Thesis
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of the Good Friday Agreement

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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 – 'Lets 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

I. SDLP Posters

1973

A NEW NORTH A NEW IRELAND

VOTE

SDLP

Published by SDLP 20 COLLEGE SQUARE NORTH BELFAST

Printed by
SIGN SERVICES
4 COLLEGE COURT
BELFAST

PP02857

1974

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

VOTE

SDLP

Printed by Sign Services, 6 College Court, Belfast

Published by SDLP Headquarters, Belfast

PP0287

1974

ONE STRONG VOICE

VOTE

SDLP

printed by Sign Services Belfast

published by S.D.L.P headquarters Belfast

PP02803

1975

SPEAK WITH STRENGTH

VOTE

SDLP

printed by Sign Services Belfast

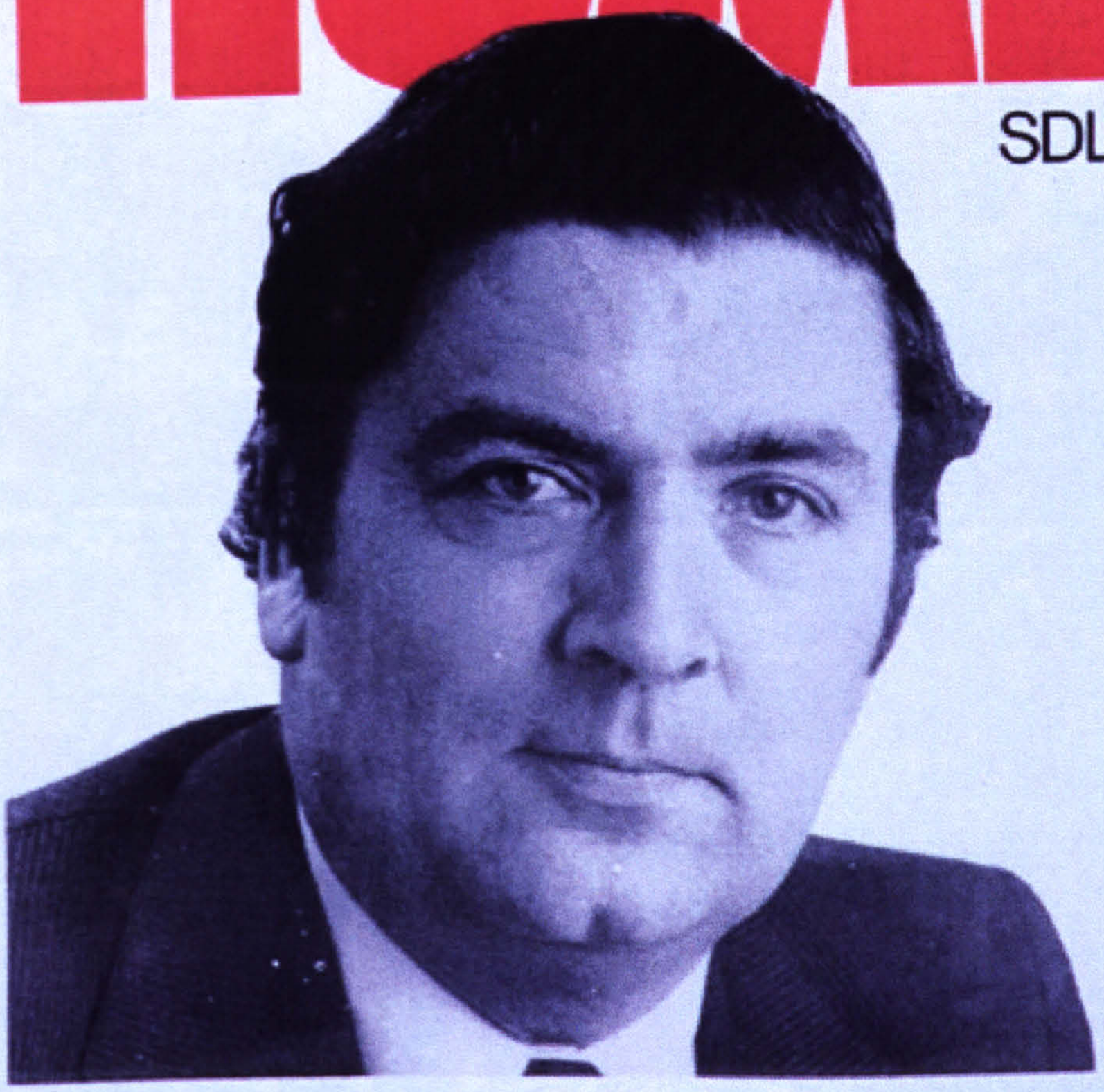
published by S.D.L.P headquarters Belfast

PP02840

1979

VOTE
HUME

SDLP

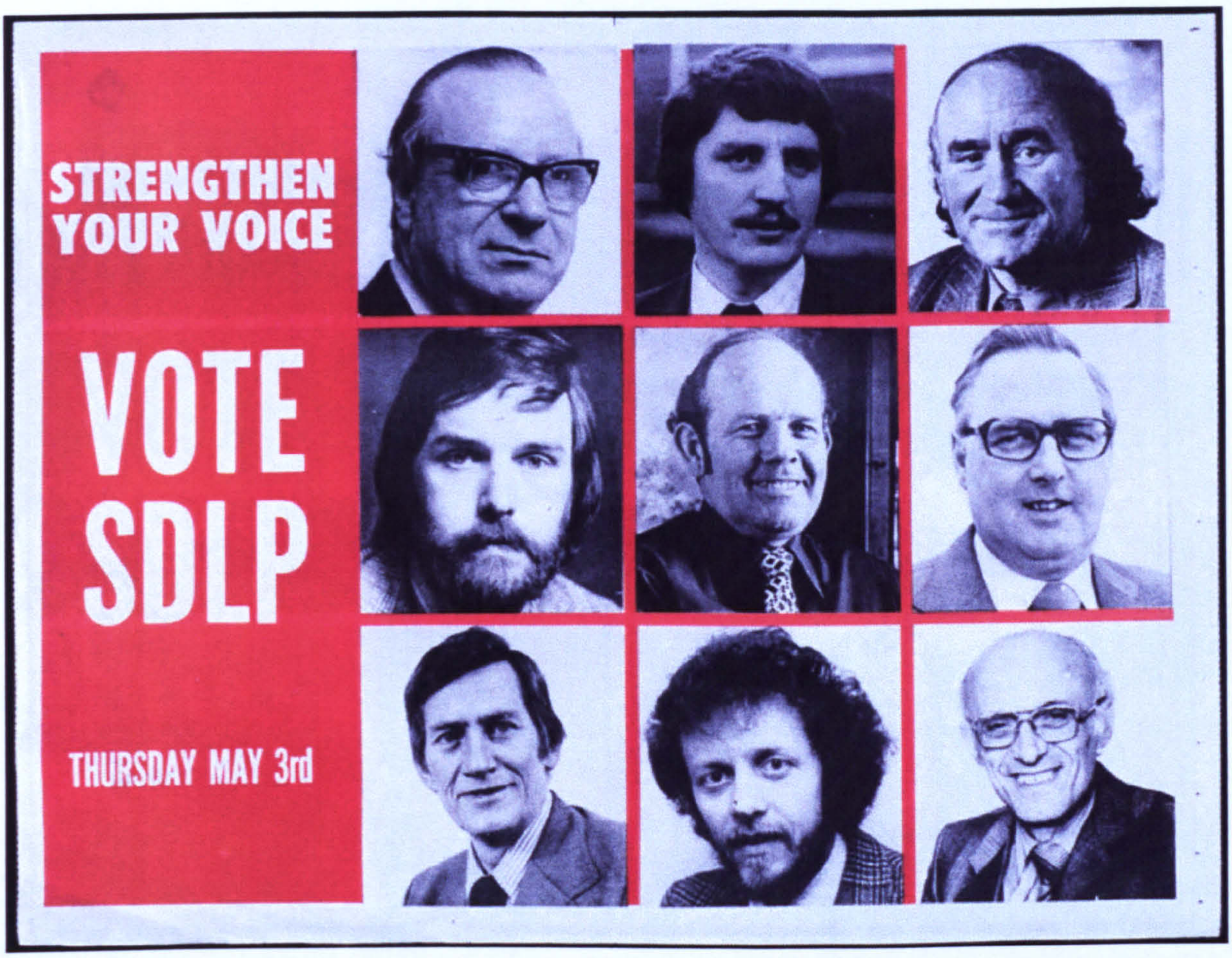


Your No.1 for Europe

Published by Tom Connolly, Election Agent for the Candidate, 58 University Street, Belfast. Printed by Roman Press Ltd., Lurgan. Tel Lurgan 3068

PP0284G

1979



PP02855

1982

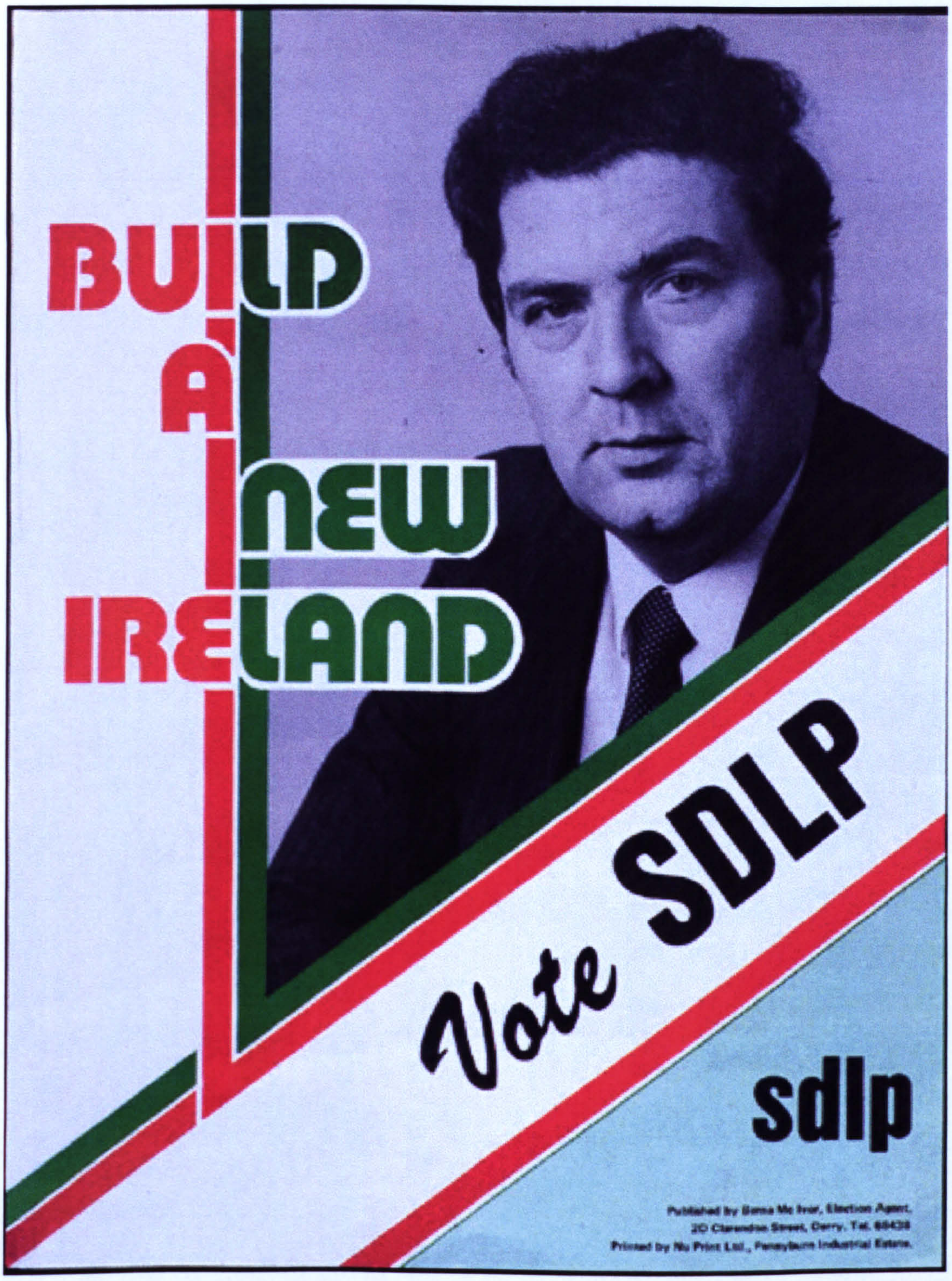
STAND FIRM

VOTE

SDLP

PP02828

1983

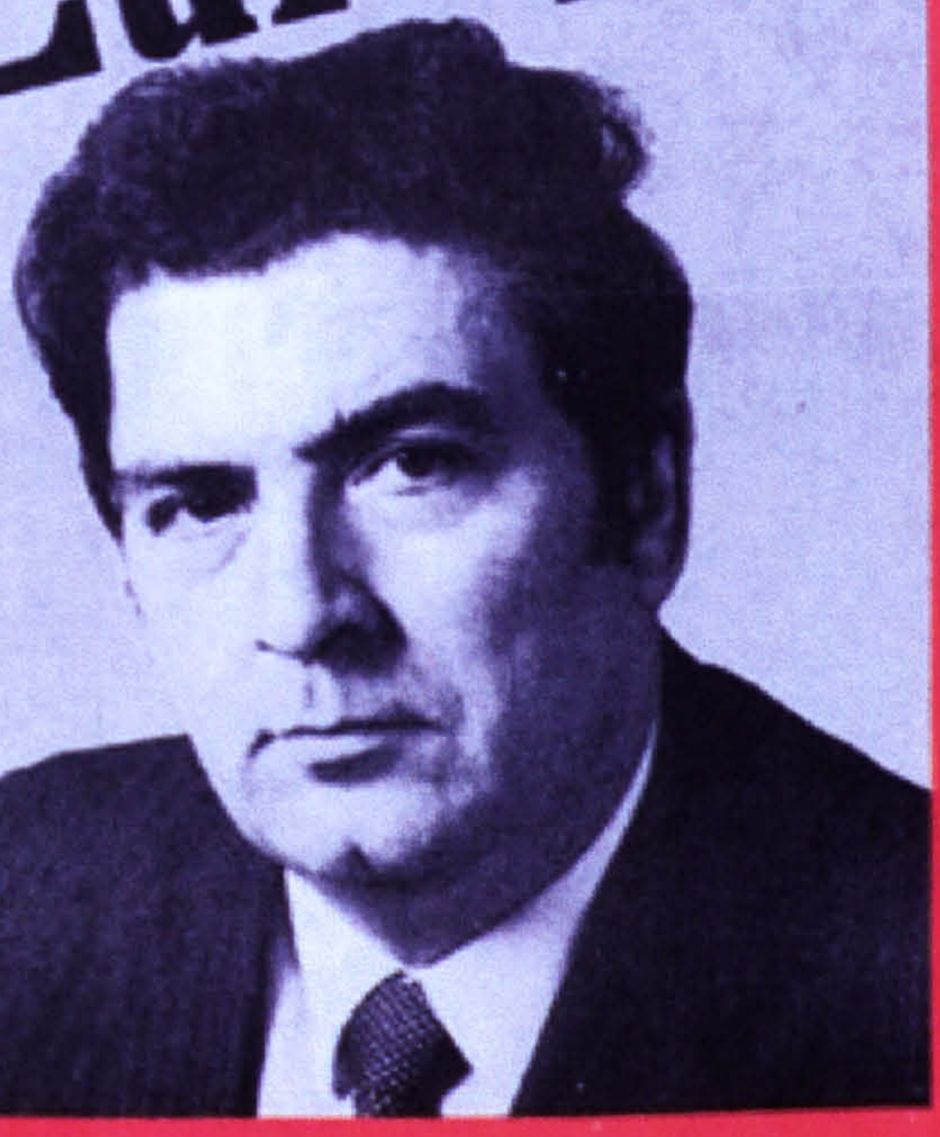


PP02854

1984

SDLP

Strength in Europe



HUME No.1

PP02847

1987

SOME LOGICAL REASONS FOR VOTING HENDRON

- REJECTION OF HI-JACKINGS & BURNINGS
- REPRESENTATION FOR WEST BELFAST
- PROGRESS ON JOBS, JUSTICE & HOUSING

HENDRON X

PP02150a

1987

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.

SDLP **HENDRON** X

PP02150L

1989

STRENGTH IN EUROPE

SDLP

HUME 1

Published by SDLP Headquarters, 121 Ormeau Road, Belfast. Printed by Apollo Print Limited, Lurgan

PPO 2845

1992

A NEW North Ireland Europe

VOTE HUME

A New North - A New Ireland - A New Europe

PUBLISHED BY SINNA McIVOR, 19 TALBOT PARK, DERRY. TEL: 265426 Printed by Print-a-Plate Ltd, Foyle Road, Derry Tel: (0504) 264644

PP02794

1994

HUME -1

1

SDLP

Vote SDLP

Towards a New Century

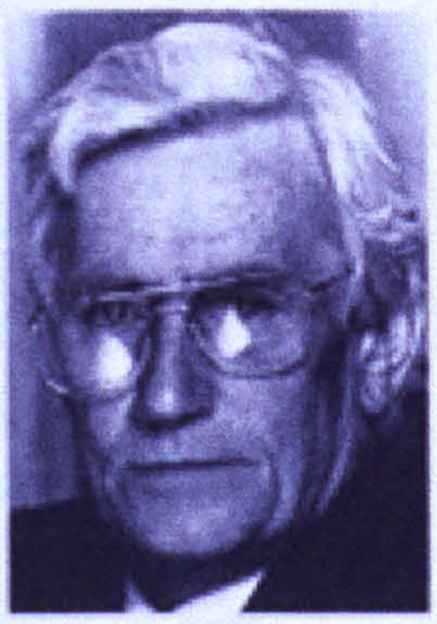
PP02983

1997

YOUR VOICE FOR PEACE

SDLP

VOTE



SDLP

PP02834

II. UUP Posters

1945-51

Ulster holds the Fort !

