

START of file

Continued from

2nd Part of file

NO 15

DÁIL ÉIREANN

M. M. x
61

Fógra Tairisceana : Notice of Motion

"That whereas freedom of movement is a basic civil right, and whereas the IRA's disruption by bombs and threats of bombings is a denial of this right, Dáil Éireann condemns the IRA for:

- (a) disrupting this service which has linked the people of Dublin and Belfast for over a century
- (b) putting the lives of passengers and rail staff at risk
- (c) threatening the jobs of railway workers;

and Dáil Éireann calls on the Government to take whatever steps are necessary to keep the lines open." -Eamon Gilmore, Austin Currie, Máirín Quill, Proinsias De Rossa, Roger Garland, Bernard Allen, Paddy Harte, Tomás Mac Giolla and Mary Flaherty.

[25 Eanáir, 1990.]

22537D

February, 1990.

Mr. M. F. Cremin,
Thorncroft Manor,
Dorking Road,
Letherhead,
Surrey.

INDEXED
W
meey

Dear Mrs. Wyrill,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government, who ~~incidentally~~ reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people ~~of the island~~ *done* on this issue, have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A..

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".

The Intergovernmental Conference established by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, a copy of which I am enclosing, has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Siochana continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach totally rejects the assertion that this country is "a safe haven" for terrorists. There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes in the North and Britain escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State or vice versa. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the

enactment of the Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at official level of all cases which arise between our two countries.

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody. Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.

The responsibility for matters relating to the use of the Mansion House by outside bodies lies with Dublin Corporation under legislation which, ^{provides} local authorities with full powers to manage, let, rent or lease properties under

their control. Decisions on the use to which these properties are put are arrived at on a purely commercial basis and the Government have no statutory power to intervene or to countermand decisions reached by a local authority acting within its sphere of responsibility in this area. The question of letting the Mansion House to Sinn Fein for its Annual Conference, therefore, is purely a matter for Dublin Corporation to decide.

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combating terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

5th December, 1989.

Mr. M. F. Cremin,
Thorncroft Manor,
Dorking Road,
Letherhead,
Surrey.

Dear Mr. Cremin,

Thank you for your letter of the 19th November which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

! BRIAN MCCARTHY

! IS ANY FURTHER ACTION NECESSARY IN THIS CASE?

! DC2824/WP3

*Mr. Haughey
re your letter re use of mansion
House by S.T. & daughter
2/12/89*

83.82

Thorncroft Manor,
Dorking Road,
Leatherhead,
Surrey,
England KT 22 8JB.

19.11.89.

Dear Mr. Manghey,

I heard you make reference on T.V. tonight to Mrs. Thatcher's "casual" remarks about Ireland being a "safe haven" for the I.R.A.

Why the cynicism?

Last week I saw a chap in his middle twenties whose both legs were blown off three years ago in Armagh. If you had seen him you would realize that there is no room for cynicism when discussing Northern Ireland.

Ireland is my country. I would move back there tomorrow if I could find work. Instead of teaching our children to hate England we should inform them that only for England many millions of us would be destitute.

Sinn Féin holds its Árd Fheis every year in the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. How would you react if you heard the Baader-Meinhoff were holding their annual

Conference in Boon's 'Mansion House', & the Red Brigades were holding their meetings in one of Rome's municipal buildings?

When you claim that Ireland is not a safe haven, are you implying that there is no connection between Sinn Féin & the I.R.A.?

Ireland has one Constitution and one army. People who operate outside those parameters are traitors to the principles of republicanism that Éamon De Valera laid down. They are traitors to the Irish people and to its Constitution. And yet you watch them year after year strutting Meji-like in Dublin's Mansion House.

You are the only politician in Ireland with the 'courage' to take them on. As an Irish citizen and one who has always been proud to be Irish, I beg you in the name of human decency, to 'take on' these murderers.

Yours sincerely,

M. F. Cremin



22537D

INDEXED

Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

\ February, 1990.

Freida Saunden,
Thistle Gate House,
Axminster Road,
Charmouth,
Dorset DT6 6BY.

not done

Dear Freida Saunden,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government, who incidentally reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people of the island on this issue, have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A..

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 2 -

The Intergovernmental Conference established by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, a copy of which I am enclosing, has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Síochána continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach totally rejects the assertion that this country is "a safe haven" for terrorists. There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes in the North and Britain escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State or vice versa. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 3 -

enactment of the Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at official level of all cases which arise between our two countries.

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody. Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 4 -

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combatting terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

30 November, 1989.

Freida Saunden,
Thistle Gate House,
Axminster Road,
Charmouth,
Dorset DT6 6BY.

Dear Freida Saunden,

Thank you for your letter of November 21st which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

W. Collins
B 4/12

! DC2833/WP1 ~~BRIAN MCCARTHY.~~ IS ANY FURTHER ACTION
! REQUIRED?

Thistle Gate House,
Cirencester Rd.,

Nov 21st 1989

Charmouth

Dorset DT6 6BY

To Mr. Haughey

After watching your brief appearance on the TV screen here in connection with the latest IRA activity, I feel compelled to express my abhorrence & disgust at the attitude you took.

A "casual" remark by Mrs. Thatcher indeed - she has constantly voiced her deep horror of the IRA's atrocities. Then you finish by saying defensively it happened in N. Ireland which is under "British security". A thoroughly

contemptible & sneering remark.
You know very well, against the
cowardly Tactics of the IRA, it is
impossible for any force to protect
every inch of a large area. They
do their dirty deeds, far over the
border to safety in Bire.

You presumably have some power
over the IRA & Sinn Fein, but do
nothing to curb their abominable
activities. You are a contemptible
man of straw who keeps in the
background & has no intention of
attempting to protect women & children
whom the IRA say must be ^{at risk and} in-
cluded in their murderous assaults.

RECEIVED 29 NOV 1969

Freida Sawden



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach



for review

February, 1990.

Mr. M. Downes,
15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell.

Dear Mr. Downes,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government, who incidentally reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people of the island on this issue, have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A..

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".

You will find both the Irish and British Governments' position on the status of Northern Ireland outlined under Article I of the enclosed copy of the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985. The Intergovernmental Conference established



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 2 -

by the Agreement has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Síochána continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach totally rejects the assertion that this country is "a safe haven" for terrorists as well as your views on Catholic clergymen and women. There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes in the North and Britain escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State or vice versa. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 3 -

jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the enactment of the Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at official level of all cases which arise between our two countries.

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody. Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.

You will be interested to know that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the European Community and the United Nations are distinctly separate



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 4 -

organisations with completely different aims and objectives. Ireland's neutrality precludes her from joining NATO but is completely compatible with her membership of the EC and UN.

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combatting terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.



OIFIG AN AIRE GNÓTHAÍ EACHTRACHA
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2
DUBLIN 2

27 November 1989

Mr Brian Collinge
Taoiseach's Department
Government Buildings
Dublin 2

Mr. M. J. Conroy
Should we
reply as outlined
at
"X" below?
BB
29
11
89

Dear Brian,

Please refer to your letter of 8 November 1989 enclosing a copy of a letter from a Mr M. Downes, 15 North Crescent, Prittlewell in Essex in which you ask for a suitable draft reply for consideration by the Taoiseach.

Mr Downes' letter contains some very objectionable assertions and ends in a particularly offensive and threatening manner. We do not believe in these circumstances that a reply should issue from the Taoiseach himself.

X If you wished you could, however, send him a copy of the Taoiseach's statement in the Debate on Anglo Irish relations which addresses many of the points of concern which he raises and which he may find helpful.

Yours sincerely,

John Kirwan
Private Secretary

23 November, 1989.

Mr John Kirwan,
Private Secretary,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dear John,

Brian Collinge wrote to you on the 8 November, 1989, seeking a draft reply to a letter received by the Taoiseach from Mr M Downes, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

A reply still seems to be outstanding and I wonder if you could look into the matter, please.

Yours sincerely,

Dympna Tuite

Dympna Tuite.

B.F. 22/11/89 ✓

8 November, 1989.

Mr. John Kirwan,
Private Secretary,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dear John,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter recently sent to the Taoiseach by M. Downes along with a copy of the acknowledgement which issued from the Taoiseach's office.

I would be grateful if you could let us have a suitable draft reply for consideration by the Taoiseach in this case, please.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Collinge

D,
Plan 877
in 2 weeks
two
[Signature]

31 October, 1989.

Mr. M. Downes,
15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell.

Dear Mr. Downes,

Thank you for your letter of 28th September, which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

!Mr. Brian McCarthy, for attention, please.

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

!DC2740/WP2

Mr. Lally

For Mr. J. J. ...

[Signature]

Handwritten text:
Dana undertak
do not undertak
kuntli agam

Handwritten signature or mark.

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Uimhir.....

To: Brian McCarthy

From: David Costello

Please see the attached letter from M. Downes in which he raises a number of queries in relation to Northern Ireland and Ireland's policy in regard to military alliances.

With your agreement I intend to refer this correspondence to the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs for attention and direct reply.

