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SECURITY FAILURE

The spiral of appalling killing which are getting more and more horrendous as 1992 advances demonstrate; beyond doubt that the government's security policy is not working. In the last 41 days 27 people have been killed due to the rampant terrorist situation which has been permitted to develop.

A total of 2969 people have died in Ulster since the current violence began in 1969. 1992 is already breaking records in terms of violence inflicted on the Province in a short period of time.

In the dying months of 1991 the IRA's strategy had revolted back to the incessant bombing of economic, government and military targets in an attempt to weaken the resolve of our army and destroy the resolve of the civilian population. A total of 86 people were slain in 1991 when the total army presence stood at 11,000.

Not content with the bombing of such targets the terrorists have demonstrated their desire to murder civilians and security personnel in order to bring about their hideous objectives.

The 27 civilians murdered so far this year include:

| | A Catholic man shot dead by Loyalists in Moy. |
|-------------|---|
| 3 JANUARY: | A Catholic man shot deal of the Maire |
| 9 IANTIARY: | A Catholic man shot dead by Loyalists in Moira. |

A Protestant murdered after his car was stoned 11 JANUARY:

by Republicans in Belfast.

A Catholic man killed by a car bomb in 13 JANUARY: Coalisland. He was murdered by the IRA who later claimed it was a mistake.

A Protestant man killed by Loyalists in Belfast. 14 JANUARY:

Eight Protestant workmen slaughtered by the IRA in 17 JANUARY:

A Catholic man stabbed to death in Belfast. 26 JANUARY: A Catholic man shot dead by Loyalists. 30 JANUARY: A Catholic man shot dead by Loyalists.

2 FEBRUARY: A Protestant man shot dead by the IRA in Dungannon. 3 FEBRUARY: Three men shot dead at SF Advice Centre by an off 4 FEBRUARY:

duty police officer who later committed suicide.

A terrorist shot dead by a UDR soldier after attacking 5 FEBRUARY:

Five men killed in a Bookmakers shop in Belfast by 5 FEBRUARY: Loyalists.

Such a litany of killing and mayhem is evidence of the government's failure to deal with the terrorists. The IRA's rate of attrition has been brought to its highest for a decade. On 13 January, 1992 my DUP parliamentary colleagues presented the Secretary of State and the Minister for Security in Northern Ireland with a security document outlining certain measures which ought to be implemented immediately to abate the present terrorist campaign. This document was also presented to the Prime Minister after the Teebane massacre. Between the 13 January and 11 February the government has failed to initiate even one measure we suggested. It is time the government took the suggestions made by the elected representatives of

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the Province seriously rather than ignore our calls in the vain hope that the terrorist situation will just go away.

I have enclosed, today, once again, a copy of this security document which must be reconsidered immediately.

BROOKE SAYS NO

In a statement to his Conservative constituents at the weekend, the Secretary of State claimed that the government are not considering any change to their security policy in the Province. Mr. Brooke insisted, 'It is unlikely terrorism would be ended by the sudden introduction of extreme measures, the consequences of which we could not accurately predict.'

Extreme terrorist activities calls for extreme action. Such a failure by the government to even recognise the need for a review of security must call into question the government's seriousness to tackle the terrorists as is their responsibility to the citizens of Ulster.

Mr. Brooke's comments come not only as an insult to the Ulster people who have been calling for decades for decisive change, but as succour to the IRA who now know the government are content with their failed policy of ineffective reaction and acceptable levels of violence.

The government claim they know exactly who these men of violence are. The government claim the estimated current strength of the IRA stands at 500. Yet nothing has been done by the government to gather the evidence necessary to convict these men or to ensure they will be captured.

WHO REPRESENTS NORTHERN IRELAND

Below there is a list of election percentages which point significantly to the fact of who represents who in Northern Ireland. If you study carefully these figures you will see that in the last European election my party achieved 29.9% of the vote. Other parties have achieved as little as 5% of the vote in that same election and yet claim to speak for the Northern Ireland people.

Let it be clear that the combined Unionist vote at the 1986 Westminster by-election totalled 66.3%. Such overwhelming support for our policy on the constitutional and security matters must be ignored no longer.