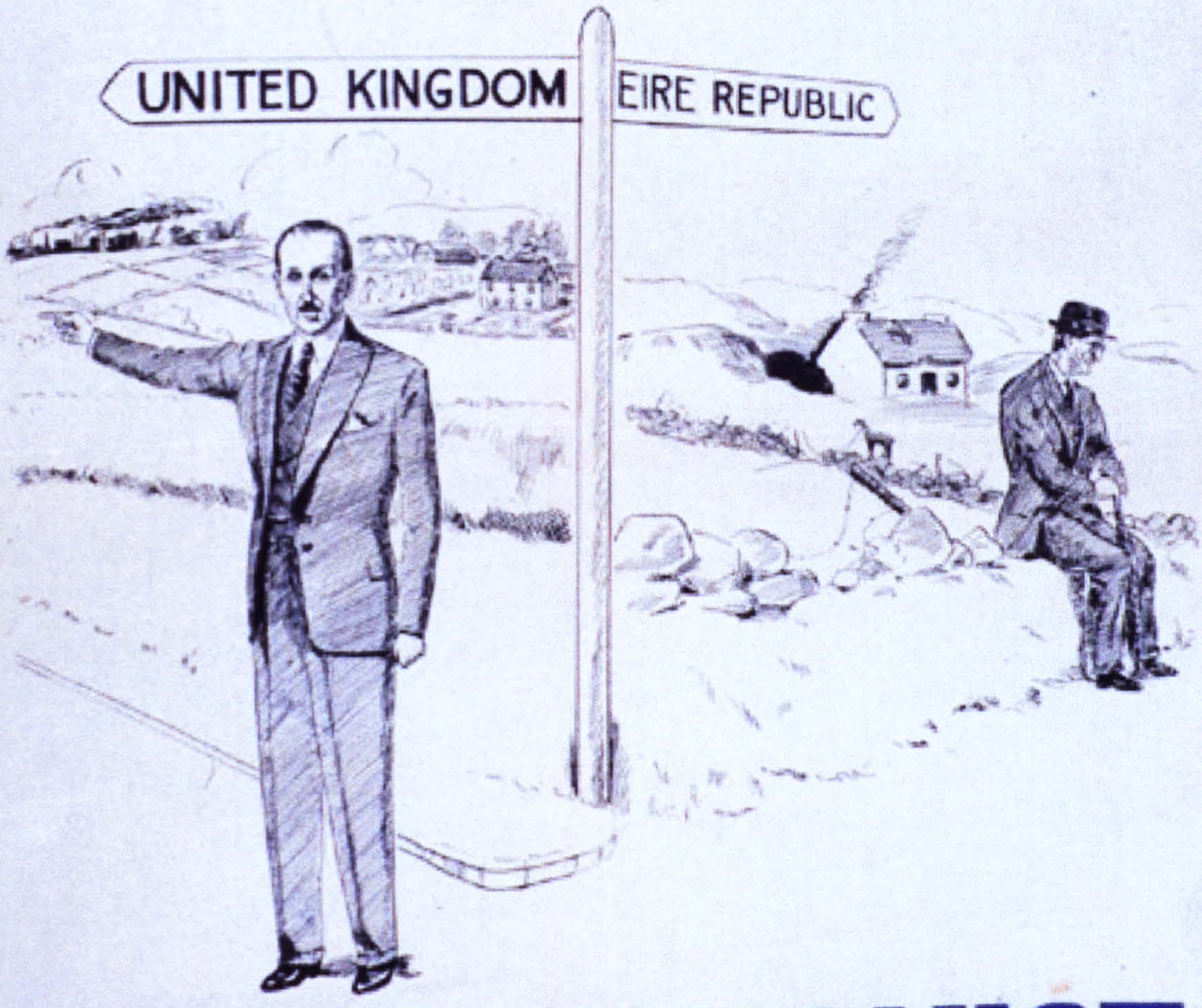
Maintain our Freedom

VOTE UNIONIST

PP02682

1953

WHICH IS YOUR ROAD



VOTE UNIONIST

Issued by the Ulster Unionist Council, and printed by John Christie & Son, Ltd.

PPD0587

1965

ULSTER

FORWARD

PROSPERITY

UNIONIST

PP00592

1965

PP00618

1965

FORWARD ULSTER

Their Future in your Vote

UNIONIST

PP00651

1970-7

FOR...

* SAFETY in your home

* SECURITY in your work

* STABILITY in the U.K.

VOTE UNIONIST

Published by Publicity Department, Ulster Unionist Council, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast, BT12 5AE
Printed by Brough Cave & Dunn Ltd., Stanhope House, Belfast, BT13 1AS

PP00646

1973

PP00649

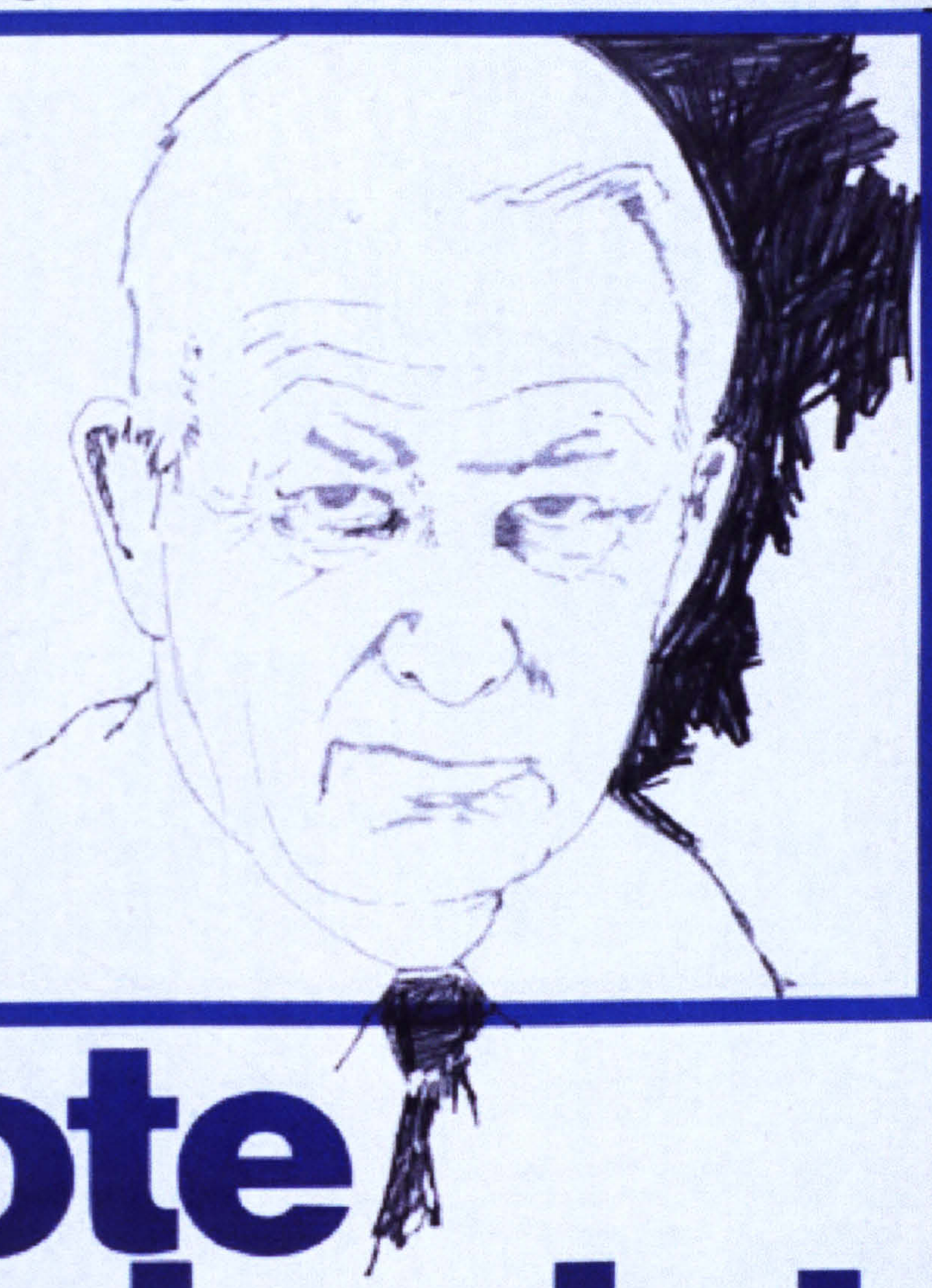
1973

IM IM
OFFICIAL UNIONIST
TOWARDS THE FUTURE
VOTE UNIONIST
PUBLISHED BY UNIONIST PARTY 3 GLENGALL ST
PRINTED BY PRESS-WAY LABEL CO, BELFAST.

PA0109

1973

Peace, Order and Good Government



Vote Unionist

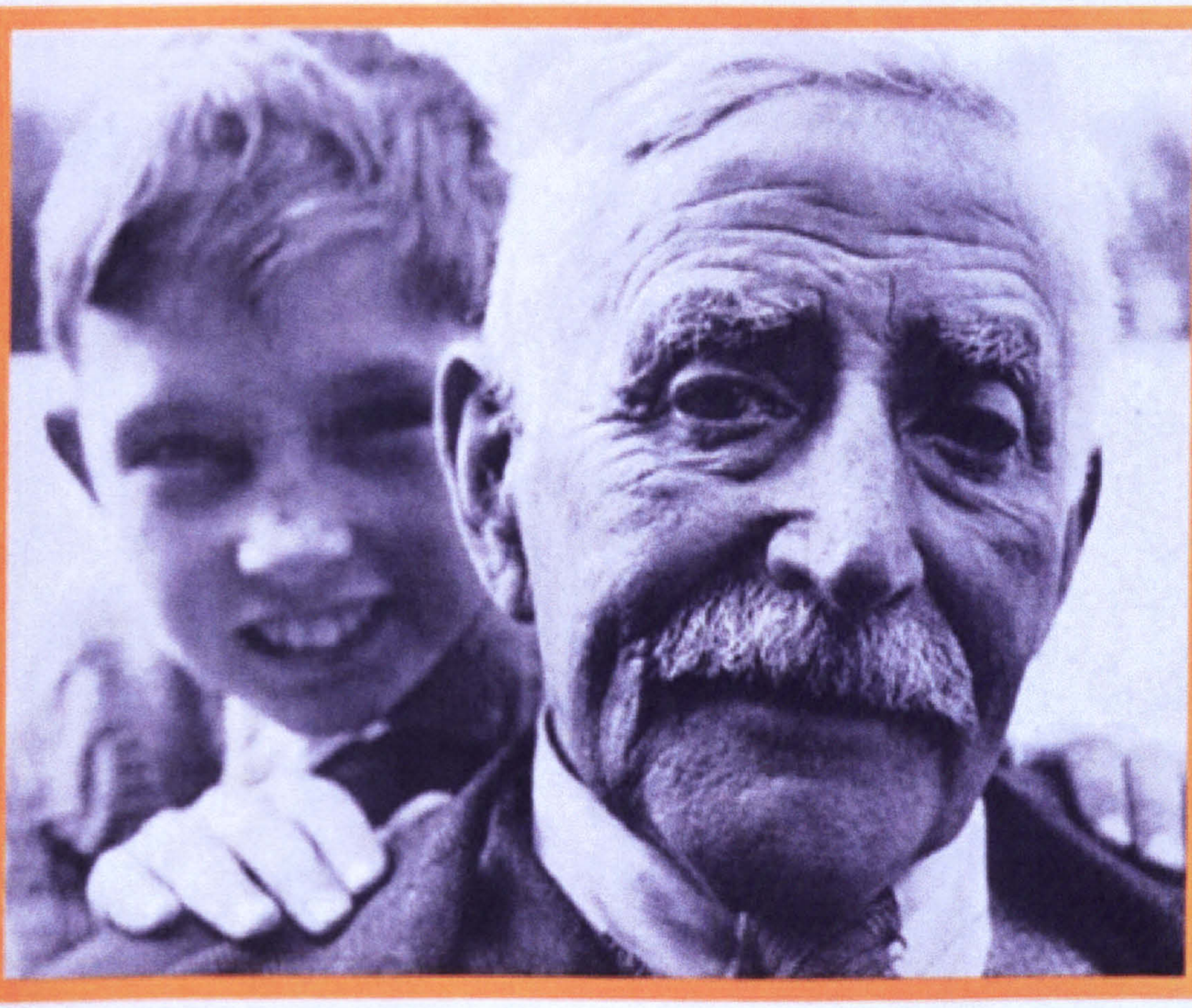
Assembly Elections June 28

Published by the Ulster Unionist Party, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast
Printed by Brought, Cole & Davis Ltd., 98-102 Clifton Street, Belfast BT13 1AJ

PP00642

1973

Think of <u>their</u> welfare



Vote Unionist

Local Govt. Elections May 30th

Published by The Ulster Unionist Party, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast
Printed by Brough, Cox & Dunn Ltd, 46/48 Clifton Street, Belfast BT13 1AJ

PP00655

1973

Think of their future

Vote Unionist

Local Govt. Elections May 30th

Published by The Ulster Unionist Party, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast
Printed by Brough, Cox & Dunn Ltd, 46/48 Clifton Street, Belfast BT13 1AJ

PP02987

1973

PPO 0626

1974

DUBLIN

is just a

sunningdale

away

VOTE

UNIONIST

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT, ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL, 3 GLENGALL STREET

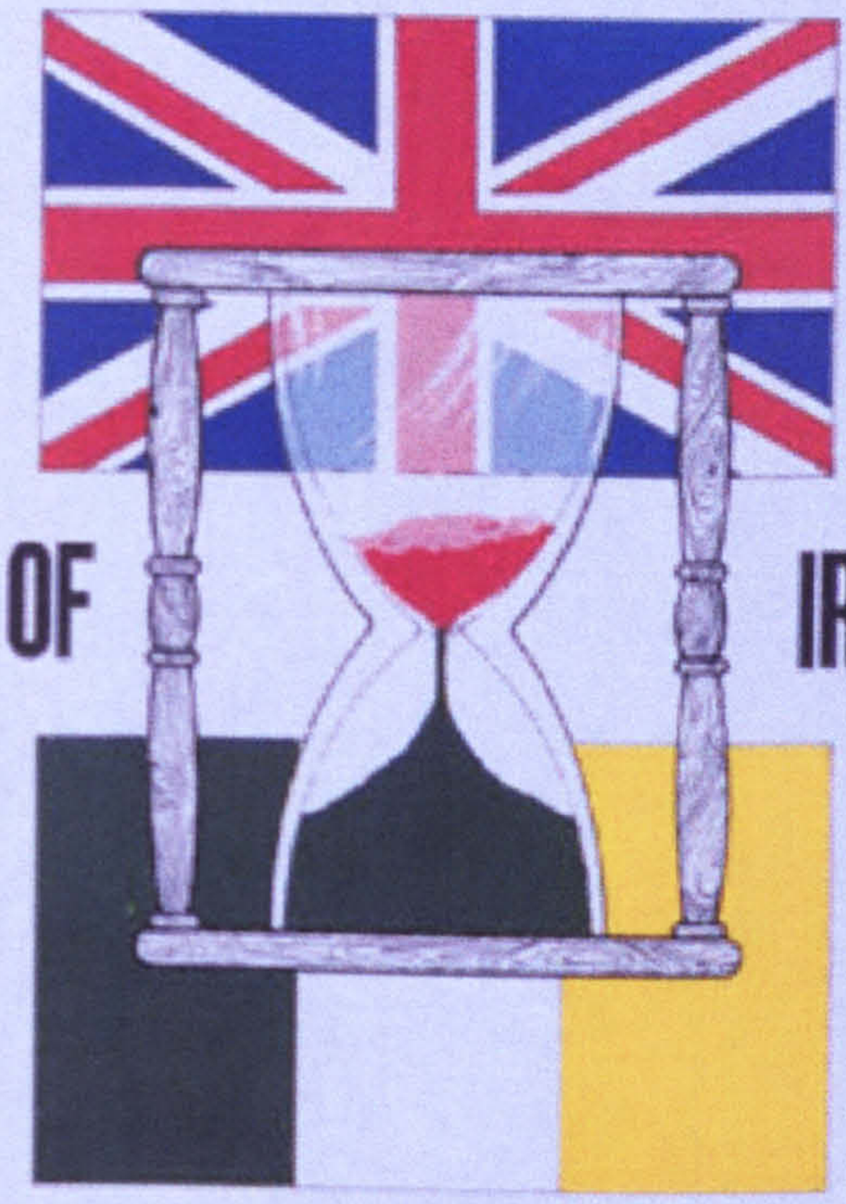
PRINTED BY CENTURY SERVICES LTD

PP00593

1974

UNITED ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL

Loyalists Time Is Running Out



COUNCIL OF IRELAND

ACT NOW! — SIGN THE PETITION

SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.

