APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of the Good Friday Agreement
Appendix 2: Introduction and Political Posters
Appendix 3: List of Interviews
Appendix 1: Summary of the Good Friday Agreement

Good Friday Agreement 1998 (sourced from Towards Peace in Northern Ireland – A brief summary of developments since 1969, Fact Sheet 1/00, Issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin)

On Friday 10 April 1998, a comprehensive political agreement was approved at a plenary session of the Talks. The two Governments signed immediately thereafter a new British-Irish Agreement committing them to give effect to the provisions of the Multi-Party Agreement, in particular those relating to constitutional change and the creation of new institutions.

The Good Friday (or Belfast) Agreement is in eleven sections.

There is a Declaration of Support in which the participants set out their commitment to a range of basic principles, including non-violence and partnership, equality and mutual respect. They promise to work in good faith to ensure the success of all the arrangements to be established, and recognise the interdependence of the institutions.

In relation to Constitutional Issues the Governments set out a shared position, based on the principles of self-determination and consent, in regard to the status of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and how a united Ireland might be achieved with the consent of majorities in both parts of Ireland.
The Agreement provides for:

A Northern Ireland Assembly to exercise devolved legislative powers over broad areas of social and economic policy with executive authority being discharged by Ministers in an Executive Committee. Appointments are proportionate to party strength and all key decisions in the Assembly are taken only with cross-community support.

A North/South Ministerial Council to bring together the Irish Government and the Northern Ireland administration to develop consultation, cooperation and action on matters of mutual interest, which will meet regularly and frequently and is supported by a joint standing Secretariat. The Council will oversee the work of six implementation bodies carrying out a range of functions on an all-island, cross-border, basis.

A British-Irish Council comprising representatives of the two Governments and of devolved institutions in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, together with the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, to promote the harmonious and mutually beneficial development of the totality of relationships among the peoples of these islands.

A British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference to bring together the Irish and British Governments to promote bilateral cooperation at all levels on matters of mutual interest, with a particular focus on non-devolved Northern Ireland matters, and supported by a joint standing Secretariat.
The Agreement also includes:

New and enhanced provisions on Human Rights and Equality Issues with steps, including the establishment of Human Rights Commissions, to be taken in the North and the South, and a range of commitments on economic, social and cultural issues, including on the Irish language in Northern Ireland.

A commitment by all parties to work constructively and in good faith with the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning, headed by General de Chastelain, to achieve the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons within two years of the approval of the Agreement.

A commitment by the British Government to achieve, as early as possible, a return to normal security arrangements in Northern Ireland.

Terms of reference for an Independent Commission on Policing to bring forward proposals designed to ensure that policing arrangements, including composition, recruitment, training, culture, ethos and symbols, are such that Northern Ireland has a police service that can enjoy widespread support from, and is seen as an integral part of, the community as a whole, and provision for a wide-ranging review of criminal justice. Provision for an accelerated release programme for prisoners affiliated to organisations maintaining a ceasefire, with all releases to be completed by June 2000.
A final section of the Agreement deals with its validation, implementation and review providing for referendums to be held in both parts of the island on 22 May 1998. It also provides for each institution to review its own operation; for the review of difficulties across two or more institutions with the Governments acting in consultation with the parties in the Assembly; and for a review conference involving the two Governments and all parties in the Assembly after four years.
Appendix 2: Introduction and Political Posters

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLITICAL POSTERS...

During the research process, a decision was taken to examine the four main political parties' posters (in particular, from the outbreak of the Troubles in the late 1960s up until Good Friday 1998) as an integral component of Section One of the thesis, that is, 'Pre-Agreement Developments in Party Political Public Relations and the Media.' Importantly, there were a number of underlying reasons for taking this decision. First of all, without substantial academic research having been conducted previously on individual party political communications personnel or the slogans and messages they devised, an analysis of the parties' political posters would serve to significantly enhance and complement the subsections of Section One of the thesis that detail the individual parties' public relations or communications developments.

Indeed, a further reason for the inclusion of an analysis of political posters in the first section of the thesis was a simple one – there was an imbalance in the detail afforded to each of the four main political parties' public relations or communications developments. For example, while there was substantial material gleaned from a variety of sources that could highlight or contribute to a detailed understanding of the public relations developments or communications personnel within Sinn Féin, (thereby helping to paint a chronological picture of their communications developments from the 1970s onwards), the same could not be said of the DUP, who only really began to develop professional communications structures a couple of years prior to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. As such, a historical narrative detailing DUP communications developments would be a very
short one indeed, and therefore an analysis of their posters from inception as a political party in 1971 up until 1998 would both introduce and help the reader to grasp some of the more important themes or issues communicated by the party, including their religious/political conjunction – ‘For God and Ulster’, or that they are a party in favour of devolution – ‘Let’s get back to the Stormont way’ – that is, devolution based on a majority-style Westminster-based model of government (with unionists remaining in the ascendancy and little or no emphasis placed on the idea of power-sharing with nationalists). Ultimately, an examination of the DUP’s political posters over three decades not only helps to address this imbalance but also helps the reader to gain some valuable insights into the party’s ‘thinking’ by bringing to the fore some of their more important key messages from the pre-Agreement era.

Furthermore, in comparison to Sinn Féin, there was less material available on the public relations or communications developments within both the SDLP and the UUP who were not too dissimilar from the DUP in that they were slow to employ ‘full-time’ in-house PR or communications personnel – only doing so in the mid-1990s. Nevertheless, all of the main political parties’ posters serve to remind us that (over the decades under analysis) there were personnel within all four, who (while they may not specifically have had a PR/Communications title) were involved in their parties’ political communications efforts and undoubtedly left their imprints upon the posters under analysis.

Essentially, the inclusion of the posters and their importance in relation to the overall thesis is that they (in a very real, historical sense) introduce important
themes or issues that have remained constant over the years and which help the reader to understand the different standpoints of the individual parties (which are further examined in Sections Two and Three of the thesis). Indeed, (as we shall see below) by introducing and analysing the different political parties’ posters over three decades, one can better understand or comprehend why the DUP would reject the Good Friday Agreement, why the UUP and Sinn Féin would have certain difficulties in selling the Agreement within their own respective constituencies during the 1998 referendum campaign, and ultimately why the implementation of the Good Friday Agreement would prove to be so problematic in the intervening years, that is, since its endorsement by the people of Northern Ireland in 1998 up until the 2003 Assembly Elections.