DL

17 October, 1989.

*In Costello's
The work - "bring to
Tamm's attention",
~~the~~ would be
possible. Ref
has been for consideration
of substantive reply
18/10
*[Signature]**



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

October, 1989.

Mr. M. Downes,
15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell,
Southend-on-Sea,
Essex.

Dear Mr. Downes,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D. has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 28th in which you raise a number of queries.

The Taoiseach is bringing your letter to the attention of his colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerard Collins, T.D., and he is asking the Minister to consider the points which you make and to reply directly to you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary

to the Taoiseach, Oifig an Taoisigh, Tithe an Rialtais, Baile Átha Cliath 2.
Office of the Taoiseach, Government Buildings, Dublin 2.

October, 1989.

Mr. M. Downes,
15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell,
Southend-on-Sea,
Essex.

Dear Mr. Downes,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D. has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 28th in which you raise a number of queries.

The Taoiseach is bringing your letter to the attention of his colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerard Collins, T.D., and he is asking the Minister to consider the points which you make and to reply directly to you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

! DC2706/WP1

! PS, MIN/FA. FOR ATTENTION AND DIRECT REPLY PLEASE.

15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell,
Southend-on-Sea,
Essex.

28th September, 1989

The Taoiseach,
Department of the Taoiseach,
Government Building,
Upper Merrion Street,
DUBLIN 2,
Eire.

Dear Mr. Haughey,

I am the co-ordinator of a group of mature, responsible people who meet to discuss current affairs here in Southend-on-Sea, and on Wednesday last the subject of discussion was Northern Ireland. Many questions were raised and many comments were made, some of which, it was thought, should be raised with you.

1. We would like to know the policy of the Irish government with respect to the province of Northern Ireland since the policy of the Irish government is unknown to us, here, on this side of the Irish Sea.
2. We find it impossible to accept your protestation of horror when British military bandsmen are murdered after reviewing your past and present toleration of IRA murderers who have sought refuge, succour and support, with success, in the Republic of Ireland.
3. We find the attitude of your government incomprehensible with respect to the continual murders of British soldiers by members of the IRA. These murderers are supported as a matter of course by the government and the people of the Irish Republic, which can be seen particularly in the obstruction to the extradition of accused terrorists, at all levels.
4. We find the attitude of Catholic clergymen and women, who are nationals of your country, bewildering to say the least, hypocritical and unsavoury to say the worst. It would seem to many British people that the Catholic clergy have generated hatred in the Irish people towards British people, and that, consequently, they must be held accountable for much of the present murder, banditry, extortion and crime which occurs in Northern Ireland. We would hope that these views are made known to the Cardinal Primate of Ireland, who is a national of the Republic of Eire. Only one parish priest in the parish of Strahane, near the border, has had the courage to speak of the IRA so-called "Actions" as murder, but, he is, probably, a British subject, and one wonders how he is regarded by the Irish Republican Cardinal.

/Cont.

Mr. C. Haughey (cont.)

28th September, 1989

5. We find it incomprehensible that the Republic of Ireland refuses to enter NATO while accepting the benefits of the EEC, and yet at the same time sends token forces to other parts of the world. This seems to us to be an extension of the hypocrisy of the Irish government which accepted the benefits of the convoy system in the 1939-45 war while resolutely refusing to allow facilities for the defence of the convoys.

I, the writer, representing some of the views of the group, find it extremely difficult to express these views in a civilised manner to the leader of a nation whose nationals spit upon, deride, humiliate and murder our soldiers and their unarmed and innocent relatives. It would seem that for the present our government has not the will to avenge the murder of our people. Do not imagine that this lack of will extends to the British people as a whole, nor should you imagine that your nationals have a perpetual carte blanche to continue to murder our soldiers without incurring, eventually, retaliation and retribution.

Yours sincerely,



M. DOWNES

Copy to: The Rt.Hon. M. Thatcher, P.C., M.P.,
10 Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

October, 1989.

Mr. M. Downes,
15 North Crescent,
Prittlewell,
Southend-on-Sea,
Essex.

Dear Mr. Downes,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D. has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 28th in which you raise a number of queries.

The Taoiseach is bringing your letter to the attention of his colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerard Collins, T.D., and he is asking the Minister to consider the points which you make and to reply directly to you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

! DC2706/WP1

! PS, MIN/FA. FOR ATTENTION AND DIRECT REPLY PLEASE.



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

22537D

INDEXED

not issued

\ February, 1990.

Liane Cartledge,
8 Farm Close,
Kilburn,
Derby, DE5 0JX.

Dear Liane Cartledge,

The Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".

The Intergovernmental Conference established by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, a copy of which I am enclosing, has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 2 -

assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Síochána (Irish Police) continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes in the North and Britain escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State or vice versa. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the enactment of the Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at official level of all cases which arise between our two countries.



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

- 3 -

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody. Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combatting terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

20 October, 1989.

Liane Cartledge,
8 Farm Close,
Kilburn,
Derby, DE5 OJX.

Dear Liane Cartledge,

Thank you for your recent letter the contents of which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

*In Cartledge
For reply* $\frac{23}{12}$

! MR. BRIAN MCCARTHY. FOR ATTENTION. DC2717/WP1

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Uimhir.....

Mr Brian De Gorty
Buen

Mr. Corbett
re work & refer back
13/10
E

For advice pl

Kobello
11/10

8 Farm Close
Kilburn
Derby
DE5 0JX
England

Dear Sir,

I am writing to ask you what you are doing about all the violence in our country. Are you doing all you can to stop the IRA killing innocent people. I am 15 years old and go to the Delves School, Swanwick.

Your Sincerely

Liane CARTLEDGE

Liane Cartledge.

22537D



February, 1990.

Mr. William Makin,
6 Indigo Crescent,
Mount ISA 4825,
Australia.

Dear Mr. Makin,

The Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".

The Intergovernmental Conference established by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, a copy of which I am enclosing, has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat

assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Siochana (Irish Police) continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach totally rejects the assertion that this country is "a safe haven" for terrorists. There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes in the North and Britain escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State or vice versa. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the enactment of the Extradition (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at

official level of all cases which arise between our two countries.

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody. Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combatting terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

20 October, 1989.

Mr. William Makin,
6 Indigo Crescent,
Sunset,
Mount ISA 4825,
Australia.

Dear Mr. Makin,

Thank you for your recent letter the contents of which I
will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J.
Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID COLEMAN
Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

*in letter
for read 23/10*

! MR. BRIAN MCCARTHY. FOR ATTENTION. DC2717/WPI

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Uimhir.....

~~H. Brennan~~
~~Brennan~~

H. Costello
M. Ash. &
refer back.
13
10

For advice re reply pl

Costello
11/10

6, INDIGO CASSETT,

SUNSET

MOUNT ISA

QLD

4825.

28/9/89

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

Last week, as the world knows, another ten of my countrymen were killed and others grievously wounded by your countrymen. You expressed sympathy in which I am sure you were sincere.

It seems to me however (I am an Englishman) that after 20 years of undeclared war, the IRA have reached a sophistication in their actions which makes defence virtually impossible. Despite this, as you and they must know, there is not the slightest change in the resolve of the British "not to bend".

The only person with the capacity to halt this ridiculous carnage is yourself. The IRA have a base in your country and despite protestations to the contrary, I am sure they have a deal of sympathetic support.

There must be members of your public, if not your security forces who know the names and whereabouts of the offenders.

Surely the time has come to forget whatever legitimacy prevails (on both sides) and make a real effort on your side of the border, as well as the other to deny the terrorists a hiding place.

In my opinion much of their support is based on intimidation, which is an area where real - large scale - government action could have an effect.

The British government has given your country
 a song in the name of Northern Ireland; surely
 it's time you made a genuine effort to
 rid your lovely country of this evil.

Yours faithfully



(WILLIAM MAXIM)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE
 TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

RECEIVED 9 OCT 1989

SEAL SIDE FLAPS FIRST

SEAL SIDE FLAPS FIRST

Australia
 Mount ISA POSTCODE 4825
 SUNSET
 by Lindlo CLASSICAL
 W. Maxim

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

TO HON. CHARLES HAUGHEY,
 MINSTER
 REPUBLIC OF IRE
 DUBLIN
 IRE
 COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

Australia 60c



Programme

22537D

8 February, 1990.



Major F. T. Baxter, Retd.,
14, Tooley Lane,
Wrangle,
Boston,
Lincolnshire PE22 9BL.

Dear Major Baxter,

Thank you for your letter of January 23rd the contents of which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

David Costello

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

!Mr. B. McCarthy,
!To see.

In house
872

!WP4 DC878

MAJOR F. T. BAXTER. KE. KETD

14 Tooley Lane,

Wrange

Bostra,

Lincolnshire, PE 22 9BL

23. 1. 1990

Dear Prime Minister,

It is excellent news
that you are prepared to "negotiate"
the Anglo-Irish Agreement. However
now that you are President of
the European Community surely it
is much more urgent to remove
the I.R.A. from the Republic in their sanction.
It is the bones of men and women
who set out to murder, maim &
destroy innocent people in Malta, England
Holland, Belgium, Germany etc. Surely
these heinous killings have been going
on for too long.