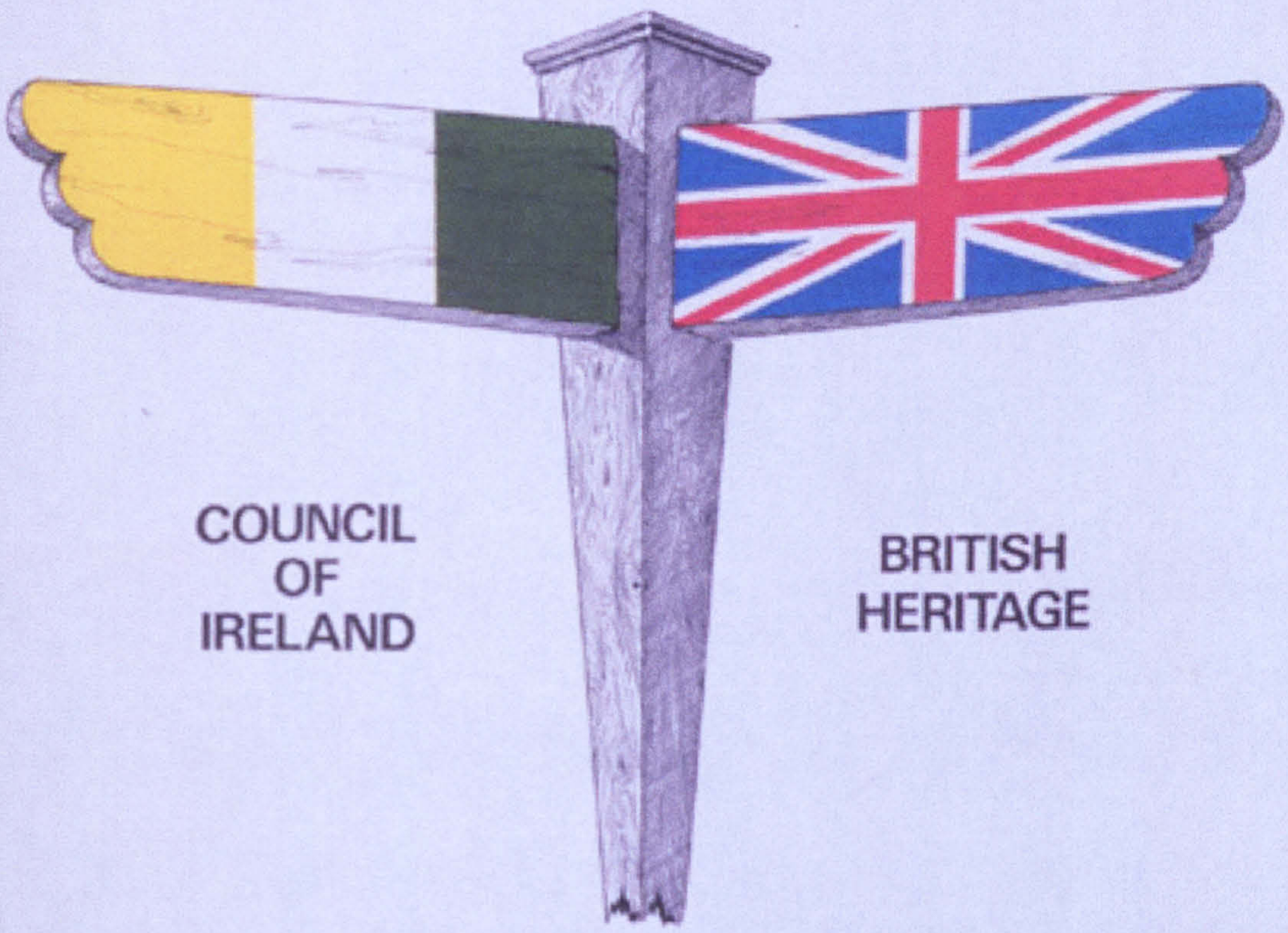
PRINTED BY PORTER PRINTING

PP00947

1974

UNITED ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL

You Can't Have It Both Ways

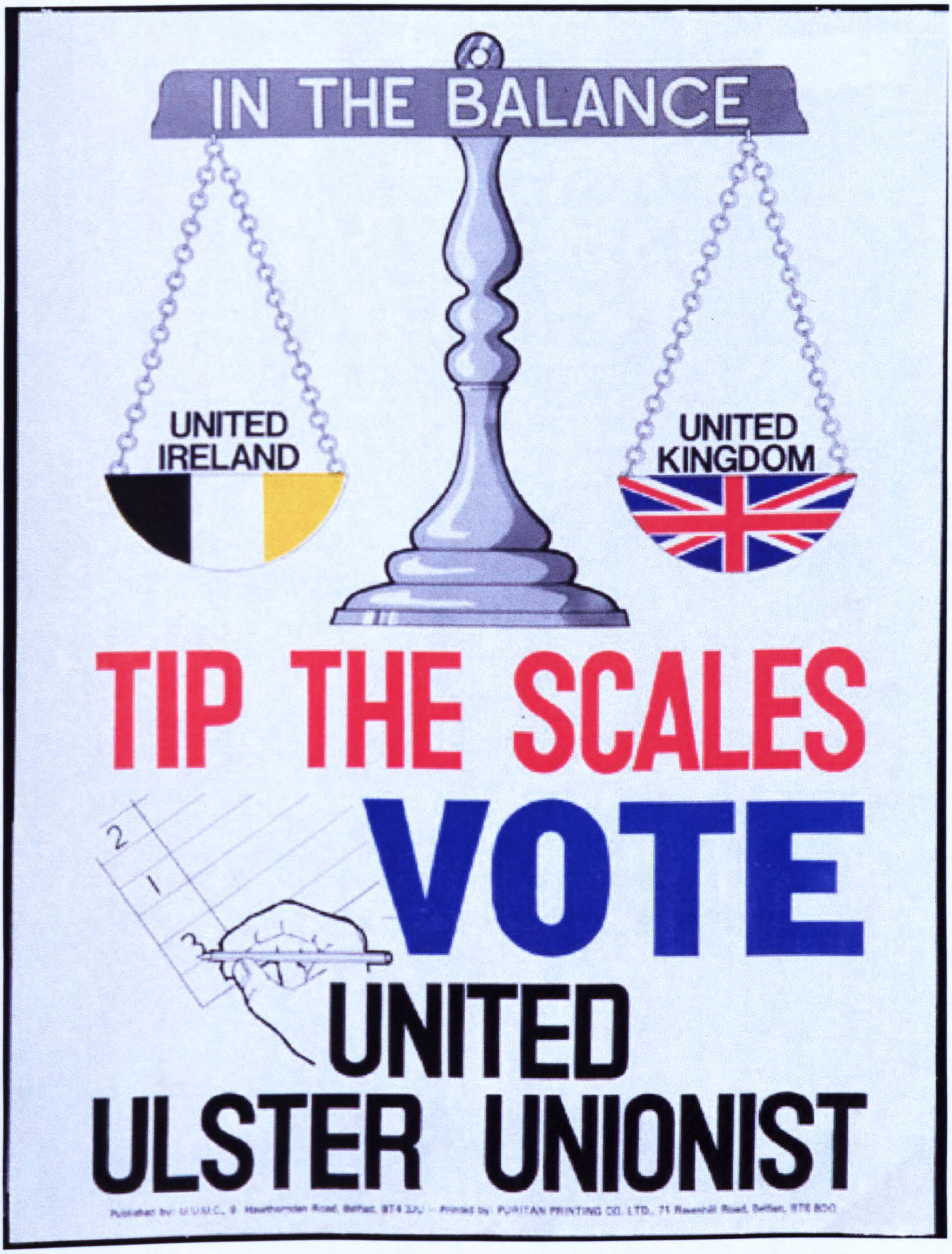


SAVE ULSTER – SIGN THE PETITION

SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.

PP00967

1974



PP00935

1974

UNITED ULSTER
UNIONIST COUNCIL

THE BIG PEACE LIE EXPOSED

REJECT THE COUNCIL OF IRELAND
and
S.D.L.P. – I.R.A. RULE

SIGN THE SAVE ULSTER PETITION

SAT. 26th JAN. & SAT. 2nd FEB.

PPO 0940

1979

OFFICIAL ULSTER UNIONIST

1 WEST 2 TAYLOR

A UNITED TEAM

PP00596

1983

The Unionist Party
The Party of the Union
The Unionist Party
The Party of the Union
The Unionist Party
The Party of the Union
The Unionist Party
The Party of the Union

PP00640

1985

THE I.R.A. ARMY COUNCIL

OR YOUR NEXT DISTRICT COUNCIL?

PUT SINN FEIN OUT OF BUSINESS

VOTE
ULSTER UNIONIST
ON 15th MAY

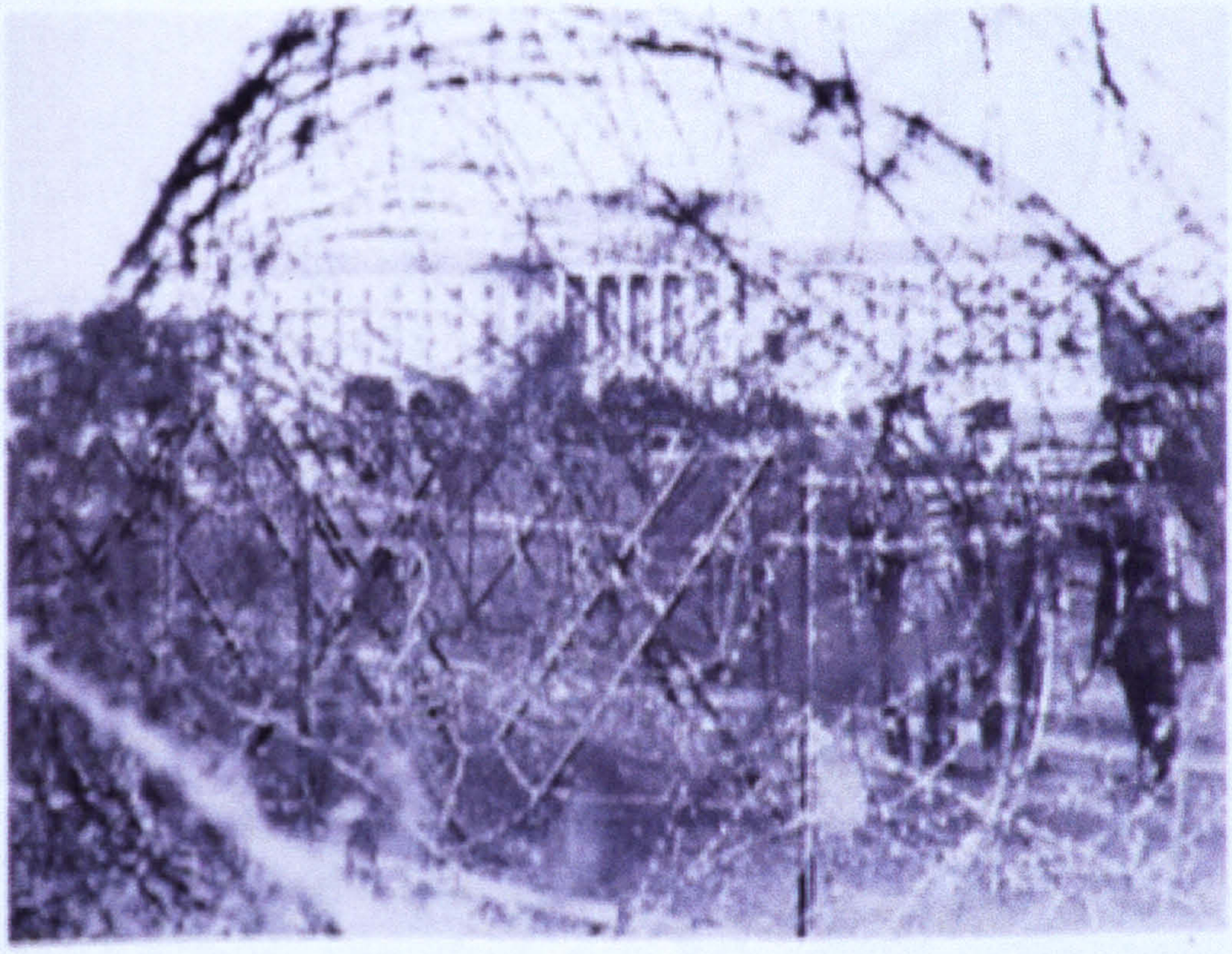
KEEP ULSTER BRITISH

Published by The Ulster Unionist Council, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast
Printed by The Universal Press (Belfast) Ltd.

PP00589

1985-G

DEMOCRACY



NOT DICTATORSHIP

Scrap the Anglo-Irish agreement

Published by Ulster Young Unionist Council - 3 Glengall Street Belfast

PP00785

1986

UNIONIST
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER
UNIONIST
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER
UNIONIST
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER
UNIONIST
SOLIDARITY
VOTE
McCUSKER

PA0042

1986

ULSTER

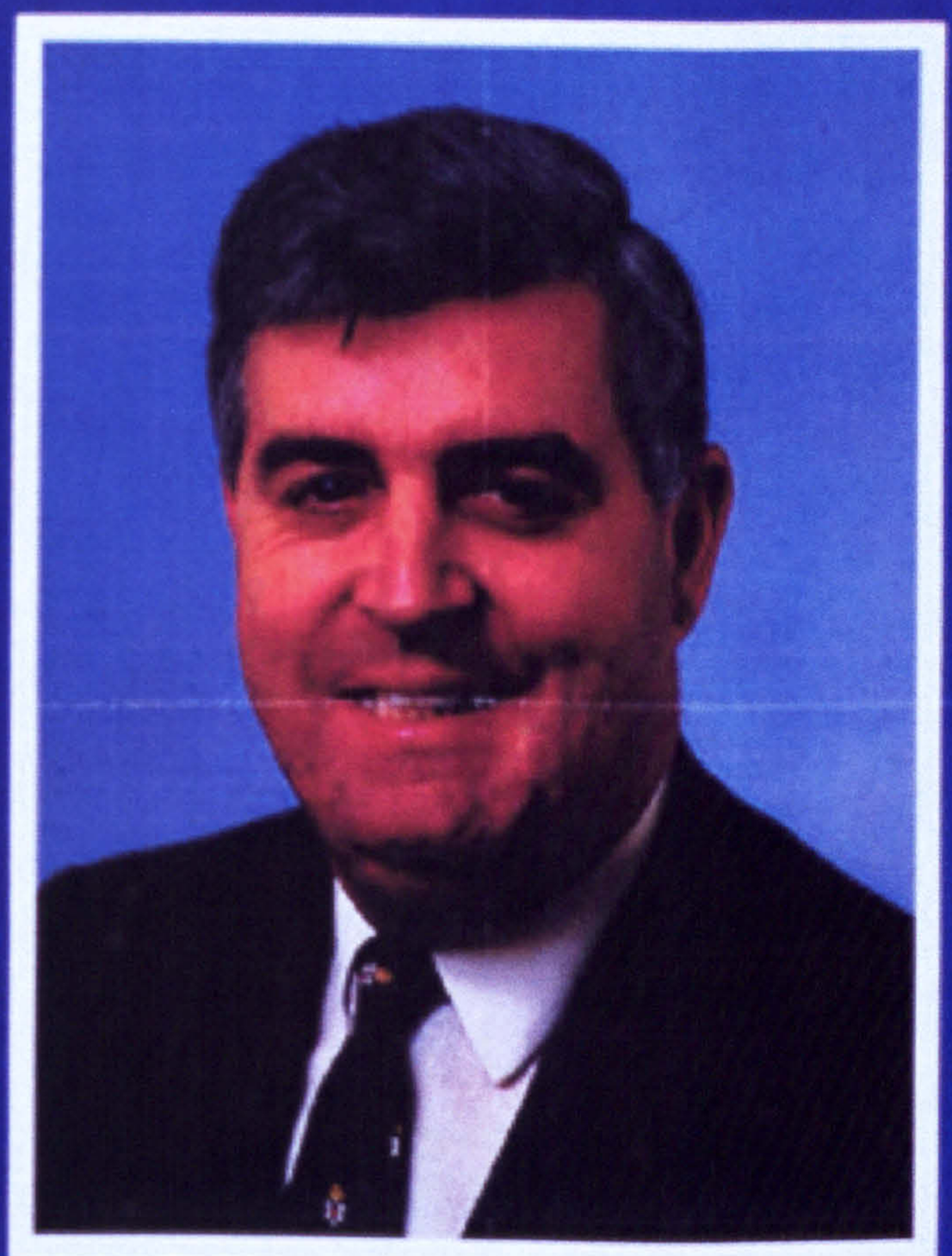
LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Published by:- Ulster Unionist Council, 3 Glengall St. Belfast.
Young Unionists

