

Justice

RFJ

RELATIVES FOR
JUSTICE

SPRING 2001



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Editorial

Collusion is nothing abstract, its very real, very dangerous and those at the helm of this practice are still around and still a danger. Their biggest fear is exposure of the truth.

Denying that collusion existed or that it was not endemic and widespread is an attempt to paper over the cracks, but the pieces of the jigsaw are coming together and show an entirely different picture to that painted by British politicians and their cheerleaders. Those who would have us believe that collusion was the work of a few 'bad apples' or rogue elements, conveniently ignore the facts.

In January 1988, a shipment of weapons from South Africa arrived at Larne harbour and was distributed to all of the various loyalist groupings. The person who travelled to South Africa to procure the deadly arsenal was Brian Nelson. At the time, Nelson was working directly under the control of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) which meets regularly in Downing Street. One of the first attacks involving the weapons occurred that March and claimed three lives in Milltown cemetery during an attack on the Gibraltar funerals.

In addition to receiving weapons, loyalists also passed personal information on potential targets in the form of 'P' cards. This situation was further exacerbated when, on the advice of the RUC, the Northern Ireland Office denied personal security measures to nationalists and republicans targeted by loyalist death squads.

Since 1988, the South African arms shipment, combined with the leaking of personal documents and denial of personal security, has claimed 250 lives to date. These killings include Protestants and Catholics alike, and have been documented in RFJ's 1995 report, *Collusion*. In all probability, the total number of victims of collusion since 1988 could well exceed the number of direct state killings which officially stands at 359.

Collusion is a policy objective vigorously and ruthlessly pursued by those at the most senior levels within the British political and military establishment. The very same people opposed to the peace process and more recently termed 'securocrats'.

In the words of Irish Junior Minister, Liz O'Donnell,....'there has been an appalling vista of collusion in Northern Ireland'.

The time for truth about the role of the British Army and RUC, their agents, and those who pulled the strings at governmental level is long overdue. It is time for the Stevens Investigation to step aside paving the way for a widespread international judicial enquiry into all areas of collusion including the arming, controlling and directing of the loyalists.

Relatives Meet Taoiseach

A delegation of 20 delegates from across the north of Ireland met with the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, on 19 July in Government Buildings, Dublin. The aim of the meeting was to impress upon the Government the need to resist any attempts by the British not to bring about a new beginning in policing as stated in the Good Friday Agreement.

Speaking before the meeting with the Taoiseach, Neilly Rooney, the father of nine year old Patrick Rooney, shot dead by the RUC in August 1969 said: 'We will be using tomorrow's meeting to emphasise to the Taoiseach the need for real and meaningful change in terms of policing and human rights'.

Thus far, all of the evidence demonstrates unwillingness on the part of the Northern Ireland Office to adhere to a new beginning in policing, and to take seriously the concerns of those who had relatives killed or injured by the RUC.

The current legislation, along with other related issues left to the discretion of the Secretary of State is evidence of this and has already undermined the Patten Report. A report which itself did not fulfill the anticipated new beginning as envisaged by many of those affected by RUC violence. Consequently, any regurgitated form of the RUC will most certainly not earn the support of those within the broad nationalist community.

Already, the failure to disband Special Branch; the issue of serving members not prepared to take a new human rights oath as proposed by Patten; the lack of powers of the new Ombudsman; the failure to construct district policing boards for accountability also proposed by Patten; the contradiction of Ronnie Flanagan being responsible for the implementation of a programme for human rights; and those central to abuse, and responsible for killing our loved ones continuing their role, all give rise for concern.

The issue of policing must be addressed fully, collectively and comprehensively, and not left solely to the discretion of the Secretary of State, the NIO and the RUC as it presently is'.

The role of FRU in the Hamill and Notarantonio Killings

In November 1995, a young primary school girl named Catherine Hamill captured the hearts of millions, including a United States President, as she addressed a gathering of distinguished guests at Mackies Factory in Belfast. She described her hopes for the future and aspirations for peace. She also told of how her father was killed. Catherine was subsequently invited to the White House as a guest of President Clinton and the two have remained in contact, exchanging letters and cards.