EUROPEAN ELECTION RESULTS 1989

| Ulster Unionists | 22.2% |
|----------------------|-------|
| Democratic Unionists | 29.9% |
| SDLP | 25.5% |
| Sinn Fein | 9.2% |
| Alliance | 5.2% |
| Others | 7.9% |

Holding such a mandate gives the United Unionist leadership irrefutable backing to speak for the majority of people in Ulster. I take my responsibilities to the Northern Ireland people very seriously and the burden of finding a solution to the political problems lies heavily upon my

shoulders. It is now about time the government took seriously their responsibility of securing the Province in order to make political progress possible. Finding a solution to the political problems cannot be achieved without first addressing the security issue. To suggest that politicians talking in Northern Ireland will miraculously stop the sectarian killings is ludicrous.

SECURITY - WHERE NEXT

The government must demonstrate for the first time since direct rule that it is determined to stop the violence. This can only be achieved with the complete root and branch change in the security policy - from a reactive one to a pro-active one. This would be first positive step forward. Effective waging a war against the IRA will demonstrate the determination of the government to defeat the terrorists. Terrorism is increasing because the terrorist knows their means achieve their goals. The British government submitted to the men of violence when it signed the Anglo Irish Agreement. Concessions made as a consequence of violence encourage greater violence. Northern Ireland is currently reaping the whirlwind of the governments concessions to violence.

The prerequisite to the defeat of terrorism is the possession and demonstration by the authorities of the will to win. Without the political will to win there can never be success. This is so because terrorism survives only where the terrorist possesses hope of victory. Extinguish that hope and the first step has been taken to extinguish terrorism. The primary reason why Ulster has suffered so many years of unabated terrorism is simply that the British government has demonstrated it has no will to win the war but on the contrary has shown its willingness to acquiesce in the achievement by the IRA of its goal for a United Ireland. The fact that the government has told the world through the Anglo Irish Agreement, that a nationalist majority (even of one) will be aided to bring about a United Ireland. While under the Agreement a Unionist majority has no rights whatsoever. By refusing to deal effectively with the IRA and Sinn Fein the government signal its desire to accommodate not eradicate the IRA.

BORDER SECURITY

Any reappraisal of the security situation must deal with the security of the border between this part of the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. The open border has become the lifeline of the terrorists campaign. It is used as a conduit to deliver arms and explosives to the IRA in the province. The Republic has proved itself to be the safe haven of the IRA. Recent changes to the extradition procedure are ineffective and have done nothing of significance to deter the IRA from using the Republic as its headquarters. The government of the Republic of Ireland has left the IRA unmolested there to work for the destruction of our land. In order to dry up the IRA supply of arms and its use of the open border as a lifeline the government must act either unilaterally or with cooperation, by effectively sealing the land frontier. Extensive manning of the border and requiring the use only of limited official crossings must be a priority on this front. To attempt to deal with the IRA without addressing this problem is to act in vain. The border can be sealed!

INTERIOR SECURITY

Any effective security policy is reliant upon the government making available the finance and manpower to ensure they are doing all, that can be done. The recent fiasco of the government delaying its response to the RUC Chief Constable's request for an additional 400 new recruits and making him wait a year before giving approval has been a costly error. It demonstrates the governments inept approach to the security problem. There must be an even greater increase in the security personnel and that increase ought to be made now.

The chief concerns of the RUC should be counter insurgency, intelligence gathering, the protection of civil life and property, and the prosecution of terrorists. The present security policy demonstrates that the security forces are deployed only in reaction to IRA activities and the pursuit of a policy of containment based on achieving 'an acceptable level of violence.' The public's primary concern is that the police and the other security services should be put on the offensive against the IRA. Any new security policy must give expression to a pro active approach to the policing of our land. For too long the security services have been left to chase shadows and defend an area after the IRA has been successful in attacking. A policy that permits such an approach will continue to fail and must cease.

THE USE OF CIVILIANS

Civilians should be recruited into a part time back up force which could mobilise upwards of 50,000 men at a time of emergency. It would be broadly speaking equivalent to the old 'C' class special constabulary and should not be confused with the RUCR which would remain the main reserve of manpower for the RUC.