PP00695

1986-7

NO DUBLIN RULE



TAYLOR

ULSTER UNIONIST

Published by Ulster Workers' All Boundaries Area Secretariat

Printed by The Unionist Press Belfast Ltd. Hendrickson Road, Belfast

PP00638

1989

ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY

THE PARTY FOR THE

90's

VOTE ULSTER UNIONIST

Published by the Ulster Unionist Party, 3 Glenpatrick Terrace, Belfast BT7 1JW
Printed by T.H. Jordan Ltd., 74 Mill Street, Belfast BT5 4JJ

PP00604

1989

PP00605

1990-4

JOIN

THE ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY

IT SERVES ULSTER IT SERVES YOU
IT MAINTAINS THE UNION

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

UNIONIST PARTY HQ, BELFAST: (0232) 324601

OR

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**

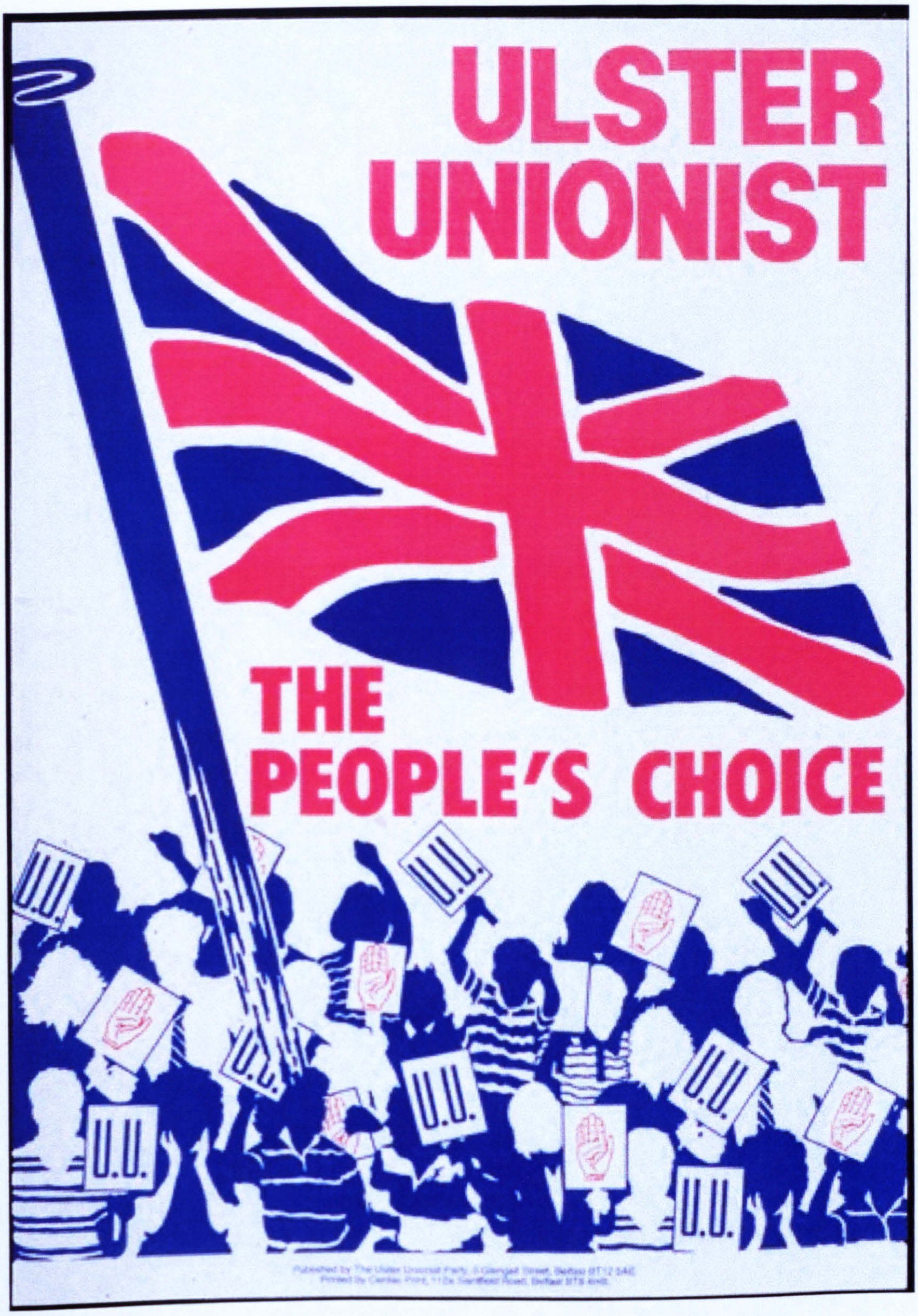
YOUR LOCAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICE/ADVICE CENTRE

AT .....

YOU WILL BE MADE WELCOME

PPO0694

1992



PP00599

1993

VOTE

ULSTER

UNIONIST

ACCOUNTABLE DEMOCRACY

Published by the Ulster Unionist Party, 3 Glenpark Street, Belfast

Printed for U.U.P. (HQ) Ltd., 3 Glenpark Street, Belfast BT15 4JY

PP00601

1996

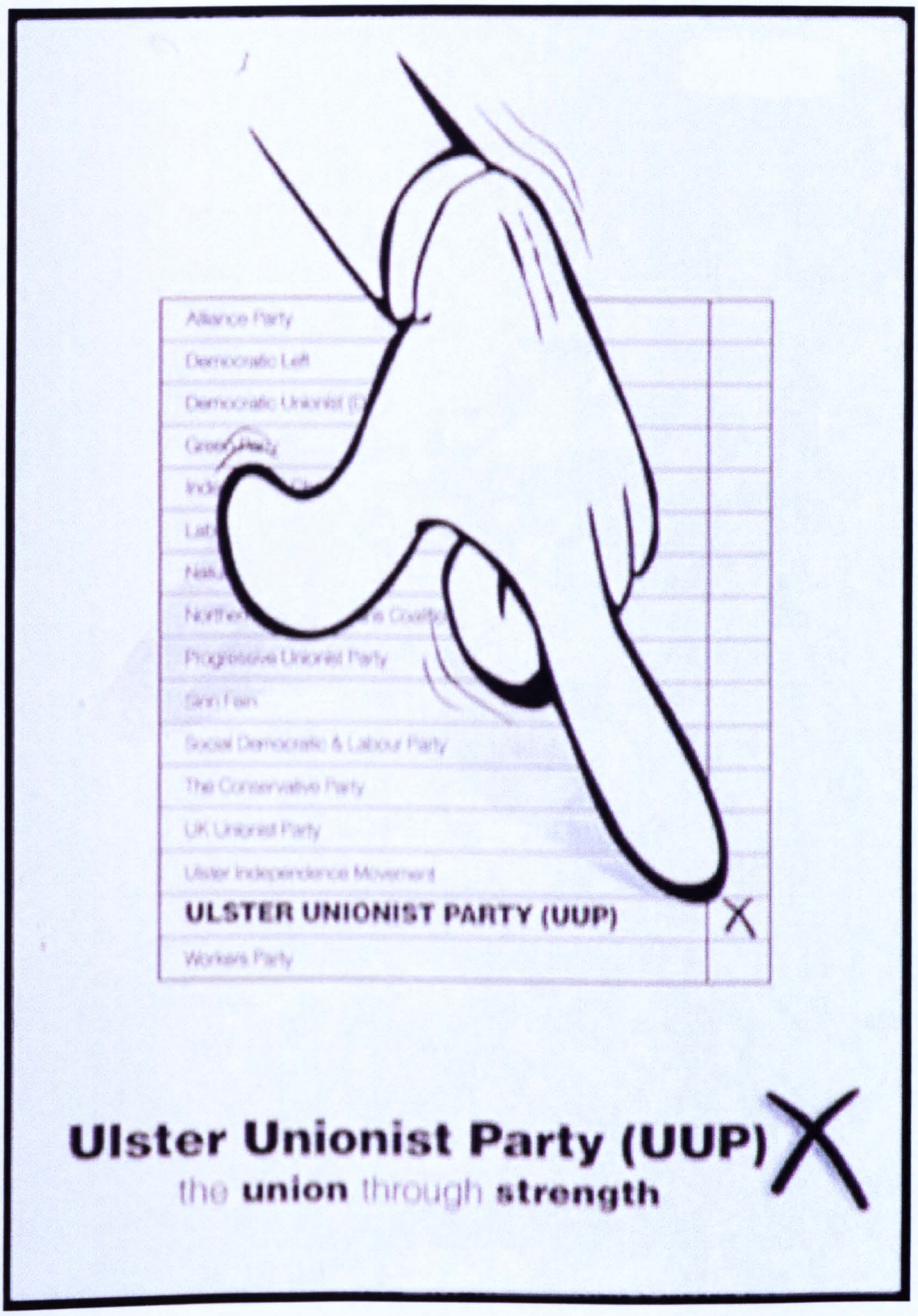
building your future within **the union**

Ulster Unionist Party

UUP X

PP00677

1996


Alliance Party
Democratic Left
Democratic Unionist Party
Green Party
Independent Unionist
Labour
Natural Law Party
Northern Ireland Conservatives
Progressive Unionist Party
Sinn Fein
Social Democratic & Labour Party
The Conservative Party
UK Unionist Party
Ulster Independence Movement
ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY (UUP)
Workers Party
X
Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
the union through strength
X

PP0697

1997

SECURE THE UNION

BUILD YOUR FUTURE

VOTE

ULSTER UNIONIST

Published by: UUP, 1 Glengall Street, Belfast, BT12 5AE. Printed by: Cardan Print, 11a Hamilton Road, Belfast, BT3 9BB

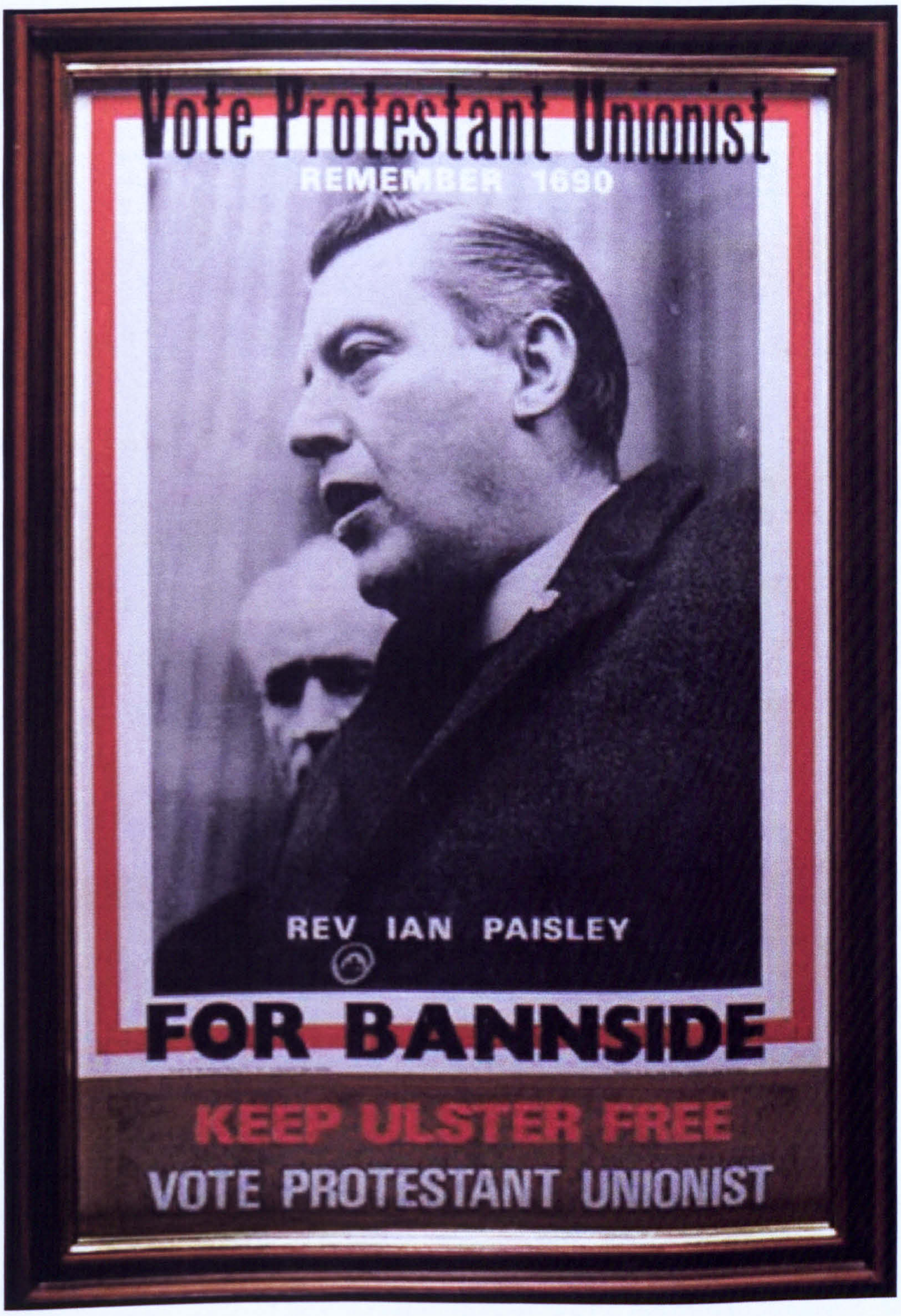
PPO 068G

III. **DUP Posters**

1967-9

PA0418

1969



PP03222

1970-9

VOTE

PAISLEY

SERVICE EVER - SURRENDER NEVER.

Published by Rev. Ian Paisley, 2 Cyprus Ave, Belfast
Printed by Thomas Printing Co Ltd., 11 Brookhill Road, Belfast

PP0726

1970-9

DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST

D.U.P.

The Unionist Party that has earned your Trust!

VOTE 1,2

ACCORDING TO YOUR CHOICE!

Published by J. McKee Sharkey Dove Lane. Printed by J.C. Print Ltd. Belfast

PP00708

1970-8c

PA0290

1971

1921

ULSTER

ULSTER CONSTITUTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

1971

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.

IN FRONT OF THE HISTORIC CITY HALL

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 ULSTERS ENEMIES & TO SAVE THE PROVINCE FROM ALL LUNDIES IN CHURCH AND STATE

GIVE CLARK & THE I·R·A YOUR ANSWER
ALL LOYALISTS INVITED – REGALIA MAY BE WORN

BANDS & DRUMMING PARTIES WISHING TO TAKE PART CONTACT – BELFAST 56650 – BALLYMENA 2895 LISBURN 9830 – DRUMBO 381 – DUNMURRY 3117 RICHILL 637 – LISBELLAW 660 – KILKEEL 614 THE CROSS 252 – BERAGH 277. OR ANY MEMBER OF THE ULSTER PROTESTANT VOLUNTEERS

NO ACT OF BETRAYAL WILL STOP THIS DEMONSTRATION

NO SURRENDER

Signed :-
Ian R. K. Paisley MP
CHAIRMAN U.C.D.C.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

PP00702

1971

Who told the Truth

Faulkner or Paisley?

Daily Mirror

54 Thursday, August 21, 1969 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ No. 20,420

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

FAULKNER . . . 'B Specials stay'

PAISLEY . . . 'He's lying'

Forward

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 Puritan Printing Co., Ltd., Belfast.

PP00767

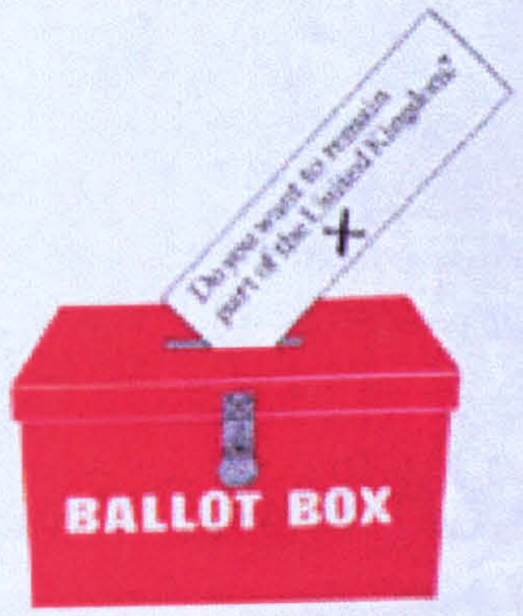
1973

ON THURSDAY MARCH 8 th.

SAVE THE UNION

Their Weapons

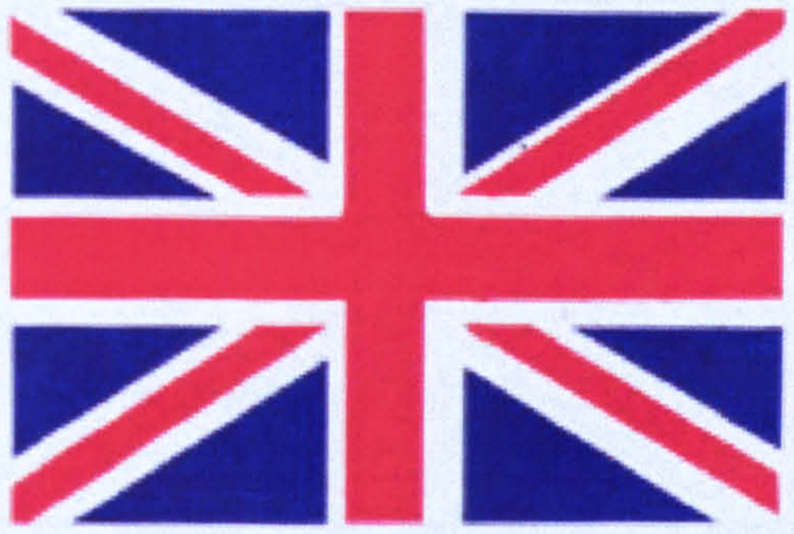
Our Weapons



PPO 0699

1979

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 £32 p.a. 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 £ 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, Cullybackey Road, Ballymena.
Printed by Puritan Printing Co. Ltd., Ravenhill Road, Belfast.