Certainly, a crude or cursory flick through the DUP’s political posters would highlight that they have long been a rejectionist party – ‘Ulster Says No’, ‘No Surrender’, ‘Not an inch to Dublin’ etc. Indeed, they refused to accept the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985 and also rejected the building blocks of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, that is, the Downing Street Declaration of 1993 and the Frameworks Documents of 1995, believing that they were either too pro-nationalist or that they constituted direct interference by the Irish government in the affairs of Northern Ireland (interference that could possibly one day lead to a united Ireland). Furthermore, these developments left the DUP deeply suspicious of British government intentions, that is, whether the British government were ultimately ‘persuaders’ or not, towards that end – a united Ireland. Significantly, the iconography of DUP political posters in general points towards a belligerent, defiant and unyielding stance taken by their leader Ian Paisley, who has consistently
employed apocalyptic, menacing or inflammatory rhetoric to threaten, frighten or alarm a variety of audiences over the three decades under analysis in his espousals of an overt 'No Compromise, No Surrender' mentality.

In a great many regards, (and not a million miles away from the DUP’s political posters), a sense of insecurity on both the constitutional front (for example, Ulster holds the Fort! Maintain our Freedom’) and on law and order (for example, For ... Safety in your home, security in your work, stability in the UK... Vote Ulster Unionist) pervades a great deal of UUP political posters throughout the 70s, 80s and 1990s. Indeed, many similarities exist between the UUP and the DUP’s political posters over the years, including posters that depict a British connection in the form of a contractual handshake (implying an agreement, understanding or arrangement between the British government and the unionists of Northern Ireland). As evident in the UUP’s political posters, there is almost a sense as if the Ulster Unionists have to convince themselves of the bona fides of such a real or imagined pact – ‘The Unionist Party – The Party of the Union’, ‘The Union through Strength, Secure the Union’ etc. Indeed, (akin to the DUP) a great many of the UUP’s other posters from the early 70s up until Good Friday 1998 point to a deep-felt distrust with successive Irish governments and the perceived implications of the Republic of Ireland having a say in the affairs of Northern Ireland, for example, ‘Dublin is just a Sunningdale away’, ‘You can’t have it both ways’ – that is, a poster depicting a signpost with the ‘Council of Ireland’ on one side and ‘British Heritage’ on the other, ‘In the Balance – United Ireland/United Kingdom’ or more recently ‘No Dublin Rule’. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine why David Trimble would have problems selling the Good Friday Agreement to a majority within his own
party (never mind his own constituency) given the historical import of the 1998 Agreement’s intentions to establish a North-South Ministerial Council and closer links with the Republic of Ireland in general.

On the nationalist side, SDLP political posters over three decades pointed to a consistent approach taken by their leadership that looked towards finding agreement between Northern Ireland’s two traditions or communities – an agreement from their own perspective that would be based upon power-sharing with an added ‘Irish dimension’. As such, the Good Friday Agreement was a vindication of the SDLP’s position over the years and therefore the party would have little difficulty in selling the Agreement during the 1998 referendum campaign to their own supporters within the nationalist community.

As for republicans, Sinn Féin’s demands from the 1970s, as evident in the poster ‘Peace with Justice’, were not too dissimilar from those that the party still aspired to over twenty years later during the negotiations that led to the Good Friday Agreement – a British withdrawal, a new Ireland negotiated by the Irish people themselves and a general amnesty for all political prisoners. In addition to these demands (at many junctures throughout the pre-Agreement era) Sinn Féin posters also spelt out clearly: ‘Smash Stormont’. Certainly, in May 1996, with imminent negotiations (that would eventually lead to the Good Friday Agreement) about to begin, one Sinn Féin poster entitled ‘Stormont District Council’ demonstrated widespread republican contempt for the idea of a new partitionist Northern Ireland Assembly at Stormont, which they viewed dismissively as a District Council. Also, only months before the signing of the 1998 Agreement, another Sinn Féin poster
stated ‘No British Veto in the Irish Constitution. Support Articles 2 and 3’. One of the key areas of debate during the talks that led to the Good Friday Agreement was, on one side, unionists’ objection to the Republic of Ireland’s territorial claim to Northern Ireland as contained in Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution. On the other side of the debate were republicans who were equally opposed to tampering with Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution and ultimately to the territorial claim being dropped.

Effectively, what the aforementioned Sinn Féin posters highlight is that in the aftermath of the signing of the Good Friday Agreement, that is, during the 1998 referendum campaign, the Sinn Féin leadership would have undoubted difficulties in selling the Agreement to “all” those within the republican fold for a variety of reasons: there would not be a total British withdrawal from Northern Ireland in the short-term future; a new – or indeed – united Ireland, could only be negotiated in the medium-term by majority consent, that is, both unionists and nationalists being persuaded of its merits; amendments would be made to Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution to assuage unionist fears; and Sinn Féin would have to overturn their policy of abstentionism and enter into a much-hated partitionist Stormont government in order to make political inroads and potentially fulfil their ultimate objective of a united Ireland.

What becomes apparent then, is that the analyses of the four main political parties’ posters in Section One of the thesis not only introduces and highlights a number of very important themes and issues that are taken forward in Sections Two and Three, but that they also make a significant contribution towards understanding the context
in which the 1998 Good Friday Agreement was sold to the people of Northern Ireland.

Indeed, analyses of the different parties' political posters also highlight a number of other important areas of interest to this study. For example, they draw attention to the different political cultures and strategies of the four main parties. On the one hand, the SDLP and UUP posters over three decades tended to reflect the conservative nature of both 'centre' parties and their positions in society as the main political representatives of the 'middle-class' within their respective communities. On the other hand, as the main political representatives of the 'working-class', both Sinn Féin and the DUP's posters tended to reflect more radical positions than those of both the SDLP and UUP.

Other obvious differences in political culture and strategy were also evident. For example, on the unionist side of the equation, the 'emotional' versus 'rational' wings of unionism were evident in the political posters by the 'apocalyptic' versus 'conservative' rhetoric of the DUP and UUP respectively, as they both vied to convince the electorate who was the best party at securing the Union with Great Britain and putting the brakes on Irish government involvement in Northern Ireland.

On the nationalist side of the equation, differing political cultures and strategies are noticeable, for example, in either the inclusion or exclusion of overt political symbolism. Indeed, the traditional colours of the tricolour that represent an Irish Republic (green representing the nation of Ireland, orange the traditions of the unionist community and white a symbol of the peace between them) so prevalent in
Sinn Féin posters are not so prominent in SDLP communication material. Effectively, over the years, the SDLP distanced itself from traditional nationalism (and Sinn Féin) not only in its interest in socio-economic and European issues, but also in relation to its more 'long-term' aspirations for a united Ireland.