We as all members of the
European Community and look to you
in your new role to disband the I.R.A.

70 years ago, I was six years
of age at the time, my father went south

his Regiment to Ireland to carry out the same duties as present day members of the Armed Forces and Police of Ireland. The members of the IRA who my father came up against are long since dead!! In how much longer must this let's persist?

In later years my father told me that he preferred his time spent in France & Belgium 1914-1918, 3½ years, & wounded 3 times the last occasion very severely, to his service in Ireland.

I do ask you to take some action, no more murders, even babies in arms or not spared. School children, who are these swine killers? They are not human.

One wonders why there must be so much hate between North & South. Some years ago I was stationed in Bukoba, East Africa, Colonial Service. In the Govt Hospital, there were only two Doctors

both Irish, one a Catholic from the
South the other a Protestant from the
North. Although thousands of miles
from their home land, they would not
talk to each other, or clay in the
Hosp. or outside. Of course the situation
was intolerable, for patient suffered.

The Medical Dept. finally had to
post one Doctor across the lake to
Mwanga. It does mean a new
approach between N. and South.

yours very sincerely
G. F. Baxter



Roinn an Taoisigh
Department of the Taoiseach

January, 1990.

Major F.T. Baxter, Retd.,
14, Tooley Lane,
Wrangle,
Lincolnshire PE22 9BL.

Dear Major Baxter,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to refer to your recent letter to him about the I.R.A.

The Taoiseach and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government, who incidentally reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people of the island on this issue, have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A..

The commitment of the Government and the Irish people to combatting terrorism is consistent, comprehensive and effective. This State will spend approximately £170 million this year on security connected with the Northern Ireland situation. That continues to represent almost four times per capita the level of expenditure by the tax payer in Britain in respect of Northern Ireland. That expense has been incurred at a time of financial stringency when the Government have had to implement cutbacks in certain areas of the economy. As the Taoiseach said in the Dáil (Parliament) "our commitment in this area is freely given in the common interest of society, North and South, to ensure that the forces of terrorism - whether of domestic or international origin - do not prevail".



Roinn an Taoisigh
Department of the Taoiseach

- 2 -

The Intergovernmental Conference established by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, a copy of which I am enclosing, has reaffirmed the total rejection by the Irish and British Governments of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and the determination of both Governments to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed. Article 9 of the Agreement provided for the establishment of a programme of work to be undertaken by the Garda Commissioner and the Chief Constable of the R.U.C. with a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters in such areas as threat assessments, exchange of information, technical co-operation, training and operational resources. That programme of work is being implemented.

The Garda Síochána continue to make regular seizures and finds of arms, ammunition, explosives and bomb-making materials. Since the beginning of 1989, the Gardai have seized over 90 firearms, about 17,000 rounds of ammunition, approximately 1,700 lbs of explosive mixture and large numbers of home-made pipe bombs, mortars and grenades, detonators and various explosives and incendiary devices. The good work of the Gardai in this area has undoubtedly been successful in preventing further loss of life or serious injury and destruction of property in Northern Ireland.

The Taoiseach totally rejects the assertion that this country is "a sanctuary" for terrorists. There is no question of persons who commit serious crimes escaping the consequences of their actions by seeking refuge in this State. The means are available whereby such persons can, and are, made amenable to the process of justice provided sufficient evidence exists to connect them with the offences alleged against them. The special extradition arrangements we operate with Britain and the North provide the means by which a person can be returned to the jurisdiction in which the offence has been committed. Those arrangements have been in place since 1965 and were strengthened by the enactment of the Extradition (European



Roinn an Taoisigh
Department of the Taoiseach

- 3 -

Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism) Act 1987 which, inter alia, limits the scope of the political offence exception to extradition by excluding certain specified violent terrorist type offences from the exception. These arrangements have served both countries well in the period since 1965 and continue to operate effectively. It is worth noting that the vast majority of extradition applications which have failed in our Courts have done so because of flaws in warrants and procedures which did not originate in this jurisdiction. This has led to the setting up of a new process of informal vetting at official level of all cases which arise between our two countries. Ireland is also a party to the European Convention on Extradition.

Extradition is not of course the only, nor necessarily the best, means for tackling the problem of the fugitive offender in these islands. Our law also provides another method by which persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in the North and who are found in this jurisdiction can be brought to trial here. That is the provision for extra-territorial trial contained in the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. The record of prosecutions under this legislation is impressive. Of 15 persons tried in this State under the 1976 Act, 12 were convicted. These include convictions recorded in 2 cases last year for possession of explosives and for escape from lawful custody.

Since 1939, the IRA has been a proscribed organisation in this jurisdiction and membership is a criminal offence, liable to a term of imprisonment of 7 years on conviction. Furthermore, the broadcasting services in this country are prohibited, under Section 31 of our Broadcast Authority Act, 1960, from broadcasting interviews, statements or reports by a number of subversive organisations including the I.R.A. and their political wing, Sinn Féin.



Roinn an Taoisigh
Department of the Taoiseach

- 4 -

The Taoiseach has asked me to say that he appreciates the sentiments which prompted you to write to him and he hopes that the information contained in this letter amply illustrates the Government's commitment to combating terrorist activity.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

SECRET

Handwritten notes: "SCEN", "26.1.90", "To see [unclear]", "25/1/90", and a large scribble.

cc: PST; PCU
Mr Miller; All
Mr McNeill; Mr [unclear]

Paramilitary Talks

Further to my earlier reports on the talks involving the IRA and UVF initiated by the Catholic and Church of Ireland Chaplains in the Maze in July 1988, I understand from the Catholic Chaplain (Fr Murphy) that the talks are continuing to make progress, albeit slowly.

While progress has been slower than he would have hoped when he started out in July of 1988, nonetheless he is convinced that it is having an impact within both organisations. In that regard he mentioned that he had received reliable signals from sources in the IRA that the initiative had stimulated an on-going debate within the organisation as to the future direction and strategy of the republican movement, specifically the role of the armed struggle.

Handwritten note: "no doubt if his is being [unclear] of [unclear] 25/1"

The talks are continuing to be conducted on the basis of separate meetings with each organisation outside the Maze, and involve the top military leadership on both sides. The UDA continue to be excluded from the initiative at the insistence of the UVF, who feel that the UDA would quickly de-rail the initiative owing to the fact that it is corrupt and riddled with informers. His objective of face to face talks between the IRA and UVF has yet to be realised, though he continues to be optimistic that such face to face talks could take place in the relatively near future.

The four Church leaders who are backing the initiative (Cardinal O'Fiaich, Archbishop Eames, Bishop Cahal Daly and Bishop Poyntz) continue to be enthusiastic in their support. In that regard he mentioned that in December, the Quakers had put together a peace initiative based on relatively low-level contacts among republicans and loyalists in Derry and had approached Archbishop Eames for a public indication of support for their initiative. Eames had contacted the Chaplains who made some soundings which showed the initiative to be "half-baked". They advised against any public support, on the grounds that an indication of public support on the part of the Church leaders might undermine the existing initiative. In the course of an evening, Eames, along with the two Chaplains, visited each of the other four Church leaders to ensure a co-ordinated approach and it was agreed not to indicate any public support for the Quaker initiative.

Fr Murphy again stressed the need for the utmost confidentiality regarding the initiative and was anxious that the Taoiseach be kept informed of developments on an on-going basis.

Handwritten signature: "BWS"

Brendan McMahon
Anglo/Irish Division
Dept of Foreign Affairs
24 January 1990

cc A/Sec Gallagher ✓
Joint Secretary
Mr Collins



Tuite

22537
INDEXED

DÁIL ÉIREANN

Rith Dáil Éireann an Rún seo istigh ag an gCruinniú de
Dháil Éireann a bhí ann an 22 ú lá seo de Mharta, 1990.

The within Resolution was passed by Dáil Éireann at its
Meeting on this 22nd day of March, 1990.

Cathaoirleach Dháil Éireann

Le cur go dtí
For transmission to an Taoiseach.

22537

Go ndéanann Dáil Éireann, de bhrí gur buncheart sibhialta é saoirse chun gluaiseacht, agus de bhrí gur séanadh ar an gceart sin an cur isteach a dhéanann an IRA le pléascáin agus bagairtí buamáil a dhéanamh, an IRA a cháineadh:

- (a) toisc cur isteach a dhéanamh ar an tseirbhís sin atá ina nasc idir muintir Bhaile Átha Cliath agus muintir Bhéal Feirste le breis agus céad bliain;
- (b) toisc beatha na bpaisinéirí agus na foirne iarnróid a chur i mbaol;
- (c) toisc bagairt a dhéanamh ar phoist oibrithe iarnróid;

agus go n-iarrann sí ar an Rialtas gach beart praiticiúil a dhéanamh is gá chun na línte iarnróid a choimeád oscailte.