PP00714

1981

HAUGHEY IS WATCHING

AND WAITING

GIVE HIM YOUR ANSWER

May 20th.1981 8am 8pm

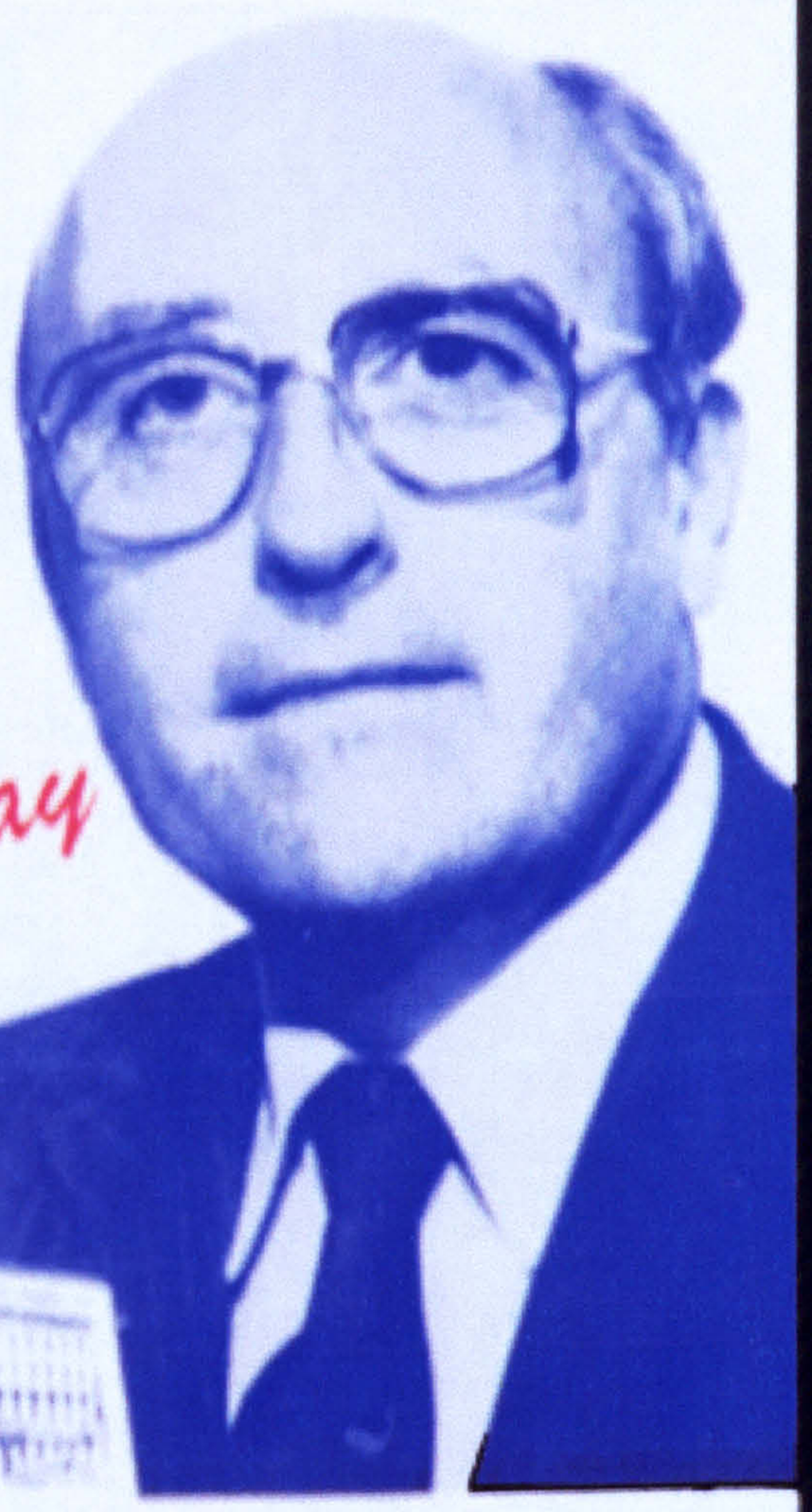
Printed and Published by D.U.P., 206 Albertbridge Road, Belfast

PP00713

1982

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

PP00706

1982

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

Published by A. McMillen, Crawfordsburn Road, Newtownards
Printed by J.C. Print Ltd., Belfast

PP00760

1983

THIS WE WILL

MAINTAIN

THIS WE WILL

RETAIN

PPO 0718

1983-92

ON THE GROUND
WORKING FOR YOU
VOTE
D.U.P.

CAMPBELL X

PP00725

1984

PP00717

1984

EUROPEAN ELECTION JUNE 14th 1984. Voting 7 a.m. — 10 p.m.

IAN PAISLEY

Ulster's First Elected Member for Europe says

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

PP00731

1985

Larne Branch

D.U.P.

says

SMASH

THE I.R.A.

and

Ban Sinn Fein

PP0700a

1985

VOTE D.U.P.

HARKNESS
McDONNELL

In Order of
Your Choice

YOU CAN DO
NO BETTER

Published By Sammy Thompson 58 Glenvarna Dv., Glengormley
Printed By Ballyclare Printers Ltd.

PPO 0727

1986

KEEP ULSTER BRITISH

VOTE

PAISLEY X

DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - ULSTER SAYS NO

PP00737

1986

EAST BELFAST SAYS

NO

DUBLIN RULE

Vote

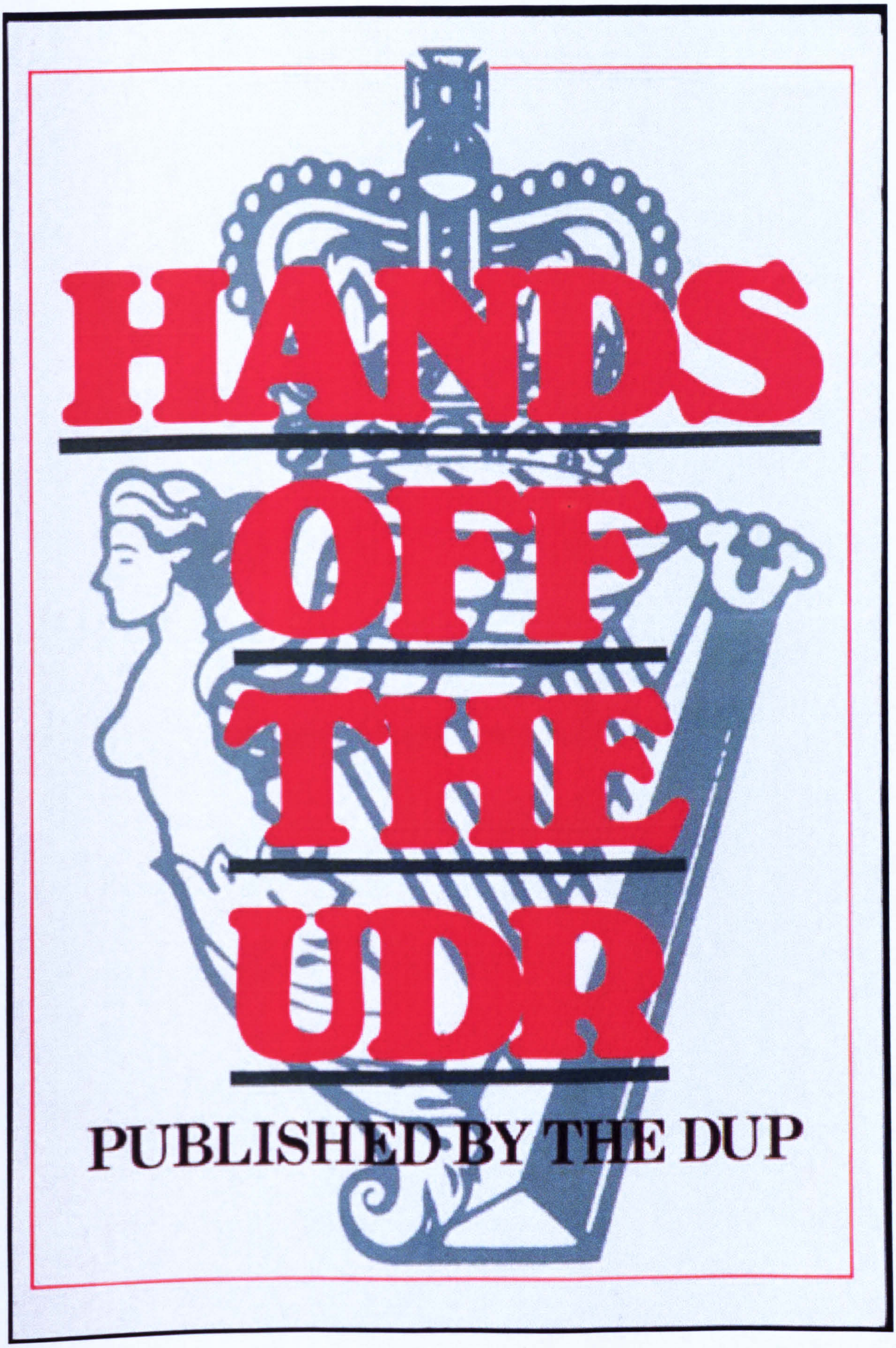
ROBINSON X

PP0721

1980-9

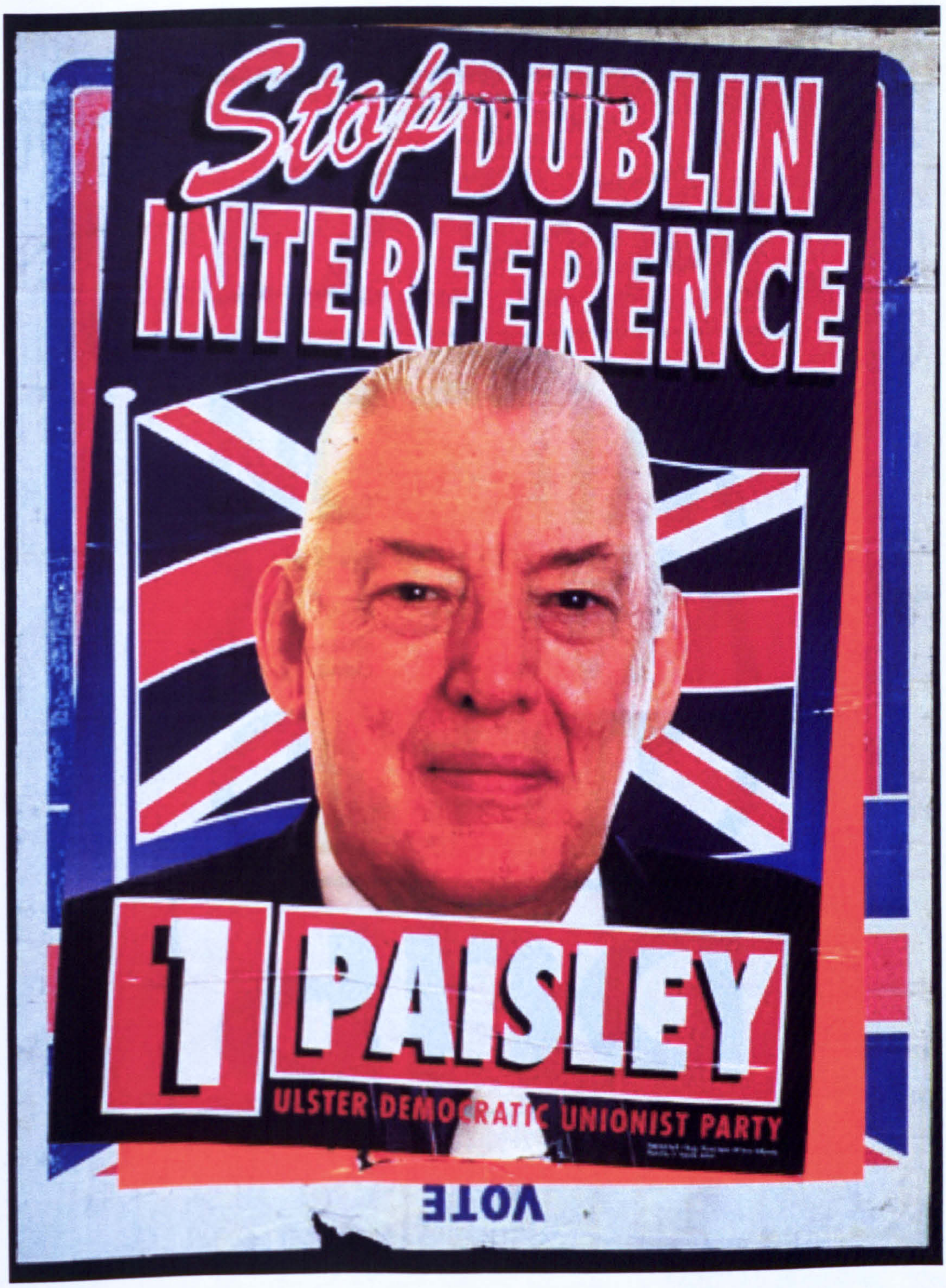
PP00771

1989



PP00738

1990-9



PPO3001

1993

Unionists alienated - Answer back!

GET MAD WITH MAYHEW

VOTE

DUP

PP00730

1993

MAJOR'S TREACHERY

RESIST DUBLIN RULE

PUBLISHED BY UDUP

Printed by A. Print Ltd., Belfast

PP00734

1995

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)

PPO 1164

1996

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	

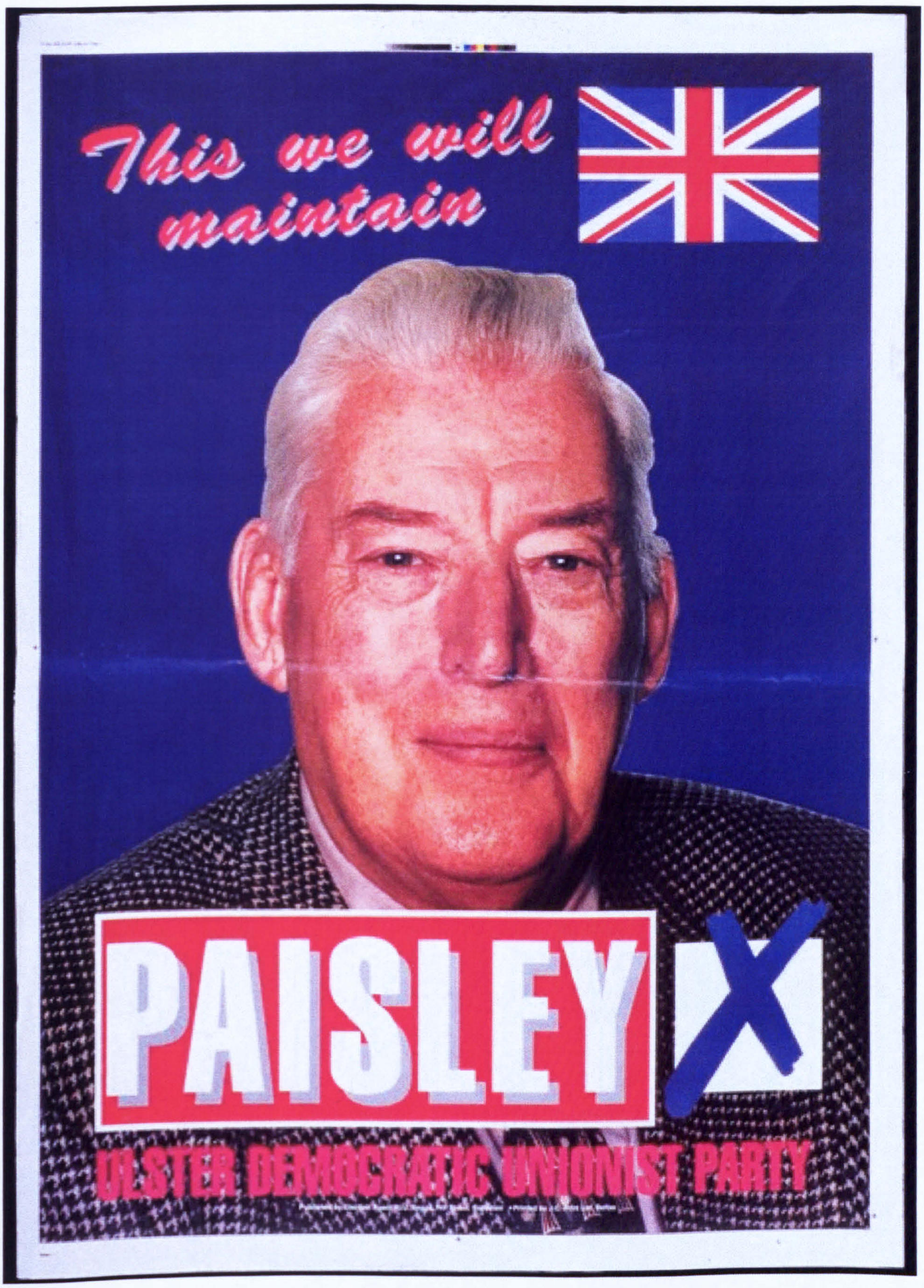
DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST - DUP