Furthermore, the analyses of the different parties' political posters are also of interest to this research because the changes in the iconography used by the political parties also indicate or help to mark out those parties who were successfully developing their communications or public relations strategies. This is most evident in the political posters of Sinn Féin, particularly in the images, phraseology and rhetoric employed by the party in the late 80s and during the 1990s. While the other three main political parties' iconography was much more consistent over the three decades under analysis, Sinn Féin's varied considerably – telling a story of their strategic development as a party who journeyed away from the path of violence towards a more peaceful one. Indeed, as part of a wider public relations/peace strategy (from the beginning of the 1990s up until the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998) Sinn Féin political posters were most noticeable by their consistent use of the word 'peace' and in their changed rhetoric towards the security forces/British army in general.

In addition, as opposed to the other three main political parties, Sinn Féin's posters from the pre-Agreement era pointed to a much more sophisticated, stylish and developed sense of utilising iconography to relay their political messages. Their selection and incorporation of images and photographs that 'tell a thousand words' are often more subtle and in many cases more advanced in communications terms
than the other political parties—highlighting that in their approach to public
relations or communications a great deal more thought was afforded to wording,
phraseology and overall presentation. This is particularly evident in their End/Fight
Censorship posters (from 1988-94) and also in their ‘internationalist’ posters (from
the 80s and 90s) that incorporate the images and words of Nelson Mandela in
attempting to justify their own particular struggle for freedom and independence.

Essentially, within the realm of public relations or communications in the pre-
Agreement era, Sinn Féin’s posters tended to reflect that they were the most
innovative, original, imaginative and creative of all four main political parties.
Indeed, in many respects they had to think ‘out of the box’ for one reason if no other
—as apologists for IRA violence, they were marginalised within the mainstream
political process. Nevertheless, they adapted and evolved in often very difficult
circumstances. In spite of the difficulties they faced, including, for example, the
Broadcasting Ban of 1988-94, they attempted to overcome these obstacles, by
creating a radio station—‘Cool SF 106 FM—as a novel channel through which they
could relay their political messages. They also showed signs of ingenuity in
marketing an emerging ‘brand’ (mostly to the Irish-American audience) that would
help bring funds into the party.

Furthermore, Sinn Féin posters also highlighted that they were keen to keep their
grassroots on board at every stage of the ‘peace process’, and that as a campaigning
party firmly rooted in the working-class nationalist/republican communities of
Northern Ireland they were to the forefront in publicising a variety of social
injustices experienced by that community from which they heralded. With one eye
on their future political success, the Sinn Féin’s posters also highlight that they were
a 'communications-driven' party – that is, they were training and providing workshops for a 'younger generation' of republican/nationalist supporters in a number of areas including organisational skills and press and publicity.

As opposed to Sinn Féin's successful attempts to both organise and communicate as a progressive political party, the SDLP's posters (in particular during the 1990s) pointed towards a party who had a 'greying' image or one with a distinct lack of youthful, fresher candidates being promoted through the ranks. Indeed, their posters were most noticeable by the predominance of images of their party leader, John Hume, as an almost presidential-style figure. Thus, it could be contended that had the SDLP (who were considered as the main representatives or voice of northern nationalists in the pre-Agreement era) promoted a cohort of younger party members during the 1980s and 90s, perhaps their post-Agreement electoral decline would not have occurred or their long-term political survival would not have been called into question.

Furthermore, the SDLP's pre-Agreement posters tended to reflect a laissez-faire approach to public relations and communications in general. The images and wording the party employed were repetitive, monotonous and unoriginal. Indeed, while there was an apparent guiding theme of 'strength' in their posters over the three decades under analysis – 'One Strong Voice', 'Speak with Strength' and 'Strength in Europe' – it quickly became evident that 'strength' in the realm of imaginative public relations and the development of original and inspiring key messages was undoubtedly not their 'forte'. Significantly, the SDLP's posters were symptomatic of a wider problem – they were simply not developing their
communications in the professional way that their political adversaries for the nationalist vote (Sinn Féin) had done from the 1980s onwards.

On the other side of the equation, the UUP’s political posters from the pre-Agreement era (like the SDLP’s) were generally more conservative, repetitive, dull or unimpassioned when compared to their own political adversaries for the unionist vote, the DUP. Indeed, the UUP posters (like the SDLP’s) tended to include older party members at the expense of developing a younger, more vibrant cadre of potential candidates.

Yet, before digressing into areas that are examined in greater detail in Sections Two and Three of the thesis (and areas that would take much more than a short introduction to examine), it is important to point out that only those posters deemed the most relevant in regard to complementing or enhancing the subsections on the four parties’ public relations or communications developments within Section One of this study were selected and analysed during the research process. Indeed, only 134 posters out of over 3,300 images (mainly political posters) compiled by the Linen Hall Library in Belfast onto a CD-ROM entitled ‘Troubled Images’ were analysed in the course of this research. Significantly, this points to an area for further research (that would constitute a PhD in itself), that is, a thorough and detailed analysis of party political posters from the outbreak of the Troubles through to the present day. Such an analysis would build upon the introductory research on the four main political parties’ posters conducted in the course of this research. In addition, it would also point to the fundamental importance of utilising iconography...
to best effect in recognition that political posters remain an undoubtedly influential aspect of the political communications process in Northern Ireland.

In conclusion, the analyses of the political parties' posters are to be considered as an introductory, yet integral, scene-setting exercise that helps the reader to both visualise and comprehend more fully the differing viewpoints and communications dimensions of the four main political parties during the pre-Agreement era. Significantly, by understanding some of the different and often complicated viewpoints of the political parties, one can better understand how these had a bearing upon the title of this thesis – “Selling the Good Friday Agreement” – that is, upon events that occurred during the 1998 referendum campaign and in the post-Agreement era.

* Posters are arranged in order of appearance in the text. Posters are separated in the following order:

   I. SDLP
   II. UUP
   III. DUP
   IV. Sinn Féin
1. SDLP Posters
A NEW NORTH
A NEW IRELAND
VOTE
SDLP

Published by SDLP 20 COLLEGE SQUARE NORTH BELFAST
ANOTHER STEP FORWARD
VOTE SDL/P
ONE
STRONG
VOICE
VOTE
SDLP

printed by Sign Services, Belfast
published by S.D.L.P. headquarters Belfast
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

VOTE SDLP

THURSDAY MAY 3rd
STAND FIRM

VOTE SDLP
SOME LOGICAL REASONS FOR VOTING HENDRON

- Rejection of Hi-Jackings & Burnings
- Representation for West Belfast
- Progress on Jobs, Justice & Housing

And some emotional ones

HENDRON X
West Belfast: 22,000 on Supplementary Benefit, 11,999 Unemployed, 4,552 Need Homes. 872,634 searches in the last year.

Your MP must do something to change this. He has no right to run away.