Margaret Thatcher / Tom King



Brian Nelson



Patrick Mayhew

On 9 September 1987, Catherine's father, Patrick, was shot dead in front of his wife, Laura, as UDA / UFF gunmen entered their Forfar Street home just yards from Mackies Factory. Catherine did not know when she addressed the President that her father's murder was planned and sanctioned by Brian Nelson, a UDA / UFF Chief Intelligence Officer and British Army agent, who was acting under orders from the Force Research Unit (FRU).

These revelations came in a recently published book entitled *Ten Thirty Three* which makes strong claims about scores of murders involving state collusion with

loyalist death squads. The book also claims that Brian Nelson had been provided with a 'P' card on Patrick Hamill by FRU which contained information on the personal details and movements of Patrick Hamill. The book suggests that the joint military / RUC Task Co-ordinating Group (TCG), acting on a request from FRU, issued a 'restriction order' prohibiting any regular British Army / RUC activity in the vicinity of the killing that evening.

Information on the 'restriction order' corresponds with local claims of the area being saturated with overt military / RUC activity hours prior to the killing, which had been conspicuously removed. It would also

account for the fact that over an hour passed before the RUC responded to an emergency call after the killing despite there being three heavily militarised RUC barracks within a three minute radius of the Hamill home. Hi-tech surveillance equipment also overlooked the area at the time and, indeed, video cameras had been installed and, were in operation, on Lanark Way, the escape route used routinely by the death squads.

Ironically, these facts, all emerging independently of each other, connect and correspond with separate claims of yet more FRU involvement in the murder of Francisco Notarantonio. The same murder weapon used to kill Patrick Hamill was used a month

later in the Notarantonio killing, an incident which had always aroused deep suspicion of state collusion, even before these more recent revelations. The link would seem to strengthen claims about the illegal activities of FRU which further undermine claims by the NIO and others that allegations of collusion were mere propaganda.

The Hamill and Notarantonio families simply want the truth about the deaths of their loved ones and, in numerous letters to the Secretary of State, have requested answers to major questions which hang over these killings, including whether or not a 'P' card was handed over to Brian Nelson. A satisfactory answer has yet to be received.



Patrick Hamill

President Clinton met the Hamill family on his latest visit and recently wrote to Catherine stating that he will assist the family in their quest for the truth surrounding Patrick's murder. Catherine recalls her anger at seeing the former Secretary of State, Patrick Mayhew, sitting in the audience in Mackies when she addressed President Clinton. In his former role as Attorney-General, Mayhew struck a deal with Brian Nelson soon after his arrest by the Stevens Team in which he secured his silence about his role as a British agent. Nelson refused to take the witness stand during his trial, remaining silent throughout and receiving a more lenient sentence as a result. To date, no-one has been convicted for the murders of Patrick Hamill and Francisco Notarantonio.

news in brief ...

Failte

Last October, RFJ employed a new Family Support and Drop-in worker, Shauneen Baker, from north Belfast. Her role is to enhance RFJ's drop-in services in Belfast and to develop education classes in the organisation. She is currently visiting families on a one-to-one basis informing them of what RFJ can currently provide and identifying what families feel could provide in the future. If you would like Shauneen to call with you or if you want to have a chat on any issue then please give her a call on:

028 9022 0100

Message in a Bottle Project

In one of her first projects as Family Support Worker, Shauneen organised a Message in a Bottle project. This initiative involved relatives penning a message to or from their loved one. The message was then stored in a bottle to be kept as a keepsake and remembrance. To all of those who participated in the project we thank you. We know from what was written that everyone spent precious moments on this

project. If you would still like to contribute to this project, we are still accepting pieces from families so please pop them in the post or e-mail them to us and we will be glad to include them. To mark the project and, in recognition of the difficult time Christmas can be for families, a special mass was organised in Clonard Monastery. Families from across the country came to the Mass, with over 250 people attending. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Clara Reilly, Fr Brendan Callanan and Eamonn O'Faogain for their contributions to the Mass.