The Team you can Trust

Published by R. J. Beggs, 91 Dundela Avenue, Belfast 4 • Printed by J. C. Print Ltd, Belfast

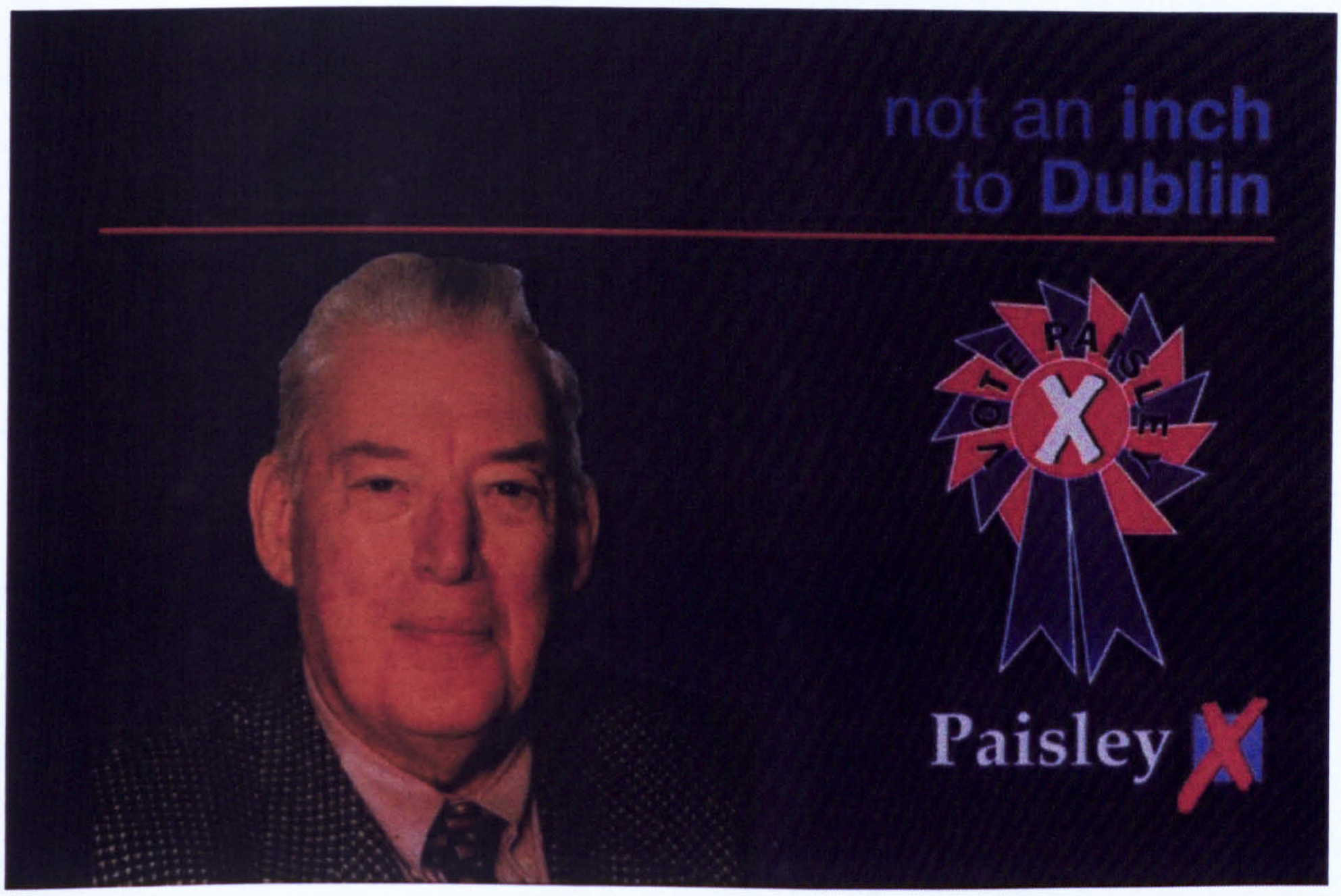
PP00733

1997



PP00669

1997



PA 0022

IV. Sinn Féin Posters

1997

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

DISCUSSIONS:

- WOMEN IN POLITICS
- POLITICAL ECOLOGY
- SEXUAL HEALTH
- MILITANT STREET POLITICS
- BUILDING A REPUBLICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

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

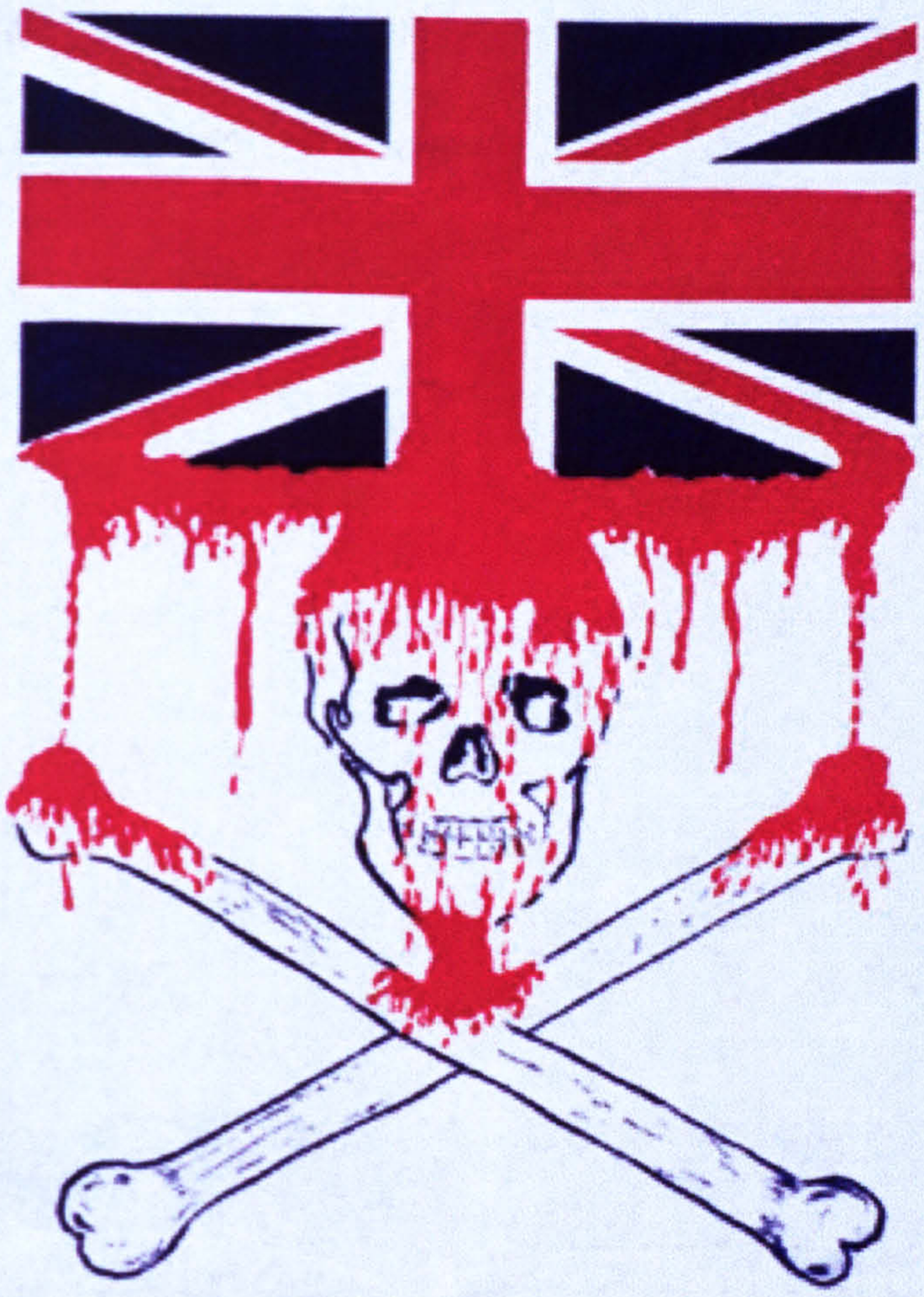
Creche facilities and accommodation available for both events.

PP00282

1971

T.2.①
1971

End British Terror



Support the Republican Movement

2a LOWER KEVIN ST., ATH CLIATH 8

PP00181

1970-9

RUC OUT

1990-9

PA0067

1977

PP00167

1971

PP00416

1975

ÉIRE NUA

Workers' Co-operative Enterprise

will re-distribute wealth

SINN FÉIN

2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8.

PP00296

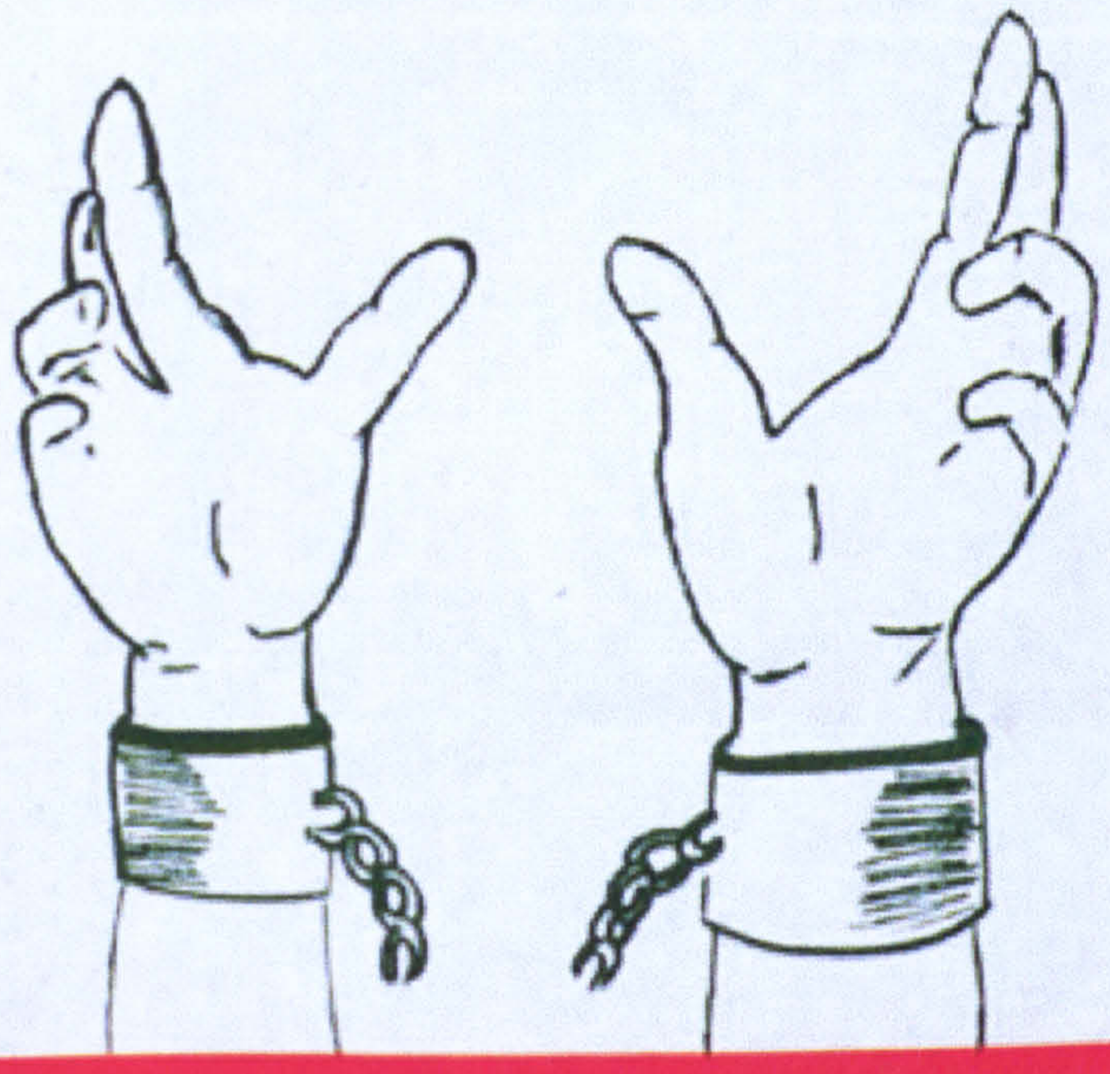
1970-9

PEACE WITH JUSTICE

SUPPORT

EIRE UA

SINN FÉIN



SOCIALIST ~ FEDERAL REPUBLIC

BELFAST EXECUTIVE SINN FÉIN

PP0306

1975

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

PUBLISHED BY SINN FEIN 44 KEVIN ST. DUBLIN 8
PRINTED BY THE IRISH PRESS LTD. DUBLIN 8

PPO 0300

1973

PP00912

1975

FOR IRELAND'S SAKE

BOYCOTT

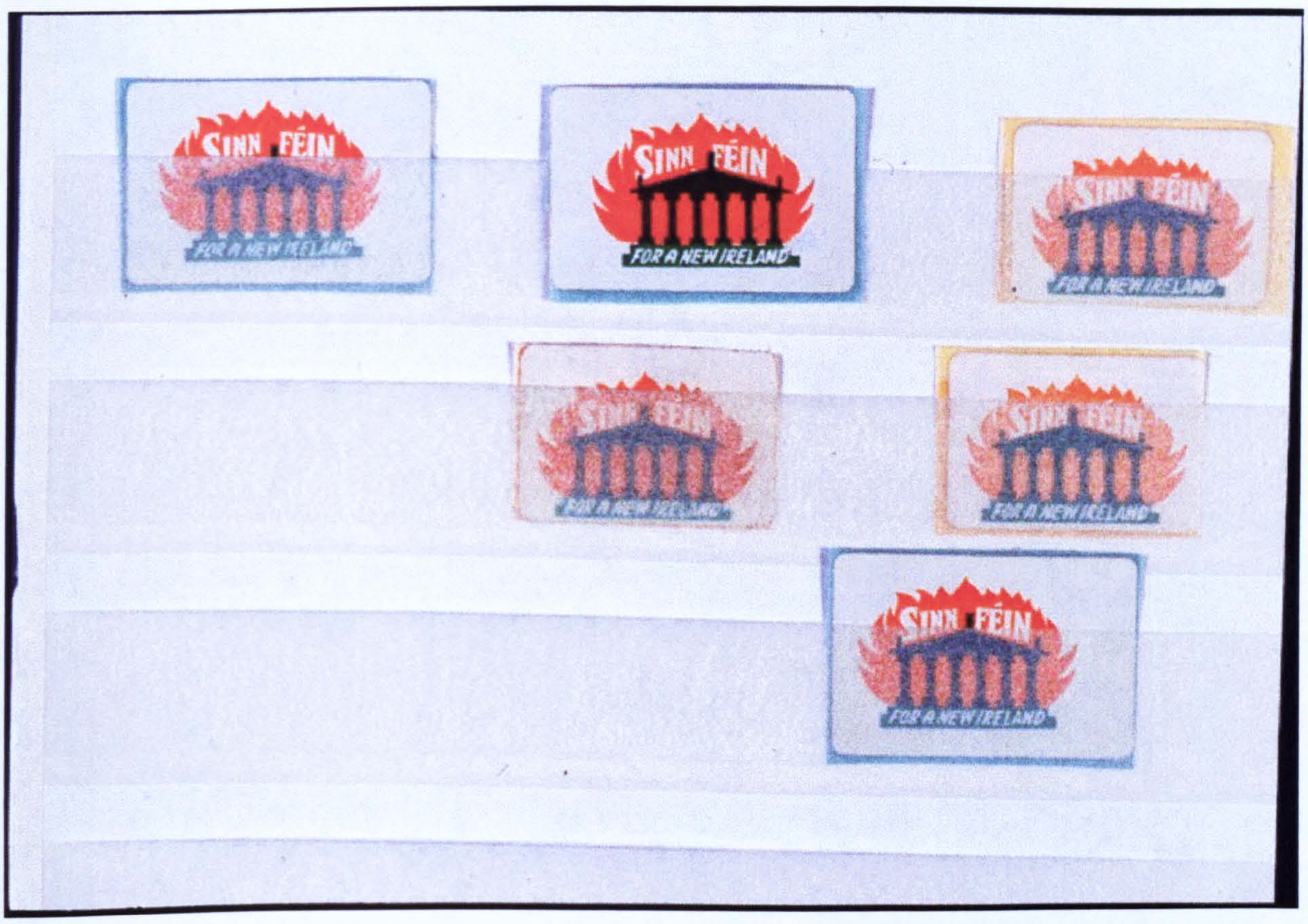
6 COUNTY ELECTIONS

WE WANT 32

SINN FEIN

PP00853

1976-7



PA 0262

1982

Break the British connection!
Smash Stormont!

