"I believe there's now almost universal agreement in Ireland that men of violence can have no right to political status," she said, adding political status was something "the government cannot and will not give."

She said: "What is needed now is the recognition by the hunger strikers that their action if sustained will lead to further violence, and to needless suffering of other innocent people."

Observers said that sentence was seen as an acknowledgment that the Provisional IRA would start a new terror campaign, probably in mainland Britain, if any of the hunger strikers dies.

Protestants Abandon Hunger Strike

The strikers also want to associate among themselves in the Maze, rather than be isolated to their cells, and wear their own clothes rather than prison clothes, be exempt from prison work and receive more letters, parcels and visits from relatives.

The IRA and INLA protesters, including three women guerrillas in Armagh prison, claim they are not criminals because they were convicted under emergency regulations by special no-jury courts for politically motivated crimes.

The IRA and INLA seek to unite Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the neighboring Irish Republic, which is predominately Catholic.

McKenna and five of the seven are convicted terrorists of the outlawed IRA's "Provisional" wing. The seventh, John Nixon, belongs to the INLA. Both groups are mostly Roman Catholic.

The NIO reported that the seven Maze prisoners who began their hunger strike Oct. 27 are becoming mentally and physically weaker. The spokesman said the three women hunger-strikers in Armagh who joined the fast Dec. 1 have been moved to the prison's hospital wing. But he said none was in any danger.

Thirty other male prisoners joined the protest Monday and Tuesday.

In Dublin, the Republic's capital, 13 supporters of the hunger strikers burst into the Dail, lower house of Parliament, and demanded that the government back the political status campaign.

McKearney's sister, Margaret, branded "the most dangerous woman terrorist in Britain" by Scotland Yard following IRA bomb attacks in London in 1975, screamed at legislators: "My brother is about to die." Police dragged the demonstrators out after scuffles in the chamber.

But pressure on the London government to make some concessions to end the hunger strike is mounting in the United States and Europe.

In Washington, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said, "In the spirit of this season, I urge all the parties to intensify their efforts to reach a peaceful solution capable of ending this tragic situation in a fair and reasonable way,"

A 132-member ad hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs led by Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., has called on President Carter to intervene in the prison crisis.

In Luxembourg, members of the European Parliament sought an emergency debate on the hunger strike and condemned Britain's hardline policy on the prison issue.

Mrs. Thatcher said the European Commission on Human Rights supports her government's stand, however.

Her telegram to the cardinal said, "The commission also urged the government to keep under constant review the humanitarian aspects of the conditions in the prisons. This we are doing and, as you know, we have made a number of significant improvements in the prison regime this year. But these have had no effect on the protest."

Mrs. Thatcher also told the cardinal: "I know of your deep concern, not only for the hunger strikers and their families, but also for the victims of the violence for which these men have been convicted.

"I appreciate the efforts you and your Episcopal colleagues have made to persuade the hunger strikers not to add to the record of violence by destroying their own lives," she said.

Graphic

Protestants Abandon Hunger Strike

Laserphoto NY51

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Rushdie Case Reveals Gap Between Europeans, Moslem Minorities

The Associated Press

March 7, 1989, Tuesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 981 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BRADFORD, England

Body

Bradford's Moslems invited Eric Pickles, leader of the city council, to a public burning of "The Satanic Verses" and were surprised when he refused.

The incident illustrates the gap Salman Rushdie's novel opened between Western Europe and its minority Moslems - between men like Sher Azam, spiritual leader of Bradford's 60,000 Moslems, and Pickles, the Anglo-Saxon businessman to whom he extended the invitation.

Azam, born in Pakistan 48 years ago, was equally offended by British outrage at the book-burning.

"We were left with even more hurt and frustration," he said. "The publicity we got was that Moslems are doing something not in line with British culture and tradition."

Pickles, 36, said: "They were genuinely surprised I wouldn't go. That burning book brought back all kinds of images of repression, in particular Nazi Germany in the '30s. ... It's an obscene act."

The protest Jan. 14 in this north England city of 500,000 people was widely publicized in Moslem countries. Some analysts believe it began the international crisis in which Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered Rushdie killed, driving the author him into hiding.

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From book burning in Bradford to pro-Khomeini demonstrations in Paris, the uproar over "The Satanic Verses" has increased the alienation of Western Europe's 5 million Moslems.

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FAST PROMPTS ACTIVISTS' RELEASE; SOUTH AFRICA

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

February 18, 1989 Saturday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 20

Length: 922 words

Byline: Source: Reuter

Body

CAPE TOWN, Friday: A prominent South African activist was freed and six others were ordered released today as the Government acted on a deal to end a fast to the death by political activists detained without trial.

A lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, had been asked to fetch the United Democratic Front (UDF) activist Mr Trevor Manuel from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, a spokeswoman for Mr Moosa said.

Earlier today, a ministry spokesman said the Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had signed orders for the release of seven political detainees before a morning session of Parliament and may authorise further releases later in the day or at the weekend.

Mr Vlok undertook in meetings with the Anglican Archbishop, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, and other Church leaders yesterday to release within two weeks "a substantial number" of the estimated 1,000 detainees.

The detainees ended their fast after Mr Vlok's concession but lawyers said about 20, who were in hospital, could take weeks to recover enough to go home

Mr Manuel, a founder member of the now outlawed UDF, was detained without charge under emergency rules last October, two months after his release from almost a year in detention.

He was under Government restrictions at the time of his detention and lawyers said he would probably now be banned from speaking to reporters.

Internationally, hunger strikes have been one of the most widely used peaceful weapons of political struggle this century, but its record of success is mixed.

Those who have tried to starve their way to victory range from champions of non-violence such as India's independence leader Mahatma Gandhi to jailed Irish and West German urban guerillas.

Perhaps the most dramatic hunger strike of recent times was that in 1981 by supporters of the **Irish Republican Army**, which is seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Ten strikers died within six months in a campaign to win political status for IRA prisoners, the first and best-known of them Bobby Sands, whose death after 66 days sparked rioting in the province.

FAST PROMPTS ACTIVISTS' RELEASE SOUTH AFRICA

The IRA later called off the protest under pressure from the prisoners' families and the Roman Catholic Church.

But the British Government conceded some of the substance of their demands and suffered a political setback when the dying Sands was elected to Parliament.

The hunger strike has been repeatedly used by members of the West German far Left urban guerilla group the Red Army Faction, also known as the BaaderMeinhof gang, which has also pressed for political status in jail.

One of them, Holger Meins, died in pre-trial detention in 1974 after a two-month fast, prompting the revenge killing of a West Berlin judge and the creation of a "Holger Meins commando" which stormed the West German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975.

By and large, the Bonn Government has stood firm against the strikers, although in 1985 the country's Parliament, responding to a seven-week fast by 29 Red Army Faction members, voted against force-feeding of conscious prisoners able to make decisions.

In pre-World War I England, the suffragettes, agitating for votes for women, starved themselves after being jailed for such offences as smashing windows, slashing pictures, setting fire to letters in mail boxes, slapping policemen's faces and destroying golf greens.

The Government responded first with force-feeding, and then with the so-called Cat and Mouse Act of 1913, whereby a prisoner who fell ill from hunger striking was released, only to be rearrested when she was well enough to resume her sentence.

The suffragettes stopped their campaign when war broke out in 1914 and when it ended four years later, the Government gave women the vote.

Many prominent individuals have staged hunger strikes.

Gandhi fasted at least 15 times in the 1930s and 1940s, against British rule in India, against the excesses of his own supporters and finally, after independence in 1947, against Hindu-Muslim clashes.

Each time he gave up after a compromise was reached.

More recently, the Soviet dissident Dr Andrei Sakharov held hunger strikes in 1981 and 1984 to demand that relatives be allowed to travel abroad.

The authorities relented.

In the 1960s, the black American comedian Dick Gregory went on partial fasts, taking only water and fruit juice, in support of the rights of American Indians and against American policies in Indo-China.

HUNGER STRIKES- A POLITICAL WEAPON

Bobby Sands: In 1981, ten imprisoned IRA members died over a six- month period of hunger striking. Their aim was to win political status for IRA prisoners. Bobby Sands was the first and best-known, and his death after 66 days sparked rioting in the province.

Mahatma Gandhi: Gandhi fasted at least 15 times in the 1930s and 1940s against British rule in India, against the excesses of his own supporters and finally, after independence in 1947, against Hindu-Moslem clashes.

Andrei Sakharov: The Soviet dissident held hunger strikes in 1981 and 1984 to demand that relatives be allowed to travel abroad. The authorities finally relented.

* In the 1960s, American comedian Dick Gregory went on partial fasts, taking only water and fruit juice, in support of the rights of American Indians and against US policies in Indochina.

FAST PROMPTS ACTIVISTS' RELEASE SOUTH AFRICA

* The hunger strike has been repeatedly used by members of the West German Baader-Meinhof Gang, which has also pressed for political status in jail. Holger Meins died in pre-trial detention in 1974 after a two-month fast, prompting the revenge killing of a West Berlin judge and the creation of a "Holger Meins commando".

Henry Everingham

Graphic

Table: HUNGER STRIKES- A POLITICAL WEAPON Graphics by Henry Everingham

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

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A RAPE CASE LOCKS INTO A BLACK V WHITE TUSSLE; USA

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

June 11, 1988 Saturday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 26

Length: 855 words

Byline: DEBORAH CAMERON

Body

HER hair had been hacked short, her body smeared with excrement and "nigger" scrawled across her chest. She was found curled up and crying in a black garbage bag.

Soon after that day in November last year, Tawana Brawley said that six white men had abducted and sexually assaulted her. Then she fell silent.

She refused to co-operate with police or a New York Grand Jury set up to inquire into the case. Her silence, according to her advisers, is because "black people cannot receive justice".

Her mother, Mrs Glenda Brawley, who is considered a key witness to the investigation into her daughter's disappearance, has also refused to co-operate.

This week, Mrs Brawley claimed "religious asylum" from investigators in a Baptist Church in the New York suburb of Queens. New York police have a warrant for her arrest because of her failure to appear in court.

Miss Brawley's own sketchy account of the alleged crime has been embellished by members of her family who say that she was drugged by her abductors, held captive for four days, terrorised in bushland near the shabby industrial town of Wappingers Falls and finally dumped on the roadside by the men who included at least one police officer.

The mystery surrounding what happened to the then 15-year-old girl remains unsolved, but the Brawley case has evolved beyond its beginning as an ugly and baffling assault. It has become a political symbol.

"The big issue is the fairness of the criminal justice system towards black people," the civil rights lawyer Mr William M. Kunstler said.

Miss Brawley's case has been submerged in a fight about black inequality before the law. It has become a vehicle for ambitious black politicians in what is increasingly an America divided along racial lines.

"It is Hispanics for Hispanics, blacks for blacks, and whites for whites," a lawyer familiar with the case said.

"If you question them and you're white, then you're a racist and if you're black then you're an Uncle Tom," a reporter covering the case said.

A RAPE CASE LOCKS INTO A BLACK V WHITE TUSSLE USA

Lawyers representing the Brawley family say that the case will spark a political movement intended to overhaul American justice.

The Brawleys are being advised by the Rev Al Sharpton, a black minister without a church, who sees himself as an emerging voice for black America and has been dubbed "Al Charlatan" by New York's Mayor, Ed Koch.

Mr Sharpton is a barrel-chested man with collar-length hair who has attempted to hawk the Brawley story to television programs including 60 Minutes. His critics say that he is vain and, like the lawyers, is using the Brawleys to establish a political profile.

Other advisers include the Rev Louis Farrakan, the leader of the Nation of Islam - a cult formed on the belief that black people should not be excluded from the Promised Land.

Mr Farrakan has supplied Mrs Brawley with a squad of bodyguards who accompany her in public.

But it is the family's two black lawyers, Mr C. Vernon Mason and Mr Alton H. Maddox jun, who want to reform the law.

They have appeared in court on behalf of the Brawleys and have called the judges, police and politicians who insisted on a thorough inquiry "racists".

Mr Maddox has unsuccessfully submitted that the white judge who is hearing the case should excuse himself.

"I ask you to search your heart, mind and soul," Maddox told the judge, "because 400 years of oppression is riding on this case and we have reached a point where African-Americans ... are thoroughly disgusted with the way justice is administered and are thoroughly disgusted at being told by grand juries that they are hallucinating and (inventing) hoaxes."

Mr Mason and Mr Maddox have said the **Irish Republican Army**, the Ku Klux Klan and the Mafia were involved in the crime, and that the men included a State prosecutor, a State trooper and a part-time police officer who has since committed suicide. No evidence to support their allegations has been presented.

Both lawyers are facing professional disciplinary action for their conduct and former civil rights' movement allies have raised doubts about their motives.

And while there is no dispute about the shocking condition Miss Brawley was found in, questions have emerged about her claims.

Medical examinations by a special sexual assault unit failed to substantiate her claims of rape and sodomy. Tests also failed to find traces of the substance that her kidnappers allegedly used to subdue her after they picked her up near a bus stop.

It has been reported that she was seen at a party at the same time as she was allegedly in the custody of her abductors, and that during that time she was also seen coming and going from a vacant apartment which her mother owned. Her mother was allegedly seen delivering clothes to the building.

There is also suspicion about the timing of her discovery, 17 minutes after her mother reported her missing.

Any examination of the facts of the case that implies criticism or disbelief of Miss Brawley is quickly called a "whitewash" by the Brawley aides.

They describe Mrs Glenda Brawley as "our proud African queen" and Tawana Brawley as the symbol for millions of black **women** sexually abused with impunity by white men.

Graphic

A RAPE CASE LOCKS INTO A BLACK V WHITE TUSSELE USA

Illus: Mrs Glenda Brawley with lawyer Alton Maddox (left) and the Rev Al Sharpton.

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

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Belfast Journal:
The Laurels of Peace Were Green (for a Season)

The New York Times

May 2, 1988, Monday, Late City Final Edition

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

Length: 914 words

Byline: By FRANCIS X. CLINES, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: BELFAST, April 28

Body

When the two Nobel laureates lost their aura a decade ago and the throngs of peace marchers drifted away from the ghettos, there was no shortage of critics to gloat over the failure of "the fur coat brigade."

"We made a lot of mistakes," Mairead Corrigan Maguire said. She was looking back almost penitently to the now strange summer of 1976, when she and a similarly ordinary Belfast woman, Betty Williams, won the Nobel Peace Prize for promoting nonviolent protest and causing thousands of women to leave their precincts and march together.

It was a sensation, and its like has not been seen here in the decade that has followed. For the acclaim evaporated in what may be record time for Nobel laureates - a matter of months. The movement failed to take political root on the hard ground of the Irish troubles.

The two women stood by helplessly as the world press lingered to write tales of their ineptitude, naivete and, most damning of all, their decision to keep the prize money for themselves rather than donate it to their impoverished ghettos.

Out of Harm's Way

"That was a big mistake," Mrs. Maguire acknowledged, sad but consistently religious in her simple way, too, in saying that any sinner can be forgiven and that she eventually gave away most of her \$60,000.

Now Mrs. Williams is gone from Belfast and lives in Florida. And Mrs. Maguire has moved outside of town to a quiet rural shorefront unthreatened by the continuing violence that, back in 1976, the world was led to believe had met a worthy pacifist match in the two women.

That proved to be summer euphoria as the scores of thousands of marchers retreated to their separate, wary precincts. Belfast's surfeit of cynics had the last word, proclaiming that hard complex political reality had been sidetracked in what was merely an emotional, popular yearning that briefly touched the outside world.

"It's easier to march, much harder to find out what to do," said Mrs. Maguire, now married with five children but still working quietly with the slender current version of the Peace People Movement she co-founded.

Getting the Children to Mix

There are only about 50 regular members now, bolstered by a few hundred occasional supporters in the barely noticed work of simply trying to get Protestant and Catholic children to mix and breach the barriers of their respective bastions. More than 150 are provided two-week summer vacations together each year financed in part by donations from America. Volunteer workers help organize disco dances and soccer games across the divide, and they bring wives by bus from the separate ghettos to see their husbands in prison for crimes of the troubles.

Lately the movement has begun focusing on the emergency criminal justice procedures long imposed by Northern Ireland's British ministers, measures Amnesty International and other watchdog groups have criticized. In particular, Mrs. Maguire is championing the cause of Shane O'Doherty, who was 18 years old when sentenced to life in prison in 1976 after admitting a letter-bomb plot. She asks why he and 33 other aging youths are held indeterminately with parole denied, while the one young British soldier ever jailed for homicide in abusing a Northern Ireland civilian was quietly released back into the army after less than three years in prison.

"One mistake we made back then was in letting people think the movement was only critical of the Provos," said Mrs. Maguire, referring to the gunmen of the Provisional **Irish Republican Army**. These days, she carefully balances her criticisms.

"We all were ashamed when those two British soldiers were beaten and killed at the funeral," she said, speaking as a Catholic and referring to one of the most notorious atrocities.

Gibraltar Is Another Shame

"But we were ashamed and angered, too, at what happened in Gibraltar," she said, referring to what some witnesses testified was the gunning down without warning by British agents of three Irish rebels suspected of a car-bomb plot.

Mrs. Maguire's smiling, almost apologetic persistence in the movement veils a tale of personal sorrow that she says all too many people here suffer in some form of lost or withered life. In her case, this sorrow - and the movement - began in 1976, when she saw the bodies of the three small children of her sister, Ann, who were killed as innocent pedestrians caught in a car chase and gun battle involving nationalist guerrillas and the police.

Mairead Corrigan's outrage in the press prompted Mrs. Williams, a stranger from the Protestant quarter, to come forward and help organize marches against the violence. Even sadder than the eventual waning of their heralded efforts, however, was the fate of the sister, Ann. She never stopped grieving for the three lost children, and she committed suicide in 1980 with an electric carving knife.

A Sister's Broken Heart

"She tried very hard to mend her broken heart and finally couldn't," Mairead Corrigan Maguire said. "There are so many people like Ann all over Northern Ireland," said the dark-haired woman, who carried around her Nobel medal "in my hip pocket" for a decade before giving it to a museum last year and becoming more active in the once grand movement.