THE RING OF STEEL

Undoubtedly the presence of security checks in Belfast and the restrictions on parking play a part in the prevention of terrorism. But it would be more prudent to augment, if not replace these operations by sealing off all areas known by the security forces to be the haunts of the terrorists and by searching cars and individuals as they leave these areas rather than when they enter the cities and towns. Targets are many terrorists are comparitively few - sufficient reason therefore to concentrate on terrorists not targets. The police and army would be better deployed preventing the movement of arms and explosives from source rather than reacting to an explosion. Placing a ring of steel around the law abiding community will only prevent the minimum of devices entering those areas. Stopping the devices at source will achieve more than stopping them during transport.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE OPERATIONS

An obvious example of this principle would entail the unexpected closing and sealing of known terrorist sanctuaries and searching in a most thorough manner for wanted terrorists and their weapons. This would place the terrorists in unparalleled insecurity as they would no longer be sure they had safe houses and areas from which to operate: We would like



to see a decisive increase in this type of operation. Recent 'finds' have proved the wisdom of this approach.

ID CARDS

Identity cards should be issued for the entire community, down to the age of 14 with a computer back up system. The security forces checking of suspicious or unknown persons would be greatly aided.

INTELLIGENCE

The importance of good intelligence as a counter measure to terrorism cannot be over estimated. The impossibility of guarding all vulnerable points and people makes it essential to know what the aims and intentions of the terrorist are.

PROSCRIPTION OF SINN FEIN

"There cannot be any reason or indeed possible doubt that Sinn Fein is not only a political wing but also a complete accomplice and partner of the PIRA, that both intend to continue using violence, and that the identity of the murderers and the other perpetrators of grave crimes are according to police statements, widely known." This is not only our view but the conclusion drawn by the government's own security expert in the Baker Report.

The primary civil right basic to every individual is the right to live. If that is denied then no other right is of any use. The IRA and Sinn Fein have consistently denied to the people the right to live in a state of peace. The IRA & Sinn Fein must be viewed as one and be totally alienated from the political process. The government must ban these organisations and prosecute the godfathers who sustain them.

Proscription is an expression of the outrage of the ordinary citizen, who comprise the overwhelming majority, at the barbaurous acts of these organisations, and at the revolting glee with which they claim responsibility for their coutrages. If Sinn Fein is a mere front organisation for the IRA there would be sufficient grounds to proscribe it. The authorities have evidence that it is much more than that. The present electoral law on running for election to public office is totally inadaquate and inafective. The government must not pass the responsibility to others they must prosecute.

Our law makes the encouragement of acts of terrorism illegal. Adams and his cohorts are permitted to engage in flagrant breaches of the law without consequence. The republican leaders have by their words demonstrated that they disregard the law and have brought it into wholesale disrepute. The government must prosecute the republican leaders as the godfathers of the crime and make laws that will enable them to do so.

CURFEW

From time to time terrorist violence occurs in republican areas which is deliberately orchestration to attract security personnel into a trap. The



government should use the power to impose a curfew on those areas where this illegal and disruptive activity takes place. A curfew would serve the dual purpose of hampering the terrorists from moving their explosives to their intended target during the hours of darkness. It would serve to keep these hostile areas scrutinised by the security services. The curfew would have the added bonus of forcing the civilian population in the area concerned to press on the IRA to stop their campaign because of the inconvenience such a curfew would bring.

THE UDR

An immediate signal that the government means to stop its appeasement of terrorism would be the announcing of the abandonment of the merger of the UDR with the RIR. The removal of the UDR in the midst of the crisis must be stopped. The UDR have demonstrated their commitment to the peace of Northern Ireland their sacrifice should not be challenged in this despicable way. Since their inception over 200 UDR members have been killed by terrorists. In addition 44 former members have been murdered by the IRA and 377 members have been seriously wounded. The UDR provides value for money for example the UDR cost £1.5m per week to operate while the RUC costs £1.5m per day! No other aspect of the security forces is so cost effective. The UDR are responsible for only 0.28% of deaths in Northern Ireland contrary to black propaganda spread by the regiments enemies. Twice in the last three months the Chief Constable has had to call up part time members to full time duties in order to relieve the security situation. Ulster has found itself saying ,'Thank God for the UDR'. For their sacrifice the government wish to remove the UDR via the back door of a merger. It is now time for the government to give tribute where tribute is due?