That, whereas freedom of movement is a basic civil right, and whereas the IRA's disruption by bombs and threats of bombings is a denial of this right, Dáil Éireann condemns the IRA for:

- (a) disrupting this service which has linked the people of Dublin and Belfast for over a century;
- (b) putting the lives of passengers and rail staff at risk;
- (c) threatening the jobs of railway workers;

and calls on the Government to take all practical steps which are necessary to keep the lines open.

NO 15

1049

Dublin-Belfast

22 MARCH 1990.

Rail Line Bombing

1050

Níl—continued

Dukes, Alan.
 Durkan, Bernard.
 Enright, Thomas W.
 Fennell, Nuala.
 Ferris, Michael.
 FitzGerald, Garret.
 Flaherty, Mary.
 Flanagan, Charles.
 Garland, Roger.
 Gilmore, Eamon.
 Gregory, Tony.
 Harte, Paddy.
 Higgins, Jim.
 Higgins, Michael D.
 Howlin, Brendan.
 Kavanagh, Liam.
 Kemmy, Jim.
 Kenny, Enda.
 Lee, Pat.
 Lowry, Michael.
 McCartan, Pat.
 McCormack, Pádraic.
 McGahon, Brendan.

McGinley, Dinny.
 Mac Giolla, Tomás.
 McGrath, Paul.
 Mitchell, Gay.
 Mitchell, Jim.
 Moynihan, Michael.
 Nealon, Ted.
 Noonan, Michael.
 (Limerick East).
 O'Brien, Fergus.
 O'Shea, Brian.
 O'Sullivan, Gerry.
 O'Sullivan, Toddy.
 Owen, Nora.
 Pattison, Séamus.
 Quinn, Ruairi.
 Reynolds, Gerry.
 Ryan, Seán.
 Shatter, Alan.
 Sherlock, Joe.
 Stagg, Emmet.
 Taylor, Mervyn.
 Taylor-Quinn, Madeleine.
 Yates, Ivan.

Tellers: Tá, Deputies Gallagher and Clohessy; Níl, Deputies J. Higgins and Boylan.

Question declared carried.

An Ceann Comhairle: I therefore declare the Bill to be read a Second Time. The question arises as to when Committee Stage of the Bill will be taken.

Minister for Social Welfare (Dr. Woods): Next Tuesday, by agreement between the Whips.

Committee Stage ordered for Tuesday, 27 March 1990.

Private Members' Business.

Dublin-Belfast Rail Line Bombing.

Mr. Currie: I move:

That, whereas freedom of movement is a basic civil right, and whereas the IRA's disruption by bombs and threats of bombings is a denial of this right, Dáil Éireann condemns the IRA for:

(a) disrupting this service which has linked the people of Dublin and Belfast for over a century;

(b) putting the lives of passengers and rail staff at risk;

(c) threatening the jobs of railway workers;

and calls on the Government to take all practical steps which are necessary to keep the lines open.

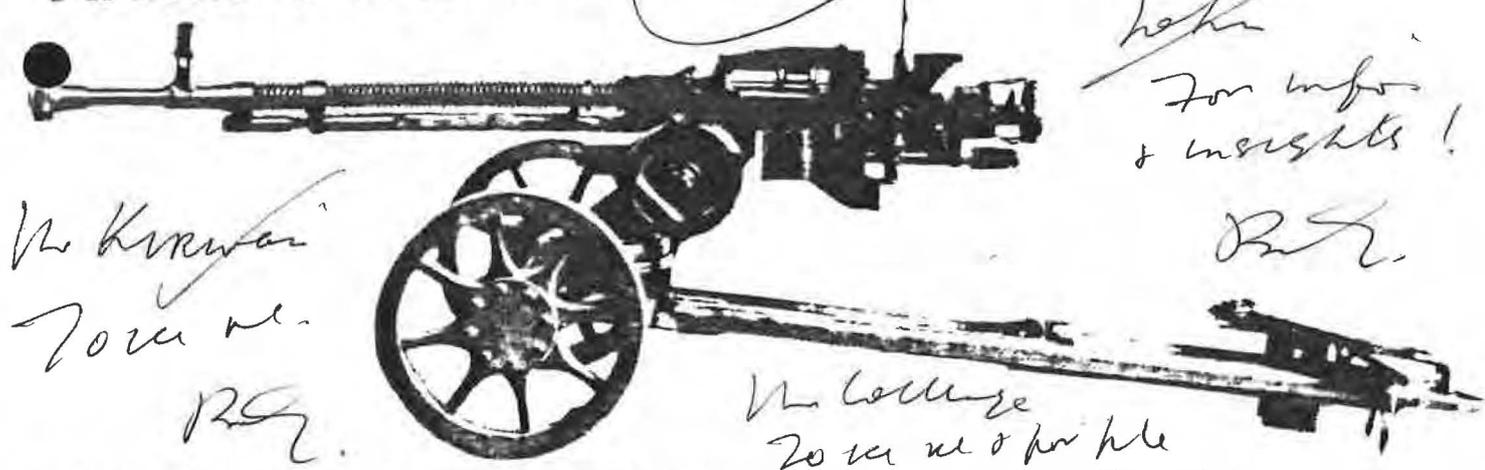
This motion arises from the participation by a number of Deputies, Senators and others in the peace train protest last October. I understand that a similar motion has been tabled in the Seanad. I would be very surprised if the Provisional IRA were to pay any attention to the motion. The disruption of the rail link has been widely condemned by almost all sectors of public opinion in this country, North and South, without any apparent effect. However, there are others, particularly people outside the country, who in one way or another support the Provisional IRA and they may pay some attention to what our national Parliament has to say. They may be guided by it to discontinue their support for that murderous organisation.

The motion refers to civil rights. I remember well the early days of the civil rights campaign in the North when the sympathy of responsible opinion everywhere in the world was on the side of the

***Published report has
not been copied***

ARMING THE IRA

NO 15



*Mr. K...
Z...
R...*

*John
For info
& insights!
B...*

*Mr. Colledge
Z... & for file*

The Libyan connection

*seen through
5/14/90*

In 1985 and 1986 the IRA took delivery of nearly 120 tonnes of arms and explosives from Libya, including a tonne of Semtex explosive and 12 SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles. The weaponry has been used in Ireland, Britain and other European countries. These are the findings of a French judge, backed by further investigation by *The Economist*

tion and how and where some of the arms and explosives have been used.

No buffoon

At the time when the *Eksund* was seized, its captain, Adrian Hopkins, a 49-year-old Dubliner, was portrayed as a sea-going buffoon who had incompetently allowed his ship to drift into French waters. He was a bit more than that. Although a travel company that he once ran went bust in 1980, stranding 400 tourists in the Canary Islands, Hopkins was an accomplished mariner. He was the skipper who carried through the four previous gun-running voyages.

The island of Malta figured prominently in all five voyages. The first run to Ireland was in August 1985. The boat was a converted yacht called the *Casamara*, sailing under the British flag. It had been souped-up with two speed-boat engines and carried, beside two lifeboats, three high-speed rubber dinghies, for transferring the arms to shore when it reached Ireland.

The *Casamara* had been in and out of Malta a number of times over the previous months, ostensibly making trips to Greece. It arrived back in Malta on August 7 1985 with a crew of two—Hopkins and another Irish national—and put to sea two days later. On the same day a Libyan ship, the *Samra Africa*, which had left Tripoli on August 6th and arrived in Malta on August 7th, also weighed anchor.

Among the *Samra Africa*'s crew were two men born in Donegal, Ireland. One called himself Denis Boyle. Also on board were two high-ranking Libyan officials, Hussein Abuzeed and Naser Ashur. The latter, also known as Ali Ashoud Naser, was the diplomat sent to negotiate the release of the staff of the Libyan People's Bureau in London after one of their number had shot and killed policewoman Yvonne Fletcher outside the bureau in 1984.

The two ships had a rendezvous off the nearby Maltese island of Gozo. The *Samra Africa*'s ten-tonne cargo was transferred to

IT WAS to be the gun-runners' last meeting with the judge. On a wet Paris morning in mid-March this year, the four-vehicle convoy, blue lights flashing, flanked by six police motorcyclists, swept south across the Pont au Change on to the Ile de la Cité, turned on to the Quai de l'Horloge, into Quai des Orfèvres and disappeared through a side-gate of the Palais de Justice.

In the courtyard, armed *gendarmes* and police circled the prison van. Out stepped the Irishmen, still handcuffed to police officers. They were escorted up flights of narrow stairs to the fourth floor, down long dingy corridors and through a bullet-proof glass door to the office of the *juge d'instruction*, the investigating judge. For the umpteenth time, the judge fired questions at them; for the umpteenth time, the Irishmen remained stony-faced and silent throughout the two-hour interview. No matter, the judge already had enough evidence to bring a case against them.

This week the judge passed his report to the prosecution service in Paris. His investigations had begun with the *Eksund*, a ship carrying arms to the IRA that was seized in October 1987, when it strayed into French waters off Brittany. Its five-man Irish crew was arrested. But the judge's investigation cast its net far wider than the *Eksund*, covering four previous—successful—shipments of arms from Libya to Ireland. His findings, a closely guarded secret, may embarrass the

French government, which, despite an embargo on arms sales to Libya, has recently allowed the sale of aircraft spares there.