Civic Forum Congratulations

Comhgairdness and Adh Mor to Patricia McBride and Alan McBride on their recent appointments to the Civic Forum representing the interests of victims and survivors of the conflict. RFJ looks forward to a positive relationship with both representatives. And a special mention to those involved in the appointment procedure, ensuring that those appointed were willing to represent the views and interests of all those who have suffered, either from their actions of the state or others.

State Harassment of Relatives in Tyrone and Lurgan

Some relatives of victims of state violence and collusion, living in the South Tyrone and Lurgan areas, have reported very serious incidents of harassment by the security forces. Some of the harassment has involved verbal abuse, physical curtailment of day-to-day activities, surrounding homes, and aggressive and physical approaches to relatives.

Relatives for Justice takes these incidents very seriously, and has provided a written report on this to the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Amnesty International. Anyone experiencing harassment of this kind should contact their solicitor who should take a full statement, and lodge this statement with the appropriate bodies. If you have experienced such harassment or know of others who have, we would be very anxious to hear from you.

The New Human Rights Legislation in the North of Ireland:

RFJ asks who will oversee and adjudicate on these new measures?

The incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), known as the Human Rights Act, into domestic law is a welcome step but there are still a number of difficulties with the ECHR, most notably the issue of derogation. The consultation for a Bill of Rights by the Human Rights Commission (HRC), as stated in the Good Friday Agreement, is also a welcome step. However, this needs to be seen as totally separate from the ECHR and its internationally recognised shortfalls. For those of us trying to prioritise human rights, there are dangers in the sense that ECHR may be seen as a substitute for aspects of a Bill of Rights rather than to act as an impetus toward maximising the potential of a Bill of Rights.

A Bill of Rights needs not only to be seen as a safeguard against abuse, but also for ensuring that the causes of inequality and conflict are actively eroded. More importantly, that outstanding issues are addressed retrospectively. However, there is considerable concern around the exterior processes of bringing about a Bill of Rights

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that will have major effect. This relates to; (1) the nature of the judicial system and how the courts have interpreted justice, and how 'justice' has been implemented; (2) the fact that the acceptance / implementation of any Bill of Rights is at the sole discretion of the Secretary of State. This coupled with the handling of the Patten Report on policing by the Northern Ireland Office has created a sense of cynicism about the fate of any draft Bill of Rights. A view that seems to be increasing.

Understandably, the combination of these two points flag up the need for a more acceptable and independent mechanism such as a constitutional / human rights court to interpret and adjudicate on a Bill of Rights.

Despite possible changes to the criminal justice system, the fact remains that those within the judiciary, who presided over highly questionable practices contrary to the ethos of human rights will remain. We are told that judges are to be given training seminars around ECHR. Hardly a step toward instilling confidence. Naturally, the question of independence surrounding adjudication arises and, without this, the entire exercise of a Bill of Rights will undoubtedly become an issue of mistrust, contention and, inevitably, division.

An independent system to select judges to adjudicate on a Bill of Rights and the ECHR would be internationally recognised as good practice. This should be especially so in a society emerging from conflict. This was achieved in South Africa where a commission was established to supervise judicial appointments. Assistance and training from the European Union with input from groups such as Amnesty International would also be available with the possibility of international judges working alongside and within a new system for a period.

The Police Bill, like everything else, has been completely removed from those most affected by policing. In addition, there has been no recognition of the role that the RUC played as a protagonist in the conflict. Moreover, the Patten Report has been gutted by Peter Mandelson to the point where Clifford Shearing, writing in *The Guardian*, stated that the Police Bill in no way resembled the Patten Report recommendations. The powers of the ombudsman have been drastically curtailed. Special Branch is to remain intact. Plastic bullets will continue to be part of the police's day-to-day armoury. And there is the completely ridiculous scenario that the former head of Special Branch, now Chief Constable, Ronnie Flanagan, is to oversee a programme of implementation of a code of human rights. This is akin to appointing General Pinochet to oversee a programme of human rights within the Chilean military. And all changes, no matter how minimal, are to be subject to the discretion and whim of the Secretary of State. RFJ has requested a

THE NEW POLICE BILL

meeting with the new Secretary of State, John Reid, to discuss relatives' concerns about policing, and the need for truth and justice in regard to past abuses. We were refused a meeting with his predecessor, Peter Mandelson.