VOTE SINN FÉIN

—FOR A NEW LEADERSHIP AND
A PRINCIPLED IRISH STAND

VOTE ADAMS, Gerry No.1

VOTE MASKEY, Alex No.2

PP00854

1982

SINN FÉIN

One Ireland, one people – the only alternative

VOTE No.1

MORRISON

PP00864

1983

PPO 0921

1989

SINN FÉIN IS THE LARGEST NATIONALIST PARTY IN BELFAST

Standing up to Loyalism

Upper Falls

Oldpark

Lower Falls

Court

Pottinger

Castle

N'Abbey (Bawnmore)

Setting the pace

Laganbank

FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE:

Lisburn

Votail Sinn Fein

PP0 0914

1980-9

FIGHT CENSORSHIP

Produced by Sinn Féin

PPO 0299

1982

PP00440

1980-9

SINN FEIN

URGES YOU TO

CLAIM NOW!

1980 - 9

Keep Your Health Service

FIGHT THE CUTS

SINN FÉIN

PP00373

1980-9

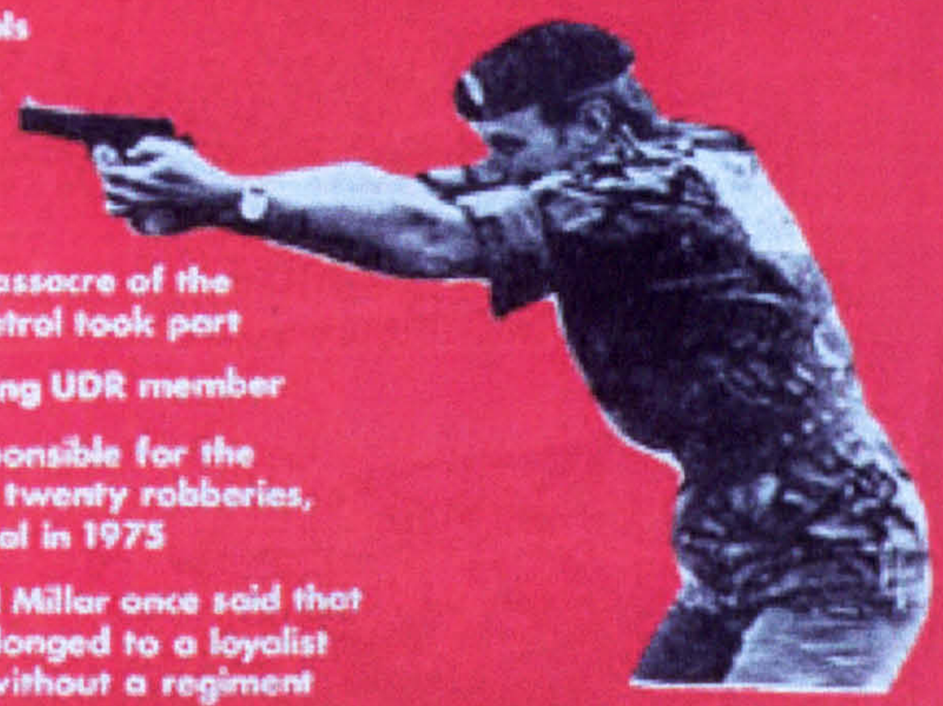
RUC UVF UDR

PP00451

1982

THE LOYALIST MURDERERS

- 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 Showband 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 1975
- 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



PP0397

1985

The writing on the wall

Letter to a British soldier on Irish soil

Soldier
You did not ask to come here
We know that.
You obey orders
We know that.
You have a wife
A sweetheart
A mother
We know that.
And you have children
We know that too.
But soldier
Where you stand
There is death.
Where you walk
There is a burning wound.
Where you sleep
There is no peace
And the earth heaves
Through a nightmare of blood.

Soldier
When you die
The dogs will bury you.

When you came to this land
You said you came to understand.
Soldier, we are tired of your understanding.
Tired of British troops on Irish soil
Tired of your knock on the door
Tired of the rifle butt on the head
Tired of the jails, the gas, the beatings
In dark corners.

Soldier
We are tired of the peace you bring
To Irish bones.
Tired of the bombs, exploding in our homes
Tired of the rubble, growing in the streets
Tired of the deaths of old friends
Tired of the tears and the funerals –
Those endless, endless funerals.

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
Catholic and Protestant
Believer and non-believer
Will stand here
And dream
As Irish men and women.

We dream
Of a green land
Without death
A new silence descending
A silence 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 disfigures us.
Go home, soldier
Before we send you home
Dead.

PPO0376

1988

DISCOVER Occupied Ireland

STOP THE STRIP SEARCHES

PPO0458

1980-9

PP0 0903

1985

WOULD YOU VOTE FOR THE LONDONDERRY BRANCH OF THE S.D.L.P.?

PP0 0909

1986

"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

PP02608

1980-9

SINN FÉIN

ELECTION FUND

Sinn Féin

NATIONAL COLLECTION

PPO 1536

1980-9

sinn fein

200 CLUB

1ST PRIZE £200

2ND " £100

3RD " £50

Enquiries to Connolly House,
Andersonstown Rd.

WINNERS: 1ST
2ND
3RD

PPO 0427

1990

"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 SINN FÉIN

PPO0317

1996

ALL PARTY TALKS NOW

MARCH & RALLY

BELFAST CITY HALL

3pm Sunday August 13th

MAIN SPEAKER:
GERRY ADAMS

ASSEMBLE:

PP00261

1991

Sinn Féin

Save the RVH

1996

Sinn Féin

Save Our Hospital Services

Support the workers.

Support the health service.

Join the fight to save our hospital.

PPO 0343

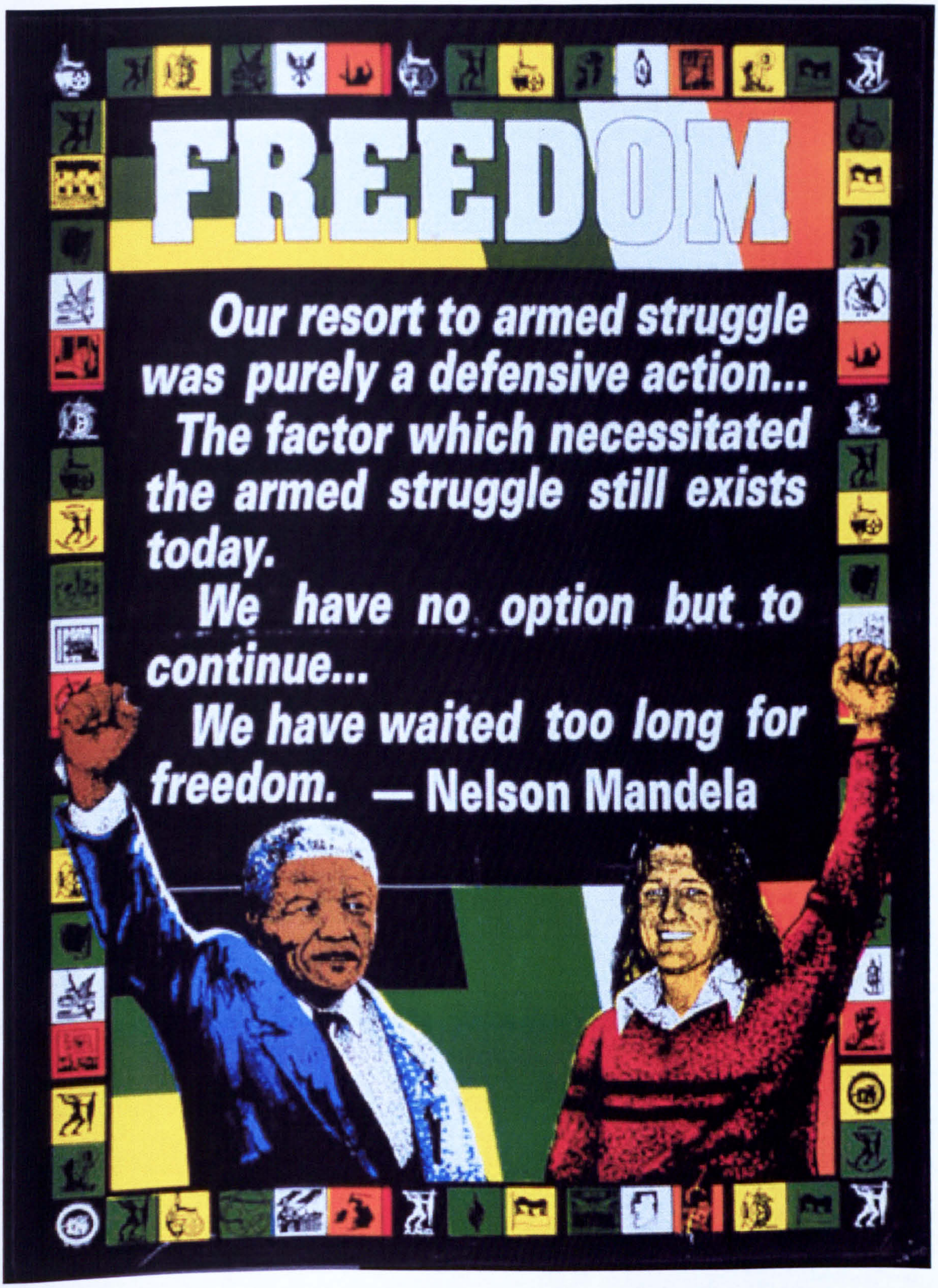
1990-9

Sinn Féin

SMASH THE DRUG RINGS

PPO 0398

1990


FREEDOM
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

PP0462

1994

FREE THE PRISONERS

MARCH AND RALLY

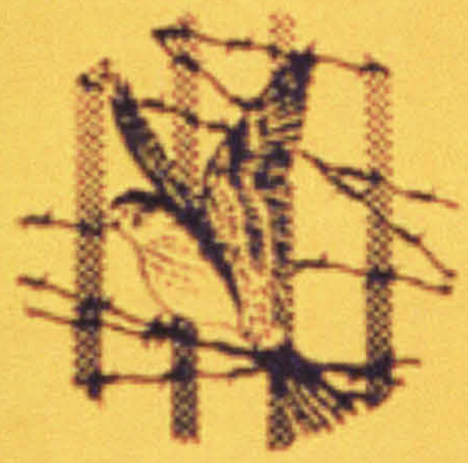
to

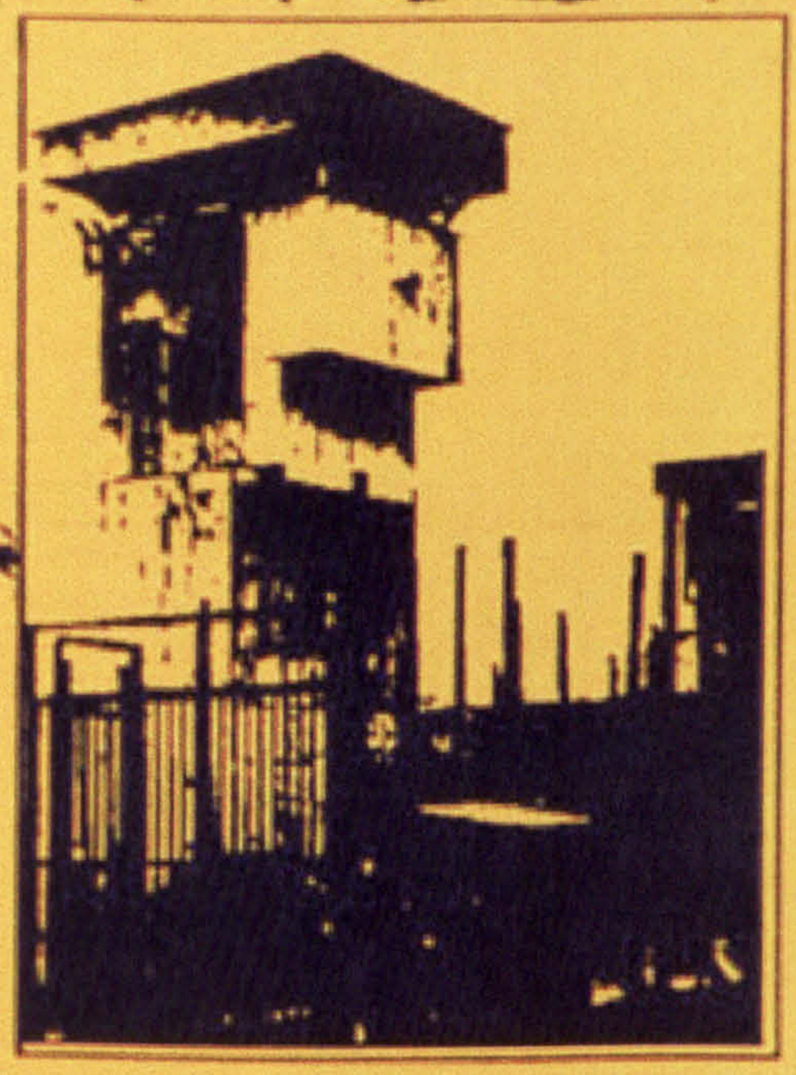
BELFAST CITY HALL

Sun 4th Dec

LOCAL AREA ASSEMBLY POINTS 2.00 p.m.

A MARCH FOR FREEDOM





PPO 0209

1997

WE HAVE OUR NELSON MANDELA'S

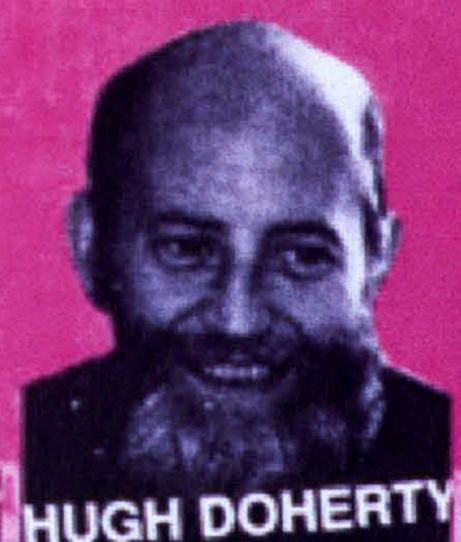
22 Years In English Prisons

RELEASE THEM NOW!

EDDIE BUTLER

JOE O'CONNELL

HARRY DUGGAN

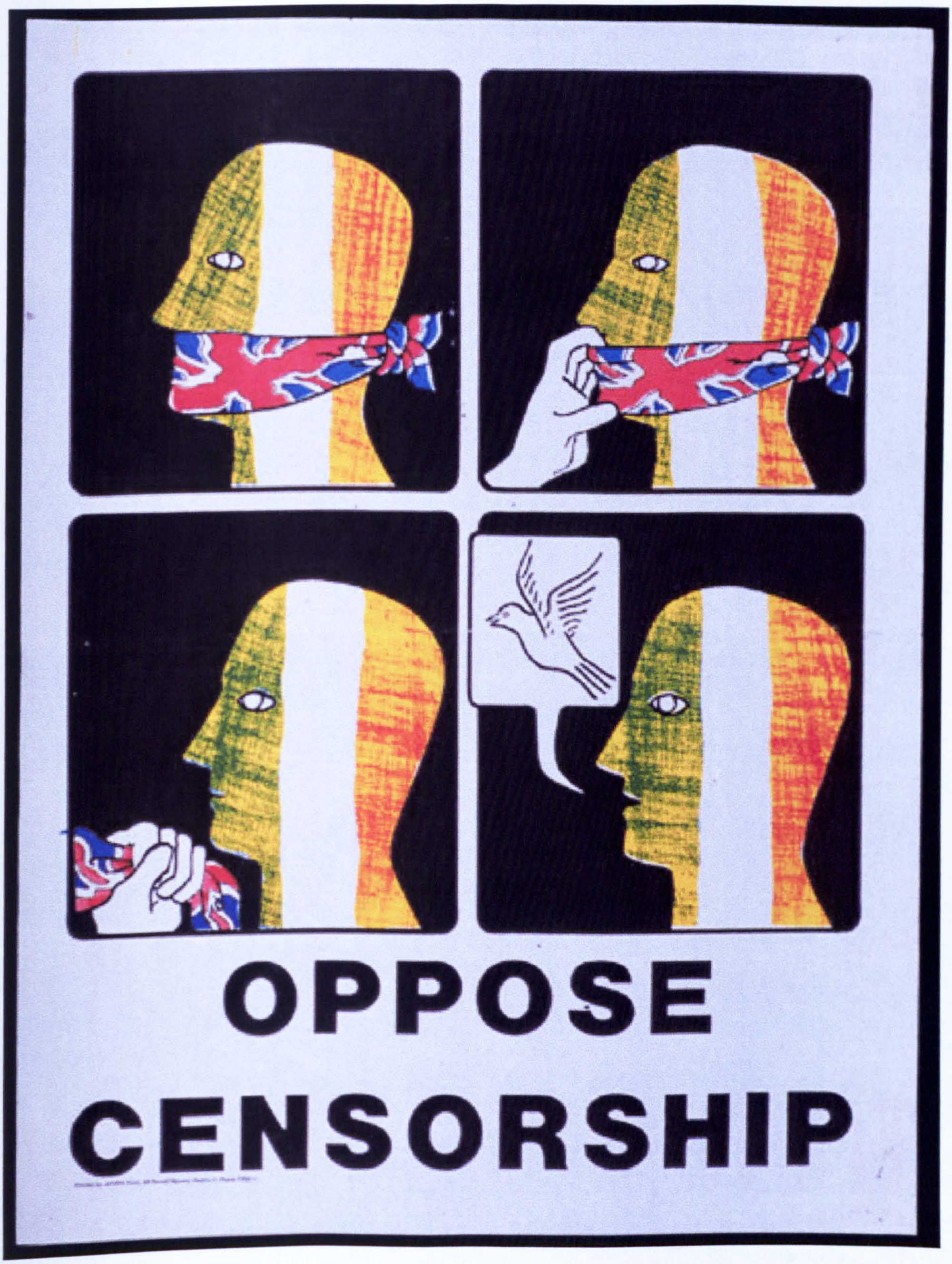


HUGH DOHERTY

VINCENT DONNELLY

PPO1247

1989-9



PPO 1945

1993

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

PP00442

1993

Cool S.F.