The whole of West Belfast has been denied the rights it is entitled to.

The fight to win these rights must now be taken to Westminster.

Don’t make it easy for the British to ignore your rights.

Challenge Thatcher face-to-face.

At Westminster.
STRENGTH IN EUROPE

SDLP

HUME 1
A NEW North Ireland Europe

VOTE HUME

A New North - A New Ireland - A New Europe

Published by Donn McCloskey, 17 Tulip Park, Derry, Tel: 26000
Printed by Press and Print Ltd, Anglo Road, Derry

1972
YOUR VOICE FOR PEACE

SDLP

VOTE

SDLP

X
II. UUP Posters
Ulster holds the Fort!

Maintain our Freedom

VOTE UNIONIST
WHICH IS YOUR ROAD

UNITED KINGDOM EIRE REPUBLIC

VOTE UNIONIST
KEEP IT THAT WAY

VOTE UNIONIST
Vote for industrial expansion
Forward Ulster
UNIONIST X
FORWARD ULSTER

Their Future in your Vote

UNIONIST
FOR...

SAFETY in your home

SECURITY in your work

STABILITY in the U.K.

VOTE UNIONIST
TOWARDS THE FUTURE
Peace, Order and Good Government

Vote Unionist
Assembly Elections June 28
Think of their welfare

Vote Unionist
Local Govt. Elections May 30th
Think of their future

Vote Unionist

Local Govt. Elections May 30th
DUBLIN is just a sunningdale away

VOTE UNIONIST
UNITED ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL

Loyalists
Time Is Running Out

COUNCIL OF IRELAND

ACT NOW! — SIGN THE PETITION
SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.
UNUNITED ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL
You Can’t Have It Both Ways

COUNCIL OF IRELAND

BRITISH HERITAGE

SAVE ULSTER – SIGN THE PETITION
SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.
IN THE BALANCE

UNITED IRELAND

UNITED KINGDOM

TIP THE SCALES

VOTE

UNITED

ULSTER UNIONIST
UNITED ULMSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL

THE BIG PEACE LIE EXPOSED


SIGN THE SAVE ULSTER PETITION

SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.
OFFICIAL ULSTER UNIONIST

1 WEST
2 TAYLOR

A UNITED TEAM
THE I.R.A. ARMY COUNCIL

OR YOUR NEXT DISTRICT COUNCIL?

PUT S 聖 FEIN OUT OF BUSINESS

VOTE ULSTER UNIONIST ON 15th MAY

KEEP ULSTER BRITISH

Published by The Ulster Unionist Council, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast

PP00589
DEMOCRACY
NOT
DICTATORSHIP
Scrap the Anglo-Irish agreement
Published by Ulster Young Unionist Council - 3 Glengall Street Belfast
UNIONIST 
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER

UNIONIST 
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER

UNIONIST 
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER

UNIONIST 
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER
ULSTER

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Published by: Ulster Unionist Council, 3 Donegal St, Belfast.

Young Unionists
NO DUBLIN RULE

TAYLOR

ULSTER UNIONIST
ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY

THE PARTY FOR THE 90's

VOTE ULSTER UNIONIST
INTO THE FUTURE
VOTE ULSTER UNIONIST
JOIN THE ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY
IT SERVES ULSTER IT SERVES YOU
IT MAINTAINS THE UNION

UNIONIST PARTY HQ, BELFAST: (0232) 324601
ONE OF OUR NINE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
ONE OF OUR 194 DISTRICT COUNCILLORS
OUR EUROPEAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
ONE OF OUR THOUSANDS OF PARTY MEMBERS
YOUR LOCAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICE/ADVICE CENTRE

YOU WILL BE MADE WELCOME
ULSTER UNIONIST
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE
VOTE
ULSTER
UNIONIST
ACCOUNTABLE
DEMOCRACY
building your future within the union

Ulster Unionist Party

UUP X
SECURE THE UNION

BUILD YOUR FUTURE

VOTE

ULSTER UNIONIST
III. DUP Posters
FOR GOD

AND ULSTER
Vote Protestant Unionist
REMEMBER 1690
REV IAN PAISLEY
FOR BANNSIDE
KEEP ULSTER FREE
VOTE PROTESTANT UNIONIST
VOTE PAISLEY
SERVICE EVER - SURRENDER NEVER.
DEMONCRATIC UNIONIST

D.U.P.

VOTE

1 2 3

The Unionist Party that has earned your Trust!

VOTE 1, 2

ACCORDING TO YOUR CHOICE!
ULSTER CONSTITUTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

THE GREATEST PROTESTANT & LOYALIST DEMONSTRATION
SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE ULSTER COVENANT

D.V. IN BELFAST ON
THURSDAY 4th FEBRUARY at 8.30 p.m.

PARADES LED BY BANDS & DRUMMING PARTIES WILL ASSEMBLE 7.30 SHARP

EAST BELFAST - Templemore Avenue
WEST " - Tennent Street
NORTH " - YORK ST. RAILWAY STN.
SOUTH " - SANDY ROW, LISBURN RD.

YOUR GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE
YOUR DETERMINATION TO RESIST ALL IRL EXPRESS VIOLENT ATTACKS
ENEMIES & TO SAVE THE PROVINCE FROM ALL LURDIES
IN CHURCH AND STATE

GIVE CLARK & THE IRA YOUR ANSWER
ALL LOYALISTS INVITED - REGALIA MAY BE WORN

BANDS & DRUMMING PARTIES WISHING TO TAKE PART
CONTACT - BELFAST 56650 - BALLYMENA 2895
LISBURN 4830 - DRUMBO 381 - DUNMURRY 3117
RICHILL 637 - LISBELLAW 660 - KILKEEB 614
THE CROSS 252 - BERAGH 277

NO ACT OF BETRAYAL WILL STOP
THIS DEMONSTRATION.

NO SURRENDER

STATED -
JOHN R. K. PAISLEY, MP
CHAIRMAN U.C.D.C.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN
Who told the Truth
Faulkner or Paisley?

This extract is photographically reproduced from the 'Daily Mirror' of August 21st, 1969.

FAULKNER...‘It Specials stay’

PAISLEY...‘He’s lying’

How can Ulster loyalists trust Faulkner or the Unionist Party that keeps him in power. Those who advocate unity under Faulkner are deceived as they were in 1969.

JOIN THE
ULSTER DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY AND HELP SAVE YOUR ULSTER HERITAGE!

NO COMPROMISE   NO SURRENDER!

Published by U.D.U.P. 140 Donegall Pass, Belfast.
Printed by The Purdy Printing Co., Ltd., Belfast.
ON THURSDAY MARCH 8th.