MONITORING OF KNOWN SUSPECTS

Security chiefs and government sources suggest there are only a small of hardened terrorists in the community. They have gone so far as to put an estimate of 400 known terrorists. The security forces comprise a total of 30,000 members some of whom should be deployed monitoring the movements of these suspects and using that information to follow up with charges. It would be more profitable to mark the terrorists than guess and guard their targets.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Executive detention must be available if all else fails it should be considered as part of the counter terrorist strategy.

SENTENCING

The full security picture will never be complete until their is proper sentencing to fit the crime. We contend that the government should legislate and introduce mandatory minimum sentences for those found guilty of terrorist offences. The level of remission for terrorist offences must be reviewed. The DUP hold to the view that capital punishment would serve as the greatest deterrent of all for capital crime.

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PROPAGANDA WAR

The government should significantly step up its propaganda against terrorism with extensive use of the media. This propaganda campaign must be extended overseas.

No one single measure will defeat the IRA, but a collective security initiative embracing all the above and other strands must be initiated.

These measures are a few of the changes that would be necessary to take the battle to and defeat terrorism. At the heart of any counter terrorist strategy must be a resolute determination to defeat the enemy. The will to win must be the core of the government's policy and should not be limited or circumscribed by a concern of how other countries or the terrorist's supporters might react. We urge the government to act and act now.

CONSTITUTIONAL EFFRONTERY

showe medicabe?

The election of a new Prime Minister in the Irish Republic is no encouragement to the people of Northern Ireland. Mr. Reynolds government support the illegal, immortal and obnoxious claims of Articles Two and Three of the Irish Constitution. Such a document which by its existence refuses to give credence to the democratic process is an effrontery to democracy.

Successive Dublin administrations have deliberately sustained a campaign of hatred against British Ulster. Doing nothing about the constitutional claims has given the IRA the green light to sustain their campaign of cross border genocide.

The Irish President took an oath at her inauguration to uphold the legitimacy of these offending Articles which are an embarrassment to Europe. Mr. Reynolds will himself be supporting these illegal claims. There can be no goodwill between Northern Ireland and the Republic until the Republic recognises the right of the majority of Northern Ireland to self-determination and abandon Articles Two and Three without preconditions.

Mr Reynolds has foolishly tried to explain away Unionist objections to Articles Two and Three by suggesting that there is a parallel between it and Nationalist objections to the 1920 Government of Ireland Act. There is absolutely no comparison. Any one who holds onto illegal claims is a thief and a trickster. The Dublin, Belfast and British Parliaments all ratified the border of Northern Ireland and registered their international agreement with the then League of Nations. Later, DeValera became President of that league. There is nothing that Unionists are prepared to negotiate away to have Articles Two and Three removed. These Articles are a great stumbling block to peace on this island. It is the Berlin Wall of Dublin's own making. The British Prime Minister must make a priority a termination to seek the immediate removal of this illegal territorial claim to Her Majesty's domain.

The following statistics demonstrate how the Anglo Irish Agreement has acted as a watershed in the history of IRA violence. From 1976 85 there was



a decisive drop in deaths caused by terrorism. In that period a Northern Ireland Assembly was established. It was the unilateral proroguement of that democratic forum and the imposition of the Anglo Irish Agreement which has led to a dramatic increase in violence from 1985 to now. Such a development is set to continue until the government restores democracy to Northern Ireland.

On 5 February, 1992 the IRA attempted to kill an off duty member of the UDR. The soldier was able to return fire and kill one of his assailants. The Irish police arrested the others who fled across the border. These men must be immediately extradited, the weapons recovered by the Garda handed over to the RUC for ballistic testing and evidence gathering purposes. The fact that the roads in this area had been sealed demonstrates the necessity of securing the border.

On the same day the UFF murdered five Roman Catholics in a Bookmakers shop in Belfast. Later at the scene of the crime the Chief Constable claimed all resources were available to the police. I am informed that one hour later the Chief Constable cut all RUC Special Branch overtime. If so, this demonstrates how police resources have been undercut by financial considerations.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