Mairead Corrigan eventually married her sister's widower, Jackie Maguire, a car mechanic, and she says she is happy as the mother of Ann's three surviving children and two younger ones of her own. "Ann may never forgive me up there," she said, smiling doubtfully heavenward.

Graphic

photo of Mairead Corrigan Maguire and her son Luke (Pacemaker/Martin Nangle for NYT)

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An Ulster mother works to turn grief into healing

United Press International
November 15, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

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Section: International

Length: 898 words

Byline: By ED LION

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Joyce McCartan, a 59-year-old mother, knows the anguish of Northern Ireland more than most people.

Six of her relatives have been killed in the violence, most recently her 17-year-old son, who was shot to death in her own home this year.

But the Protestant mother, married to a Roman Catholic and raising her children in her husband's faith, has not allowed bitterness and hatred to overwhelm her -- as it does many of the residents of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

"The night it happened to my own son, Gary, I got down on my knees and prayed for strength," she recalled recently, at times wiping away tears.

"I felt nothing. My son and other relatives all had been killed in random assassinations. There was no rhyme or reason.

"Then I looked at my seven other children and realized hate only destroys. We have to look to the future to create a better world for our children and grandchildren."

Since the late 1970s, McCartan has been toiling for just that. She has been working to establish a province-wide network of women's groups to bridge the gap between Northern Ireland's 900,000-strong Protestant community and its 600,000 Catholics.

"I think women are the ones who will have to end the bloodshed," she said. "A mother's tears are all the same -- whether she's a Catholic, a Protestant or the mother of a British soldier. Everyone killed is someone's son."

She condemned as "horrifying" the Irish Republican Army bombing in Enniskillen Nov. 8 that killed 11 and wounded 63, but said she can see some good coming out of it.

"It has horrified most everyone," she said. "It will isolate the IRA and a lot of people who have supported it in the past will think twice in the future. Things will change."

With some public funding and voluntary contributions, McCartan is organizing a network of women's groups that includes her own "women's drop-in center" set above a "chip shop" -- the United Kingdom's ubiquitous eateries -- in a mixed neighborhood. She lives there in the same home where her son, who was planning to marry, was killed last May.

An Ulster mother works to turn grief into healing

The young man was at home when two Protestant paramilitaries, pledged to retaining Protestant domination of the province, burst inside with guns spitting and cut him down.

"I was in the center when I heard one of my daughters screaming," she recalled. "My heart froze. Every mother knows the sound of her own children's screams. I discovered it was Gary. He was engaged and due to be married.

"Months later they issued a statement claiming they killed him because he was on the fringes of a republican (Irish nationalist) group," McCartan said. "But that wasn't so. He kept out of all politics. He didn't join anything."

She shook her head.

"The only thing he ever joined was his two hands in prayer," she said. "We think they just became aware of him because he always travelled across the city to visit his girlfriend. They picked him as an easy target. His girlfriend is Protestant."

Police, who confirmed her son had no paramilitary or political connections, have classified the hit as just another random sectarian slaying.

McCartan has lost five other relatives to the violence through the 1970s -- a nephew, two cousins by marriage and two brothers-in-law.

All but one of them was slain by Protestant paramilitary gunmen. One was killed by the outlawed IRA, which is fighting to end British rule so Northern Ireland can be united with the Catholic Irish Republic.

When, in the early 1970s, her 19-year-old nephew was found hanging upside down from the rafters of a warehouse, his body ravaged by torture, his hands punctured by nails pounded through by Protestant paramilitaries, even battle-hardened Belfast was shocked.

But McCartan said, "My family is all mixed with both Catholics and Protestants and I brought my family up not to hate.

"The vast majority of people in Northern Ireland are sick and tired of this bloodshed. They just want peace. Our women's groups are building bridges between the communities."

Asked why she does not leave Northern Ireland, given all her personal loss, she shook her head incredulously.

"Where should I go?" she asked. "This is my home. This is where I raised my children. We should stay and work for a better world."

McCartan, who runs her women's center with her friend Mena Loughran, 56, says she has helped establish a network of 45 women's groups "on both sides, and our goal is to have a center in every town in the province.

"You see, women in the home have the power in their hands to influence the future generations of the world," she said, repeating a slogan she has written and placed on the wall of her center. "And they are more secure in that power than any politician or statesman."

Her group is also concerned with fighting poverty in unemployment-ravaged Northern Ireland. Only a month after her son's death, she led a group of Protestant and Catholic women to plead publicly for more aid to the poor.

"We want peace and work brought to Northern Ireland," she said. "We want to have a decent home, a decent education for our kids, and to be able to retire comfortably.

"To hell with the violence," she cried. "We want an end to death, and to killing. We want to live in peace with each other. There's not a bit of land that's worth all the heartache and bloodshed and the deaths.

"Each one," she said, "is somebody's child."

An Ulster mother works to turn grief into healing

adv for release sun. nov.

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This IRA 'master bomber' was a bookworm

United Press International
November 1, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

Section: International

Length: 902 words

Byline: By ED LION

Dateline: LONDON

Body

His teachers and schoolmates knew small, bespectacled Gilbert McNamee as a bookworm who had his nose always buried in a science book. What they didn't know was that his education was encouraged and financed by the ***Irish Republican Army***.

It was an arrangement that would give the IRA its master bomber and earn McNamee the nickname of "the Brain."

At 13, McNamee joined the youth wing of the IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, intelligence sources say.

By 15, he became an expert in electronic bomb switches.

And at 19, while attending university on a secret IRA scholarship, he was "blooded" by helping in the guerrilla group's most spectacular attack -- the 1979 bomb blasts that killed Lord Louis Mountbatten, the queen's cousin, and 19 British soldiers in a single day, intelligence sources say.

But last week the career of the 27-year-old electronics wizard - suspected of helping to produce bombs that killed up to 90 people, including one that narrowly missed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher - came to an apparent close.

Despite his protestations of innocence, he was sentenced -- amid unprecedented security in London's Old Bailey court -- to 25 years in prison for bomb conspiracies.

"They can replace the people who plant the bombs, but they cannot replace someone with the knowledge of McNamee," said a jubilant Northern Ireland detective. "He is a major catch, probably the most important IRA catch ever."

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist unit, said McNamee -- nicknamed "the Brain" by top IRA operatives and dispatched, according to intelligence sources, only with the direct authorization of the IRA's "general headquarters staff" - was "without doubt the IRA's master bomber.

"We are sure he was involved in every IRA bomb in Britain since 1981 as well as many in Ulster," he said. "They are now desperately searching for someone to replace him."

But other police sources warned that McNamee's place in the IRA's "killer elite" has been taken over by other enthusiastic young bomb-makers since his arrest 14 months ago in his native Crossmaglen, a Catholic border

This IRA 'master bomber' was a bookworm

village in Northern Ireland that is such an IRA stronghold residents have placed a memorial to IRA "war dead" in the village square.

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

Crossmaglen residents still chafe over the 1922 partition of Ireland that placed a border between them and relatives in the south and left them in a mostly Protestant state where Catholics are twice as likely to be unemployed.

It was prime recruiting territory for a boy like McNamee.

Intelligence sources said the brilliance displayed in science classes by the boy at St. Patrick's Primary School in Crossmaglen was spotted by the IRA.

The sources said the IRA encouraged him in his studies and later he became even more pro-IRA when his father was killed in a 1974 pub bombing -- a bombing for which no group claimed responsibility.

They said he shrugged aside the IRA slayings of two distant cousins for allegedly talking or "touting" to police and continued his studies at Belfast's Queen's University in physics, receiving financial support from the IRA.

"They instructed him to stay out of trouble so he wouldn't have a record and helped support him in his schooling," a police source said.

Police sources said at the age of 19 he was initiated into high-level IRA operations, acting as a lookout in the 1979 remote-control bombing that killed the elderly Mountbatten as he sailed his yacht off western Ireland.

On the same day, some of his electronic equipment was used in a bomb ambush at Warrenpoint, Northern Ireland, killing 19 soldiers -- the bloodiest death toll in a single act by the IRA, the sources said.

"He was the bomb designer," a Northern Ireland security source said. "He wouldn't usually place the bombs but he would engineer them from his workshops."

All told, security sources said the bombs manufactured by the small red-haired man with thick glasses, killed between 60 and 90 people -- 19 of them on the British mainland during a three-year bombing spree that began in 1981.

He was arrested and fingerprinted in a routine check last year after an owner of the electronics repair shop where he had worked was arrested in France for gun-running. Intelligence sources said police discovered the shop, in reality, was a front for an IRA bomb factory.

An Old Bailey jury last Tuesday found McNamee guilty of conspiring to cause explosions, although the Hyde Park blast was the only fatal bombing in which he was charged.

But intelligence sources said all the IRA's sophisticated electronic bombs used between 1981 and his arrest contained trademarks in the style of McNamee's "master" electronic "artwork."

McNamee has denied being a member of the IRA or of making bombs for the group.

His lawyers contend his fingerprints were found on bomb-related material because he had repaired some of the electrical components later used without his knowledge by the IRA. They vowed to appeal.

But security sources are certain of his guilt and called him a "bloodthirsty murderer."

"He was completely without feeling," said one security source. "It did not matter to him whether his victims were men, women and children. Everything was justifiable for the cause."

adv for sun nov.

This IRA 'master bomber' was a bookworm

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IRA Claims It Set Bomb That Killed 11

The Associated Press

November 9, 1987, Monday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 929 words

Byline: By MALCOLM BRODIE

Dateline: ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland

Body

The ***Irish Republican Army*** today admitted planting a bomb that killed 11 civilians and injured 63 but said it intended to kill security forces and the device went off prematurely.

In a statement issued to news agencies in Dublic, the Irish capital, the outlawed nationalist guerrilla group said it deeply regretted Sunday's bombing.

The statement said an IRA unit planted the bomb with the aim of killing British soldiers and Northern Ireland police, but had not triggered the radio-controlled device.

Instead, it said, a British army "high-frequency scanning device" had triggered the bomb.

The statement, coded in a way that vouched for its authenticity, said there was a "battle for supremacy between the IRA and the British army's electronic engineers in the use of remote control bombs. We deeply regret what occurred."

It added: "In the present climate nothing we can say in explanation will be given the attention which the truth deserves nor will compensate the families of the injured or bereaved."

In Belfast today, a lone gunman killed a Roman Catholic construction worker and five Catholic youths were shot and wounded from a passing car.

The attacks _ 75 miles away from this town near the Irish border where the bomb exploded _ were apparent reprisals by members of the province's Protestant majority. None of the gunmen was caught.

Also in Belfast, police today found a 1,200-pound bomb "primed and ready for use" in two oil drums in the back of a hijacked van, said Belfast police Sgt. Michael Glover. The driver was arrested and a British army bomb-disposal team took five hours to disarm the device, he said.

Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, legal wing of the outlawed IRA, issued a statement in Belfast regretting the bombing, the province's worst terrorist attack in five years.

"On behalf of the Republican people I extend sympathy and condolences to the families and friends of those killed and injured yesterday in Enniskillen," Adams said. "I do not try to justify yesterday's bombing. I regret very much that it occurred."

IRA Claims It Set Bomb That Killed 11

Another Sinn Fein official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told The Associated Press the bombing was "a colossal mistake, and something went seriously wrong."

Meanwhile, Tom King, Britain's top official in Northern Ireland, urged people not to become vigilantes because of the attack.

"The terrorists are going to fight and the more they get cornered the more vicious they may become," he told the British Broadcasting Corp.

But the Rev. Ian Paisley, head of the hardline Democratic Unionist Party, said he could not advise the Protestant community to "be dignified, don't do anything, don't worry" after the attack.

"The time has now come when we must seriously consider taking the law into our own hands and resist the terrorists," Paisley told reporters. "If we don't do that then we'll all be dead men."

King, the Northern Ireland secretary, told the House of Commons in London today that the bombing was a "monstrous act" calculated to stir up sectarian outrage.

He said the IRA may have been motivated in part by frustration at recent setbacks, such as the seizure 10 days ago in France of a ship carrying a large munitions consignment with known IRA figures among the crew.

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

The bomb ripped through a community center 15 minutes before the start of a Remembrance Day ceremony for Roman Catholics and Protestants who died in two world wars. Witnesses said the blast blew out a wall of the center, which collapsed, crushing several people.

Twenty-one of the 63 men, women and children injured in the attack remained hospitalized today, five of them in "very serious condition," police said.

On the streets near the gutted community center people moved in little knots, stopping to look at bloodstains, talking quietly about the blast.

Seven of the dead were over 60 years old and at least 13 of the injured were children.

"The whole town is numb," said newsstand proprietor Richie Benson, whose store is 150 feet from the blast site.

Benson, a Protestant born in Enniskillen, said the town's Roman Catholic and Protestant communities live side by side _ not in separate neighborhoods.

"There's always a dread of this happening, but nobody would have dreamed of it happening yesterday," Benson said. "People were out there honoring their dead, and ended up digging them out of the rubble."

Catholic hotel-keeper Gerry O'Reilly, whose Celtic House hotel is next door to Benson's newsstand, said Catholics and Protestants alike "just feel revulsion."

Restaurants and bars in the town closed early Sunday in respect for the victims in the blast in this town of 13,000 about 10 miles from the Irish border. It was the worst terrorist attack in Northern Ireland since December 1982 when a discotheque patronized by British troops was blown up, killing 17 people.

Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland condemned the Enniskillen bombing as did British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who called the bombing an act "desecrating the dead."

Moments after the explosion, friends and relatives rushed forward to try to dig out the injured.

In the frantic digging a soldier found his mother dead.

IRA Claims It Set Bomb That Killed 11

Queen Elizabeth II, who led the main Remembrance Day ceremony in London, called the attack an atrocity.

The bombing brought to 86 the number of people killed this year in Northern Ireland terrorism, the worst year since 1982, when 97 died. Since 1969, 2,611 people have died, 1,800 of them civilians.

Graphic

LaserPhoto NY4

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London is About to Lose its City Government

The Associated Press

March 26, 1986, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 906 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

London is about to become the only major Western capital without a city government.

The Greater London Council, lately a left-wing crusader for gay rights, black groups, nuclear disarmament and socialist causes, will cease to exist at midnight March 31.

It was defeated in a bruising, three-year battle for survival with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative national government.

The Conservatives regarded the Labor Party-controlled council as superfluous, spendthrift and a waste. The Labor Party's steady control of it also was a factor.

The Greater London Council, or GLC, has been the overall authority for the capital, responsible for schools, libraries, firefighting, garbage collection, public housing and parks. All those functions now will be taken over by other entities. The GLC once controlled public transportation, but in 1984 the national government took over the subways and buses.

The council was formed 11 years ago, replacing the London County Council, founded in 1889.

London's history dates at least from A.D. 43, when Roman invaders established a base on the Thames River for the subjugation of the British Isles.

The 620-square-mile city today is composed of 32 boroughs, headed by councils that have always guarded their independent powers, reflecting the history of a metropolis that grew out of a series of villages _ many of which retain an individual character to this day.

Starting April 1, it will be as if New York Mayor Edward I. Koch's government were abolished and each of the city's five boroughs _ Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island _ were left to govern themselves.

London's boroughs have local maintenance responsibilities and the power to set and collect property taxes, most of which have gone into the GLC's budget.

Property taxes yield 54 percent of local government revenue and the rest comes from the national government.

London is About to Lose its City Government

Most of the GLC's responsibilities will devolve now on the borough councils, with the exception of education and firefighting, which will be handled by new, separate bodies.

"We've lost the vote but we've won the hearts and minds of Londoners," says Ken Livingstone, who became GLC leader in 1981 when the Labor Party won control from Conservatives.

"We've touched on issues which most politicians have chosen to avoid because they are seen as vote-losers and you just offended people ... but the things we started will never be reversed."

With the GLC go six other authorities in the big provincial cities _ all Labor-controlled, and abolished under an Act of Parliament last summer.

The Conservatives are fulfilling a 1983 election pledge to remove what they called "an expensive and unnecessary tier of bureaucracy." Critics see it as a cynical removal of elected political foes.

London, a city of 6.75 million people, will for the first time in a century be without an overall strategic planning authority or an official representative, such as a mayor.

"I suppose someone will emerge somehow," said Sir Godfrey Taylor, 60, a Conservative Party local politician. He heads the government-appointed London Residuary Body, created to wind up the loose ends after the demise of the GLC, and is supposed to last five years.

Livingstone, the 40-year-old son of a window cleaner, has been dubbed "Red Ken" by Britain's right-wing tabloid newspapers who depict him as epitomizing the "loony left" of the British socialist movement.

GLC critics have long lists of what they consider its follies: \$16.3 million spent on the Women's Committee; \$52,000 to commemorate Karl Marx, the father of communism, and small sums to aid such efforts as a police monitoring committee, a lesbians' workshop, an Indian Workers' Committee and various pro-Irish Republican Army causes.

Over at Westminster City Council, which runs the richest of the 32 boroughs and is a Conservative stronghold, April 1 can't come too soon.

"The GLC is a body with a brief to meddle and interfere, and it duplicated functions such as licensing," said Westminster's deputy leader, David Weeks. "And everybody has their pet list of loony projects it funded."

Westminster's chief executive, Rodney Brooke, said: "Up to now, if you wanted a topless cafe in Soho, you could have 29 licensing inspectors going there."

Westminster last year paid one-fourth of its \$667 million revenue to the GLC. It must continue under central government laws to subsidize poor boroughs, but it estimates it will have an immediate saving of \$8.7 million with the GLC gone.

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Asked if it was institutional superfluity or just politics that killed the GLC, Taylor replied, "A bit of both."

London is About to Lose its City Government

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London is About to Lose its City Government

The Associated Press

March 26, 1986, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 906 words

Byline: By MAUREEN JOHNSON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: LONDON

Body

London is about to become the only major Western capital without a city government.