The painstaking investigation into the *Eksund* was carried out by the 14th section of the *parquet* (prosecution service) in Paris, the Service Central de la Lutte Anti-terroriste, the central anti-terrorist service. The SCLAT was set up by the Chirac government in October 1986 after a series of bombings in Paris by the Iran-linked Hezbollah terrorists, which culminated in an explosion on the Rue de Rennes that killed seven people. Its brief is to pursue and prosecute terrorists nationwide.

A *juge d'instruction* has broad powers to call and question witnesses; his job is essentially to piece together the case (which, in the *Eksund* affair, comprises 4,000 pages of documents and statements, as well as the captured weaponry itself). His report is then sent to the *parquet*, and the official prosecutor decides if there is a case to answer. In the *Eksund* affair there is little doubt of that.

The *juge d'instruction* at SCLAT, Mr Jean-Louis Bruguière, has spent 2½ years investigating the *Eksund* and the four successful shipments of Libyan weaponry—120 tonnes of it—to Ireland. Further investigation by *The Economist* has uncovered not only details of the cargoes but the names of the Libyans who supervised their loading on board, the names of crew members on the boats that carried them, their final destina-

the *Casamara*. It comprised around 500 boxes, containing Russian Kalashnikov AK47 rifles, Taurus automatic pistols made in Brazil, other guns and ammunition, hand-grenades and seven Belgian-made rocket-propelled-grenade launchers (RPGs).

The *Casamara* headed straight for Ireland and Clogga Strand, a sparsely populated piece of coast some 40 miles south of Dublin on Ireland's eastern shores. The arms were offloaded at night in the high-speed dinghies. The IRA took delivery of them (and kept them: contrary to press speculation at the time that the *Eksund* was seized, none of the Libyan weaponry from this or later voyages was shared with other terrorist groups in continental Europe).

Less than two months later, Adrian Hopkins was back in Malta. The boat that sailed into Valetta harbour on October 2 1985 looked familiar. So it should have. Called the *Kula*, it was in fact the *Casamara* renamed and now under Panamanian colours, but with little else to camouflage its past. Things went much as before, except that this time when the *Kula* left Malta only Hopkins was on board. Off Gozo, he again met the *Samra Africa*, which was once again carrying an Irish national and Ali Ashoud Naser, as well as another Libyan official, Mohamed Zeltini.

Another ten tonnes of arms were quickly transferred to the *Kula*. Among them were more Kalashnikov rifles, Webley pistols (originally the property of NATO forces), two more RPGs, hand-grenades and ammunition. Also on board were Russian-made "Dushkas"—12.70mm heavy anti-aircraft machineguns. This cargo too went to Clogga Strand.

You bomb us, we'll blast you

Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qaddafi, had already been angered when his diplomats were thrown out of Britain after the murder of policewoman Fletcher. He was further enraged at the bombing of Tripoli by American F-111 aircraft based in Britain, which almost cost him his life, in April 1986. He was happy to step up arms shipments to the IRA.

On July 17 1986 the *Samra Africa* and the *Kula*, after a brief stay in Malta for both, met again off Gozo. The high-ranking Libyan sent along on the *Samra Africa* this time was the Tunisian-born Mohamed el-Amar Ramadan. On board the *Kula* were Hopkins, Boyle and another Irishman, who called himself Edward Friel. This time the cargo was larger—14 tonnes—and, as well

as the usual Kalashnikovs, pistols, grenades and ammunition, there were also two Russian-made SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles. All were duly delivered to Clogga Strand.

With success, the IRA became more ambitious, and perhaps less careful. The terrorists bought a new and bigger ship, the *Sjarmor*, which they renamed the *Villa* and fitted out with sophisticated navigational equipment and a long-range radio transmitter. Hopkins sailed it into Malta on September 29 1986 with a temporary crew. There he met Boyle, Friel, and another Irishman, Henry Edward Cairns. Three days later Boyle left on a flight for Tripoli.

Soon afterwards the *Villa* too left for Tripoli. Offshore there, more than 80 tonnes of arms were loaded aboard—more Kalashnikovs, ammunition, detonators, fuses, seven more RPGs, ten more SAM-7 missiles and one tonne of Czechoslovak-made Semtex-H plastic explosive. Colonel Qaddafi could afford to be generous with his Semtex. Last week in London Czechoslovakia's President Vaclav Havel said that his communist predecessors had supplied Libya over the years with 1,000 tonnes of Semtex, an ideal explosive for terrorist bomb-makers, because it is detectable neither by sniffer dogs nor X-ray machines.

Because the *Villa* was a much larger vessel, it could not be unloaded at Clogga Strand; its cargo was instead landed at Roadstone Pier, a nearby jetty. The landing went without a hitch. But the voyage into

Tripoli may have been the IRA's undoing. It is possible that the transfer of arms, or at least the *Villa's* presence in Libyan waters, was monitored by American spy satellites. More probably, agents of the French external counter-espionage service (DGSE) in Libya discovered what was going on. Whatever the source of the information, the fun was nearly over.

Running out of sea

For the next trip the IRA, through Hopkins, bought an even bigger ship, a 50-year-old, 237-ton rust-bucket, from a Swedish ship-owner. The terrorists paid £50,000, considerably more than she was worth.

The *Eksund* was delivered to Malta by a temporary crew, who, like those hired to sail other boats for the IRA, were unaware of their true purpose. Hopkins took delivery of the boat and teamed up with his own four-man crew. On October 12 1987 the *Eksund* left Malta, ostensibly for Gibraltar; in fact, it headed south, straight for Libya. When the *Eksund* sailed into and tied up in the port of

Tripoli for loading on the nights of October 14 and 15 1987, one thing is certain: the French security services, including the internal DST (Direction de la Sûreté du Territoire), were aware of it.

Around 50 Libyan soldiers loaded the *Eksund's* cargo—Kalashnikovs (from Romania), more than 1m rounds of ammunition, 430 grenades, 1,000 mortar bombs, 120 rocket-propelled grenades, 12 more Russian Dushkas, anti-tank missile launchers, 2,000 electric detonators, 4,700 fuses, two tonnes of Semtex and 20 SAM-7 missiles. While in Tripoli and for part of its journey through the Mediterranean, the *Eksund*, like the *Villa* before it, was under the protection of the Libyan navy and air force. Later it came under the eye of French spotter aircraft, which tracked it until it was intercepted in French territorial waters.

The French customs officers who boarded the *Eksund* on October 30th found on board Hopkins, Cairns, Boyle, Friel and one "William Finn". The last three turned out to be travelling on passports stolen from the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin in 1984. "Boyle" was really James Doherty, an electrician from Donegal and a member of the IRA; "Friel" was James Coll, also from Donegal and an IRA member. The new face, "Finn", was in reality Gabriel Cleary, from Prieststown, County Dublin, one of the IRA's top bombmakers. All five men were initially questioned at the French naval base at Brest. Since then they have been held in Paris, being periodically shunted around the city's three jails, La Santé, Fresnes and Fleury-Mérogis. Their trial is expected to begin later this year.

Efforts to trace (through Interpol) and question the Libyans involved in the arms shipments came to nothing, but not because they were back in Tripoli. Some, in fact, were still in Malta at the start of the investigation. But Maltese red tape—if that is what it was—meant it was months before permission was given to question them. By that time they had fled. Some of them are now believed to be in Scandinavia.

Murder continent-wide

What happened to the arms carried on the four previous voyages? Some were immediately "re-exported" and hidden in caches in Britain and elsewhere. The French are sure that they figured in at least six incidents in continental Europe in 1988:

- In February 1988 Belgian police found 100 kilos of Semtex in the boot of a car in Brussels, along with detonators of the kind found on the *Eksund*.
- In March, after men from the British Special Air Service had killed three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar, the Spanish police found 70 kilos of Semtex and two electronic timers in a hire-car in Marbella. The timers were identical to those carried on the *Eksund*.
- In May 1988 three British soldiers who





The ship

had crossed the border from West Germany for a night out at Roermond in Holland were shot dead with Kalashnikovs. The markings on the cartridge cases were identical to those found on ammunition from the *Eksund*.

● At Duisburg in West Germany in July 1988, two bombs exploded inside the perimeter fence of a British army barracks. Forensic tests showed that they were made of Semtex, with detonators identical to those found on the *Eksund*.

● Semtex, undoubtedly from the *Villa*, was used in an attack on barracks at Ratingen in West Germany, the home of 96 servicemen of the Royal Engineers' map-making unit. Forensic tests showed that the detonators were the same as ones found on the *Eksund*.

● Two suspected IRA terrorists arrested by West German police in September 1988, were carrying Kalashnikov rifles. Tests showed that one of these had been used in the Roermond murders.