106 F.M.

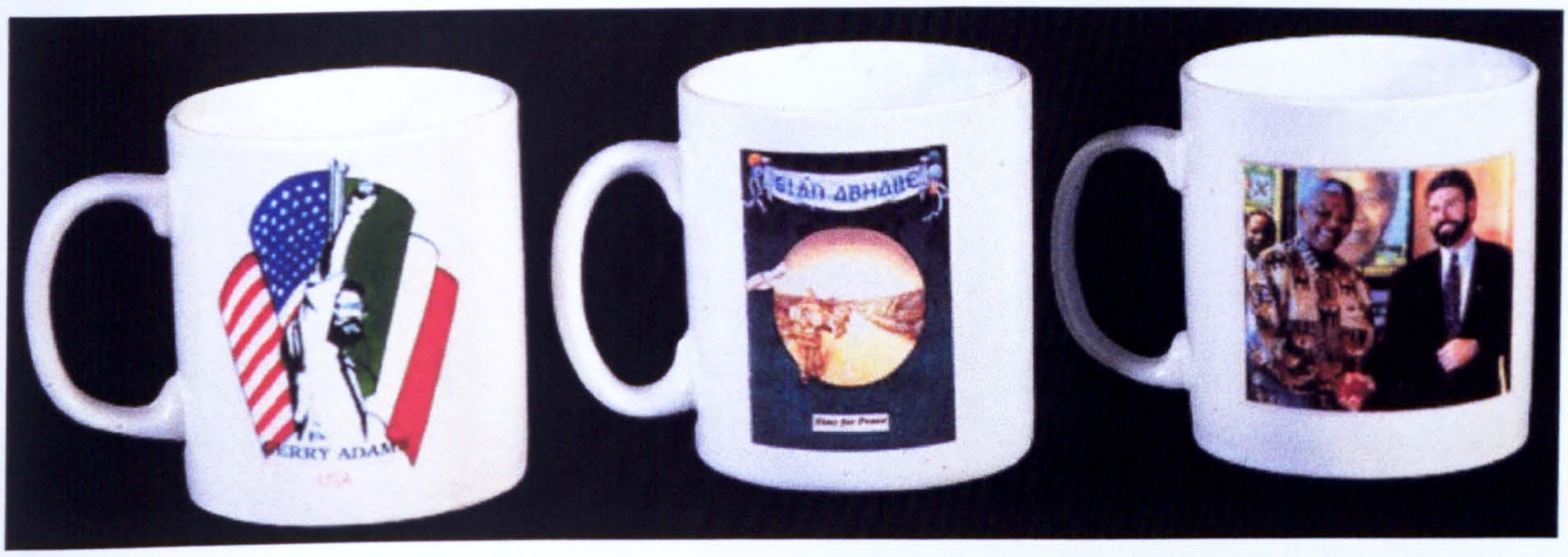
St. Valentines Day

Send Your Loved Ones A Request

50p Per Request

PP00443

1990-9



PA0106

1996

1969 - Nationalist Rights Did Not Exist

1996 - Nationalist Rights Do Not Exist

PP00267

1990

20 YEARS OF DEATH SQUADS

DISBAND THE MURDERERS

PP00452

1990-9

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.

PPO 3147

1995

PP00243

1992

Sinn Fein

- Public Meeting

"Towards a lasting peace in Ireland"

WEDNESDAY JULY 28TH

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

Speaker:
Cllr. Tom Hartley (Belfast)

PPO 0208

1992

TOWARDS A LASTING PEACE

A Chara,

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

I think you should first consider what happens there.

Recently the first major debate on Ireland for seventeen years was held at Westminster. Mr Hume, who at one time told you his election would bring the Irish question to the centre of the Westminster stage, spoke for almost an hour to 14 British MP's out of a total of 650.

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

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

Prior to these 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. Hume. The History of Ireland has shown that those who play the game the way the English want it played, eventually lose everything including their dignity.'

There are more than 10,000 people unemployed in the Foyle Constituency. This is more than any of the other 649 constituencies represented at Westminster. This situation cannot change while a foreign power decides our economic destiny.

Discrimination against nationalists is worse than ever.

The British have allowed and can force to allow this to happen.

British Soldiers and other Crown Forces literally get away with murder. In this city, more than 50 non involved nationalists have been killed by the British Army and RUC over the past 24 years.

Not one soldier of RUC man 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 gratifies the British. If you use your vote to send Irish politicians to Westminster you are lending credibility to Britain's claim to rule you.

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

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

Sinn Fein 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.

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 Fein will accelerate that process, and make everyone face a new reality. A vote for Sinn Fein is a peaceful expression of your desire for a united Ireland.

FOR A LASTING PEACE - VOTE SINN FEIN

Martin Mc Guinness

VÓTÁIL
MARTIN Mc GUINNESS X

PPO 0836a

1992

LH 0098120 6

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 21.9%, whilst the Unionist unemployment ratio exists at 12.9%. In Strabane the ratio stands at Nationalist unemployment 32.8%, Unionist unemployment 19.4%. **Twenty-four years after the first Duke Street march for civil rights Nationalists are still denied equal employment rights.**

The British Government has consistently demonstrated that it does not possess the political will to create economic equality in the North. Its employment legislation is incapable of ending discrimination; it has only been introduced as a political reaction against the success of the Mac Bride Principles Campaign for Fair Employment.

John Hume's continued failure to support the Mac Bride Principles is used as international propaganda by the British against fair employment campaigners. Moreover the SDLP leadership has persistently refused to co-operate with, or even meet, community organisations campaigning against discrimination.

Sinn Féin supports all campaigns in the North, and internationally, to promote economic equality. We assert that anti-Nationalist discrimination must be immediately ended.

HOUSING CRISIS

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

Housing in Derry is in crisis. Our homeless figures are now the highest in the Six Counties. Recently introduced British Government legislation on homelessness resulted in a massive 72% increase in the number of people classed as 'A-1 Homeless'. The Housing Executive has failed to match new home building with housing need and the points system of allocation is now unworkable.

Recently the Housing Executive announced plans to build 800 new homes here over the next five years. **However, in order to cope with the existing housing need in Derry 500 houses would need to be built next year alone.**

Faced with this crisis, the British Government has starved the Housing Executive of essential funds; it faced 1992 with a £7.3 million shortfall in its minimum needs budget and in November 1991 its budget was slashed by a further £16 million.

Sinn Féin has repeatedly called for the abolition of the new homelessness legislation. However, the real solution lies in the Housing Executive having enough money to enable it to build sufficient new homes to meet the community's needs.

NEED FOR REAL DIALOGUE

Sinn Féin consistently receives up to 40% of the Nationalist vote. We are a legitimate, Republican party. Sinn Féin is the second largest political party on Belfast City Council and on Derry City Council and has one MP, Gerry Adams.

Over the past few years Sinn Féin has become the target of a sustained, British Government initiated campaign of censorship, repression and intimidation, which is aimed at demonising us. Our members are then murdered by pro-British death squads.

John Hume's SDLP has, by its silence, supported the isolation of Sinn Féin, actively preventing us from becoming involved in attempts at establishing a peace process in Ireland.

Both the British Government and the Unionists unwaveringly support British violence in Ireland. Frequent Unionist demands for the British Government to introduce further repressive measures, are complied with. Several Unionist leaders have been quite open in their association with loyalist paramilitaries in the recent past. Ian Paisley and the Third Force; yet they are warmly welcomed at the conference table.

Sinn Féin keeps out, and is actively seeking a non-violent avenue out of the present political impasse. Martin McGuinness, our candidate in Foyle, has been in the forefront in this process. Sinn Féin, a party with many elected representatives, has a right to take part in any talks in which the future of our country is being discussed.

A vote for John Hume is a vote for the continuation of the unfair, anti-democratic, repressive policies the British government is currently directing at Sinn Féin, and the 43% of the Nationalist electorate which support us.

A vote for Martin McGuinness is a vote for an opportunity to establish a lasting peace in Ireland.

JOBS JOBS JOBS!

Hardly a month seems to go by without an attention grabbing headline in the "Journal", accompanied by a photograph and statement from John Hume, announcing thousands of new jobs for Derry.

The facts are that since John Hume was elected to represent Derry in 1974, unemployment in Derry and Strabane has increased by 300%.

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

Many people lucky enough to have jobs are expected to work increasingly long hours, in poor, unsafe conditions, for disgracefully low wages.

Meanwhile SDLP councillors use their places on local government boards, like the Western Health and Social Services Board, to vote through additional job cuts.

Economic decisions made in London, allegedly on our behalf, have not worked. Until decisions about issues financially affecting our lives are made here, by the people of Ireland, for the people of Ireland, there can be no change.

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

Sinn Féin has been to the forefront on environmental issues in Derry. Sinn Féin broke three major pollution stories - one concerning clinical hospital waste being washed up on the Foyle, Du Pont's secret plans to build a toxic incinerator in Derry, and the hidden Derry waste dumps.

We have continued our fight to protect the North West's environment, closely monitoring the possibility of pollution from proposed industrial development, and have criticised the lack of full and accurate information concerning the Lees Pulp Mill; Sinn Féin is demanding a full public inquiry into this proposed development.

Sinn Féin seeks to stop pollution at its source. We demand environmentally sustainable production processes, which create jobs and products without creating pollution. Our councillors are arguing for a properly structured waste management programme, which will remove the unnecessary "jobs vs the environment" conflict.

WOMEN: TIME FOR A CHANGE

In Ireland discrimination against women assumes many forms. In almost every sphere of life there are obstacles which prevent women from obtaining: equality of opportunity in the workplace, economic independence, control of and access to health care, and child care facilities provided as a right. In short, Irish society is organised in such a way that women are denied control of their own destinies. Unless, and until, change comes about the overall position of women will be one of permanent second class citizenship.

In the Six Counties women are additionally penalised by the evils of sectarianism.

- wealthy policies' which spend millions of pounds on funding repression rather
- vitals, housing, health and child care provision.

e for Martin McGuinness on April 9th will put women's issues firmly on the agenda

PUBLISHED BY SINN FÉIN DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS, 224 FALLS ROAD, BELFAST. TEL. 240439

PP00836b

1993

Our City Also

ÁR gCÁTHAIR CHOMH MAITH

CEARTA NA NÁISIÚNAITHE
NATIONALIST RIGHTS MARCH
TO
BELFAST CITY HALL
SUN 8 AUG

ASSEMBLE:

1993

1994

Sinn Féin Peace Commission

Venue:

Date:

10AM — 5PM

ALL VISITORS WELCOME

PP00256

1995

Seize the opportunity for peace

Sinn Féin

PPO0249

1995

The Past — Partition and Conflict

The Future — Unity and Peace

Republican Publications, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1. Telephone: 8726100

PPO 0387

1995

PEACE THROUGH BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

SINN FÉIN

PP0255

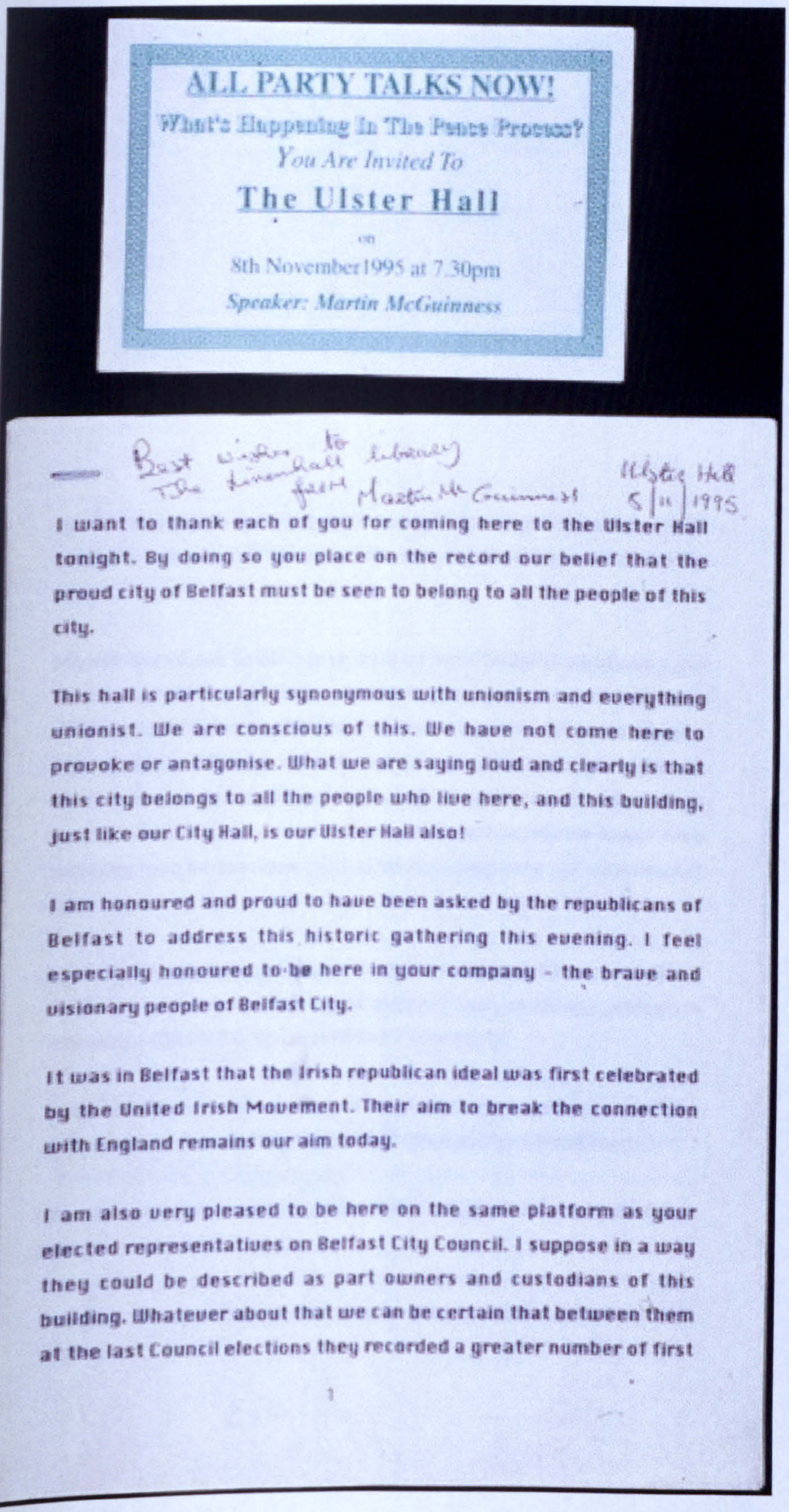
1995

SINN FÉIN

Toghthóireacht
Den Chéad Scoith
Páirtí Den Chéad Scoith
Bail Den Chéad Scoith
COTHROMAS DO CHÁCH

PP00240

1995



Best wishes to Linenhall Library
The Linenhall
from Martin McGuinness
Ulster Hall
5/11/1995

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 clearly 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

PA0278

1995

1969 Sinn Féin 1995

Civil Rights National Rights

NO

All-Party talks Now!

PP00199

1996

Vótáil Do Shíochán

Beidh an chumhacht agat ar an 30ú Bealtaine le vótáil do Shinn Féin:-

- An proíséas síochána a aththógáil
- A chinntiú go mbeidh cainteanna le cách gan réamh choinníolacha
- A chinntiú nach mbeidh pilleadh ar Thionól Stormont agus a chinntiú nach mbeidh réiteach inmheánach sna Sé Chontae
- A chinntiú go mbeidh ionadaíocht den chéad scoth le cóir de réir chirt
- Chun cearta daonlacha pobail na hÉireann a chur chun cinn

Vótáil Sinn Féin X

PA0282

1996-7

STORMONT DISTRICT COUNCIL

PP00228

1997

Sinn Féin

NEW

Opportunity for

PEACE

Sinn Féin

PRO0159

1997

Sinn Féin '97

PP00283

1997

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

PPO 0281

1998

Bunreacht
na
hEireann

No British Veto in the Irish Constitution

Support Articles 2 and 3

Published by Sinn Féin 44 Ceamóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath 1 01-8726932

PP00176

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- **IN**itiative on **CO**nflict **R**esolution & **E**thnicity 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.