The Greater London Council, lately a left-wing crusader for gay rights, black groups, nuclear disarmament and socialist causes, will cease to exist at midnight March 31.

It was defeated in a bruising, three-year battle for survival with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative national government.

The Conservatives regarded the Labor Party-controlled council as superfluous, spendthrift and a waste. The Labor Party's steady control of it also was a factor.

The Greater London Council, or GLC, has been the overall authority for the capital, responsible for schools, libraries, firefighting, garbage collection, public housing and parks. All those functions now will be taken over by other entities. The GLC once controlled public transportation, but in 1984 the national government took over the subways and buses.

The council was formed 11 years ago, replacing the London County Council, founded in 1889.

London's history dates at least from A.D. 43, when Roman invaders established a base on the Thames River for the subjugation of the British Isles.

The 620-square-mile city today is composed of 32 boroughs, headed by councils that have always guarded their independent powers, reflecting the history of a metropolis that grew out of a series of villages _ many of which retain an individual character to this day.

Starting April 1, it will be as if New York Mayor Edward I. Koch's government were abolished and each of the city's five boroughs _ Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island _ were left to govern themselves.

London's boroughs have local maintenance responsibilities and the power to set and collect property taxes, most of which have gone into the GLC's budget.

Property taxes yield 54 percent of local government revenue and the rest comes from the national government.

London is About to Lose its City Government

Most of the GLC's responsibilities will devolve now on the borough councils, with the exception of education and firefighting, which will be handled by new, separate bodies.

"We've lost the vote but we've won the hearts and minds of Londoners," says Ken Livingstone, who became GLC leader in 1981 when the Labor Party won control from Conservatives.

"We've touched on issues which most politicians have chosen to avoid because they are seen as vote-losers and you just offended people ... but the things we started will never be reversed."

With the GLC go six other authorities in the big provincial cities _ all Labor-controlled, and abolished under an Act of Parliament last summer.

The Conservatives are fulfilling a 1983 election pledge to remove what they called "an expensive and unnecessary tier of bureaucracy." Critics see it as a cynical removal of elected political foes.

London, a city of 6.75 million people, will for the first time in a century be without an overall strategic planning authority or an official representative, such as a mayor.

"I suppose someone will emerge somehow," said Sir Godfrey Taylor, 60, a Conservative Party local politician. He heads the government-appointed London Residuary Body, created to wind up the loose ends after the demise of the GLC, and is supposed to last five years.

Livingstone, the 40-year-old son of a window cleaner, has been dubbed "Red Ken" by Britain's right-wing tabloid newspapers who depict him as epitomizing the "loony left" of the British socialist movement.

GLC critics have long lists of what they consider its follies: \$16.3 million spent on the Women's Committee; \$52,000 to commemorate Karl Marx, the father of communism, and small sums to aid such efforts as a police monitoring committee, a lesbians' workshop, an Indian Workers' Committee and various pro-Irish Republican Army causes.

Over at Westminster City Council, which runs the richest of the 32 boroughs and is a Conservative stronghold, April 1 can't come too soon.

"The GLC is a body with a brief to meddle and interfere, and it duplicated functions such as licensing," said Westminster's deputy leader, David Weeks. "And everybody has their pet list of loony projects it funded."

Westminster's chief executive, Rodney Brooke, said: "Up to now, if you wanted a topless cafe in Soho, you could have 29 licensing inspectors going there."

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Graphic

With Laserphoto

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VIOLENT ECHOES OF PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION

The New York Times

July 28, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 4; Page 3, Column 4; Week in Review Desk

Length: 888 words

Byline: By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

Dateline: LISBON

Body

The far-left terrorist band called FP-25 last week underscored Portugal's struggle with political violence by shooting a key witness and thereby forcing the adjournment of a mass trial of its members.

The trial involving 70 defendants led by a hero of Portugal's 1974 revolution, Lieut. Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, was adjourned the day it opened. The presiding judge said he wanted to give the critically wounded witness, a repentant terrorist, time to recover. In addition, the group threatened to shoot other witnesses, and half the prospective jurors did not appear in court, apparently out of fear.

Far-left terrorist band called FP-25 last week underscored Portugal's struggle with political violence by shooting key witness and thereby forcing adjournment of mass trial of its members; the trial involved 70 defendants led by hero of Portugal's 1974 revolution Lt Col Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho; photo (L)

FP-25 has made special targets of "monopoly capitalism" and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In the last five years, it has claimed responsibility for a mortar attack on the American Embassy, a rocket attack on NATO ships, and bombings and shootings in which about a dozen people have been killed. For the trial, a courthouse was specially constructed next to the prison where the defendants are being held, on an isolated wooded hilltop overlooking the capital.

The violence demonstrates in many ways that, 11 years later, the 1974 revolution has not been totally digested. FP-25 stands for Popular Forces of April 25, the date of the army-led uprising that ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship. Many of the accused FP-25 members once belonged to the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat, a violent faction active in the months after the revolution.

Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho, one of the outspoken officers that the revolution brought to prominence, was once a friend of Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, but turned farther left under the influence of some intellectuals and as a flamboyant response to the widespread clamor, encouraged by the revolution, for social justice. According to the charges against him, it was in 1980, after losing two presidential elections, that he turned to violence by assuming leadership of FP-25. He also formed the Popular Unity Force, a coalition of far-left police groups. He was arrested in June of last year.

The Army and Politics

VIOLENT ECHOES OF PORTUGAL 'S REVOLUTION

The trial has pulled the army into politics in a way most of its leaders had hoped was over. After keeping him on the reserve list for several years because of his politicking, the army returned Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho to active duty in 1981 in an attempt to heal old divisions, which began to emerge in the months following the revolution. The trial threatens this process.

The size of FP-25 today is difficult to measure. Fifty-five were in the courtroom; others are being tried in absentia or are in jail awaiting a separate trial. Five **women** and a priest are among the defendants. Most of the others are intellectuals with an average age around 30. The band had been quiet since April, raising speculation that the police had broken it up, but the shooting of the witness indicated it was still able to act.

A senior police officer said that the band gets little international support and that most of its money comes from bank robberies. But he and a Western diplomat said several FP-25 members had been to Libya and South Yemen for extended trips that suggest they might have received some training.

FP-25 is organized in small, independent cells, the two main ones being in Lisbon and Oporto, investigators said. The police discount reports in Spain and the rest of Europe that FP-25 is part of a loose network of anti-NATO terrorists. But FP-25 has shown solidarity with its other terrorists. Following bombings of British and French targets, FP-25 said it was acting in sympathy with the **Irish Republican Army** and with Basque terrorists extradited by France to Spain. As a result, Spanish and Portuguese police have begun cooperating.

The adjournment of the trial may have been a pyrrhic victory for the terrorists. The country's established political parties, led by Mr. Soares, are intent on crushing FP-25 and are unlikely to be intimidated. Many of the defendants, in fact, protested the delay after having spent more than a year in jail.

Asked a question written out by a reporter and pressed against the bullet-proof glass encaging the defendants, Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho, a short, 48-year-old man with gray hair, wrote back: "This is a farce, whose epilogue will surely be a triumph in which those of us who are in jail as the accused will emerge as the accusers."

A poor case could backfire on the Government, vindicating charges that the far left is being persecuted. For the moment, however, even the powerful Communist Party condemns FP-25, saying its violence plays into the hands of rightists. The band also appears to have little public support, despite Portugal's status as the poorest country in Western Europe and the inflation and recession in recent years that have forced low living standards even lower. The authorities are counting on a strong current of opposition to violence, as in the days following the revolution when a flower stuck in a rifle barrel became its principal symbol.

Graphic

Photo of Lieut. Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho in court in Lisbon (Agence France-Presse)

PRIDE IN IRISH CULTURE AND STRUGGLE RESURGING ON THE ISLAND

The New York Times

December 27, 1981, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 11; Long Island; Page 5, Column 1; Long Island Weekly Desk

Length: 2014 words

Byline: By HUGH O'HAIRE

Body

FARMINGDALE "THIS is a baton round, designed to be fired at particular individuals in riots," said Nassau County District Attorney Denis E. Dillon, holding the flesh-colored, four-and-three-quarter-inch plastic slug over his head so that the audience at a recent educational symposium on Northern Ireland could see it.

He stuck the five-ounce round, which has a diameter of a flashlight battery, against the wooden podium. The microphone amplified the sound, ricocheting it off the walls of the small auditorium of the State University at Farmingdale.

"The Brits fire them indiscriminately at Catholic men, women and children to break their spirits and force them to continue to live without their rights as they have been forced to do in the past," he said.

Mr. Dillon, a tireless campaigner for human rights in Northern Ireland, and Peter King, Nassau treasurer, served on an international tribunal that held hearings in Belfast this year on the use of baton rounds, or plastic bullets, as they are often called.

Hugh O'Haire describes efforts of Irish-American residents of Long Island to make Irish reunification issue in local and national politics

When Mr. Dillon finished the address, the audience was silent. Then a man dressed in an Erin Isle sweater stood and said, "Denis Dillon, I think we all have a debt of gratitude toward you for the interest you have taken in the Irish question."

Despite the presence of Mr. Dillon, perhaps the most popular politician with the Irish community on Long Island, and Sean Sands, brother of Bobby Sands, the first Irish prisoner to die on hunger strike, the symposium was attended by only 60 to 100 people, almost all of them members of Irish-American organizations. Mr. Dillon was preaching to the already converted.

There are no exact figures for the number of Americans of Irish descent living on Long Island, but James Shenton, a Columbia University history professor who specializes in ethnicity, estimates that there are 400,000 to 500,000 people with Irish surnames in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

The Irish on Long Island fall into two categories. Those in the first category, who make up the majority, have been assimilated into American life. While proud of their heritage and culture, they do not actively participate in Irish-American politics.

PRIDE IN IRISH CULTURE AND STRUGGLE RESURGING ON THE ISLAND

"They want the British out of Ireland, but that does not translate into votes because it has not been an issue," said Maureen Murphy, a dean at Hofstra University who teaches Irish history, literature and language.

"However, they have been made aware of the Northern Ireland problem by the hunger strikes and respond to it very strongly." Earlier generations of the Irish settled into Catholic parishes in metropolitan New York in areas including Bay Ridge in Brooklyn, Washington Heights in Manhattan and Woodside, Queens. Social life centered on activities and dances organized by churches and Irish organizations such as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. While the Irish were in the lower economic strata, they kept in close touch with events in Ireland through news borne by a steady stream of immigrants. In the early decades of the century, they developed political power and voted for candidates who supported Irish reunification.

But when the Irish became successful, Mrs. Murphy said, they moved out of the "Irish ghettos" and into the home-oriented isolation of the suburbs, where their political interest in Irish affairs diminished.

"The Irish here have been assimilated," she added. "They have struggled to become accountants and lawyers. But there has been a rediscovery and a resurgence of pride in Irish culture in general on Long Island."

What has helped foster the new awareness of Irish culture, she said, is the increased visibility given it by such events as last year's exhibit of Irish art at the Metropolitan Museum of New York, Bloomingdale's promotion of Irish clothes and products earlier this year and the best-selling novel "The Year of the French," by Thomas Flanagan, a professor of English at the State University at Stony Brook.

"I had the poet Seamus Heaney here last year," Mrs. Murphy said, "and we filled the student-center auditorium theater not only with students, but with people from the community."

Among the second category of Irish-Americans on Long Island are small groups dedicated to making Irish reunification an issue in local and national politics. Using publicity and pressure tactics of American civil-rights and lobbying groups, aided by politicians like Mr. Dillon, Mr. King and others, and buoyed by the sympathy generated by the hunger strikes, these groups have been able to exert a power far beyond their relatively small membership.

That power recently surprised professional politicians, including Joseph M. Margiotta, the Nassau Republican chairman. In September, Mr. Margiotta submitted a resolution to the party's executive board stating that the Republican organization would not take an official position on Northern Ireland. It was passed with only Mr. King opposing it, but the reaction of the Irish groups was sudden and fierce.

Calling the resolution a "gag rule," the United Irish Organizations of Long Island, an umbrella organization of eight groups representing 3,000 families, had Republican candidates "uninvited" to an Irish-American cultural festival in Plainview. The resulting publicity was embarrassing to the Republican Party, coming as it did just before the November elections. Mr. Margiotta explained, through party spokesmen, that the resolution was not a gag rule, but only a guide for Republican candidates who were free to make up their own minds on the issue.

Four days later, as stories quoting outraged spokesmen for Irish groups continued in the press, the normally unflappable Republican-controlled Nassau Board of Supervisors - which had earlier refused to pass a resolution condemning British actions in Northern Ireland proposed by Mr. Dillon and the Rev. Sean McManus, president of the Irish National Congress - decided to defy the official party position.

The board unanimously passed a resolution that chastised the Hyatt Corporation, which operates the Nassau Coliseum, for booking an Oct. 2 visit of British Army bands without "consulting Irish community leaders."

The ability to exploit openings like the one handed to them by the Republican Party is attracting a growing number of members to small Irish groups. Two years ago, when Mr. Dillon and other organizers wanted to demonstrate against the visit to the Coliseum by the same British Army bands, they were able to muster only 10 volunteers. Last October, they had 1,000.

"Anytime I can get more than a thousand people out in a cold night for a protest, I know we are getting support," Mr. Dillon said. Mr. Dillon, who describes himself as a pacifist and human-rights advocate, equates the struggle in

PRIDE IN IRISH CULTURE AND STRUGGLE RESURGING ON THE ISLAND

Northern Ireland with the civilrights movement he observed in the American South in the 60's when he served with the Department of Justice.

"The difference between the American South and Northern Ireland is that in America the Government protected the demonstrators, but in Northern Ireland they were given no protection but beaten and murdered and eventually reacted with violence," he said.

The small Irish groups are generally split between the humanrights organizations that follow Mr. Dillon's advocacy of nonviolent civil-rights struggle in Northern Ireland and others that urge reunification using any means possible, including revolutionary violence.

"The hunger strikes gave a big impetus to all the groups in the movement," said Joe Grennan, chairman of the Nassau County Chapter of the Irish National Caucus, which describes itself as a nationwide human-rights lobby. It was formed in the 70's, when concern for human rights was a policy under the Carter Administration.

The 250-member group, which has chapters in Suffolk County, supports human rights of both Protestants and Catholics, Mr. Grennan said, and does not call for "any particular political solution but the one that takes into account the entire people of Ireland."

According to Mr. Grennan, the average Irish-American on Long Island is "probably Republican and conservative and sees going to demonstrations as un-American." But since the hunger strikes, new members of his group include couples in their 40's and 50's who normally "don't get involved in political stuff," he said.

While the Irish National Caucus is a human-rights group, Irish Northern Aid, or Noraid, is an Irish nationalistic group tied to the traditional reunification goals of the **Irish Republican Army**. It has been accused by Irish-American leaders as well as the British of collecting money for arms for **Irish Republican Army** factions fighting in Northern Ireland. Moreover, like the Irish National Caucus, it has also benefited from the hunger strikes and has recently opened two Suffolk chapters, in Huntington and Babylon.

"We believe in the right of the Irish people to determine their own national future," said Martin Galvin, national publicity director of Noraid. "The reason there is a struggle now is because of British rule in Northern Ireland."

Paul Mansfield, vice president of Noraid's Huntington Chapter, said that the money collected by his organization is distributed to families of Irish political prisoners. Mr. Mansfield said he had about "50 active members and a mailing list of 250."

Both the politically active and nonpolitical Irish have spawned a network of Irish-American activities on Long Island that is surprisingly vibrant. They attend Irish cultural festivals and poetry readings. They patronize pubs frequented by the "movement," such as the Gypsy Rover in West Babylon, where there are Wednesday evening meetings of Noraid, and the Printer's Devil in Port Jefferson, where Derry-born Fergal O'Doherty plays the guitar with the Rapparee Trio. Mr. O'Doherty's brother Shawn was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of terrorist activities by a special court in England.

Ads to recruit members for the groups are placed in The Irish Echo or on Irish radio shows broadcast from Fordham and Hofstra Universities or on commercial stations. Lately, student groups are springing up, such as the Students for a United Ireland at the State University at Stony Brook.

"For the first time in generations, a lot of people believe that there is a solution to the Northern Irish question in their lifetimes," said Mike McCormac, a columnist who reports on Irish affairs on Long Island for The Irish Echo.

What is needed to maintain support for their cause, Irish leaders say, is to unite the Irish groups under a single banner as was done to support the Coliseum demonstration and to focus and intensify pressure on politicians to respond to Irish-American demands. In addition to Noraid and the Irish-American Caucus, groups on Long Island include the American Irish Unity Committee, the Coalition of Irish-Americans, the National Freedom for All Ireland Committee and the Irish-American Congress.

PRIDE IN IRISH CULTURE AND STRUGGLE RESURGING ON THE ISLAND

The reason there are so many groups is that the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the largest Irish organization on Long Island and in the nation, is a fraternal and cultural club that does not make political statements, according to Henry O'Brien, the former Suffolk County District Attorney and past chairman of the Suffolk Chapter of the Irish-American Congress. "There are so many splinter groups - we have to consolidate them and keep up the pressure on Britain," he said.

The biggest threat to the nascent Irish movement on Long Island is the resumption of violent tactics by the I.R.A. now that it has abandoned hunger strikes in Northern Ireland. Long Island leaders are afraid that the violence may frighten away many of their new members.

"My basic frustration is that the violence of the I.R.A. has become paramount in everybody's mind," Mr. Dillon said. "People must realize that this violence stems from an underlying injustice. Once that injustice is eradicated, the cause of the violence will be ended."

Graphic

Illustrations: photo of Denis Dillon photo of Fergal O'Doherty

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FOR NORAIID, A TOUR OF IRELAND AND ITS TROUBLES

The New York Times

August 19, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 4; Page 4, Column 3; Week in Review Desk

Length: 889 words

Byline: By JO THOMAS

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

To American eyes, there is a surreal quality to the ghettos of West Belfast separated, Protestant from Catholic, by grotesque two-story steel or concrete "peace walls." There is little street crime here. Tiny children play in seas of broken glass, but police officers in bulletproof vests and soldiers in camouflage often look frightened. In 15 years since the British Army arrived to keep order, 200 policemen and 377 soldiers have been killed, along with 2,500 other men, women and children.