The IRA was putting its Semtex to use in Northern Ireland and mainland Britain soon after it had taken delivery of the *Villa*'s Libyan cargo. For instance:

● In November 1986 seven mortar bombs containing Semtex were fired at an army observation post near Crossmaglen, in South Armagh, a stronghold of the IRA in Northern Ireland.

● In Lisburn, County Antrim, in June 1988, a 7½lb bomb placed under a van killed six



Its captain

off-duty soldiers on their way to a charity race.

● A 200lb bomb detonated in August 1988 at the roadside on the A5 from Belfast's Aldergrove airport to Omagh killed eight infantrymen travelling in an unmarked coach.

● A bomb placed inside an army barracks in 1988 in North London killed one soldier.

● A bomb was exploded at Deal barracks, in Kent, last September, killing 12 bandsmen of the Royal Marines.

So far, the security forces of Britain and the Irish republic have captured only a fraction of the arms and explosives supplied by Colonel Qaddafi—and even for some of that they have to thank good luck and bad weather.

● Semtex was first found in Britain by police in February 1987. Almost 200 pounds of the stuff had been buried in Macclesfield Forest in Cheshire.

● In 1988 the Gardai (the Irish police) were led to Five Fingers Beach in Donegal and a cache of 100 Kalashnikovs, Semtex and some of the heavy machineguns brought by the *Villa*.

● In December 1989 high winds and rough seas uncovered mortars and mortar bombs on a shore in County Wicklow, Ireland.

● In the same month another coastal cache of Semtex was found in Wales, not far from the spot where two years earlier police had arrested two Irishmen bringing arms ashore

from a small fishing boat. The hoard included Semtex, detonators, timers and fuses, as well as an assortment of small arms and Kalashnikovs.

● An informer, in jail in Limerick on a charge of armed robbery, led Irish police to three small dumps in and near Manorcunningham, a village in Donegal. The find included rifles, shotguns, handguns, 2,600 rounds of ammunition, 20 pounds of Semtex and bombmaking paraphernalia.

Cross-Channel coolness

One difficulty for the British and Irish security forces is that they have been kept virtually in the dark about the French judge's findings. Although the French have two policemen on secondment to Scotland Yard, and there is one British policeman in Paris, relations between Britain's anti-terrorist squads and the French DST are cool. Mrs Margaret Thatcher recognised this when, in December 1989, she called for closer co-operation between the two.

French governmental attitudes towards terrorists, especially those with a Libyan connection, have softened since Mr Chirac's administration was replaced by a Socialist one in 1988. Publicly, the government condemns terrorism. But privately it is cosying up to Colonel Qaddafi, who at the end of 1989 intimated that he would like better relations with the British and Americans. Many fear that, after the sales of aircraft spares for the colonel's aging Mirage fighters, the French will soon ease their embargo on arms sales to Libya. France not only values the potential export earnings, but also needs Libyan co-operation if, as it wants to, it is to reduce its forces in Chad or pull out altogether.

The report of the *juge d'instruction* of section 14 of the Paris *parquet*, and the publicity of the Irishmen's trial, will not help to improve France's relations with Libya. It would be a pity if section 14, after its painstaking investigation into the Libyan/IRA connection, were to be in any way weakened.



Where one previous cargo went

Confidential

Meeting with Mr. Frank McManus, Enniskillen, 5 April 1990

Internal Sinn Féin Debate

1. Mr. McManus, the former Independent Nationalist M.P. for Fermanagh/South Tyrone, runs a solicitor's practice in Enniskillen and Lissnakea. Although no longer involved in active politics, he retains good links with the various parties, including Sinn Féin. He has been enquiring among the latter's local Councillors about reports of an internal debate within Sinn Féin/IRA on whether or not to continue with the "armed struggle". He has been getting a markedly tight-lipped response; from his experience that usually means that something significant is in the air - the same Councillors are apparently normally quite forthcoming when it comes to scotching speculation which has no basis.
2. Sources of his in Republican Sinn Féin maintain that a ceasefire decision has already been taken in principle and that all that remains is the arrangement of its implementation. This, however, could take some time because of the complex and secretive nature of the IRA's cellular structure. There would undoubtedly be strong opposition to a ceasefire among a significant number of members, he felt, and the process of convincing these would not be an easy one. Mr. McManus stressed that this scenario was pure speculation and that Republican Sinn Féin would, of course, have a vested interest in spreading around such a controversial rumour. Nonetheless, he remains convinced that there is a substantial debate underway among the Provisionals at present.
3. He has heard a rumour from a (Provisional) Sinn Féin contact that Republican Sinn Féin have now acquired a "military capacity" and that in the event of an IRA ceasefire, disaffected Provos would defect to RSF and continue the "armed struggle" under the umbrella. He does not know how much credence to lend such a story, but it is indicative of the complex nature of any attempt to bring about a ceasefire.

SEEN BY
SEARCH

(10/15)

Mr. McManus
18/4/90
to be placed
9/14

cc PST; ASU
Mr. Miller; P&S
Mr. McManus; Mr. Pinner

Talks

4. Mr. McManus is very sceptical about Unionist readiness for dialogue and believes that the caution of the Taoiseach and the Minister is fully justified. He has little regard for Molyneaux; he recalls from his own Westminster days that Molyneaux was completely under the thumb of Powell and was regularly to be seen "giggling imbecilicly" at the latter's interventions in the House! Mr. McManus feels that Molyneaux has retained the leadership of the UUP primarily because nobody else has wanted the job.

5. He has a higher regard for John Taylor with whom he has had frequent contact over the years, first at Queen's and later in politics. While Taylor has to "continually look over his shoulder", he is a solid performer and somebody with whom Nationalists could do business.

Lord Coleville

6. At the invitation of Lord Brookeborough (which he greeted with wry amusement!), Mr. McManus recently attended a meeting with Lord Coleville, who is currently preparing a review of EPA legislation. The meeting was also attended by Sean Quinn of the Quinn Cement Group. Mr. McManus was glad of the opportunity to convey at first hand to Lord Coleville the nature of the difficulties which the legislation gave rise to; he particularly stressed the problem of harassment of young people. Mr. Quinn raised the difficulties caused for his operation by the Army checkpoint in Derrylin. (Mr. McManus understands that Lord Brookeborough subsequently raised the matter in the House of Lords; we have also been approached by the Quinn Group and are taking the matter up in the Secretariat).

T. O'Connor

6 April, 1990

c. c. Mr. Gallagher, Counsellors, Secretariat, Section, Box
W4464

No 15

Mr by ~~Charles J. Haughey~~
M.K. 9.4.90

M. K. Haughey
[Proceed through
GIS - following approval
by Taoiseach in his absence]
914

Statement issued by the Taoiseach, Mr Charles J Haughey T.D.

Bomb Atrocity

I condemn in the strongest terms this morning's atrocity near Downpatrick which has yet again demonstrated the evil of the IRA's murderous campaign in Northern Ireland.

I extend my most sincere sympathy to the families of those bereaved as a result of this latest outrage.

9 April 1990

STATEMENT ON THE DOWNPATRICK ATROCITY

BY BISHOP CAHAL B. DALY
of Down and Connor

Wednesday, 11th April 1990, 1.00 pm



The murder of four young UDR soldiers in Downpatrick on Monday is a horrifying reminder of how far some people in our community have departed from the communion of the Church and from the teaching of Christianity.

This multiple murder was perpetrated on the first morning of Holy Week, which is for all Christians the most sacred week of the whole year. All true Catholics are shocked that this week of prayer and conversion should have been ushered in by a scene of man-made carnage. The final preparations for the perpetration of this carnage were presumably being made on Palm Sunday. This was the very day on which in West Belfast a vast crowd of nearly 10,000 people were taking part in the Way of the Cross, walking from Finaghy Road North, past Andersonstown and along the Falls Road to St. Peter's Cathedral. As they went from station to station, they listened also to the words of a message sent specially by Pope John Paul to the young Catholics of Belfast and to all who were taking part in the event. Along streets so often saddened by scenes of violence and of the glorification of violence the Pope's words had an extraordinary relevance and made a deep impact on all who heard them.

The Pope was speaking directly to the present situation in our society when he declared:

"The command, 'Thou shalt not kill', must be binding on the conscience of humanity, if the terrible tragedy and destiny of Cain is not to be repeated".

"Violence is a lie; ... (for it) destroys the very things it claims to defend: the dignity, the life, the freedom of human beings."

The Pope said that he was addressing his message "to all who listen to his voice". Tragically, those who ordered the Downpatrick atrocity, those who planned it and carried it out, those who even now may be knowingly and freely aiding and sheltering those guilty of it, are people who persist in refusing to listen to the Pope's voice. All true Catholics will pray for them and for all who engage in violence that they may have a complete change of heart and may join with the Catholic community in making Easter a celebration of the victory of Christ's love over all hatred and all killing.

I ask all Catholics to make Holy Week a time of deep personal and community conversion to Christ, a time for offering reparation to God for all crimes of violence, and a time of intercession for all those who have been bereaved through violence or injured in body or in mind by deeds of violence throughout the past twenty-one years.