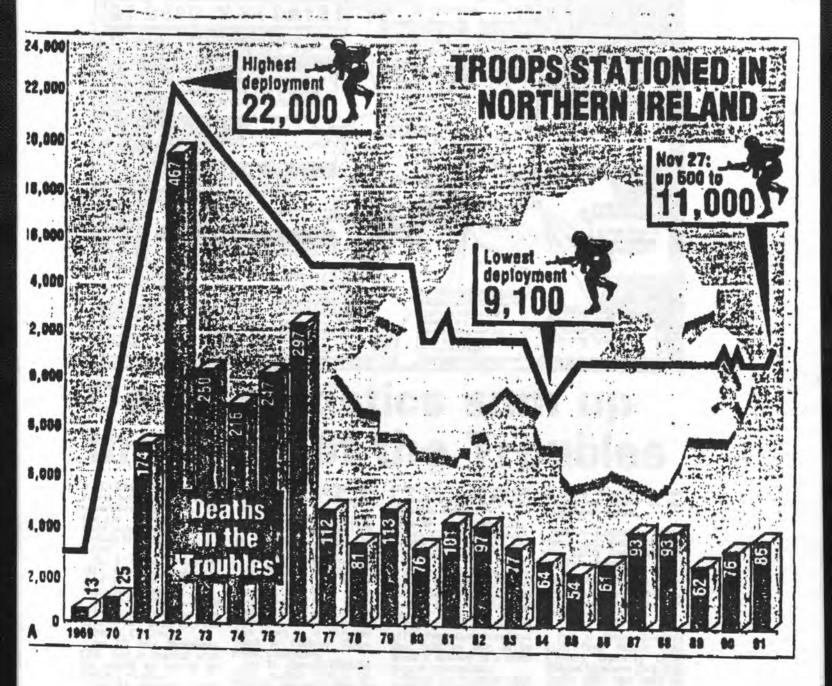
- 1. Troops stationed in province and death totals.
- 2. Map of those killed in 1992.
- 3. Where I.R.A.'s money comes from.
- 4. U.D.R. The Facts.
- 5. Map listing murders of civilian workmen.
- 6. News Letter article on Brooke Says No.
- 7. Why we reject Anglo Irish Agreement.
- 8. Deaths in Northern Ireland.
- q. Memo on Extradition
- 10 Maine on Juled Irish Police Officer

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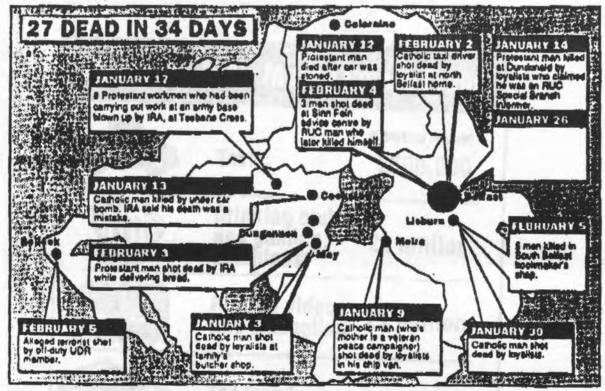
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#310 P12



Death statistics sum up the story of the Troubles

YESTERDAY'S horrific events bring the province's icrrorist-related death toll this year to 27. A total of 2,969 people have died since violence broke out in 1969. 1992

Jun 3: Kevin McKearney
(32). Roman Catholic shot
dead by UVF at family's
hutchers shop Moy, Tyrone.
Jan 9: Philip Campbell
(27). Roman Catholic shot
dead by UFF at his chip van
in Morra, Co Down.
Jan 12: Ivor McNahney
(30). died in hospital after
ear stoned by youths on
Bulfast's Westlink.
Jan 13: Michael Logue
(22). Roman Catholic blown
up in IRA "mistake" booby

trap car bomb at girlfriend's house Coafisland, Dungan-

Jan 14: David Boyd (41), Protestant shot dead by UFF in Belfast as alleged in-

in Belfast as alleged informer.

Jan 17: David Harkness
(24); William Blecks (25);
Cecil Caldwell (37); Robert
Dunsdath (25); John
McConnell (38): Nigel
McKee (22), and Robert
Irons (61), Protestant workmen blown up in IRA van
bomb at Tecbane Crossroads, Cookstown.

Jan 21: Oswald Gilchrist
(44), eighth victim of
Techane mussacre dies in,
hospital.

Jan 26: John McIvor (36), 1

stabbed at Liverpool Supporters Club, Temple-more east Belfast,

Jan 30: Paul Moran (33), Roman Catholic shot dead by UFF on his way to work in Lieburn.