SAVE THE UNION

Their Weapons

Our Weapons

BALLOT BOX
European Assembly Election - 7th June 1979

YOUR D.U.P. CANDIDATE — IAN PAISLEY M.P.

ULSTER DESPERATELY NEEDS A STRONG VOICE IN THE EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY TO EXPOSE THE MANY SCANDALS OF THE EEC — FOR EXAMPLE:

- EEC membership will cost the U.K. over £1000m this year (confirmed by the Treasury), which is more than any other country. Our massive contribution subsidises other states, particularly the Republic of Ireland.
- While every person in the U.K. contributes £21 to the EEC and receives only £12 in return, every person in the Republic contributes £23 p.a. but receives £168 in return.
- The exorbitant price of EEC food and the fact that we could buy our food over 12p in the U.K. cheaper in the World Market (confirmed by Dept. of Applied Economics at Cambridge University).
- Its agriculture policies produce huge surpluses which are sold at give-away prices not to the EEC consumer but to the Soviet Union.
- Approximately 75% of the whole EEC budget is spent on the 'Common Agricultural Policy' which produces these excesses.
- Since entry into the EEC in 1973 about 3,000 Ulster farm businesses have been forced to close (confirmed in Parliament on 5/3/79).
- The Republic of Ireland was accepted into the EEC claiming jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, and is recognised there as Ireland.
- EEC Regional Aid to N.I. is concentrated on 'Cross Border' schemes which are politically motivated to undermine the sovereignty of N.I. as part of the U.K.

WHO BETTER TO EXPOSE THESE SCANDALS THAN IAN PAISLEY — THE ONLY UNIONIST CANDIDATE TO HAVE CONSISTENTLY CAMPAIGNED AGAINST EEC MEMBERSHIP

So if you want a representative who will —

* VEHEMENTLY OPPOSE THE COMMON MARKET
* FEARLESSLY PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS
* CEASELESSLY WORK ON YOUR BEHALF
* AND FAITHFULLY PUT ULSTER FIRST

THEN VOTE FOR THE UNIONIST YOU CAN TRUST

1 PAISLEY

Published by J. Beggs, Culbybackey Road, Ballymena.
Printed by Puritan Printing Co. Ltd., Ravenhill Road, Belfast.
Haughey is watching and waiting

Give him your answer

Vote DUP

May 20th, 1981 8am-8pm
DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - D.U.P.

Let's Get Back to the Stormont Way

IN THIS AREA PLEASE VOTE:

1 NEILL

VOTE D.U.P. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - D.U.P.

Let's Make it the Stormont Way

IN THIS AREA PLEASE VOTE:

1 PENTLAND

VOTE D.U.P. — 1, 2, 3, 4

PP00760
THIS WE WILL
MAINTAIN

THIS WE WILL
RETAIN
ON THE GROUND
WORKING FOR YOU
VOTE
D.U.P.

CAMPBELL X
ULSTER IS BRITISH

PUBLISHED BY: D.U.P.
IAN PAISLEY
Ulster's First Elected Member for Europe says

"THE EEC PUTS YOUR POUND IN DUBLIN'S POCKET"
Larne Branch

D.U.P.
says

SMASH

THE I.R.A.

and

Ban Sinn Fein
KEEP ULSTER BRITISH

VOTE PAISLEY

DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - ULSTER SAYS NO
EAST BELFAST SAYS

NO DUBLIN RULE

Vote

ROBINSON X
ULSTER SAYS NO
NO SURRENDER
HANDS OFF THE UDR

PUBLISHED BY THE DUP
Stop DUBLIN INTERFERENCE

ULSTER DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY

VOTE

PAISLEY

1
Unionists alienated - Answer back!
GET MAD WITH MAYHEW

VOTE
DUP
MAJOR'S TREACHERY
RESIST DUBLIN RULE
PUBLISHED BY UDUP
*UNITED ULSTER LOYALIST RALLY*

BALLYMENA PROTESTANT HALL
THURSDAY 18TH. MAY 1995 AT 8.30 P.M.

SPEAKERS:

CLLR. GREGORY CAMPBELL
(DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY)

MR. GLEN BARR
(FORMER VANGUARD ASSEMBLY MEMBER, LEADER ULSTER WORKERS COUNCIL 1973/1974)

******************************************************************************

"PEOPLE POWER" WRECKED THE SUNNINGDALE AGREEMENT IN 1974 - THAT SAME POWER CAN PREVENT THE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT'S UNITED IRELAND PROPOSALS BEING IMPLEMENTED

******************************************************************************

***THE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT PRESENTS ULSTER PROTESTANTS WITH A CHOICE - A UNITED IRELAND OR SELF DETERMINATION***

REJECT THE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT!!
SAY "YES" TO SELF DETERMINATION AND DEMOCRACY!!

(RALLY ORGANISED BY BALLYMENA & DISTRICT PROTESTANT ACTION COMMITTEE)
GIVE IAN PAISLEY'S TEAM YOUR VOTE

Please mark your ballot paper thus

| ALLIANCE PARTY |  |
| DEMOCRATIC LEFT |  |
| DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - DUP (IAN PAISLEY) | X |
| GREEN PARTY |  |

DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - DUP

The Team you can Trust
This we will maintain

PAISLEY

ULSTER DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY
not an inch to Dublin

Paisley
IV. Sinn Féin Posters
Sinn Féin Youth

WINTER SCHOOL

Monday - Friday 27-31 October
CONWAY MILL, BELFAST

WORKSHOPS IN:
- MURAL PAINTING
- COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN
- PRESS AND PUBLICITY SKILLS
- ORGANISATIONAL SKILLS
- STENCIL/BANNER MAKING
- SCREEN PRINTING
- MILITANT STREET POLITICS
- BUILDING A REPUBLICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

DISCUSSIONS:
- WOMEN IN POLITICS
- POLITICAL ECOLOGY
- SEXUAL HEALTH
- CRUCIAL ISSUES

For further information contact Sinn Féin Youth at Belfast 01232 732281.

Youth Conference
Saturday 1 November, 12-5pm
CONWAY MILL, BELFAST

For further information contact Sinn Féin Youth at Belfast 01232-732281

Creche facilities and accommodation available for both events.
End British Terror

Support the Republican Movement
2a LOWER KEVIN ST., ATH CLIATH 8
BETWEEN LONG RULERS THE FREEDOM OF A NATION IS MEASURED BY THE FREEDOM OF ITS LOWEST CLASS.

EVERY INCREASE OF THAT CLASS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERYTHING BEHIND IT, THINGS CHANGE THE STANDARD OF THE NATION IN THE SCALES OF CIVILIZATION.