I wish to offer my deep sympathy to the relatives of the four murdered soldiers and to their friends and neighbours.

MURDER IN RATHCOOLE:

Just a few days earlier, Roger Bradley was murdered by loyalists in Rathcoole as he was taking his lunch during house renovation work. He was the 47th Catholic victim of loyalist murder gangs to have been killed in this diocese in the past eight years. He was murdered close to the date on which another innocent Catholic had been shot dead by loyalists on a building site in Rathcoole last year. I offer heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing wife and children and friends in Swatragh.

This kind of sectarian bigotry is a pernicious evil and a disgrace to any society calling itself Christian.

There are not two standards of morality where murder is concerned. Republican murder is in exactly the same moral category as loyalist murder. Respect for the sacredness of human life is indivisible; peace and justice are indivisible. A decisive choice is laid before us all, a choice between good and evil, a choice between death and life, a choice between reconciliation and murderous conflict. People of peace, who have stayed silent too long, must make themselves heard quietly, but firmly and confidently, above the voice of the ranters and the haters, the bigots and the orators of violence.

Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

12 April, 1990.

Mrs. E. Drillingscourt,
36 Whitla Road,
Lisburn,
Co. Antrim.

Dear Mrs. Drillingscourt,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and to reply to you on his behalf.

The Taoiseach has asked me to tell you that he is acutely conscious of the fact that both communities in Northern Ireland have suffered greatly in the past twenty years. He believes that only through a process of dialogue can mutual suspicion and distrust be dispelled; that is why he has extended an invitation to Unionist leaders to talks without preconditions. He also wishes me to let you know that both he and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A. and in doing this they reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people on this island.

As you may be aware, the Taoiseach has condemned in the strongest terms the bombing atrocity near Downpatrick earlier this week and has stated that it yet again demonstrates the evil of the I.R.A.'s murderous campaign in Northern Ireland.

Yours sincerely,



Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Uimhir.....

To: Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Munn

From: B. Collinge.

*Revised reply
RJ 30/3.*

**Re: Letter to the Taoiseach from Mrs. E. Drillingscourt
from Lisburn.**

The amended draft reply across, the original of which was received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, is submitted for consideration, please.

B. Collinge

29 March, 1990.

Donegal,

*In your
consideration. I
discussed with
Brian Mc Linty +
he has re-drafted +
updated part. Down Patrick*



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

March, 1990.

ehil

Mrs. E. Drillingscourt,
36 Whitla Road,
Lisburn,
Co. Antrim.

Dear Mrs. Drillingscourt,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and to reply to you on his behalf.

The Taoiseach has asked me to tell you that he is acutely conscious of the fact that both communities in Northern Ireland have suffered greatly in the past twenty years. He believes that only through a process of dialogue can mutual suspicion and distrust be dispelled; that is why he has extended an invitation to Unionist leaders to talks without preconditions. He also wishes me to let you know that both he and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. ~~The Government, who reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people of the island on this issue,~~ have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A. *and ^{doing} in this they*

reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people on this island. Gladstone
Yours sincerely, *N.P.L. As you may be aware,*
the Taoiseach has condemned in the strongest terms the ⁷² bombing atrocity near Donaghadee earlier this week and he states that it yet again demonstrates the evil of the I.R.A. murderers committed in Northern Ireland.

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

36 Whitla Road,
LISBURN
Co. Antrim

19th January 1990

C. Haughey Esq.,
The Dial,
DUBLIN
Eire

Dear Sir,

I watched you on television and listened to your comments that the Irish community in Northern Ireland had to be protected. You make claims that Ireland should be united and yet your statements over the years have proved that the only people you are interested in are the "Irish" community. Mr Barrie referred time and time again to the "nightmare of the Nationalist community". I wonder did he think that the Protestant population were having a picnic over the past twenty years? We have graveyards full to prove different.

Various Protestant paramilitaries have been shot dead by the SAS under the same circumstances (incidentally, Mr Seamus Mallon congratulated the SAS in doing a good job, but I think where he is concerned our blood is of a different colour) and I failed to hear one word of condemnation from you or indeed one word of sympathy to the Protestant community. It should be apparent to you by now that when these things happen in the Protestant community there is no rioting nor bus burning because the attitude of the majority of law abiding people is that if a man goes out to kill or rob armed (with or without ammunition or replica) he does so at his own risk.

I am totally disillusioned with the Nationalist Politicians both North and South who fail to see, or will not see, that suffering in Northern Ireland is NOT confined to the Catholic community.

I would remind you that Garda opened fire on an armed robber only last week. Surely you are being hypocritical as it is one law for the North and one for your jurisdiction, or does being "Irish" tend to make you wear rose coloured spectacles?

I would also like to bring to your attention, or have you forgotten already, the most heinous murders of the two British Soldiers who were so viciously beaten, tortured and then shot dead. But this is excused as quite understandable given the circumstances of the "Stone" affair. I think Mr Haughey at times your memory is very short!

If you are so desirous of a United Ireland should you not be trying to understand the majority population who see you as totally unsympathetic to them or their aspirations.

E. Dooly

Mrs E. Dooly

6 February, 1990.

Mrs. E. Drillingcourt,
36 Whitla Road,
Lisburn.

Dear Mrs. Drillingcourt,

Thank you for your letter of 19th January, which I will bring to the attention of the Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D.

Yours sincerely,

!Mr. Brian Collinge, as discussed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.

!DC3051/WP2

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Uimhir.....

Brian Collier

Brian

Should I acknowledge + refer to
DFA?

David

30/11

David,

I would suggest an acknowledgment
saying that you will bring her views to the
notice of the T. You might refer the letter
to ~~us~~ her for a further reply. It is
to people like this woman that the T. would
wish to get across our message. BB^{15/1}/₄₀

D R A F T

March, 1990.

Mrs. E. Drillingscourt,
36 Whitla Road,
Lisburn,
Co. Antrim.

Dear Mrs. Drillingscourt,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and to reply to you on his behalf.

He has asked me to tell you that he is acutely conscious of the fact that both communities in Northern Ireland have suffered greatly in the past twenty years. He believes that only through a process of dialogue can mutual suspicion and distrust be dispelled; that is why he has extended an invitation to Unionist leaders to talks without preconditions.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary to the Taoiseach.

March, 1990.

Mrs. E. Drillingscourt,
36 Whitla Road,
Lisburn,
Co. Antrim.

Dear Mrs. Drillingscourt,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., has asked me to thank you for your recent letter and to reply to you on his behalf.

The Taoiseach has asked me to tell you that he is acutely conscious of the fact that both communities in Northern Ireland have suffered greatly in the past twenty years. He believes that only through a process of dialogue can mutual suspicion and distrust be dispelled; that is why he has extended an invitation to Unionist leaders to talks without preconditions. He also wishes me to let you know that both he and the Irish Government have consistently condemned outright all acts of violence perpetrated in Northern Ireland. The Government who, incidentally, reflect the feelings of the vast majority of the people of the island on this issue, have continually stressed their abhorrence at murders carried out by the I.R.A.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach.



27 March, 1990

Mr. Brian Collinge
Department of the Taoiseach

Dear Brian,

Further to your letter of 7 February enclosing correspondence from Mrs E. Drillingscourt from Lisburn, I enclose a draft of a reply, under signature of the Private Secretary to the Taoiseach, for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

John Kirwan
Private Secretary

B.F. 21/2/90

6/3/90

Note
Spoke to Mary
Cusack to do
BB 27/2

and again on
8/3/90

BB

with A/Sec. per Min
BB 9/3/90

7 February, 1990.

Mr. John Kirwan,
Private Secretary,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dear John,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter recently received by the Taoiseach from Mrs. E. Drillingcourt from Lisburn.

Perhaps you could let us have a suitable draft reply for consideration, please.

Yours sincerely,

B. Collinge.

Draft,
Please
B/F in 2 weeks
And
BB 7/2/90

B/F of
1 week please ←

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURE FAX

COVER SHEET

No 15

Fax Message Number : 047
Date : 30.4.90.
Time :
Pages : 5 (including cover sheet)

~~Immediate/Urgent~~ (Delete As Necessary)

To Anglo Irish Division From Belfast

For Mr M. Collins From D. Hughes

Ref: Your/My _____

Subject Attraction Report - Friday 27/4/90 to
Monday 30/4/90

COMMENTS As you will note there were several serious incidents over the weekend as the RMC had warned in their statement of 26 April 1990

CONFIDENTIAL

P.S. Mr P. Kelly
cc. Mrs J. O'Connell
Mr. Morrison
Mr. Brennan

SITUATION REPORT FOR THE PERIOD: 0830 HRS FRIDAY 27 APRIL TO 0830 HOURS MONDAY 30 APRIL 1990

047/2

SECURITY

Friday 27 April

0940 hours A building contractor, Mr Kenneth GRAHAM, was killed when a UVBT IED detonated beneath his car at the junction of Mourne Road/Newry Road near Kilkeel. PIRA subsequently claimed responsibility for the attack which they stated was carried out because of work Mr Graham did for the SF's.

am An ATO made safe a ^CUVBT IED found beneath a contractor's car at Fintona, Co Tyrone.

am During the course of a search of property in the Derrybeg Estate, Newry the security forces found what they believe to be a bomb factory. Amongst the items recovered were: approx half a ton of fertilizer, a quantity of fuel oil, a grinder, a rifle, a shotgun barrel and some shotgun cartridges.