Feb 2: Peddy Clarke (52), Roman Catholic taxi driver shot dead by UFF in North Belfast bome in front of

Relfast boms in front of family.
Feb 3: Gordon Hamili (42), Protestant breadman shot dead by IRA as he made' a delivery to a Dungannon supermarket.
Feb 4: Joe McBride (30); Patrick' Loughran (61); Michael O'Dwyer (21) Roman Catholics shot dead

by RUC constable at Sina Fein advice centre on the Falls Road, Belfast.

Feb 4: Constable Allen Moore (24), shoots himself after killing three men at Sinn Fein centre.

Feb 5: Ourman shot dead by: UUK man in stiempt on the soldier's life at Bel-lock, Fermanagh.

Fcb 5: James Kennedy (15); Peter Mages (18); Christy Doharty (51); William McManus (54); Jack Duffin (66), shot dead by UFF gunmen at Sean Oraham's bookmakers on. Ormesu Road Belfact.

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Where the IRA's Money Comes From



Taxis:

IN BRITISH POUNDS

\$600,000



Drinking clubs and gaming machines:

£1 million



Pirated videos and smuggling:

£1 million



Tax fraud:

£1 million



Extortion and protection:

£1.3 million



Profits from legitimate businesses:

£1 million



NORAID and other foreign contributors:

2100,000

ANNUAL TOTAL: £6 million

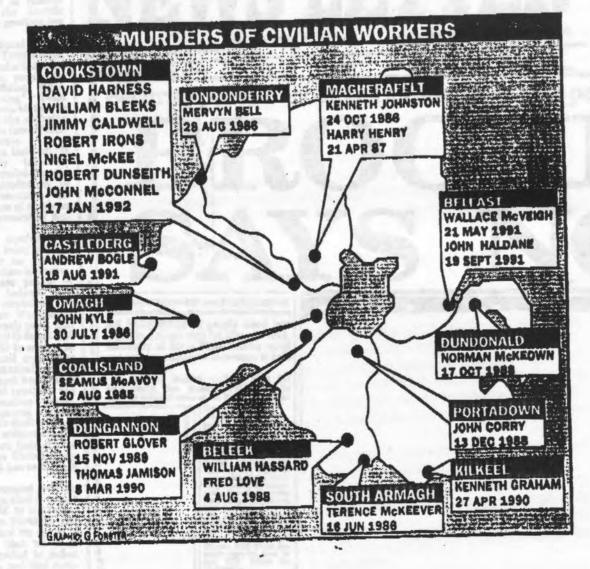
SOURCE: THE NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE, THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, POLICE SOURCES

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#310 P14

THE UDR THE FACTS

- 200 UDR MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED BY TERRORISTS.
- 44 Additional former members have been murdered by the Ira
 - 377 have been seriously wounded.
- UDR IS VALUE FOR MONEY EG: UDR COSTS £1.5 MILLION PER WEEK WHILE THE RUC COSTS £1.5 MILLION PER DAY.
 - NO OTHER ASPECT OF THE SECU-RITY FORCES IS SO COST EFFECTIVE.
 - IN 20 YEARS THE UDR HAVE TRAINED 40,000 MEMBERS. OUT OF THIS 17 HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF MURDER.
 - UDR ARE ONLY RESPONSIBLE FOR 0.28% OF DEATHS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.
 - REPUBLICAN TERRORISTS HAVE KILLED 250 TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE AS THE UDRI



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Mr Brooke insisted: "It
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"Large numbers of rests are being made — tarry 400 for terrorist elated affences taxt year.

"There are people in forthern Ireland, like hose who carried out the nurders on Wednesday, who perversely think that he only way to defeat IRA errorism is to engage in riminal and nurderous activities themselves.

"These past weeks have shown that terrorists can till defenceless people. But they cannot and will not win. We shall sentinue o protect ordinary people in Northern Ireland — a sert of the United Kinglom which has so much to fire.

"The strongest message hat we can seed from this sart to UK to our fellow titisans in Northern Ire-and, is that we ere in it agether, that we shall tand tagether to defeat serveriam, and that nothing will divide us," he said

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Security policy unchanged as hundreds hold peace

By HARRY ROBINSON and STEVEN MOORE

AS HUNDREDS of people stood last night in a silent vigil for Ulster's dead, Secretary of State Peter Brooks ruled out any dramatic new measures to halt the slaughter.