If we are to create the conditions that allow for a more human rights based police service then we need to reflect: examining

the issues, systems, and individuals involved in denying and abusing human rights. This can not happen if those central to abuse are allowed to remain anonymous, remain within the structures, and are excused from taking a human rights oath. The dangers of this, besides being morally wrong, are that the same individuals will re-emerge to thwart change, violate rights, prevent truth and, thus, continue to deny justice. There should be no place for those who practiced abuse in a new policing service. Both Patten and the Bill failed these basic human rights requirements.

We have to examine mechanisms that allow bereaved relatives and survivors of RUC violence to have the truth about their experiences fully validated, not diminished for political purposes. Such a process would create change based upon human rights not politics. In terms of creating a new democratic society, including new policing arrangements, it is also important that we learn from the past fully and positively, thereby, implementing the necessary structures and safeguards that ensure abuses end.

Funding News & Information

Irish Government's Recognition of RFJ's Work

Relatives for Justice received a much needed cash injection from the Irish Government's Department of Foreign Affairs just before Christmas. This is official Government recognition of the work of the organisation and, more importantly, the needs of people affected by state violence and collusion with loyalists. However, much work remains to be done. Families have practical needs such as advice and support with ascertaining the full truth of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of loved ones or injuries sustained. Many families have begun their own process of recording the truth in the absence of official acknowledgement.

This process takes time, advice and resources; some of it involves engaging with legal professionals and other bodies. RFJ is supporting many families with this work. We know that in the absence of an official form of truth commission that this work will grow as families and communities are determined to write the

full and truthful accounts of what actually occurred, rather than leaving the 'official' version for history. As proven at our conference last year at the Glengannon Hotel, many people want to come together and gain support from each other. This work has begun but needs to develop in a more structured and identifiable way in more areas. We plan to provide support programmes and much needed services, which are identified by relatives and survivors themselves. The money provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs will be used in the year ahead to develop RFJ's services outside Belfast.

Memorial Fund

The Memorial Fund was established

two years ago to provide financial support for those bereaved or injured during the conflict, or for people caring for victims of state violence. A number of families have already benefited from the fund and RFJ wants to encourage more applicants from those in difficulties as a result of the conflict. If you require information on the kind of schemes supported by the fund then please contact RFJ or drop into the Centre to chat with the staff. We are particularly anxious to make contact with people who have been injured through conflict as they can access information and advice from support networks. We recognise that many victims have been isolated through their experiences and hope that through our networks we can provide much needed support. Please phone RFJ



Pictured above: Young members of Relatives for Justice and Tar Anall collecting their prizes from the Memorial Fund

Christmas Card Competition

The Memorial Fund ran a Christmas card competition last December. Young members of RFJ and Tar Anall's youth project participated in an art workshop which was facilitated by Féile an Phobail and Tar Anall's peer educators. The workshop was great fun for everyone involved and, what's more, RFJ's entries won the first and second prizes in their age categories. One of the entries was used by the three organisations in their official Christmas card. So congratulations and a big thank you to everyone involved!!

Small Grant Scheme

This scheme has been in operation for just over a year. Many of our members have benefited from the scheme by receiving money towards personal items or household goods. Up to £500 is available to people who have been adversely affected by their experiences and find it difficult to afford such items. At Christmas, people who had been awarded a grant earlier in the year were surprised to receive a one-off payment of £50 through the post as a bonus award. If you have not already benefited from this scheme and you think you may be eligible then please give RFJ a ring and we will provide application forms and assistance with completing them.

Respite Scheme

This scheme started again at the end of January 2001. It makes money available to victims and their carers who find it difficult to manage a holiday or break because of their difficult personal circumstances. For more information give us a ring,

Tel: 028 9022 0100

Make a Call - Make a Difference

How many times have you found yourself listening to the radio or watching television, and you end up shouting at it because you know they are getting it wrong, leaving out facts, or twisting the truth. Well its time to challenge it. Don't assume someone else will do it. Ring up the programme makers, tell them if they are getting it wrong, if they are one-sided or if they have a twisted view of what has actually occurred or is occurring.