Last week, a group of Americans came to visit under the auspices of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army and Noraid, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which raises money in the United States. For \$200 (air fare not included) subscribers were promised food, lodging, bus transportation and a chance to see "the reality of British rule in Ireland." August is the month for demonstrations and offers the opportunity not only to see the poverty and feel the apprehension but also to hear it analyzed at length from Sinn Fein's point of view.

Last Sunday, the visitors and worldwide television viewers saw more than anyone had expected as the police tried unsuccessfully to arrest Martin Galvin, Noraid's publicity director, whom British authorities had banned. Policemen fired plastic bullets, killing a man and wounding others. Their explanation - that they were attacked by rioters - was contradicted by eyewitnesses. The incident provoked outrage among Catholics. Sinn Fein had a new martyr. The Royal Ulster Constabulary had a black eye. And James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, enraged Protestant loyalists when he conceded that banning Mr. Galvin, who has Irish citizenship and was easily able to cross the border, was a mistake. At a march honoring the shooting victim, Sean Downes, a statement from Mr. Galvin, a New York City sanitation department lawyer, promised "unending support for your struggle for peace with justice, for freedom." In New York, Michael Flannery, a Noraid director, said publicity about the shooting would generate "an extra \$50,000" on top of the \$250,000 his group will send this year to Dublin offices it shares with Sinn Fein and The Republic, "the propaganda paper for Sinn Fein and the I.R.A." Noraid officials reported on the shooting yesterday at a rally in Manhattan. The money goes to sustain dependents, not for guns, Mr. Flannery insisted. But he added: "The I.R.A. could not continue if we weren't feeding their dependents." And one Noraid tourist, speaking of the money to television reporters, said, "If they want to buy weapons with it, I say good luck." Mr. Flannery said he was counting on "the people of England getting disgusted with having their young men killed" and putting pressure on their Government to leave Ireland. Propaganda and KillingNow they have a propaganda victory, and they will use it to collect more money to kill more policemen," said Dr. Joe Hendron, a member of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, one of four nationalist parties on both sides of the border trying to work out a political solution. His office sits behind wire mesh in one of the buildings that line Falls Road in West Belfast like broken teeth. "Americans who come here are two or three generations away from the terrible things" the British

FOR NORAIID, A TOUR OF IRELAND AND ITS TROUBLES

have done, he said. "It's correct, but it's history. I would say Britain would like to get out, but they would leave a million people and a bloody civil war." More than 200 of his patients "have died through violence," Dr. Hendron added. His party helped organize the New Ireland Forum, which this year noted that "The immediate outlook for the North is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is achieved. The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political progress." An Irish Government official in Dublin castigated the Noraid tourists as "a busload of romantic Americans who haven't got a clue as to what's going on in Ireland." He added, "Noraid has had a wonderful success from their perverted point of view. But they are not going to be part of the solution; they're part of the problem. They're hostile to the popularly elected Irish Government. They don't understand the reality in Ireland."

A British official in London agreed. "They have a romantic and outdated view of Irish history," he said. "They come and make mischief every August. They always manage to get at least one of their number picked up on criminal charges. This year it was Brendan Judge of Gary, Indiana, who pleaded guilty to possession of a petrol bomb and wearing a mask. There was one picked up last year, Stephen Lich. He was from Indianapolis - what has the Midwest got against Northern Ireland? He was convicted and fined for riotous behavior."

"Noraid is a threat and a nuisance," said an official at the Northern Island Office in Stormont Castle, Belfast. "But it's also lethal. It contributes to the death of many people." He added, "To say they're on a fact-finding mission is sort of a sick joke. They have absolutely no interest in anything we have to say. In pubs in New York, many know that the money that goes in the cans is going for guns, and they're happy. I have heard cheers go up at reports a policeman has been killed in Northern Ireland."

Graphic

photo of Noraid members touring Northern Ireland

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REPUBLICAN QUILTS RACE BECAUSE OF ALLEGATIONS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 26, 1990, FRIDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 18A

Length: 1001 words

Body

Jon Grunseth, the Minnesota Republican gubernatorial challenger in trouble over reports that he swam nude with teen-age girls in 1981, has decided to drop out of the race, a source said Thursday in St. Paul. Grunseth had been running close to Democratic incumbent Rudy Perpich before Oct. 15, when two women charged in sworn statements that Grunseth encouraged them to join him in a nude swim in 1981, when they were 13 and 14. Grunseth, 44, denied the allegation but has been under increasing pressure from his party to quit the race. The source said Grunseth would throw his support to Cal Ludeman, a Tracy farmer and former state legislator who was the Republican candidate for governor in 1986. SOURCE: AP FLORIDA HEADLINE: Man Dies From Injuries During Turbulent Flight An 84-year-old man died of injuries from a turbulent flight aboard a commercial jetliner, authorities said Thursday. Philip Romerstein of West Palm Beach died on Tuesday "as a result of trauma suffered during the turbulence" Oct. 3, said Wayne Arbaczawski, chief investigator for the Palm Beach County medical examiner's office. Romerstein had just left his seat to go to lavatory on Eastern Airlines Flight 791 when the turbulence hit, said airlines spokeswoman Karen Ceremsak. Thirteen people required medical assistance. SOURCE: AP WASHINGTON HEADLINE: Regulators To Close 192 Failed Thrifts Federal regulators approved a plan Thursday to sell or close about 192 failed savings and loan institutions in the next six months.

The proposal, which involves assets of \$119 billion, is part of an operating plan for the Resolution Trust Corporation, which was set up to oversee the bailout of the thrift industry. The plan would bring to about 479 the total number of thrifts whose financial problems have been resolved by liquidation or other actions since Aug. 9, 1989, said RTC officials. The plan is subject to the congressional appropriations process and cannot be completed unless it receives full financing. SOURCE: AP SOUTH CAROLINA HEADLINE: Legislator Convicted Of Accepting Bribes A jury in Columbia convicted a state lawmaker Thursday of selling his vote for pari-mutuel betting for \$4,300, ending the first trial from an FBI undercover sting called "Operation Lost Trust." The sting so far has resulted in indictments charging 10 legislators with bribery. Four have resigned their seats and pleaded guilty. One pleaded guilty to drug charges earlier this month, as did a lobbyist. The U.S. District Court jury convicted State Rep. Luther Taylor, 40, a Democrat from Columbia, on all six counts of violating the Hobbs Act, a federal anti-bribery law. An indictment said Taylor had taken five bribes and had conspired to solicit those bribes in exchange for his support of the betting bill. SOURCE: AP Puerto Rico HEADLINE: House Passes Measure To Eliminate English Puerto Rico's House of Representatives voted solidly Wednesday night for a "Spanish only" bill that would eliminate English as an official language in this U.S. commonwealth. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain. The bill's sponsor, Rep. Hector Lopez of the ruling Popular Democratic Party, said the measure "adjusts the law to reality. This is not a bilingual society. It is a monolingual society." SOURCE: Reuters WORLD SUDAN HEADLINE: 11 Million Face Starvation Threat Starvation threatens as many as 11 million Sudanese, but their government is blocking international food deliveries, U.S. relief officials said Thursday. Sudan's military government has refused to recognize the danger and has derailed relief efforts that would save many from starving, administration officials told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa. oa "If the actual level of need is as high as some people

REPUBLICAN QUILTS RACE BECAUSE OF ALLEGATIONS

fear, and the donor community is not allowed to respond, we are looking at an apocalyptic situation worse than in Ethiopia in 1984," said Andrew Natsios, director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. About 250,000 Ethiopians died of hunger in the famine of 1984. SOURCE: AP COLOMBIA HEADLINE: Nine Killed, Mutilated; Police Cite Revenge Assailants armed with guns and machetes killed nine people - decapitating three of them - in an attack in northern Colombia early Thursday, police said. The attack took place at 2 a.m. near the village of Tierralta, some 250 miles northwest of the capital, Bogota, said Lt. Col. Felix Gallardo, police chief for the northern province of Cordoba. The victims included three children, he said. Armed right-wing groups, often controlled by drug traffickers, have been responsible for many massacres in Cordoba. The attacks have been largely aimed at left-wingers or their suspected sympathizers. But Gallardo said he believed the motive for the attack was "revenge between criminals." SOURCE: Reuters IRELAND HEADLINE: Police Question Eight Held In 2 IRA Bombings Irish police questioned eight men held after attacks in Northern Ireland on Wednesday killed six British soldiers and a civilian who had been forced to drive a car full of explosives to a checkpoint. The eight were arrested in the border county of Donegal under Ireland's anti-terrorist laws. They include leading republicans from Londonderry, scene of the bloodiest blast in the **Irish Republican Army's** three-pronged attack. They were picked up just hours after the synchronized attacks, which inflicted the heaviest toll on the British Army in Northern Ireland in two years. SOURCE: Reuters (The following text ran in the 3* edition only) Uganda HEADLINE: Ex-Official Released After 3 Years In Jail A former Ugandan vice president detained for more than three years on various charges was freed Thursday for lack of evidence. Paul Muwanga's freedom came after prosecutor Mark Kabega told a Kampala court that the state had no evidence to support charges of kidnapping with intent to murder, but that the probe would continue. Muwanga, 69, was accused of committing the offense in 1981. SOURCE: AP

Load-Date: October 18, 1993

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BRITAIN'S PREMIER VOWS NOT TO SHIFT TO EXTREMIST LINE

The New York Times

June 11, 1983, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 1; Page 1, Column 6; Foreign Desk

Length: 910 words

Byline: Special to the New York Times

Dateline: LONDON, June 10

Body

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher promised today that her landslide victory in Thursday's general election, which gave her the largest majority of any British Government since 1945, would not prompt her to impose extreme right-wing policies.

In a series of television interviews the Prime Minister said her "new look" Cabinet, which is to be announced Saturday, would "reflect the whole spectrum of views in the party." The opposition parties suggested during the campaign that a Conservative sweep would lead to the disappearance of Tory moderates, known as "wets," from the Government.

"I have not been extreme for the last four years," Mrs. Thatcher, 57 years old, said. "I am not an extreme person, and I won't be extreme now. All power is a trust; we have to use our power wisely and well."

LONDON, June 10 - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher promised today that her landslide victory in Thursday's general election, which gave her the largest majority of any British Government since 1945, would not prompt her to impose extreme right-wing policies. 'Expect a New Look'

"There will be some changes," she said. "I am not a good butcher, but I've had to learn to carve the joint. People expect a new look."

In the wake of the Labor Party's worst electoral showing in more than half a century, trade union leaders and senior party officials predicted that Michael Foot, the party leader, would resign later in the summer to lay the basis for a leadership election in the fall. Mr. Foot, 69, and his deputy, Denis Healey, 65, are expected to make way for a younger man. The early favorite is Roy Hattersley, 50, a rightist who is the opposition spokesman on domestic policy.

The future of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance was clouded by an ambiguous performance. It won more than a quarter of the popular vote, the best showing by a third force since the 1920's, but it was able to win only 23 of the 650 seats in the House of Commons. Labor got a seat for every 40,000 votes, and the alliance got a seat for every 400,000 votes. Alliance leaders denounced Britain's electoral system, which is strongly biased in favor of the two major parties, as "a scandal, a travesty and a disgrace."

BRITAIN 'S PREMIER VOWS NOT TO SHIFT TO EXTREMIST LINE

Although the Liberals added to their contingent in Parliament, the Social Democrats were almost wiped out, sending only Roy Jenkins, Dr. David Owen and four other representatives to Westminster. Mr. Jenkins, the party leader, said the alliance would have to continue its fight outside Parliament but insisted it constituted the main "moral" opposition to the policies of the Thatcher Government.

In hundreds of constituencies, the alliance pushed Labor into third place. Labor candidates in about 120 constituencies lost their deposits for having gained less than 12.5 percent of the total vote, reflecting its extremely weak showing in many areas. Each candidate has to pay a small fee to run for office, which he loses if he fails to win enough of the vote.

The final constituency to announce its result, Hyndburn in Lancashire, was won by the Tories, after five recounts, by only 21 votes out of 46,000 cast. That gave Mrs. Thatcher a 144-seat majority over all other parties, just short of the 147-seat majority won by Clement Attlee in 1945 when he swept Winston Churchill's wartime all-party Government out of power.

The Vote Tally

With all 650 districts reporting, this was the standing of the parties and their percentage of the vote: Conservatives 397 seats (42%) Labor 209 seats (28%) Alliance 23 seats (25%) Others 21 seats (5%)

The best-known loser in the balloting was Tony Benn, the leader of the Labor left, who was ousted from his seat in Bristol after 33 years in Parliament. But a whole series of other former Labor ministers went down as well - Joan Lestor, a former party chairman, in Slough; Alex Lyon in York; Shirley Summerskill in Halifax; Phillip Whitehead in Derby; Albert Booth in Barrow; David Ennals in Norwich and Christopher Price in London.

Among the Social Democratic casualties were Shirley Williams, who was unable to hold the seat at Crosby, north of Liverpool, that she won in a major upset in November 1981, and William Rodgers, another of the four party founders.

The Conservatives suffered only in Scotland, where two up-and-coming junior ministers, Iain Sproat and Hamish Gray, were defeated. As a consequence of both economic and cultural divergences, Scotland behaved completely differently from England in the election, swinging toward Labor and the alliance and away from the Tories.

In the entire south of England, with 290 seats, Labor was only able to hold a seat in Bristol and one in the London suburbs, in addition to its working-class bastions in the central part of the capital.

I.R.A. Backer Is Victor

In Northern Ireland, Gerry Adams, who is thought to be a top leader of the ***Irish Republican Army***, was elected to Parliament, defeating Gerry Fitt, a nationalist Roman Catholic who has opposed the guerrilla organization. Mr. Adams was the candidate of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the I.R.A.

Membership in Sinn Fein is legal; membership in the I.R.A. is not, and it is therefore secret. The participation of Sinn Fein candidates split the nationalist vote in a number of Northern Ireland's constituencies, with the result that unionists won 15 of the 17 seats in the province.

Late results showed that 23 ***women*** were elected to Parliament, compared with 19 in the last election in 1979.

Graphic

Illustrations: photo of Margaret Thatcher

BRITAIN 'S PREMIER VOWS NOT TO SHIFT TO EXTREMIST LINE

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Review/Television;
Ireland Celebrated in a Series of Special Programs

The New York Times

March 15, 1990, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Section: Section C; Page 22, Column 1; Cultural Desk; Review

Length: 962 words

Byline: By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Body

When the time rolls around for St. Patrick's Day, two things are certain: silly greeting cards and an unseemly squabble about selecting a grand marshal for the annual parade in New York. This year, its 229th anniversary, the event will once again be telecast live on Channel 11, beginning at noon. The Irish Tourist Board could hardly hope for a better commercial than these neatly packaged Irish colleens who are employed to attract travelers and multinational corporations.

As it happens, public television is being unusually generous this year with programs about Ireland, and many of them provide glimpses of the Emerald Isle that are not likely to be found in the parade blather or the publicity brochures. Saturday evening at 10, for instance, Channel 31's "Window on World Television," an invaluable showcase for international programming, is offering "Mother Ireland," which features contemporary Irish women presenting outspoken views about their society and culture. Then, next Monday, Channel 13 begins a five-week exploration of Ireland through documentaries, dramas and films.

"Mother Ireland" was produced in 1988 by Derry Film and Video, an independent group. The title is taken from a sentimental ballad that is almost a second national anthem in Ireland. "If you sigh, we hear you; if you weep, we weep," it says. For many of the women interviewed in this film, however, the image of Mother Ireland, while undoubtedly strong, is repressive, suggesting passivity and helplessness and the vague hope that someday a liberating prince will come.

These women are not your average citizens. Some are rebels and radicals (one was subsequently killed by British commandos as an alleged Irish Republican Army terrorist). All are involved either with republican or feminist causes, which despite intramural disagreements tend to overlap on many key issues. Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a longtime activist, says: "The best of the feminist movement are those who have come through the republican struggle." In any event, the speakers are forcefully articulate in questioning the role in their lives of everything from the Roman Catholic hierarchy to the Irish Constitution, which, they charge, wants to keep women in the home. These provocative women are obviously determined to put a few noses out of joint. They succeed.

The Ireland series on Channel 13 begins on Monday at 8 P.M. with a "Nature" documentary. "The Emerald Isle" is a beautifully illustrated essay on the country's landscape and wildlife. On March 24 at 10 P.M., the mood changes dramatically with "Samuel Beckett: Silence to Silence," produced and directed for Irish television by Sean O'Mordha. A towering figure in 20th-century literature, Beckett is approached largely through his plays, prose and poetry, read by such skillful interpreters as Jack McGowran, Billie Whitelaw and Patrick Magee. This sensitive and

Review/Television; Ireland Celebrated in a Series of Special Programs

illuminating essay reveals how Beckett, about as far as you can get from a "stage Irishman," was a quintessentially Irish type, the reclusive "quiet man" whose silences can say more than a tirade.

On March 25, two substantial and very different dramas are on tap. At 9 P.M., "Masterpiece Theater" begins a new three-part dramatization of "The Real Charlotte," a novel written by the Anglo-Irish cousins Edith Somerville and Martin Ross (a pen name for Violet Martin) in 1894. Unlike their later work "Some Experiences of an Irish R.M.," seen on "Masterpiece Theater" a few years ago, this story, superbly adapted by Bernard McLaverty, does not spend a great deal of time watching the frustrations of the landholding gentry as they confront the devilishly quaint locals. There's sly and sometimes bawdy humor here, to be sure, but the tale keeps turning nasty and brutish, and finally tragic.