James Connolly
ÉIRE NUA

Workers’ Co-operative Enterprise

will re-distribute wealth

SINN FÉIN

2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8.
PEACE WITH JUSTICE

SUPPORT EIRE NUA

SINN FEIN

SOCIALIST - FEDERAL REPUBLIC

BELFAST EXECUTIVE Sinn Féin
PEACE WITH JUSTICE

- A British Withdrawal
- A New Ireland negotiated by the Irish people themselves
- A general amnesty for all political prisoners

SUPPORT THESE DEMANDS FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE

NI SIOCHAIN GO SAOIRSE
VOTE
HUME ULPKNER
SDLP UNIONIST.

NO RETURN TO STORMONT
FOR IRELAND'S SAKE

BOYCOTT

6 COUNTY ELECTIONS

WE WANT 32

SINN FEIN
Break the British connection! Smash Stormont!

VOTE SÉINN FÉIN

—for a new leadership and a principled Irish stand

VOTE ADAMS, Gerry No.1
VOTE MASKEY, Alex No.2
SINN FÉIN
One Ireland, one people – the only alternative

VOTE No.1
MORRISON
SINN FEIN IS THE LARGEST NATIONALIST PARTY IN BELFAST

Standing up to Loyalism

Upper Falls

Oldpark

Setting the pace

FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE:

Votail Sinn Fein
FIGHT CENSORSHIP

Produced by Sinn Féin
STOP THE ZIONIST HOLOCAUST!

Support the Palestinians!

Issued by Sinn Fein Foreign Affairs Bureau,
44 Parnell Square, Dublin and 51/53 Falls Road, Belfast
SINN FEIN
URGES
YOU TO
CLAIM NOW!
Keep Your Health Service

FIGHT THE CUTS

SINN FÉIN
THE LOYALIST MURDERS

- Most of the UDR's recruits came from the disbanded and discredited sectarian 'B' Specials
- 250 UDR men have been convicted of the most heinous crimes, ranging from murder to vicious assault, attempted murder, rape, robbery and theft
- The most notorious example being the massacre of the Miami Shawband in which an entire UDR patrol took part
- One of the 'Shankill butchers' was a serving UDR member
- No. 5 UDR in South Derry have been responsible for the assassination of at least six Catholics, some twenty robberies, and the theft of the Magherafelt UDR arsenal in 1973
- Former UDR commandant Brigadier David Millar once said that if he sacked members just because they belonged to a loyalist paramilitary group then he would be left without a regiment
The writing on the wall

Letter to a British soldier on Irish soil

Solder
You did not ask to come here
You obey orders
You obey your fate
You have a rifle
You have a bullet
A mystery
A house wall
And you have children
We know that too
But soldier
When you stand
There is death.
When you walk
There is a burning sound.
When you sleep
There is no peace
And the earth trembles
Through a nightmare of blood.

Solder
When you die
The dogs will bury you.

When you came to this land
You said you came to understand.
Tread of Irish tramp on Irish soil
Tread of you knock on the door
Tread of the rifle butt on the head
Tread of the stop, the gag, the boot
In dark corners.

Soldier
We are tread of the place you bring
To Irish homes
Tread of the bullet, remaining in our homes
Tread of the bullet, growing in the streets
Tread of the bullets of old friends
Tread of the tears and the broken hearts
Soldier
When you came to this land
You said you came to understand
Is this your understanding?

We dream here.
We dream that this land
Is our land.
That one day
Collective and fraternal
Believe and then believe
Not heard here
And dream
As this man and woman.

We dream
Of a green land
Without death
A new silence encompassing
A sense of peace.
And this dream
We dream, soldier, without you.

That is our understanding.
Go home, soldier.
Your presence here
Destroys the air
Your smile confuses us.
Go home, soldier,
Don't let us and you down.

Deaf.
Occupied Ireland

STOP THE STRIP SEARCHES
DON'T COMPROMISE
VOTE SÚNN FEIN

Londonderry
Historic City
WOULD YOU VOTE FOR THE LONDONDERRY BRANCH OF THE S.D.L.P.?
"I give notice to the NIO, if a Protestant backlash is the only thing that can destroy the Anglo-Irish Agreement then I will not stand in its way."

Ian Paisley 24th June 1986

Murdered by loyalist assassins
July 12th

Murdered by loyalist assassins
July 16th

Murdered by loyalist assassins
July 19th
SINN FEIN
ELECTION FUND
NATIONAL COLLECTION
Sinn Fein

200 Club

1st PRIZE £200
2nd " £100
3rd " £50

Enquiries to Connolly House, Andersonstown Rd.

Winners: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
"Everyone, republican or otherwise, has their own particular part to play. No part is too great or too small, no one is too old or too young to do something."

- Bobby Sands

JOIN SÍN FEIN
ALL PARTY TALKS NOW

MARCH & RALLY
BELFAST CITY HALL
3pm Sunday
August 13th
MAIN SPEAKER:
GERRY ADAMS

ASSEMBLE:
Sinn Féin
Save the RVH
Sinn Féin

Save Our Hospital Services

Support the workers.
Support the health service.
Join the fight to save our hospital.
Our resort to armed struggle was purely a defensive action...
The factor which necessitated the armed struggle still exists today.
We have no option but to continue...
We have waited too long for freedom. — Nelson Mandela
FREE THE PRISONERS
MARCH AND RALLY
to
BELFAST CITY HALL
Sun 4th Dec
LOCAL AREA ASSEMBLY POINTS 2.00 p.m.
A MARCH FOR FREEDOM
WE HAVE OUR NELSON MANDELA'S 22 Years In English Prisons RELEASE THEM NOW!

EDDIE BUTLER JOE O'CONNELL
HARRY DUGGAN HUGH DOHERTY
VINCENT DONELLY
OPPOSE CENSORSHIP
Kool SF
Sinn Fein Radio 106 FM

Will be on the air Saturday 24th April
With uncensored news and views from West Belfast

Remember the Hunger Strike
On Saturday 1st May there will be
a special broadcast to mark
the 12th anniversary
of the H Block Hunger Strike

So Remember tune in on
24th April
and
1st May 11am to 4pm

Get a request played write to Connolly House
147 Andersonstown Road, Belfast
Cool S.F.
106 F.M.