He told an English sudience that the Government was standing rigidly by its security policy is spite of the 28 killings on fer the peer of the peer.

Speaking to Commerciate the peer of the peer.

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WHY WE REJECT THE ANGLO IRISH AGREEMENT

The Anglo Irish Agreement signed by the London and Dublin Governments in Hillsborough on 15th November, 1985, promised the people of Northern Ireland 'peace, stability and reconciliation.' The Agreement has manifestly falled to deliver the slightest hope of fulfilling any of these aims.

The Agreement intended to rob Northern Ireland of its political identity as an integral part of the United Kingdom. It recognised for the first time in Northern Ireland's history that the Dublin Government had a direct input and say over the affairs of the Province. That say was boistered up by a joint Angio Irish Conference and a Secretariat who assist in the administration of Northern Ireland.

This floundering policy was deliberately envisaged to go over the heads of Northern Ireland's elected

At no time before the signing of the Agreement were the people of Northern Ireland consulted about their future. representatives. The Agreement was imposed, without dignity, upon the Ulster people.

The Anglo Irish Agreement brought in its wake a legacy of violence. Ostensibly designed as a framework within which a solution might be found the Agreement has closed the door on political progress.

The Agreement set itself the task of alleviating the supposed alienation of a minority. In effect the objective was partly achieved but the price was the alienation and ostracism of the majority of Northern Ireland.

If one studies the immediate background to the Anglo Irish Agreement the treachery was already being set that a solution to the internal problems that face Northern Ireland would include an all Ireland dimension. This trend encouraged the SDLP to opt out of its responsibilities by failing to play their role in the Northern Ireland Assembly.

The SDLP in opposition to the devolved Assembly set up at Stormont preferred the New Ireland Forum. It's Report

issued on 2nd May, 1984 set out its objectives as follows:-... lasting peace and stability could be achieved in a New Ireland through the democratic process and to report on possible new structures and processes through which the Agreement might be achieved."

The Forum Report pressed the two Governments to establish a political solution or framework compatible with the idea of Irish unity, thus establishing a constitutional fait accompil. The British Government should then use its resources to face down Unionist opposition and to persuade and cajole Unionists to come to terms with the idea.

The Anglo Irish Agreement set itself the task of working to this pattern and beyond. Unionists described the Agreement as a dikial because they were excluded from all deliberations.

The Anglo Irish Agreement asserts that common ground exists between London and Dublin concerning the future

The Agreement embodies these priorities concerning the long term future and political development of Northern of Northern Ireland.

Those most likely to engage in this compromise policy are those who do not believe passionately and absolutely Ireland. and absolutely in their respective causes. The Agreement has taken upon itself the constitutional monstrosity of the Unionists being told they are under the guardianship of the British Government while the Nationalists now have a guardianship and protector in the guise of the Dublin Government.

The Unionist response to the Agreement has been clear and uncompromising. The parties that represent the Unionist cause, le the Ulster Unionist Party and the Democratic Unionist Party, set aside the luxury of party loyalty and established a joint working relationship for the greater constitutional good.

Never before have Unionists demonstrated with such singlemindedness and determination of their opposition to Government policy. The Joint Unionist manifesto outlines our abhorrence and opposition to the great wrong imposedupon us. What is more we have a solid mandate from the Uister people supporting our policy.

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Our aim is the replacement of the Anglo Irish Agreement with a process which reflects the self-determination of

The Replacement of and alternative to the Agreement must take on board the hopes, designs and wishes of the the people of Northern Ireland.

people of Northern Ireland. We must be consulted about our future. In order to get to a point where the Agreement can be replaced we seek the suspension of the Accord and the cessation of the work of the Maryfield Secretarial which services the Conference. Thus no one would be bargaining

The talks about talks process was an effort embarked upon by Mr. James Molyneaux MP and myself with the under duress. Secretary of State to create the necessary conditions for talks about an alternative to and a replacement of the

The talks process that eventually came about in May of this year could have been successful if the rules were Accord to begin. adhered to. The fact that any hope of success was frustrated, not by the Unionists, but by the London and Dublin Governments who insisted upon the reimposition of the Anglo Irish Conference meetings.

History will record what should have been their priorities.