Charlotte is a social-climbing miser ("She'd take the skin off you back," says one local) who takes her young motherless niece, Francie, into her home in the rural west of Ireland. Charlotte schemes to get Francie married into the well-off Dysart family, who are treated like royalty in the area. Francie, though, is smitten by a handsome bounder of an English officer. Before long just about every eligible bachelor in sight has fallen in love with the spirited, ebullient young woman, including a land agent for whom Charlotte had set her own cap. What begins as a lighthearted romance turns into a searing portrait of greed and privilege, treachery and ignorance. Joanna Roth's thoroughly charming Francie heads a list of quite wonderful performances.

Later that Sunday evening, WNET's "Channel Crossing" presents the hourlong "Night in Tunisia," written by Neil Jordan and produced and directed by Pat O'Connor. This coming-of-age story takes place in the early 1960's at a modest seashore resort in Northern Ireland. Luke (Ciaran Burns), whose mother has recently died, is a brooding teen-ager, the days of his adolescence dwindling rapidly. His father, Bill (Michael Lally), plays saxophone in the somewhat fossilized local dance band, which can no longer compete with the new phenomenon of discotheques.

Father and son circle each other warily yet lovingly. Music is the dominant passion in the older man's life and he wants the reluctant Luke to continue learning the saxophone. Growing farther apart, as fathers and sons do, they are able to connect with each other through their mutual love of jazz. Lives are subtly changed when Bill buys Luke a Charlie Parker album that includes the classic "A Night in Tunisia." Hearing "a tone as soft as water," Luke glimpses the power of genius. This small, oddly affecting story is realized perfectly.

Ireland, then, is far more complex, haunting and magical than any yearly parade hoopla could possibly convey.

Graphic

Photo: [Women](#) in a scene from "Mother Ireland" on Channel 31.

A Swiss slice of the good life

The Advertiser

September 27, 1989 Wednesday

Copyright 1989 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 958 words

Byline: GEOFFREY KENIHAN

Body

The bill Alphutte Restaurant: 242 Pulteney St, city. Lunch and dinner, Monday to Friday. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Telephone 223 4717.

Dinner for two: spinat rollen, \$6.50; grave lachs, \$9.90; Emmentaler poulet, \$12.90; steak Olympus, \$14.50; Swiss roschti, \$3.80; Swiss chocolate doodle, \$5.50; brandy-snap fruit basket, \$7.90. Total: \$61.

Drinks: two gin and tonic, \$6.40; one house riesling, \$2.90; half bottle Chateau Tahbilk cabernet sauvignon, \$9.90, one big sleep liqueur coffee and one Irish coffee, \$11.80. Total: \$31.

Bottom Line: \$92.

IT WAS a wild and wintry Tuesday night when Kerry and I braved a drenching dash along Pulteney St to arrive wet and shivering, sans reservation, at Adelaide's small slice of Switzerland - the Alphutte Restaurant.

This was our first experience of the city's reputedly smoothly superb eating institution which many envious restaurateurs, all desperately competing for the dwindling dine-out dollar, look on as a licence to print money.

Predictably, the place was packed.

We were instantly greeted by a smiling Swiss-style servant, assuring us that, while all tables were occupied, if we cared to wait five minutes - say 10 at the most - we could be accommodated, and what would we like a drink at the bar while perusing the menu?

"They're off to a good start," I whispered to my wife as we opened up the four folds of glossy menu, so profusely illustrated with full-color shots of just about every aspect of the eatery that it seemed more like a better class of travel brochure.

Five minutes came and went as we sipped our G and Ts, but at exactly nine minutes and 50 seconds by my trusty Tissot, our waiter reappeared to show us to our just-vacated table. The lambswool seat of my chair was still warm from its last occupant and, miraculously, the polished pinewood had been perfectly reset in the bare 60 seconds between the previous incumbents' departure and our arrival.

I looked around. Thank God, I was wearing a suit. Every other male diner was and, as Kerry observed, their **female** companions had not been copping their clobber at K-Mart.

While a metre of snow on and around the grey stucco exterior would be needed to remotely agree with host Leo's claim that his restaurant is a dead ringer for a contemporary Swiss alpine hut - which is what Alphutte means - the

A Swiss slice of the good life

festoons of Swiss paper flags fluttering above the pine and pink decor leave the diner in little doubt of the national cuisine to come.

No background mood music is necessary in Alphutte - you'd never hear it, anyway, above the babble of conversation.

The quietest part of the restaurant must be inside the all-glass private room sitting in the middle of the floor. It reminded Kerry of the visitor's room in the top security section of a modern American penitentiary.

First cab off the rank was the offering of individual mini loaves of fresh-baked bread, still warm from the oven - a mouthwatering starter while we waited for our entrees.

I balked at the offering of unsalted butter, but had only to arch my eyebrow at a passing waiter to have the unhealthily salted stuff I savor returned to the table in a twinkling.

Kerry had been tempted by the spintat rollen - fresh poached spinach in a cream sauce rolled in ham and overbaked with cheese, while I opted for the entree of grave lachs - Atlantic salmon marinated in lemon juice, sugar and dill, served with a mustard mayonnaise. There had hardly been time for the bread to spoil our appetites when our choices were served. Kerry pronounced her plateful to be superb and I couldn't but agree with the menu description of my own dish being better than smoked salmon.

Our main courses materialised in minutes - my Emmentaler poulet and Kerry's steak Olympus reinforced with a side order of traditional Swiss roschti, a butter-fried cake of thickly grated potato and onion.

Kerry had chosen a half bottle of 1984 Chateau Tahbilk cabernet sauvignon from Alphutte's extensive wine racks - the restaurant, by choice, doesn't run to a wine list - while I was content with a glass of the house riesling to assist in the chomping of my chicken. My wife's steak Olympus turned out to be an excellent and generous serving of fillet, which had been marinated in black pepper, garlic, honey and red wine, enhanced with fresh prawns and presented exactly to order.

My Emmentaler poulet was a noble ending for the plump-breasted chicken that provided the basic ingredient. Stuffed with the famous Swiss cheese, it had been crumbed, butter-fried, then unstintingly topped with a super-smooth hollandaise sauce.

"Give them their due, my sweet, these Swiss know how to live," I commented to Kerry, as both semi-satiated, we sat back to survey the selection of sweets. "I don't think I could manage another morsel," my spouse said with a satisfied sigh.

"Courage, kid," I counselled. "It's your duty. A restaurant reviewer's life wasn't meant to be easy, my love."

So we soldiered on - Kerry with a special brandy-snap basket, overflowing with fruit and cream, I with one of the house specialties of Swiss chocolate doodle, which is a delightfully simple pancake folded over vanilla ice-cream and smothered with chocolate sauce.

"My God, I think I could really handle a Big Sleep," Kerry commented, referring to the liqueur coffee list. She pronounced the combination of coffee reinforced with Cointreau, Benedictine and Tia Maria the perfect final touch.

I ended with my usual **Irish Republican Army**-style offering.

Our waiter farewelled us at the door, having provided swift, civil, but no way obsequious service throughout the meal.

"They deserve to be making a mint," I said to Kerry as we headed homewards in the Starwagon.

A gentle snore was my life-companion's reply. The Big Sleep was working!

A Swiss slice of the good life

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Books of The Times;
New Novels From Pete Hamill and Peter Maas

The New York Times

March 16, 1989, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section C; Page 21, Column 1; Cultural Desk; Review

Length: 872 words

Byline: By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

Body

Loving **Women**

By Pete Hamill

414 pages. Random House. \$19.95.

Father and Son

By Peter Maas

316 pages. Simon & Schuster. \$18.95.

"A Novel of the Fifties," Pete Hamill has subtitled his new book, "Loving **Women**," about a young man's experiences in the Navy. What exactly is a novel of 50's? Why bother to apply such a label to a work of fiction? Such questions distracted this reader, if only subliminally, as he made his way through Mr. Hamill's impassioned story about coming of age.

Obviously, "Loving **Women**" is set in the 1950's. As a middle-aged man driving through the South in 1987, Michael Devlin recalls his experiences at the Navy supply base in Pensacola, Fla., in 1953, just as the Korean War was ending: how he broke away from the values of his confined Roman Catholic upbringing in Brooklyn, how he discovered the violently different world of the American South, and how he fell in love.

It's a novel of 1950's values too, when the South seemed to have a monopoly on bigotry, small-mindedness and violence, when the shame of being homosexual was a matter of life and death, and when the entrance into self-assured manhood lay in having one's first woman.

And "Loving **Women**" is a novel of 1950's form. It's reminiscent of James Jones's "From Here to Eternity" in both its service-base setting and the trial of its hero by fisticuffs. And it's suggestive of Norman Mailer's first novel, "The Naked and the Dead," in its use of personal flashbacks to introduce the various characters Michael Devlin encounters.

It is by no means a bad thing to be "a Novel of the Fifties." Mr. Hamill, a columnist for The New York Post and the author of seven previous works of fiction, writes with passion and lyricism. There are some moving nostalgic touches in his story, like a woman driving an old Ford in those pre-air-conditioned days, "her brow furrowed slightly in concentration, her hair blowing," her "lavender dress lifting and settling on her tan legs."

Books of The Times; New Novels From Pete Hamill and Peter Maas

You somehow settle comfortably into a world that was - where sex is uninhibited and evil takes the form of lynch mobs and overbearing superiors, and you race through Mr. Hamill's pages at breakneck speed. Still, labeling a novel "of the Fifties" is a little like making excuses. You test the results against a limited standard and you don't take them altogether seriously.

Although he is wise enough not to announce it, Mr. Maas's new novel, "Father and Son," also takes a familiar form. In the tradition of John le Carre, it tells how decisions callously made for reasons of state can devastate the lives of individuals. Except that instead of the reasons of state involved in the cold war, Mr. Maas writes about the centuries-old troubles between the Irish and the English.

It's a powerfully tragic story that Mr. Maas has tried to dramatize. A gifted young American named Jamie McGuire falls in love with the cause of Irish independence and helps to ship an illegal cache of arms to the men of the Provisional ***Irish Republican Army***. But his gesture backfires for reasons of state and his adoring but guilt-ridden father is forced to challenge the power of the states' bureaucracies in the hope of saving Jamie.

The difficulty is that Mr. Maas -the author of one previous novel, "Made in America," as well as such nonfiction books as "The Valachi Papers," "Serpico" and "Marie: A True Story" - cannot make up his mind whether to tell his story from the state's point of view or the individual's. He tries to do both at once, and the result is most confusing.

He begins with the heist of the arms from a Boston armory, introducing us to characters we couldn't care less about. He jumps to Jamie McGuire's childhood, intriguing us with his treatment of a difficult father-son relationship, but just as we are settling in, he veers off to the I.R.A. arms plot. On and on the exposition goes, from the F.B.I.'s viewpoint, from the British secret service's viewpoint, from the viewpoint of the Boston underworld.

A third of the way through his novel, Mr. Maas introduces a new development by writing: "Far removed from these events, and indeed before any of them occurred. . . ." Far away and long before? No wonder the reader is confused. No wonder things develop slowly. No wonder Mr. Maas loses control once the excitement finally starts. It's as if having used up half of his plot to push us laboriously to the peak of some roller-coaster ride, he must then let us descend too quickly. When we are not interested, he can't let us go. When we are finally moved, he rushes us away.

The frustrating thing is that Mr. Maas shows considerable novelistic ability in "Father and Son." He shows how to get vivid characters on and off stage. He knows how to set a scene quickly, whether public or intimate. There are even hints that if he could give his characters the right time and space they might find ways to communicate and reveal their deeper selves.

But as things stand in "Father and Son," he has not. The vital connection between psychology and history is missing. So on the one hand the state is inhumanly violent. And on the other, people lack the humanity to resist. As a novelist, Mr. Maas reflects the problem. It remains for him to find the solution.

Graphic

Photos of Pete Hamill (Dierdre Hamill); Peter Maas (Sigrid Estrada)

IRA Rocket Blasts Police Car On Eve of Hughes Burial

The Associated Press

May 15, 1981, Friday, PM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 888 words

Byline: By JEFF BRADLEY, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELLAGHY, Northern Ireland

Body

Police and troops ringed this village today while the IRA gave a military funeral to hunger striker Francis Hughes. An estimated 10,000 mourners packed country lanes and fields in a steady drizzle and an army helicopter hovered above the funeral procession.

In Belfast, thousands of other mourners turned out for the funerals of three persons -- a Protestant milkman, a 14-year-old Roman Catholic girl and an Irish nationalist guerrilla -- killed in rioting since the deaths of Hughes last Tuesday and fellow hunger striker Bobby Sands a week earlier.

Overnight, IRA gunmen fired a Soviet-made rocket through the roof of a passing police car in Roman Catholic west Belfast, killing one officer and wounding three others in a sharp escalation of violence surrounding the IRA's prison death fast.

Police sealed off to vehicles this mixed Protestant-Catholic village 40 miles northwest of Belfast, and ordered the funeral procession to take a back route from the Hughes' family home to the parish church some 1 1/2 miles away.

In drizzle and wind, three masked **Irish Republican Army** men, wearing camouflage uniforms, black berets and dark glasses, fired the traditional IRA three-volley salute over Hughes' coffin at the front gate of the family farm.

The body of Hughes, 25, who died in the Maze Prison after a 59-day fast, had been taken in a hearse down the 50-yard driveway from his home following a two-day wake.

An army helicopter clattered overhead as thousands of mourners fell in behind the coffin, flanked by a six-man IRA honor guard, moved off to St. Mary's Parish church for a requiem Mass and burial in the churchyard, near where Hughes, the ninth of 10 children, was born.

Six IRA **women**, wearing black leather coats, formed up behind the honor guard.

The coffin, draped with the green, white and orange Irish flag, and with IRA uniform black beret and gloves atop, was carried by six pallbearers. They were headed by Hughes' father, Paddy Joe Hughes, a 73-year-old farmer, and several of his brothers.

Shops in the village of some 800 persons were shuttered. Black flags fluttered from many homes.

IRA Rocket Blasts Police Car On Eve of Hughes Burial

Because of the security cordon, many mourners, who poured in by bus and car, had to walk several miles to the Hughes home.

Some 50 women mourners near the head of the procession carried wreathes, some H-shaped in reference to the H-shaped blocks at the Maze where Hughes starved himself to death to back IRA demands that Britain grant political status to jailed Irish nationalist guerrillas.

Since Sands began fasting on March 1, 20 people have died in sectarian violence. Two of the victims, Emanuel McLarnon, 20, and 45-year-old Eric Guiney, were being buried in Belfast today.

In cold and rain, several thousand mourners followed the coffin of Guiney, a Protestant milkman fatally injured with his teen-age son in rioting Catholic west Belfast a few hours after Sands died.

Guiney's grief-stricken widow, Roberta, 39, who buried her son, Desmond, 14, two days ago, could walk only a few yards behind the coffin as the processession began through Belfast's Rathcoole housing estate. She was then helped into a limousine.

In a service broadcast by loudspeaker for the benefit of mourners on the streets outside the packed St. Comgall's parish church, Bishop Arthur Butler of the Protestant Church of Ireland deplored the "grotesque" situation in which, he said, "the murderer receives more support and sympathy than those he murdered."

"It is a grim commentary on the fearful situation in our province, and throughout the world at this time, where evil appears to have taken over command of the world situation," the bishop said.

Meanwhile, sobbing schoolgirls formed a guard of honor outside a Belfast Catholic parish church at the funeral of 14-year-old Julie Livingstone, who was fatally shot in the face Wednesday by a plastic bullet fired by British troops during rioting. Several hundred persons attended what was a quiet family funeral at the Oliver Plunkett Church on Belfast's Glen Road.

MacLarnon, a guerrilla in the revolutionary Irish National Liberation Army, was fatally shot in the chest in an exchange of gunfire with British troops in west Belfast Tuesday night.

Like the IRA, the mostly Catholic INLA is fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and unite it with the heavily Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

The IRA's militant "Provisional" wing claimed responsibility for the overnight rocket attack in west Belfast. Police said it was the first time the IRA had fired a rocket at a moving target in the 11 1/2 years of sectarian violence in this British-ruled province. The dead officer, aged 23 and married, was the 148th policeman killed in the sectarian violence.

Police said today that the rocket used in the attack was a Soviet-made RPG-7, often used by IRA guerrillas in the mid-1970s.

Four Maze prisoners are currently on hunger strike. Raymond McCreesh and Patrick O'Hara, both 24, were reportedly suffering failing eyesight and hearing on the 55th day of their fast. Joseph McDonnell, 30, joined the fast last week to replace Bobby Sands, the first striker to die, and Brendan McLaughlin, 29, began fasting Thursday to replace Hughes.

Hughes, 25, was serving a 14-year sentence for killing a policeman when he died Tuesday in the prison's hospital wing after 59 days without food.

AMID TURMOIL, CHANGE IS SEEN IN LONDONDERRY

The New York Times

May 10, 1981, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Length: 906 words

Byline: By ANNE-GERARD FLYNN, Special to the New York Times

Dateline: LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, May 8

Body

The last 10 years have brought change, turmoil and mixed blessings to this ancient walled city built on the site of a sixth-century monastery.

For many of the Roman Catholics, who marched to international attention in the civil rights protests of the late 1960's behind Bernadette Devlin, then a Member of Parliament in her early 20's, there is better access to jobs, housing and an equal voice in local government.

Unlike most places in Northern Ireland, where Catholics are in the minority, here they make up the majority of the district's population of about 90,000, and this is now reflected in the number of seats they hold in the city council, once dominated by Protestants.

For many Protestants, however, the last decade has been a trying one, as the ***Irish Republican Army's*** bombing campaign has destroyed much of their inner city's business district and, most people agree, further polarized the two communities.

Some social and political improvements are seen in Londonderry (Northern Ireland) despite continued polarization of Catholics and Protestants.

"There used to be an old saying," Mayor Marlene Jefferson said, "that if the Fountain and Long Tower fell out, you had better stand aside, for a domestic argument was brewing among friends."

The Fountain is a Protestant area just outside the east end of the city walls; the Long Tower is a Catholic area just outside the west end. They are about a five-minute walk apart. But if their inhabitants mingled, disagreed and patched things up years ago, such neighborly habits faded even before the recent rioting here associated with the Irish republican hunger strike.