St. Valentine's Day

Send Your Loved Ones A Request

50p Per Request
1969 - Nationalist Rights Did Not Exist

1996 - Nationalist Rights Do Not Exist
20 YEARS OF DEATH SQUADS

DISBAND THE MURDERERS
TIME TO BUILD

DISBAND THE R.U.C. NOW

The RUC came into being on June 1st 1922. It was made up of some 2,000 members of its equally infamous predecessor, the RIC, and recruits from the Ulster Volunteer Force. The UVF was formed by loyalists to deny by force of arms the Irish people's democratic wish for Home Rule. Its objective a Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people was granted by the British when they imposed partition and announced elections for a Parliament at Stormont. Since 1922 the paramilitary RUC has existed to defend that objective. Its members have always been above the rule of the law.
Sinn Fein

- Public Meeting

"Towards a lasting peace in Ireland"

WEDNESDAY JULY 28TH

Hall Ide,
Thomas St., 8p.m.

Speaker:
Cllr. Tom Hartley (Belfast)
Towards a Lasting Peace

A Chart.

Apart from Sinn Féin there are few other candidates contesting this election in Ireland. Each of them want you to send them to the British Parliament in London.

1. I think you should first consider what happens then.

For the first time in history, the first time since the 1920s, a British Member of Parliament would be elected in Donegal, in Derry, in the West of Ireland, in the North of Ireland.

2. It was a humiliating experience for Mr. Haughey and those who had elected him.

In the past two Westminster elections, the people of West Belfast elected Gerry Adams as their MP.

3. Prior to those elections he told them he was not prepared to see them humiliated by the British Parliament.

The British have more respect for Gerry Adams than they have for Mr. Haughey. The Ministry of Ireland has shown that those who play the game the way the English want it played, eventually get everything including their dignity.

There are more than 10,000 people unemployed in the Kyle Constituency. This is more than any of the other 64 constituencies represented at Westminster. This situation cannot change while a foreign power decides our economic destiny.

Discrimination against nationalists is worse than ever.

British soldiers and other Crown Forces literally get away with murder. In this city, more than 50 non-injured nationalists have been killed by the British Army and MI5 over the past 20 years.

4. Not one soldier of MI5 ever has spent one day in prison for any of these deaths.

The British government has no interest in improving the quality of our lives. The attendance of SDLP MPs at Westminster guarantees the British. If you are prepared to send MI5 politicians to Westminster you are lending credibility to Britain's claim.

Tell you.

5. Britain has no right to rule any part of our small island. In recent months we have put the British government and its propaganda under great pressure over the unconstitutional exclusion of Sinn Féin from talks. There is a growing acceptance that there will be no meaningful peace process without Sinn Féin.

When everyone is at the table, everything will be on the table.

Sinn Féin have put forward our peace proposals in the document Towards a Lasting Peace. We are the only party to put forward peace proposals which exclude no one.

6. We are not asking people to vote for an armed struggle. We are asking you to accept our analysis that a peace process that goes to the heart of the problem: the Partition of Ireland - must begin now.

An increased vote for Sinn Féin will accelerate that process and make everyone face a new reality. A vote for Sinn Féin is a powerful expression of your desire for a united Ireland.

FOR A LASTING PEACE - VOTE SÉNNA FÉIN

VÓTÁIL

MARTIN Mc GUINNESS X
DISCRIMINATION
A POLITICAL FACT

Today systematic discriminatory employment practices are used to deny Nationalists job equality in every sector of the Northern economy. Nationalist unemployment exists at more than twice the level of Unionist unemployment in many areas of the six counties and the North West is no different. Despite Derry City's overwhelming nationalist majority, unemployment within the nationalist community remains at 23.9% whilst the unionist unemployment rate is at 12.9%. In Enniskillen the rate stands at nationalist unemployment at 52.1%. Unemployment figures 1991-1994. Twenty-four years after the first Derry march for civil rights Nationalists are still denied equal employment rights.

The British Government has consistently demonstrated that it does not pursue the political will to create economic equality in Ireland. Its 'employment policies' are an incitement to violence. Discriminatory employment practices, which have been codified into law, are used as institutional pressures against the existence of the MacBride Principles. Campaigns for fair employment have been used as a weapon against the nationalist community. The British Government has systematically failed to ensure equality for Nationalists in employment.

JOBS JOBS JOBS!

Hardly a month seems to pass without attention-grabbing headline in the "Joumal", accompanied by a photograph and statement from some Free State government official, announcing thousands of jobs in the North. The facts are that since John Hume was elected to represent Derry in 1973, unemployment in Derry and No-Man's Land has increased by 700%.

Despite the hype, unemployment, the never-ending photo opportunities with British Tory ministers, John Hume's constituency of the Foyle constituency and the SDLP's Take the Derry City Council have seen more than 1500 additional people become unemployed and thousands of young people forced to emigrate.

If people lucky enough to have jobs are expected to work increasingly long hours, in poor, unhealthy conditions, for less than a living wage.

Meanwhile SDLP councillors use their positions on local government bodies, like the Western Health and Social Services Board, to vote through additional job cuts. Excessive healthcare cuts made in London, allegedly on our behalf, have not stopped. Unemployment continues to increase as more and more people find themselves out of work.

WOMEN: TIME FOR A CHANGE

In Ireland discrimination against women is shown in many forms. It is in every sphere of life there are practices which prevent women from obtaining equality of opportunity in the workplace, economic independence, control of and access to health care, and childcare facilities. The Northern Ireland Commission on Violence, in its report, endorsed the need for such equality and indicated that on occasion the problem is being pursued in each of the areas to which it refers.

In the six counties women are additionally handicapped by the evil of sectarianism. In the six counties women are additionally handicapped by the evil of sectarianism. The SDLP has been slow to act on the matter of women's issues both in the Derry City Council and on the Executive. Women's issues are not on the agenda.

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry.

Where will your children live when they grow up? Will they be able to settle down in a home of their own?

HOUSING CRISIS

Housing is Derry is in a crisis. Our homes are overcrowded and are located in the South. Recently introduced British Government legislation on homelessness resulted in a massive 75% increase in the number of people listed as homeless. The Housing Executive has failed to check new home building and the present system of allocation is too cumbersome. Recently the Housing Executive announced plans to build 500 new homes in Derry over the next five years. However, in order to cope with the existing housing need in Derry, 2000 houses would need to be built over the next five years. With this crisis, the British Government has started to erode the Housing Executive of essential funds. It passed 1991 with £7.3 million shortfall in its main revenue budget and in November 1991 its budget was slashed by a further £150 million. SDLP has repeatedly stated its opposition to the destruction of the new homes and to the Housing Executive's refusal to build sufficient homes to meet the community's needs.