Standing back and looking at the effects the Agreement has had on Northern Ireland over the past six years the legacy is derisory and sad. Ulster has lost out in terms of peace and stability. The security situation has considerably

There has been an escalation in terrorism and sectarian violence since 1985. From 1981-84 deaths as a result worsened. of the security situation had decreased considerably yet in the immediate aftermath of the Agreement violence and deaths rose to equal some of the worst years of the 1970s.

Not only has the Agreement cost lives and destroyed property but it has been responsible for the senseless

squandering of millions of pounds of tax payers money. The expenditure involved in operating the Agreement runs at approximately £1 million per year. Meeting of the Conference cost almost £1 million to set up, furnish and run. This money is wasted on a process that has falled

The facts are the Agreement cannot be a solution to Northern Ireland's problems so long as it ignores the wishes and is unwanted.

The Agreement does not guarantee Northern Ireland's place in the UK nor does it give support to democratically of the people of Northern Ireland. devolved government in Northern Ireland.

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#310 P19

NORTHERN IRELAND

EATHS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

| | CIVILIAN | POLICE | ARMY | UDR | |
|------|----------|-----------|------|------|--------------------------|
| 1060 | 12 | ar sales: | 0 | 0 | |
| 670 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | A Principal Conductivity |
| 971 | 115 | 11 | 43 | 5 | |
| 872 | 321 | 17 | 103 | 26 | |
| 973 | 171 | 13 | 58 | 8 | |
| 74 | 166 | 15 | 28 | 7 | TABLEROUS TREE |
| 975 | 216 | 11 | 14 | 6 | |
| 976 | 245 | 23 | 14 | 15 | |
| 977 | 69 | 14 | 15 | 14 | A RELEASE |
| 978 | 50 | 10 | 14 | 7 | |
| 979 | 51 | 14 | 38 | 10 | |
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| 961 | 57 | 21 | 10 | . 13 | |
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| 983 | 44 | 18 | 5 | 10 | |
| 1984 | 36 | 9 | 9 | _10_ | |
| 985 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 4 | |
| 986 | 37 | 12 | 4 | 8 | |
| 1987 | 66 | 16 | 3 | 8 | EN Granting |
| 1988 | 54 | 6 | 21 | 12 | |
| 1989 | 39 | 9 | 12 | 2 | |
| 1990 | 48 | 13 | 7 | 8 | |

MEMU HE EATHAUTTION

Since the Anglo Irish Agreement was signed the Dublin Government has made extradition from the Irish Republic to the United Kingdom more difficult. This is despite the explicit pledge made by the then Irish Prime Minister, Garret Fitzgerald, when the Anglo Irish Agreement was signed. They have introduced so called "safeguards" which in reality constitute extra obstacles which have to be overcome for an extradition application to succeed. One of the main innovations in the requirement that the Irish Attorney-General must be satisfied on the basis of the evidence presented to him by the British authorities that there is a prima facle case for the accused to answer. Another major defect is that certain categories of serious terrorist crimes are not covered (eg possession of particular types of firearms). This provides a loophole in the law.

Out of 32 extradition demands to the Irish Republic made since the signing of the Agreement in 1985 only 4 have been successful. 5 were refused by the Republic's courts, some of them on the grounds that the offences concerned (all terrorist) were political in nature. In other unsuccessful cases warrants were returned or withdrawn. In the case of the priest, Patrick Ryan, the Irish Attorney-General stopped the extradition on the grounds that he believed Ryan would not receive a fair trial in Britain.

The 4 successful cases were:

Gerard Harte - charged with possession of firearms and areon;

John Fletcher - charged with theft of ammunition and possession of firearms;

Robert Russell - charged with scape from prison and attempted murder;

Paul Kans - charged with escape from prison.

There are two other instances of the irish courts granting extradition but in both case the accused are on the run. These are Joseph Campbell - charged with murder and attempted murder and Paul Patrick Mages - charged with the same offences.

TOT - STOCK!

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love costs £54,000

Police officer who spied for IRA is jailed

Jupitre Parches sitting with Mr Justice Douglas hrown in a said the Loveday married in a said the Loveday in 1997 on They divorced grown decared Mr Loveday had behaved in such the uncontested growned that the partiage had irretrieve ably broken down because Mr Loveday had behaved in such the created way that the created nonger that year, Mrs Loveday had behaved in such the created way in a sworm sattement supporting the claim for post the created the pales is challenged to the live with hamiltone the created with him.

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