"I never walk in that area in case a Catholic would know I was Protestant and I'd get battered," said a 15-year-old who grew up in the Fountain.

There are two newspapers in town, with readership determined by religion. Banks here have been known to keep two sets of stationery, one with its address listed as "Derry," preferable to Catholic residents, and the other with it listed as "Londonderry," for its Protestant customers.

AMID TURMOIL, CHANGE IS SEEN IN LONDONDERRY

Mayor Sees 'Progress'

"The world sees us in two camps, but generally speaking we try to live together," said Mayor Jefferson, a Unionist who believes that "a lot of progress" has been achieved by the city council in the last eight years.

When Northern Ireland's Stormont government was suspended in 1972 and direct rule imposed by London, local governing bodies were also abolished in an attempt to end discrimination against Catholics. In 1973 a council was introduced here with members elected on the basis of proportional representation. This marked the end of a gerrymandered electoral system that had given Protestants an edge.

There are 27 representatives from five parties on the council, and the Mayor's seat is rotated annually among them. Although the power of the council is limited, in the last few years it has built much needed sports complexes in the area, and councilors have voted together in protesting budget cuts by Westminster.

The 17th-century fortress walls within which those loyal to William of Orange held out successfully against King James II are well preserved, but many of the commercial buildings within and outside the walls have been victims of natural deterioration and the bombings of the last 10 years.

Gains in Housing Cited

Housing has been one of the areas of biggest development in Londonderry, with about 9,800 new units built and many of the prewar buildings that lacked indoor plumbing razed. Although areas like the Bogside and Brandywell are being redeveloped, much of the new housing is being built a few miles from the central city. Public housing has tended to remain segregated, but most Catholics feel that it is now based on their needs.

"We've made big gains in housing," said John Hume, a native of Londonderry who helped form the Social Democratic Labor Party, which has the majority of seats on the city council.

"Catholics used to have to wait eight or nine years for a house," Mr. Hume said, "but now with the allocation system it is only about a year."

Economically, however, the city has not prospered over the last 10 years, despite government efforts to entice investors to the area. The district has always had a high unemployment rate for men. Today the unemployment rate is 20 percent, compared with an overall rate of 17 percent in the province. Traditionally women have worked in the shirt factories. But since 1972, 10 factories have closed and some of the remaining 10 are on a three-day workweek.

Level of Violence Declines

Sally McFeely, a job counselor here, said, "What do you say to a 16-year-old like I just had, who has a brother who is unemployed, a mother who is on short time and he can't remember a time when his father worked?"

The overall level of violence has declined in Londonderry, as in the rest of Northern Ireland, in the last 10 years. Since 1970, police statistics show, 173 people have died in sectarian violence, including 13 people killed in a civil rights march on Jan. 30, 1972, which became known as Bloody Sunday, and 764 bombs have damaged property. In a city more like a village, the figures mean that people here know someone killed or maimed in the conflict.

"Derry used to be a great city at night," a shopkeeper said. "Couples could stroll along the Strand and window shop. But no more. They just go home and close their doors. They're fed up."

Koch and Rivals March in Hunt for Luck

The New York Times

March 18, 1989, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 1; Page 29, Column 3; Metropolitan Desk

Length: 891 words

Byline: By TODD S. PURDUM

Body

With a breeze at his back, a Ben at either side and his rivals walking well behind him, Edward Irving Koch strode up Fifth Avenue yesterday in his 12th St. Patrick's Day Parade as Mayor of New York City, exultant amid no more than a smattering of boos and determined to march in a 13th next year.

Flanked by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Benjamin Briscoe, and by the Police Commissioner of New York, Benjamin Ward, Mr. Koch was followed by a paralyzed police officer, Steven McDonald. The Mayor met only vestiges of visible ill will, despite his comment - made last summer and quickly retracted - that the British were not an occupying force in Northern Ireland.

Leading the 228th parade was Dorothy Hayden Cudahy, the first **female** grand marshal.

"I'm the grand marshal and I'm walking on air," she said. She wore green suede boots; a cream-colored, calf-length Irish knit coat and matching pillbox hat.

Officer McDonald, who was injured in a shooting in 1986, rode in his motorized wheelchair with his 2-year-old son, Conor, on his knee.

The promenade began on schedule at 11:30 A.M. and ended more than six hours later, with temperatures in the upper 60's warming participants and onlookers alike. Organizers estimated the number of spectators at nearly two million, and in keeping with their policy of not raining on parades, the police declined to quibble.

But whether it was the spirit of the balmy day or genuine forgiveness, most of the rancor that swirled around the Mayor in Irish circles last year appeared to have dissipated as he plowed up the avenue wearing a heavy Irish sweater and a sprig of shamrocks, between Mr. Briscoe in his 300-year-old gold chain of office and Mr. Ward holding a gnarled shillelagh.

"I have just had the best march of my life," the 64-year-old Mayor said after jogging and waving, hugging spectators and shaking hands for 44 blocks. "I would have been crushed if I had not been so well received. That I was so well received, I think, crushed my opponents."

To be sure, there were boos and shouts of "Dump Koch," "He's a bum," "Go Back to London," "See you later, Ed" and "This is your last parade." Moreover, some of the Mayor's likely opponents in the coming election, particularly Rudolph W. Giuliani, were also well received.

Koch and Rivals March in Hunt for Luck

Elizabeth Condron of Sunnyside, Queens, cheered Mr. Koch in a lilting brogue as he passed her piece of curb north of 60th Street. Asked why, she replied: "Oh, because I love him, and I hope he gets in again. Of course I'm Irish, and I'm for him all the way."

As it almost always does, the mantle of politics hung over the parade as surely as the scarlet robes worn by John Cardinal O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, who greeted the 150,000 marchers from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral. All of Mr. Koch's current rivals marched behind him, as did others with whom he often disagrees.

Borough President David N. Dinkins of Manhattan, marching with his fellow Board of Estimate members, drew some cheers from the crowd, and "Dinkins for Mayor" buttons were among the campaign regalia most frequently seen.

Other spectators held homemade signs supporting Mr. Giuliani that they said were made not in their homes but handed out on the avenue yesterday morning.

'Reception Was Terrific'

Mr. Giuliani, the former United States Attorney in Manhattan, marched with his wife, Donna Hanover, a news anchor for WPIX-TV, and their 3-year-old son, Andrew. They walked with officials of the New York City firefighters union, who supported Mr. Koch in the past but have been feuding bitterly with him over labor issues.

"The reception was terrific," Mr. Giuliani said, adding that people "feel like they want a change."

Some candidates caused less stir. Richard Ravitch, the former chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, evoked virtually no recognition, while Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin, who has been in city office for nearly 16 years, even longer than Mr. Koch, marched largely unrecognized in a green parka.

Ronald Lauder, the cosmetics heir who is running for the Republican mayoral nomination, walked equally unnoticed.

Police officials said the crowd was generally well behaved with no reports of serious trouble.

"This gets better every year," said William Heise, an 80-year-old retired ambulance driver from Brooklyn whose father took him to his first parade in 1911. "My father told me "If you miss an Irish parade, you aren't Irish.' "

Amid the spectacle was Mr. Koch, veering playfully back and forth across the green line in the middle of the avenue, sprinting a half block to embrace the Cardinal, the co-author of their new book, "His Eminence and Hizzoner," in a flying bear hug outside the Cathedral. Only in the last third of the parade did his energy flag, as he slumped and shared a Diet Coke with Mr. Briscoe.

But Mr. Koch made it clear that he still had work to do. In stops along the route, and in an interview afterward on a radio station with an Irish format, he pledged continued support for many Irish causes, from liberalizing immigration laws to freeing Joseph Doherty, an **Irish Republican Army** member who has been jailed in New York nearly six years while awaiting an appeal for political asylum.

"Obviously, I'm very grateful" for the reception, Mr. Koch said. "But I'm not going to take anything for granted."

Graphic

Photos of St. Patrick's Day Parade watchers Katie and Sean O'Dowd and Jaime Jaskot (NYT/Dith Pran); a bagpipe band representing the New York State Courts marching up Fifth Avenue (NYT/Dith Pran) (pg. 31)

Koch and Rivals March in Hunt for Luck

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Pope John Paul II, the Pilgrim Pope

United Press International

May 13, 1981, Wednesday, AM cycle

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Section: International

Length: 949 words

Body

John Paul II, 60, is the most accessible pope in modern times, the most widely traveled pontiff ever, and now the first pope in modern times to be gravely wounded by a would-be assassin.

Since he became the leader of the world's 740 million Roman Catholics he also has become known as a warmhearted, sometimes earthy man unswervingly devoted to his church's traditional stance toward abortion, divorce and the barring of women from a role equal to priests of the Catholic church.

This coming Sunday will see a test of his strong anti-abortion position when Italian voters cast their ballots either to ban abortion except in life-threatening situations -- or for more a more liberal abortion law strongly opposed by the church.

Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was archbishop of Krakow, Poland, when he became the Roman Catholic church's 264th pope on Monday, Oct. 16, 1978, and chose the name Pope John Paul II.

His selection -- the first prelate from a Communist-controlled nation and the first non-Italian in 455 years -- stunned church and lay officials.

To carry his word to the world he has traveled some 100,000 miles on visits in Europe and to North and South America, Asia and Africa, by far exceeding the distance covered by the late Pope Paul VI, known as "the traveling pope."

John Paul's trips as pontiff have taken him to the United States and Mexico, Santo Domingo, the Bahamas, Poland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Turkey, Brazil, and several African nations. On his last trip abroad in February he visited Pakistan, the Philippines, Guam, Japan and Alaska.

On Feb. 16, 1980, during the pope's "goodwill mission" to Pakistan a bomb exploded at a Karachi stadium shortly before he arrived. The blast killed the bomber and injured three other people, but Pakistani authorities did not establish that the pope was the intended target.

John Paul was given a White House reception hosted by Jimmy Carter when he visited the United States in the fall of 1979.

President Reagan, still recovering from an attempt on his own life last March 30, has never met the pope but hastened to send him a message after Wednesday's assassination attempt on the pontiff. "All Americans join me in hopes and prayers for your speedy recovery," Reagan said.

Pope John Paul II, the Pilgrim Pope

His travels reflect John Paul's wide-ranging interest in international affairs. His diplomatic efforts have ranged from attempts to speed the freeing of the American hostages held in Iran to seeking a solution to the Beagle Channel controversy between Argentina and Chile.

Earlier this month he sent his personal secretary to Belfast, Northern Ireland, to try to persuade Bobby Sands to end his fatal hunger strike on behalf of jailed Catholic fighters of the **Irish Republican Army**.

John Paul voiced support for striking workers in his native Poland when labor unrest erupted there in August 1980 and last January he received the independent Polish union leader Lech Walesa at the Vatican.

The pope called on nations to respect human rights and religious freedom as set down in the 1975 Helsinki accords, saying, "Imperialism, aggression, domination, exploitation and colonization must be abolished. I say this as the son of a nation that for centuries has suffered greatly..."

While consistently pleading for the rights of the church in Poland, John Paul has taken a more conciliatory approach to the conflict between Christianity and communism than the Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

He has resisted attempts by Polish emigre groups for a strong condemnation of atheism on the grounds that it would be counter-productive.

More than 85 percent of Poland's 35 million people are practicing Catholics.

Karol Wojtyła, the son of working-class parents, was born at Wadowice in the archdiocese of Krakow, May 18, 1920. He was ordained at age 26 and consecrated bishop in 1958 at 38.

The Rev. Edward Wachter, a parish priest who taught Wojtyła as a teen-ager, recalled the new pope was particularly gifted in languages and literature. But he said he noticed no special signs of devoutness in the boy until he moved to Krakow in 1938. The priest assumed young Karol's vocation came to him in the bitter early years of World War II.

As archbishop of Krakow, Wojtyła managed to build several new churches despite the Communist-dominated government. In one of his strongest appeals for Christian rights in Poland in an article in the Vatican's official newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, in February 1976, Wojtyła wrote:

"It cannot be that a group of men, a social group, should impose on all the people an ideology, an opinion contrary to the convictions of the majority."

Wojtyła was also a poet and once was an actor in a clandestine "Rhapsodic Theater" during Poland's Nazi occupation.

Also an athlete, Wojtyła went skiing at the Polish winter resort of Zakopane as recently as 1977, the year before he became pope.

He is a tall man, just under 6 feet, and his aides say he has a robust constitution. He had a swimming pool built at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo and he has said one of his regrets on becoming pope was to lose the chance to go climbing frequently.

He speaks English, French, German and Italian, plus a smattering of several other languages, and some of his writings on theological themes have been translated from Polish into other main languages.

This past Easter he recited greetings in more than 40 languages to the crowd in St. Peter's Square.

Since his election as pope, the former Cardinal Wojtyła of Cracow has become a national hero in Poland. The assassination attempt shook a nation already saddened by the deteriorating health of ailing Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, 79. The pope and the cardinal are close friends.

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NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

May 2, 1988, Monday, Late City Final Edition

Copyright 1988 The New York Times Company

Section: Section A; Page 2, Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Summary

Length: 970 words

Body

INTERNATIONAL A3-15

Most Arabs holding jobs in Israel have showed up for work regularly, except for the most violent weeks of the Palestinian uprising, according to the Government. That frustrates the uprising's leadership. A1

Arms sales of more than \$15 billion will be sought this year by the Reagan Administration, \$3.3 billion more than the United States sold abroad last year. A report lists potential sales to 33 countries. A1

Three British servicemen died and three were wounded in a bombing and shooting in the Netherlands. The **Irish Republican Army** said it had carried out the attacks and warned that more would come. A1

Belfast's hopes for peace remembered A4

Protesters in Poland clashed with police at a rally in Gdansk calling for unity with striking steel workers. Demonstrations in several other Polish cities countered official May Day parades. A1

Vietnamese sailing for Malaysia say they are being attacked by Thai fishermen roaming the seas. The resurgence of Thai piracy apparently began after Thailand blocked a safer route through Cambodia. A1

A cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City, founded as a self-help handicraft project by an economist trained in the free-market society of southern Vietnam, is now a successful art-export business. A3

China's Communist Party journal will shut down this summer, apparently no longer widely read. A stronghold of orthodoxy, Red Flag has played a major role in Chinese politics since it was founded in 1958. A3

A psychiatric clinic for Afghans in Peshawar, Pakistan, treats about 100 refugees a day. The clinic's director thinks all Afghans, not just those in exile, have been psychologically wounded by the war. A7

NEWS SUMMARY

Jean-Marie Le Pen urged supporters not to vote for President Francois Mitterrand in French elections May 8. But the leader of the National Front did not endorse Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. A12

Nicaraguan labor organizers were denounced by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who accused them of receiving money from the C.I.A. Nicaragua is facing its first major labor conflict since 1979. A13

OPEC failed to reach an agreement on cuts in oil production and ended four days of meetings. Officials for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said the group would meet again next month. D1

NATIONAL A16-17, B6-10

Economic recovery in the Midwest has begun to catch up with the the rest of the country, spurred by a decline in the value of the dollar and a rise in exports. A1

News analysis: Veto of the trade bill is expected over a provision requiring prior notice of factory closings or layoffs. What will happen to the bill after the veto is a matter of considerable conjecture. D1

A surge of applications for amnesty is building at the last minute as thousands of illegal aliens have decided to seek legal status before the program's deadline Wednesday. A16

A dispute in Texas over 45 lions used for hunts is pitting animal rights groups against entrepreneurs who deal in big-game animals and hunting expeditions. Two incidents have focused attention on the issue. A16

An analysis of campus anti-Semitism has led a sociologist to conclude that casual use of the term 'Jewish American Princess' is often a catalyst for blatant bigotry. A17

Leasing a private space station, a plan proposed by President Reagan, has been rejected by a group of Senators, who have instead ordered an independent assessment of the proposed station's merits. B9

Roar of skateboards jars a hippie paradise A16

POLITICS B8

Senate campaign fund raising is increasing with each election. Reports filed with the Federal Election Commission show 78 candidates have raised \$90 million for their Senate races this year. A1

Michael Dukakis criticized the record of Vice President Bush, calling it "a blank slate" and hard to judge. He assailed Mr. Bush for campaigning as if his opponent in the Presidential race were Jimmy Carter. B8

Jesse Jackson campaigned in Ohio for the Democratic Presidential nomination and gave no clue to what role he wants at the party's convention in July other than winning the nomination. B8

From beyond grave, endorsement of Bush B8

NEWS SUMMARY

Robertson backers spark melee at meeting B8

WASHINGTON TALK B6

Agency figures prominently in High Court case

REGIONAL B1-5

Crack abuse among poor teen-agers in New York City is spreading, but there are few drug treatment programs for young people under 16. The problem has remained hidden, expert say. B1

A Congressional aide died in a fall from the 24th floor of a New York City hotel. The death of Tom Pappas, an aide to a Maryland Congressman, came the day that a newspaper article appeared about Mr. Pappas's hiring practices. B1

Almost 800 families in motels in New Jersey face eviction as the state moves to enforce a limit on emergency housing and shift responsibility for finding permanent housing to county governments. B1

Guaranteed minimum child support would be paid to thousands of poor single mothers under a program planned by New York state. Women who gave up welfare and got a job would receive a monthly check from the state. B2

A sightseeing helicopter crashed into the East River as the pilot tried to land at the 34th Street heliport in Manhattan. One person died and four were injured. B3

Smokers are adjusting their habits to comply with New York City's month-old anti-smoking law. Many are changing when, where, how and even if they smoke; some are finding ways to evade the law. B3

Robbery in New York City has decreased 26 percent since 1981. While police attribute this to more effective methods, they say the most common robberies, those by addicts, are almost impossible to prevent. B4

Suspect in fatal clubbing dies in custody B1

The bygone days of bunnyism B5

THE WORLD:
In Belfast, Death, Too, Is Diminished by Death

The New York Times

March 20, 1988, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 4; Page 3, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

Length: 955 words

Byline: By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

BEYOND the coffin, out in the churchyard, red-haired Kathleen Quinn was full of fun and flirting shamelessly for all her eight years of life. "Mister, I'm to be on the TV tonight," she told a stranger, squinting up happy and prim. Kathleen had taken her brother's bike and skinned her knee bloody, all while people were praying goodbye inside the church to another rebel body in another coffin.