1100 hours The security forces recovered 2 detonators found in the wall of a house at Rathfriland, Co Down.

Saturday 28 April

0904 hours Following warning calls made 30 mins earlier an IED of approx 5 lbs CE placed in a litter bin attached to a lamp post at Sloan St/Gregg St, Lisburn exploded. There were no casualties. Minor damage was caused to property in area. In the follow up operation an IED of approx 3 lb CE attached to a 50lb gas cylinder was found in a car left in Sloan St. The vehicle had been hijacked earlier in the Poleglass area on the outskirts of West Belfast.

04713

1000 hours Two mortars were fired at The Hump PVCP, Strabane from a base-plate (Isuzu van) parked in a petrol station at the nearby Lifford Road. Both landed in the PVCP complex. One detonated on the roof of an accommodation block and the other hit an ablution block but failed to explode and was dealt with by an ATO. There were 2 SF casualties and one civilian casualty arising from this incident. All were NSI. Minor damage was caused to the PVCP. As the mortars fired 2 persons, believed to have been responsible for this attack, were seen to fall from a motor bike, on which they were fleeing the scene. They subsequently hijacked a passing car and drove off into the ROI.

1110 hours The SFs recovered approx 5 lbs of CE following a search of waste ground to the rear of Eglinton Terrace, Londonderry.

1130 hours An RUC officer fired a shot after a patrol encountered 2 men running away from Grahams Bookmakers at Carlisle Circus in North Belfast. The men had just carried out a robbery there at gunpoint. One of them was subsequently hit by a car as he fled and sustained a broken leg. He was admitted to the Mater Hospital. A sum of money and a handgun were recovered.

1318 hours The RUC stopped an Airport bus en-route from Belfast to Aldergrove at a VCP established near Templepatrick, Co Antrim. A woman passenger on the vehicle feigning pregnancy was found to have a 2lb CE IED strapped to her body. The device was made safe by an ATO and the woman was taken into custody.

1500 hours Two explosions occurred in a hijacked car which was abandoned at Ballynagard Road, Londonderry close to the PVCP at Culmore Road. There were no casualties and no damage caused to any other property.

1510 hours SF's conducting a search operation in the Silverbridge area of South Armagh came under automatic gunfire attack. One soldier was wounded in the leg but is not believed to have been seriously hurt. No rounds returned. During the follow up 90 empty cases were recovered.

1847 hours Residents of Fairmount Housing Estate, Dungannon reported hearing a small explosion from a Citroen van located at Fairview Park. On investigation an IED of approx 900 lbs HME was found in the vehicle. It was made safe by an ATO. There were no casualties nor any damage sustained by property in the area. The van had been taken earlier from a family at Pomeroy who were accosted at their home by 4 masked men.

2215 hours The SFs recovered 2 IAAGs found on the road at Buren Grove, Castlewellan, Co Down. They were made safe by an ATO.

pm The SFs dealt with hoax vehicle IEDs in Belfast at the Central Railway Station, RUC Mountpottinger, the MI (near Stockmans Lane) and at Elmfield St in the Ardoyne area. Elsewhere in Belfast, at Chichester St, hoax IEDs were dealt with at the Victoria Centre (holdall) and the Royal Courts of Justice (WWII grenade-less explosive components). Further hoax vehicle IEDs were left outside the Court House at Newry and a chip shop at Moy, Co Tyrone.

047/4

Sunday 29 April

0130 hours A shed at a Customs Post at Newry sustained minor damage after a small explosion there.

0342 hours A military foot patrol encountered a hostile crowd at Ross St in the Lower Falls area of West Belfast. In the ensuing struggle a soldier discharged a round from his weapon into the ground. Another fired a PBR which hit a civilian in the thigh. He was NSI. Two other civilians sustained slight injuries during this disturbance and 2 persons were subsequently arrested by the RUC.

2320 hours A grenade was thrown at a house at Woodgrove, Portadown where a prominent member of Sinn Fein lives. He was not at home at the time but his 64 year old mother was. She sustained cuts and shock but is not reported to be seriously hurt. This is the second attack in 12 months on the premises. In the last one the mother was also injured - sustaining gunshot wounds to the arm/shoulder.

Monday 30 April

0100 hours In an apparent punishment shooting a man was wounded in both legs in the Taughmonagh Estate in SW Belfast.

0130/0153 hours The cars and homes of two Prison Officer living in Lisburn were damaged in petrol bomb attacks.

OTHER

Friday 27 April

1705 hours An Army Wessex helicopter crashed at RAF Bishops Court, Co Down. One member of the SFs was injured but it is believed not seriously. The pilots escaped unhurt.

BCPs

Saturday 29 April

pm Garda report that BCP 122 in the Rosslea area of Co Fermanagh appears to have been re-opened to vehicular traffic. SFs investigating.

Sunday 29 April

1430 hours An SF patrol disrupted a number of people attempting to reopen BCP 121 also in the Rosslea area. The point remains closed to vehicular traffic.

1530 hours A group of around 60 persons using earth moving equipment moved concrete obstacles and in-filled a number of craters at BCP 108 in the Clogher/Augher area of Co Tyrone. They were disturbed by a SF patrol which was deployed to the area and withdrew across the border. The crossing point remains closed to vehicular traffic.

PRISONS

Saturday 28 April:

HMP Belfast

At around 0100 hours 2739 McCRORY attempted to hang himself in his cell. He was unhurt and was subsequently placed in an observation cell.

047/5

HMP Belfast

The UFF reportedly contacted a Sunday News journalist claiming they had carried out 3 attacks against members of prison staff last week. This included an apparent murder bid when a weapon allegedly jammed as a gunman attempted to attack an officer in North Belfast. The alleged actions are linked with the reputed continuing harrassment of Loyalist inmates at the prison.

HMP Magilligan

A18/91 G J COUSINS, unlawfully at large since 24 April, was the injured party in the armed robbery incident reported above which occurred at 1130 hours at Carlisle Circus, Belfast. An RUC guard has been posted at the Mater Hospital to watch over him until he is considered well enough to be returned to prison custody.

Monday 30 April

am Officers from HMP Maze and HMP Maghaberry had their homes/cars damaged in petrol bomb attacks (see report above). Another officer from HMP Magilligan reported suspicious activity around his home at Ballymoney, Co Antrim.

NO 15

~~SECRET~~

A/Sec Gallagher

DPT + 1/5

SEEN BY

Taoiseach

To see please

7/5

IRA - Talks

cc PST; PS14
Mr. Mullen; All
Mr. Mahon; Mr. ...
8/5/90

I refer to my earlier reports on the initiative of the two Maze Chaplains (Fr John Murphy and Rev Will Murphy) to move the military leadership of the IRA and the UVF towards a political solution. As you know, this initiative began in July 1988 with the leaderships of both groups in the Maze, and subsequently involved the outside leaderships of both groups. It has had the support of Four Church Leaders - Cardinal O'Fiaich, Archbishop Eames, Bishop Cahal Daly and Bishop Sam Poyntz. The initiative has been on-going since that time and has been conducted in absolute secrecy. Fr Murphy has specifically asked that the Taoiseach be kept informed of the initiative.

I had a conversation with Fr Murphy on 2 May who indicated that they had just concluded a series of intensive discussions with the IRA Army Council. Arising from those discussions, the two Chaplains had a meeting on 1 May with the four Church Leaders. At that meeting, the Chaplains reported that the Army Council had clearly indicated to them their willingness to seek an alternative to the campaign of violence and, with this objective in mind, are prepared to enter exploratory discussions with the British Government. [There is apparently no question at this stage of a cease-fire, though Fr Murphy felt that, in the event of any talks, there would, at the very least, be a reduction in the intensity of the current campaign.]

Arising from the discussion between the Chaplains and the Four Church Leaders, it was agreed that the two Primates (O'Fiaich and Eames) will jointly approach the Secretary of State to see whether the British Government would be prepared to enter into such talks. It was hoped that the approach would be made the next day (3 May) or as soon as possible thereafter.

The Army Council's preference is naturally for such talks to be held in public, though they accept that any talks would probably have to be conducted in absolute secrecy. The IRA's third, and least favoured option, would be for talks involving Sinn Fein. [Fr Murphy commented that one thing which has struck him in the course of this initiative is the noticeable difference between the IRA and Sinn Fein - with Army Council members referring to Sinn Fein as merely "the party which is the closest to our view." Murphy's impression is that not all of the Army Council are particularly enamoured with the socialist views being espoused by the current urban-based leadership of Sinn Fein.]

Brendan McMahon
Anglo/Irish Division
4 May 1990

cc Mr M. Collins

Continued on

~~10~~^E Part of file.

END of file