NEED FOR REAL DIALOGUE

Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry. Since the Bear has been the force behind environmental issues in Derry.
Our City Also
ÁR gCÁTHAIR CHOMH MAITH
CEARTA NA NÁISIÚNAITHE
NATIONALIST RIGHTS MARCH
TO
BELFAST CITY HALL
SUN 8 AUG
ASSEMBLE:
1993
Sinn Féin Peace Commission

JUST PEACE

Venue:

Date:

10AM — 5PM
ALL VISITORS WELCOME
Seize the opportunity for peace

Sinn Féin
PEACE THROUGH BRITISH WITHDRAWAL
SINN FÉIN
SINN FÉIN

Toghadhóireacht
Den Chéad Scoith
Páirtí Den Chéad Scoith
Bail Den Chéad Scoith
COTHROMAS DO CHÁCH
I want to thank each of you for coming here to the Ulster Hall tonight. By doing so you place on the record our belief that the proud city of Belfast must be seen to belong to all the people of this city.

This hall is particularly synonymous with unionism and everything unionist. We are conscious of this. We have not come here to provoke or antagonise. What we are saying loud and clear is that this city belongs to all the people who live here, and this building, just like our City Hall, is our Ulster Hall also.

I am honoured and proud to have been asked by the republicans of Belfast to address this historic gathering this evening. I feel especially honoured to be here in your company – the brave and visionary people of Belfast City.

It was in Belfast that the Irish republican ideal was first celebrated by the United Irish Movement. Their aim to break the connection with England remains our aim today.

I am also very pleased to be here on the same platform as your elected representatives on Belfast City Council. I suppose in a way they could be described as part owners and custodians of this building. Whatever about that we can be certain that between them at the last Council elections they recorded a greater number of first
Vótáil Do Shíochán

BEIDH AN CHUMHACHT AGAT AR AN 30Ú BEALTAINE LE VÓTAIL DO SHINN FÉIN:-

- An proíseas síochána a aththógáil
- A chinntiú go mbeidh cainteanna le cábh gan réamh choinniolacha
- A chinntiú nach mbeidh píleadh ar Thionól Stormont agus a chinntiú nach mbeidh réiteach inmheánaich sna Sé Chontae
- A chinntiú go mbeidh ionadáilocht den chéad scoth le cóir de réir chirt
- Chun cearta daonlacha pobail na hÉireann a chur chun cinn

Vótáil Sinn Féin X
STORMONT
DISTRICT
COUNCIL
Sinn Féin

NEW Opportunity for PEACE
RALLY for

A UNITED IRELAND

What is happening in the PEACE PROCESS
What is happening at the STORMONT TALKS
if you want to find out
be at

THE EUROPA HOTEL

at

7.00 pm on SUNDAY 23rd NOVEMBER

The Rally will be addressed by the

SINN FEIN LEADERSHIP
Bunreacht
na
hÉireann

No British Veto
in the
Irish Constitution

Support
Articles 2 and 3

Published by Sinn Féin 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath 1 01-8726932
Appendix 3: List of Interviews

Media Personnel:

- Mark Devenport – BBC Northern Ireland (NI) Political Editor, 6 June 2002
- Stephen Grimason – Former BBC NI Political Editor / presently Director of the Executive Information Service (EIS) at Stormont, 20 March 2003
- Mary Kelly – BBC NI Producer, Hearts and Minds (political programme), 4 June 2002
- Noel Russell – BBC NI Producer, Hearts and Minds (political programme), 4 June 2002
- Kevin Magee – BBC Political Reporter, Spotlight (political and current affairs programme), 6 June 2002
- Martina Purdy – BBC Political Correspondent / Former Belfast Telegraph Political Correspondent, 6 June 2002
- Mark Simpson – BBC Political Correspondent, 4 June 2002
- Mike Gold – Producer, Endgame in Ireland (Documentary Series), 5 September 2001
- Karen Gallagher – BBC NI Producer and Presenter, 14 February 2003
- Eamon Houston – Former Editor, Sunday Derry Journal, 1 June 2003
- Paul Mc Fadden # – BBC Radio Foyle Political Correspondent, 31 May 1999

Sinn Féin:

- Mitchel Mc Laughlin # – Sinn Féin Chairman, 9 June 1999
- Dawn Doyle* – Sinn Féin National Director of Publicity, 10 June 2002
- **Mark McLernon** – Sinn Féin Publicity Director, Northern Operations, 30 October 2001
- **Ned Cohen** – Sinn Féin Publicity Director, Stormont, 7 June 2002

**The SDLP:**
- **John Hume** – Former SDLP Leader, 6 May 2001
- **Mark Durkan #** – Leader of the SDLP and Director of the 1998 referendum campaign, 7 June 1999
- **Conall McDevitt #** – Former SDLP Director of Communications, 3 June 1999
- **Gayle McGreevey** – SDLP Senior Information Officer, 19 March 2003 & June 6 2002

**DUP:**
- **StClair McAllister** – Former DUP Director of Communications, 1 November 2001
- **Bill Irwin #** – DUP Deputy Chairman, Londonderry Branch, 4 June 1999

**UUP:**
- **Alex Benjamin** – UUP Press Officer, 18 October 2003 & 1 June 1999

**Irish government:**
- **Dan Mulhall** – Former Press Spokesperson for the Irish Government, 1 April 2001
- Aidan O’Hara – Press Officer, Irish Government’s Department of Foreign Affairs, 20 March 2001

British government:

- Colin Ross # – NIO/ British government Senior Information Officer, 8 June 1999
- Mark Larmour # – Northern Ireland Information Service, Senior Information Officer, 1 June 1999

Other:

- Denis Bradley – Vice-Chairman of the Policing Board, 19 March 2001
- Rev. John Dunlop – Former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, 23 April 2001
- Peter MacLennan – Former Assistant to the Northern Ireland Labour Party (Present through the negotiations that led to Good Friday Agreement), 29 May 2001
- Quintin Oliver # – Director of the non-party ‘Yes’ campaign, 6 June 1999
- Kate Fearon # – NI Women’s Coalition Director of the 1998 referendum campaign, 5 June 1999
- Dr Roger MacGinty # – Former Research Officer- INCORE- INitiative on CONflict Resolution & Ethnicity and author of Guns and Government, 2 June 1999
* Three interviews conducted by Bronagh McAteer (whom I supervised during her dissertation for the MSc in Public Relations, University of Stirling, 2002) have been transcribed and are quoted in this PhD research. They are referenced as ‘Interview with McAteer, (date) 2002’.

# Interviews conducted in 1999 for my MSc in Public Relations, University of Stirling, have also been transcribed and are quoted in this PhD research. When directly using quotes from the MSc they are referenced as ‘Interview with author, cited in Kirby 1999, page number’. When using quotes from the interviews that have been revisited and transcribed for the purposes of this PhD research, they are referenced as ‘Interview with author, (date)’

Note: When an interviewee has requested anonymity, it is referenced simply as ‘Interview with author’ and the date is not included to protect their identity.