Soon the cameras were watching the coffin being carried out from the windowless fortress of a church, down the curl of the street in the simple hamlet, and on to the ever-filling graveyard patch devoted to republican rebels.

As it turned out, the television ignored Kathleen and missed a classic Irish truth, a sight for sore eyes. She climbed back on the bike and headed off in a blur, oblivious of a piece of nearby graffiti that seemed about all of life's withering dangers: "I wonder each night what the monster will do to me tomorrow."

Eventually there was woeful monotony in what became a week of mourning and parading and dying. At a funeral for three slain republican agents Wednesday, a grenade-throwing intruder had killed three people.

There was another republican funeral Thursday, then two on Friday and three more on Saturday. The dead were produced by assorted violence - some were innocent victims, others were zealous aggressors. Yesterday, at a cortege for a victim of Wednesday's funeral, two British soldiers in civilian clothes drove into a crowd of mourners and were dragged from their car, beaten and shot to death.

The best hometown poets wisely retreat from Northern Ireland once their sense of mortality is honed to piercing, so this dark progression was left to be described in the prosaic catch-all, "the troubles," as if Job had called his plagues "the unpleasanties."

The deaths were handled by Gerry Adams, the eerily placid, black-bearded leader of Sinn Fein, the rebellion's political arm, as if he were the Osiris of his people, the king rallying souls to the underworld, to the plain slant of Belfast hillside called Milltown Cemetery. Mr. Adams, whom police officials suspect of being deeply involved in rebel violence, exhibited the demeanor of a parish curate in adapting almost instantly to expressions of fresh official grief for bodies freshly felled in Wednesday's attack.

The earth had not been closed on their predecessors before the newest victims went from praying for the dead to being dead. Asked what he thought of it - the brazen intruder exploding the grief - Mr. Adams replied rather gently,

THE WORLD; In Belfast, Death, Too, Is Diminished by Death

"It was one of those things." He cited it as a demonstration of the state of war he prefers as a description of life here, as opposed to the state of criminal terrorism the British Government, trying to rule this place, attributes to the rebels of the ***Irish Republican Army***.

There is at least as much fighting over words and symbols as over flesh and earth. Most metaphysically absurd was the attempt by Mr. Adams's enemies in the paramilitary gangs of the Protestant loyalist majority to portray the grenade attacker as a genuine eccentric among the hundreds of modern Irish gunmen who have stalked their fellows in all imaginable lethal manner. The attacker was somehow being rated as beyond the bounds of the "normal" killers of Belfast, "rejected" by the main paramilitary organization, said one quasi-brigadier, as if denying the vendetta wildness of the historic gangs of Ireland - the Peep O'Day Boys, and their nasty counterparts.

"You the people of Belfast have won the battle of the funerals," a Sinn Fein official told a graveside crowd.

He spoke not of quantity of casualties but of the police's finally deciding to stay away from the cemetery and overlook the rebel rhetoric and paraphernalia. This victory of the funerals was proclaimed in a booming brogue across the gravestones by a speaker who seemed intent on listing each outrage in eight centuries of Anglo-Irish violence.

But this hoary tower of calibrated grievance seemed to crumble at the sight of placid Irish ***women*** suddenly made to suffer here and now. Here was a young woman, a Catholic nationalist, staggering back from a grenade, bleeding from her face onto gravestones proclaiming the certainty of final peace. "Why would anyone want to do that?" she asked so simply later. And there was an older Protestant loyalist woman asking virtually the same question the morning after as she stood with singed hair by the ashes of her house after it was gasoline-bombed in a random, retaliatory raid by nationalist vandals. "Some poor Catholic woman will get it done to her," she said of the vengeance.

One point of rare agreement among nationalists, loyalists and the British authorities is that atrocity tends to be layered like slag here, not woven linearly. So the latest sensational deaths at a funeral instantly diminish the importance of the preceding outrage. Thus the Sinn Fein mourners, in feeling newly violated, could also feel freer of the pall of the rebel explosion last fall that killed 11 Protestant civilians.

Comparable rubrics seem to underpin the postmortem morning television news shows as they assemble the usual balance of partisan analysts. In this, the London Government often leaves the nationalists livid by assuming the role of the sad, bewildered referee among these unruly Irishmen.

The same leaders from a score of civic and church institutions come forward each time to the television cameras with capsules of concern and recriminations that can seem, with each new funereal cue, as horrendous in their own good way as the inevitable deaths to follow. More was the hopeful comfort, then, in the death-defying sight of red-haired Kathleen as she happily skirted the latest funeral.

Graphic

Photo of stunned mourners moments after grenades exploded at I.R.A. funeral in Belfast (Reuters)

List of Terrorist Incidents in 1985

The Associated Press

October 9, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

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Section: Washington Dateline

Length: 982 words

Body

Here is a list of some of the major acts of terrorism so far in 1985:

Jan. 7: A homemade bomb explodes along a NATO fuel pipeline in central West Germany. Investigators say the blast appeared to be the work of the leftist terrorist Red Army Faction.

Jan. 8: Rev. Lawrence Jenco, director of Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, is abducted.

Jan. 20: A bomb planted in a baby carriage blows up prematurely in Stuttgart's industrial center, killing a convicted terrorist and injuring a suspected woman accomplice.

Jan. 25: Left-wing terrorist group Direct Action claims responsibility for killing Rene Audran, a high-ranking official in the French Defense Ministry, as he drove up to his home in a Paris suburb.

Feb. 1: Red Army Faction terrorists kill Ernst Zimmerman, a prominent West German industrialist, in his suburban Munich home.

Feb. 19: Ricardo Tejero, director general of Spain's second largest private bank, is slain by gunmen. The government blames the Basque separatist group ETA.

March 2: Terrorists bomb West German Embassy and British ambassador's residence in Athens.

March 8: Car detonates outside Beirut apartment building, killing 80 people.

March 8: Red Army Faction terrorists set off bombs in three West German cities in support of British coal miners who ended a year-long strike earlier in the week.

May 1: A car-bomb explosion kills two firemen and injures 12 people in Brussels. An international terrorist network called the Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility.

May 25: An Iraqi terrorist crashes a car loaded with explosives into the emir of Kuwait's motorcade, killing himself and three others. The Kuwaiti ruler receives minor injuries.

June 13: Basque separatist group ETA claims responsibility for killing four people in terrorist attacks in Madrid the previous day.

June 14: Two Arab gunmen skyjack TWA jetliner, kill a hostage, then demand release of 700 Lebanese Shiite Moslem prisoners from Israel in exchange for three dozen American hostages.

List of Terrorist Incidents in 1985

- June 14: In Beirut, two men drive a suicide car filled with explosives into a Lebanese army post, killing 23.
- June 14: In downtown Belfast, a bomb planted by the outlawed **Irish Republican Army** wounds eight people.
- June 15: Communist guerrillas "execute" the sister of a provincial governor and seriously wound her husband on the Philippine island of Mindanao.
- June 16: An off-duty policeman is killed by a gunman in Kilrea, Northern Ireland. Suspicion centers on the IRA.
- June 18: Two explosions rock Jerusalem suburbs, slightly injuring one woman. Two other bombs are safely dismantled in Tel Aviv.
- June 18: A three-day series of explosions, apparently related to a call for a national strike by Communist-controlled unions, begins in Bogota and at least three other Colombian cities.
- June 18: The IRA explodes a land mine under an unmarked police car on a country road in Northern Ireland, killing an officer and seriously wounding his partner.
- June 19: Gunmen assassinate a Moslem leader of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's party in Meerut, near New Delhi.
- June 19: Suitcase bomb blows up at Frankfurt airport, killing three people and injuring 42.
- June 19: Car bomb destroys a candy shop in Tripoli, Lebanon, killing at least 60 and wounding 100, many **women** and children.
- June 19: Gunmen spray weapons fire on crowd sitting at outdoor San Salvador cafes, killing 13, including four off-duty U.S. Marines and two other Americans. U.S. Embassy blames attack on leftist guerrillas.
- June 20: Black man hurls grenade at three police officers in Cape Town, South Africa, slightly wounding all three. Two bombs explode in Durban, injuring two.
- June 20: Katmandu, Nepal shattered by five bomb blasts that kill seven, including a national assembly member, and injure 23.
- June 23: Plastic explosives kill two baggage handlers at Tokyo's airport. Fingerprints of suspected Indian Sikh terrorist found on luggage fragments.
- June 23: Air India jetliner flying from Montreal to London and then India crashes into Atlantic off Ireland, killing 329. Radical Sikh student group and a Kashmir state "liberation group" each claim responsibility for planting a bomb and causing crash.
- Aug. 8: Terrorists kill an American soldier and bomb U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt. Authorities blame the leftist Red Army Faction.
- Sept. 3: Terrorist group Black September claims responsibility for lobbing grenades over a hotel hedge into a poolside party of British tourists in Glyfada, Greece. Blasts injure 19.
- Sept. 6: Terrorists bomb a U.S. anti-aircraft missile site, destroying radar equipment. Members of the Red Army Faction are suspected.
- Sept. 13: Terrorists in Athens stage bomb attacks on two cars owned by U.S. servicemen stationed in Greece and an American-owned bank.
- Sept. 16: Thirty-nine people are injured in a grenade attack at a fashionable cafe on Rome's Via Veneto. A Palestinian from Lebanon is charged in connection with the incident.

List of Terrorist Incidents in 1985

Sept. 28: Time bomb in van in a lot beside a Londonderry, Northern Ireland, police station explodes, wounding eight soldiers and seven policemen. No group claims responsibility, but police suspect IRA.

Sept. 30: Gunmen kidnap three Soviet diplomats and an embassy doctor in Beirut. A caller says they were abducted by the Islamic Liberation Organization and will be killed unless Moscow forces Syria to stop the fighting in Tripoli.

Oct. 1: Israeli warplanes bomb the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis, Tunisia, in retaliation for the Sept. 25 killing of three Israelis on a yacht in Cyprus. Tunisian sources say 61 Palestinians and 12 Tunisians are killed.

Oct. 2: Cultural attache Arkady Katkov, one of the four abducted Soviets, is found dead in a west Beirut suburb.

Oct. 4: Moslem terrorists claim they have killed U.S. diplomat William Buckley in revenge for Israel's bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, but there is no independent confirmation that he has been slain.

End of Document

Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace in Northern Ireland

The Associated Press

December 22, 1984, Saturday, AM cycle

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Section: International News

Length: 937 words

Byline: An AP Extra, By MARCUS ELIASON, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: BELFAST, Northern Ireland

Body

Liam McCloskey used to rob banks and hijack cars. In prison he fought with his jailers, cheered every outrage committed in the name of Irish nationalism, and almost starved to death in a hunger strike.

Billy McIlwaine belonged to the Ulster Defense Association, an underground army with a fearsome record of bombings, assassinations and "knee-cappings."

Today, these two men from opposite sides of Northern Ireland's religious divide and sworn to each other's destruction, roam Northern Ireland together looking for audiences to listen to their message of peace.

About 100 ex-paramilitaries have gone the way of Roman Catholic McCloskey and Protestant McIlwaine, but their organization, Soldiers of the Cross, has received little notice. People here tend to dismiss it as just another fringe organization spawned by a conflict that has raged for 15 years and cost more than 2,400 lives.

But their stories, which they tell in the flat, matter-of-fact style that is the Ulster manner, are the nearest thing to a Christmas message coming out of Northern Ireland.

Liam McCloskey was 9 when he learned of Ireland's history of resistance to British rule. As a Catholic, he grew up resenting the Protestants who symbolized the British ruling class in Londonderry, his home town, and at 19 he joined the underground ***Irish Republican Army***.

Three years later he shifted to the Irish National Liberation Front, an even more violent offshoot of the IRA. For two years until his arrest in 1977, he was a robber and a hijacker.

In the Maze Prison outside Belfast, where he was sentenced to a 10-year stretch, Catholic inmates were staging the "dirty protest" in pursuit of political-prisoner status. They refused to work or wear clothes, smeared their cells with food and excrement, smashed their furniture and fought constantly with their warders.

Although still a militant, he began reading the Bible for want of anything else to do.

"I began exploring more about life, thinking there was more to it than to be born, grow up, have kids and die."

One night, the inmates got orders from their own imprisoned "commanders" to resist the jailers when they did their rounds next morning. Liam was frightened.

Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace in Northern Ireland

"I got down on my knees and probably for the first time I really prayed," he said recently in an interview. "I asked that we would not have to do it. And as it turned out, we didn't have to. The commander of our block was a man who was beginning to pray as well and he overruled the order and told his wing not to fight."

Liam was torn between vengeful feelings toward the wardens and his desire to embrace the teachings of Christ. He wanted, in the words of his favorite prayer, for God "to make me an instrument of your peace."

In 1981, when the IRA launched the hunger strike that would take the lives of 10 inmates, "my reaction was that since I was coming toward God I couldn't be involved, and my next serious thought was that I had no right to pass the buck."

On Aug. 2, the day after his hunger-striking cellmate Kevin Lynch died, he stopped eating. After 42 days his eyesight began to fade and he could no longer read the Bible. After 53 days, about to lose consciousness, he heard his mother say she would have him force-fed when he lost consciousness.

He resolved to make the decision himself. On the 55th day he stopped fasting.

"I looked back on my life and felt it was a waste. Night after night in the pubs, casual sex. ... We thought of killing a person as killing a thing rather than a person. Killings were talked of as stiffings. Policemen and soldiers were called uniforms."

Today at age 28 he lives in a Catholic hostel in Londonderry and works on a farm. He devotes himself to Soldiers of the Cross, traveling around the country addressing schoolchildren and church groups.

Billy McIlwaine, 42, runs a Belfast taxi company. He grew up, he says, "indoctrinated" against Catholics. He remembers how one night in 1974 "my wife woke me up saying 'the Catholics are coming'... and they were really out there, you know, with large lumps of iron. They'd ripped up gratings and bricks. And the women were out with large sheets tied at the corners and filled with petrol bombs."

He joined the UDA _ the Irish Defense Association. One night Catholic terrorists threw a duffelbag full of explosives into a pub where he was drinking. Another time his best friend blew himself up making a bomb.

Since he has never been convicted, he is reticent about his UDA actions, but talks of bombings and assassinations and a time when he believed that the only way to deal with the Catholics was "to exterminate the lot of them _ men, women, boys and girls, babies, the whole lot, because tomorrow they would do the same to me."

"But people have a conscience. You've got to live with yourself. A lot of my friends turned to booze or drugs. I really hit the bottle."

He became so alcoholic that he was taken to a hospital one night close to death. When he regained consciousness, he said, he had a manifestation. The God he had never believed in suddenly took over his thoughts. He resolved that if he survived, he would devote himself to Christ.

"I was one of the people who promoted violence and I'm not proud of it. I'm ashamed of it," he said. "But I'm beyond that now, thank God, through guys like Liam McCloskey."

He does not claim great achievements for Soldiers of the Cross. He said he doesn't believe mass movements can last in the face of Ulster's ingrained cynicism.

Ireland's wall of sectarian conflict has been built up over centuries. For people like Liam and Billy, only slow, painstaking work _ and boundless faith in God _ can ever dismantle it.

Graphic

Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace in Northern Ireland

Laserphoto LON78 of Dec. 19

End of Document

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The Associated Press

December 23, 1984, Sunday, BC cycle

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Graphic

Former Enemies Join Forces for Peace in Northern Ireland

With Laserphoto

End of Document

THIS TIME, THE I.R.A. COMES CLOSE TO THATCHER

The New York Times

October 14, 1984, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

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Section: Section 4; Page 4, Column 3; Week in Review Desk

Length: 962 words

Byline: By JO THOMAS

Dateline: LONDON

Body

The political murder that is a mind-numbing accompaniment to daily life in Northern Ireland but registers only intermittently in the rest of Britain made a shocking return to center stage last week. The **Irish Republican Army** claimed responsibility for the bomb that wrecked the Grand Hotel in Brighton, killing at least three people, injuring a Cabinet Minister and coming close to killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and leading members of her Government. The explosion, which cut a gash through four floors of the white Victorian building, killed Sir Anthony Berry, a Conservative member of Parliament, Eric Taylor, a party official, as well as a woman thought to be the wife of a member of Parliament, John Wakeham. He was injured with at least 33 others. Rescuers continued to dig through the rubble yesterday.

IRA bombing of Grand Hotel in Brighton, Eng, which killed at least three people and came close to killing Prime Min Margaret Thatcher reviewed; photo (M)

Millions of breakfast-time television viewers saw the popular Minister of Trade, Norman Tebbit, bloody and moaning in agony, pulled from the rubble of the ocean resort hotel where he had been buried for four hours, and the Prime Minister, who barely escaped injury, vowing grim-faced at her Conservative Party's conference that "all attempts to destroy democracy by terrorism will fail." The I.R.A. seemed to be promising more trouble to come. "Today we were unlucky," it said, "but remember, we only have to be lucky once. You have to be lucky always. Give Ireland peace, and there will be no war." Irish terrorists have killed 82 people and injured more than 1,000 outside Northern Ireland since 1972. Sinn Fein, the organization's political arm, once contended that "one bomb in London is worth 100 in Belfast." The death toll in Northern Ireland during the same period was 2,182 men, women, and children, including 661 members of the police and British Army. The bombing at Brighton was a reminder of the suffering in the province and of the difficulty of coping with terrorism in a free society. "This is the kind of situation with which people in Northern Ireland have lived for a very long time," said John Selwyn Gummer, the Conservative chairman. "This would not have happened in Russia or in a totalitarian state," said Lord Fitt, who formerly represented Northern Ireland in Parliament. "But we live in a democracy. If you begin to impinge on people's freedom by stopping people walking down the street or into a hotel, you are no longer living in a democracy." In Belfast, however, shoppers and hotel visitors are frequently searched; the flower tubs outside City Hall are to stop car bombs, a goal accomplished less esthetically elsewhere with large boulders.

"The level of killing is still horrific," Douglas Hurd, the newly appointed Cabinet secretary for Northern Ireland, said as he asked fellow Conservatives for their support. "That is one reason why it is not enough simply to say that we will keep things going as they are."

THIS TIME, THE I.R.A. COMES CLOSE TO THATCHER

Foreign Minister Peter Barry of Ireland warned recently that unless progress is made next month, when Mrs. Thatcher plans to hold talks with Dr. Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, the situation will become "more bitter, more difficult, more unstable, and more dangerous than anything we have had to face in Anglo- Irish relations in this generation." And the New Ireland Forum, a consortium of four political parties opposed to violence and representing 90 percent of the nationalist voters on both sides of the border, has warned that "the immediate outlook for the North is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is achieved. The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political progress."

A Warning Against InactionBut many Catholic nationalists see little prospect for improvement in Northern Ireland, where they are a minority. Protestants control virtually every sector of the economy and the provincial government, but they see themselves as an endangered minority on an island of Catholics. They have vowed not to give an inch toward the Catholic goal of reunifying the two Irelands.

Commenting on the Forum's report in July, James Prior, Mr. Hurd's predecessor as Northern Ireland secretary, said the situation had reached the point where it would be worse to do nothing than to act.

Last week, Irish and British politicians viewed the bombing as an attempt to wreck next month's Thatcher-FitzGerald meeting by enraging the Conservatives. They also saw it as an I.R.A. attempt to show that it could still launch a major attack after the Irish Government's recent seizure of seven tons of arms and ammunition from the trawler Marita Anne off the coast of County Kerry in the largest arms capture since 1973. The police said yesterday that the bomb might have been planted weeks ago, possibly under floorboards, with a precision timing device.

Accusing the I.R.A. of seeking to divide the Irish and British people, Dr. FitzGerald said that the carnage would only "reinforce the growing determination of the people of Great Britain and Ireland that we are in this together and that the will of the people - not that of the evil bombers - will prevail and endure."

"Protestants and Catholics alike are anxious above all that such momentum as exists for a better future should be maintained," Mr. Hurd told the Conservative delegates as the debate on Northern Ireland went ahead on schedule only hours after the bombing. "We all know the difficulties, for they leap at us daily in our working lives, sometimes in tragic form," he said. "But the difficulties do not excuse us from making the attempt, and I ask for your help and your understanding as we move forward."

Graphic

photo of injured John Wakeham

TODAY'S PEOPLE

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

June 16, 1989 Friday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Today Page; Pg. 24

Length: 968 words

Byline: EDITED BY JAMES COCKINGTON

Body

DON'T WRAP IT, I'LL DRIVE IT HOME

Last week's Good Weekend cover story on Kept Women featured former model Amanda Nankervis perched on the bonnet of her birthday present, a new Ferrari

The photo (shades of Leanne Edelsten) and its headline, "Kept Women", has turned into an albatross necktie for John Nankervis, husband and provider of the car.

Nankervis is a director of the Sydney advertising agency, Magnus, Nankervis and Curl, whose clients include computer heavyweights IBM.

"I was furious," he said yesterday. "I've had a few crank calls and a couple of clients said they thought it (the cover) was a bit tacky," said Nankervis.

He insists that his wife is not the "indulgent little bitch" which he claims is how she was portrayed.

Apparently, a few MN&C clients have also raised their corporate eyebrows at the level of Nankervis's conspicuous consumption.

Despite being one of the few couples in Sydney to have his-and-hers Ferraris, Nankervis claims "it looks as if I've got money to burn and believe me, I don't."

ART FOR ART'S SAKE

Yes, but no one can scribble on them like Martin: To coincide with the 10th anniversary last week of the Luna Park fire, artist Martin Sharp is exhibiting a series of works inspired by the tragedy.

Fans of Turner and Constable will be surprised by what's hanging on the walls of the Roslyn Oxley Gallery in Paddington.

Sharp, who was personally involved in the renovation of Luna Park in the 70s, has selected a series of articles and photos from the time of the fire, enlarged and captioned them, then signed them at the bottom.

TODAY'S PEOPLE

The point, says Sharp, is not to sell the pieces, but to document what he believes really happened on that fateful day.

Is the world ready for an artist who doesn't particularly want to sell his stuff?

When asked what would happen if someone offered him the cold, hard cash, he seemed surprised by such a greedy thought.

"They're valuable," he said, "but not for money."

JUST A LITTLE SNORT

Fawn Hall, the woman in Ollie North's office, has told US federal investigators that she used cocaine from 1985 to 1987, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Ds confirmed the best of a splash in The Washington Post ... "It is a fact that this young lady was interviewed in 1987," a spokesman said.

"And it is true that she made those representations to our agency."

Miss Hall's lawyer, Plato Cacheris, said he could not confirm The Post's claim that Hall had used illegal drugs in Georgetown nightclubs, and had acknowledged being a "weekend" user.

DV8S RULE, OKAY

The Australian avant-garde ballet dancer Lloyd Newson has been honoured with the Evening Standard Ballet Award for 1988.

Newson, 31, was presented with the statuette award at London's posh Savoy Hotel for his DV8 dance company's production of "Dead Dreams of Monochrome Men" last year.

Newson and DV8 won the award ahead of nominations including the debut of French star Syvie Guillem at the Royal Ballet and the visits of the Kirov Ballet, Moscow Classical Ballet and Harlem Dance Theatre.

Newson, who still can't believe his good luck, said he formed his still part-time company as a reaction against current ballet trends.

"I was frustrated at what was happening in dance ... much of it seemed unthought out and the vocabulary too restrictive."

FAME ACROSS THE MERSEY

Glad to be 'ome: Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney is to launch a Fame-type school for the performing arts in his home city of Liverpool, based on the New York version.

The institution is to be housed in the old Liverpool Institute, where the singer went to school, and will give preference to teenagers from poor families, the Performing Arts Trust said.

Film, dance and music will be taught as at the New York academy, which was the basis for the screen hit "Fame."

"Paul is tremendously excited by the idea of a Fame school in Liverpool," said Mark Featherstone-Witty of the Trust. "If it happens it would mark the first time a Beatle gave something back to his old city."

Featherstone-Witty has established a similar school in the south of England.

CAUSE OF CONCERN

TODAY'S PEOPLE

American actor Mickey Rourke has denied he ever gave money to the **Irish Republican Army**. Rourke was denounced in Britain after a news conference for his latest movie, Francesco, in which he plays St Francis of Assisi.

Asked then if he ever donated money to religious causes, Rourke replied: "Yes I have, to causes in Northern Ireland. Yes, to Joe Doherty, who is a prisoner in New York City." Doherty was convicted of the murder of a British Army captain and sentenced to life in prison in 1981.

ASSAULT OF THE KILLER BIMBO

Professional divorcee and aspiring featherweight Zsa Zsa Gabor was handcuffed and arrested after allegedly biffing a police officer who pulled over her \$A290,000 Rolls-Royce when he saw its licence tags had expired.

Miss Gabor was booked for investigation of charges of evading a policeman, battery of a policeman, driving without a valid licence, driving an unregistered car and driving with an open alcoholic container, police Lieutenant James Smith said.

Some kind soul bailed her out in the afternoon. Miss Gabor said later she struck the officer in self-defence.

"Lots of people stopped and said, 'How can you do that to Zsa Zsa?' This is not a reason to confiscate a \$US215,000 car and put handcuffs on me and make me sit in the street," the actress said.

"You just cannot drive a Rolls-Royce in Beverly Hills any more because they have it in for you."

Lieutenant Smith said Miss Gabor's white Corniche was pulled over by a motorcycle officer. "He proceeded to run a check on the licence plate and licence and she told him she was in a hurry and she left."

The officer, with red lights and siren blaring, chased her for about two blocks before she pulled over. "As she stepped out of the vehicle she slapped him in the face," the lieutenant said.

Graphic

Port: Zsa Zsa Garbor

Load-Date: July 20, 2007

Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks

The Associated Press

May 4, 1989, Thursday, AM cycle

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Section: Entertainment News

Length: 1029 words

Byline: By BEN DOBBIN, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: DUBLIN, Ireland

Body

The musically chic Irish, basking in the glory of the Grammy-winning U2 rock band, are exporting an eclectic mix of talent typified by the distinctive styles of three **female** singers.

From the high-tech lyricism of Enya to the seductive quasi-jazz of Mary Coughlan and the punk-edged punch of Sinead O'Connor, Irish music has gone far beyond fiddles, folksiness and lilting brogues.

"I don't think it's anything to be feeling guilty about that we're not all carrying green leprechauns on our backs when we go on the road," said Coughlan, who sings about adultery, religious tyranny and urban chaos.

The propulsion of Dublin's U2 by the 1985 Live Aid music extravaganza to the top of the rock music heap helped open the door for other Irish favorites seeking world stardom.

"This used to be a culture of begrudgers - successful people always had to leave because they couldn't live with the smallness, the conservatism. That has changed, changed forever," says Eamon Dunphy, author of "Unforgettable Fire: The Story of U2."

Disc jockey Paul McKenna of London's Capitol Radio says Irish pop music's appeal is its originality and thoughtfulness.

It is a "backlash against designer pop," he said in an interview. "Radio listeners hear that and say, 'Wow! that's the way music is meant to sound.' It's predominantly music that is fresh, more natural, less image-conscious."

U2's triumph has fueled a multimillion-dollar domestic music industry which enables those Irish who succeed on the world stage to keep roots at home, recording in dozens of newly built music studios.

Despite a Time magazine cover, and inspiring millions of youngsters with their highly contemporary songs about drug abuse and racism, the four-man group remains based in the Irish capital. So do pop balladeer Chris de Burgh, the Van Morrison-style mysticism of Hothouse Flowers and emerging rock bands such as Aslam and Something Happens.

Windmill Lane, Dublin's leading music studio, handles the home stars plus such major overseas talents as Def Leppard, Status Quo, Elvis Costello, Steve Winwood and Terence Trent D'Arby.

Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks

Irish artists used to have to beat down agents' doors in London and New York. Now a concert at the Baggot Inn, Dublin's grimy, atmospheric music mecca, may attract half a dozen British and U.S. talent scouts.

The spotlight on Ireland also has brought Irish traditional music to a wider record-buying audience, but often fused with rock, jazz and other influences by artists as varied as Paul Brady, Enya, The Pogues and Davy Spillane.

Spillane mixes the rhythms of Celtic reels, rock and bluegrass using uilleann bagpipes and boghran drums with saxophone and electric rhythm sections. The London-Irish Pogues combine traditional acoustics with post-punk irreverence.

Enya draws on traditional and classical styles in her album "Watermark," an electronic soundscape that has sold more than 2 million copies worldwide. One track, "Orinoco Flow," topped the British pop singles chart in November.

Her crystalline voice is often layered, as many as 100 times, with harmonies and counterpoint melodies and wrapped in synthesizer swathes of instrumentals varying from clarinet and tin whistle to Burundi drums.

Enya, 27, short for Eithne Ni Bhraonain, started out with Clannad, a folk-rock family band famous for its electrifying theme music for an adult TV version of "Robin Hood."

She works from a backyard studio in the Dublin suburb of Artane with sound recordist Nicky Ryan and his wife, Roma, who writes lyrics sung in English, Gaelic and Latin. She shrugs off descriptions of her music as "Celtic New Age," "transcendental" or "commercialized Irish mysticism."

"There isn't a category for it," Enya said in an interview. "For me personally, it's got every title that's possible."

Sinead O'Connor, 22, who also defies pigeonholing, has won plaudits for her self-produced debut album, "The Lion and the Cobra," a largely autobiographical exploration of adolescence. Her trademarks are a shaved head and a harrowing, defiant voice that expresses emotions in tonal leaps and swerves.

Coughlan, 32, who sings soul with a Galway accent, has built a solid reputation across northern Europe through three albums and frequent touring.

"The likes of U2 and Sinead and myself work hard to build up a live following first," she said from her new base of Howth, a fishing village overlooking Dublin Bay. "I don't think any of those bands that are successful in the charts have ever gigged in their life. It's purely magazines, videos and disco."

"There's always been pop music around, but I don't think it's ever been as bad. Anything that's good that's been in the charts in the past five years has been rereleased oldies."

Coughlan sings about "prostitution, junkies, alcohol abuse, relationships -they're all political in their own way." In "My Land Is Too Green," she pokes fun at the dominance of the Roman Catholic Church in a state that outlaws divorce and "exports its problems for foreign solutions" - a reference to Irish women who have to go to England to have abortions.

The Northern Ireland conflict still provides fodder for songwriters, but the anti-British republican ballad tradition carried on by Christy Moore is now contrasted with tragic, non-sectarian interpretations.

The Pogues, championing the innocence of 10 Irish people jailed for Irish Republican Army bombings in Britain, wrote of "being Irish in the wrong place at the wrong time." The song was banned last year by some British radio stations which feared it might be interpreted as giving comfort to the IRA.

In "Sunday Bloody Sunday," U2's lead singer Bono laments: "The trenches dug within our hearts - And mothers, children, brothers, sisters torn apart."

"Up here we sacrifice our children - To feed the worn-out dreams of yesterday," echoes Northern Ireland-born Paul Brady in his folk-soft rock album "Back to the Center."

Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks

"Ireland is able to hold its head up now as much as anywhere else," said Dave Fanning, Ireland's foremost rock deejay.

"U2 deserve full praise because they opened the door," he said. "They put Ireland on the map. The success, the staying-at-home, the doing-it-here helps other people to realize we can do it as well."

End of Document

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The Associated Press

May 2, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

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U2's triumph has fueled a multimillion-dollar domestic music industry which enables those Irish who succeed on the world stage to keep roots at home, recording in dozens of newly built music studios.

Despite a Time magazine cover, and inspiring millions of youngsters with their highly contemporary songs about drug abuse and racism, the four-man group remains based in the Irish capital. So do pop balladeer Chris de Burgh, the Van Morrison-style mysticism of Hothouse Flowers and emerging rock bands such as Aslam and Something Happens.

Windmill Lane, Dublin's leading music studio, handles the home stars plus such major overseas talents as Def Leppard, Status Quo, Elvis Costello, Steve Winwood and Terence Trent D'Arby.

Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks

Irish artists used to have to beat down agents' doors in London and New York. Now a concert at the Baggot Inn, Dublin's grimy, atmospheric music mecca, may attract half a dozen British and U.S. talent scouts.

The spotlight on Ireland also has brought Irish traditional music to a wider record-buying audience, but often fused with rock, jazz and other influences by artists as varied as Paul Brady, Enya, The Pogues and Davy Spillane.

Spillane mixes the rhythms of Celtic reels, rock and bluegrass using uilleann bagpipes and boghran drums with saxophone and electric rhythm sections. The London-Irish Pogues combine traditional acoustics with post-punk irreverence.

Enya draws on traditional and classical styles in her album "Watermark," an electronic soundscape that has sold more than 2 million copies worldwide. One track, "Orinoco Flow," topped the British pop singles chart in November.

Her crystalline voice is often layered, as many as 100 times, with harmonies and counterpoint melodies and wrapped in synthesizer swathes of instrumentals varying from clarinet and tin whistle to Burundi drums.

Enya, 27, short for Eithne Ni Bhraonain, started out with Clannad, a folk-rock family band famous for its electrifying theme music for an adult TV version of "Robin Hood."

She works from a backyard studio in the Dublin suburb of Artane with sound recordist Nicky Ryan and his wife, Roma, who writes lyrics sung in English, Gaelic and Latin. She shrugs off descriptions of her music as "Celtic New Age," "transcendental" or "commercialized Irish mysticism."

"There isn't a category for it," Enya said in an interview. "For me personally, it's got every title that's possible."

Sinead O'Connor, 22, who also defies pigeonholing, has won plaudits for her self-produced debut album, "The Lion and the Cobra," a largely autobiographical exploration of adolescence. Her trademarks are a shaved head and a harrowing, defiant voice that expresses emotions in tonal leaps and swerves.

Coughlan, 32, who sings soul with a Galway accent, has built a solid reputation across northern Europe through three albums and frequent touring.

"The likes of U2 and Sinead and myself work hard to build up a live following first," she said from her new base of Howth, a fishing village overlooking Dublin Bay. "I don't think any of those bands that are successful in the charts have ever gigged in their life. It's purely magazines, videos and disco."

"There's always been pop music around, but I don't think it's ever been as bad. Anything that's good that's been in the charts in the past five years has been rereleased oldies."

Coughlan sings about "prostitution, junkies, alcohol abuse, relationships -they're all political in their own way." In "My Land Is Too Green," she pokes fun at the dominance of the Roman Catholic Church in a state that outlaws divorce and "exports its problems for foreign solutions" - a reference to Irish women who have to go to England to have abortions.

The Northern Ireland conflict still provides fodder for songwriters, but the anti-British republican ballad tradition carried on by Christy Moore is now contrasted with tragic, non-sectarian interpretations.

The Pogues, championing the innocence of 10 Irish people jailed for Irish Republican Army bombings in Britain, wrote of "being Irish in the wrong place at the wrong time." The song was banned last year by some British radio stations which feared it might be interpreted as giving comfort to the IRA.

In "Sunday Bloody Sunday," U2's lead singer Bono laments: "The trenches dug within our hearts - And mothers, children, brothers, sisters torn apart."

"Up here we sacrifice our children - To feed the worn-out dreams of yesterday," echoes Northern Ireland-born Paul Brady in his folk-soft rock album "Back to the Center."

Musically Chic Irish Leave Eclectic Tracks

"Ireland is able to hold its head up now as much as anywhere else," said Dave Fanning, Ireland's foremost rock deejay.

"U2 deserve full praise because they opened the door," he said. "They put Ireland on the map. The success, the staying-at-home, the doing-it-here helps other people to realize we can do it as well."

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