If it is about your case or your experiences then nobody knows the truth better than you do. Below are the numbers of the newsrooms and current affairs discussion programmes. The more that programme makers are challenged when they get it wrong, the more likely it is that they will get it right in the future.

USEFUL NUMBERS Make a Call - Make a Difference

BBC Newsroom	028 9033 8000
BBC Talkback	08459 555678
	E-mail: talk.back@bbc.co.uk
BBC Current Affairs - Spotlight / Hearts & Minds	028 9033 8000
UTV Newsroom	028 9032 8122
UTV Insight	028 9032 8122
RTE Newsroom, Belfast	028 9032 6441
RTE Newsroom, Dublin (ask for newsroom)	003531 208 3111
RTE Pat Kenny Show	From South: 1850 715900
	From North: 0345 857777
	E-mail: todaypk@rte.ie
RTE Joe Duffy Show	From South: 1850 715815
	From North: 0800 614616

Omagh Inquest: Coroner's Decision should be precedent for all

Speaking in regard to the Omagh Inquest, the family of Roseanne Mallon, a loyalist murder victim said: 'the decision by John Leckey to grant disclosure to the families of the Omagh bombing is a move in the right direction towards truth and is one that must now be replicated in all cases. This followed the granting of means tested legal aid for the first time also. This too should be replicated. The Omagh families' need for truth is no different to that of hundreds of other families across the country. Truth and justice are only served through legal processes which are both transparent and provide full disclosure to all.

Unfortunately, this has not been the case, particularly, surrounding killings by the state or where there is evidence of state collusion with loyalist death squads. Currently, Relatives for Justice is working with 13 families still awaiting inquests into the deaths of their loved ones and many of them have been waiting up to 10 years'. RFJ held

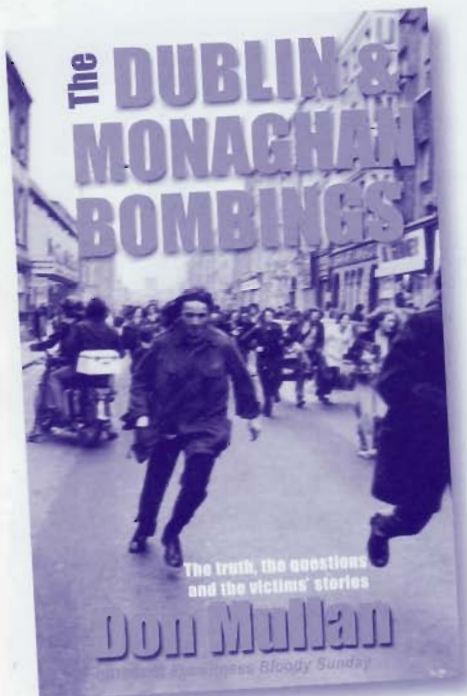
"the decision by John Leckey to grant disclosure to the families of the Omagh bombing is a move in the right direction towards truth and is one that must now be replicated in all cases."

a workshop before Christmas in the Glengannon Hotel for families who have not yet had inquests into the deaths of their loved ones. It is no coincidence that these cases involve killings by the state, and, often, strong evidence of collusion. In the light of the Macpherson Report and precedents set at the Omagh Inquest, RFJ carried out a number of informative workshops, and one-to-one work with families. This dealt with practical and emotional support which families may need, and also covered issues of pre-inquest disclosure and legal aid. RFJ intends to support families as they face the ordeal of an inquest and support families in their demands for inquests where they haven't been held.

As the family of Roseanne Mallon suggests: 'In the past, relatives of those killed by the RUC and British army have faced great odds in terms of coroners refusing to disclose information to their lawyers and, moreover, have had Public Interest Immunity Certificates imposed on the proceedings. This has led to both lawyers and families having no alternative other than to boycott inquests due to the suppression of vital facts and information. Information, which we may add, is already in the possession of the state. The coroner's decision in the Omagh Inquest should be a precedent for all.

We would simply echo the comments of Michael Gallagher when he said that 'disclosure should be made to all'. RFJ endorses these remarks and has noted, without surprise, the donations from former Secretaries of State, Peter Mandelson and Patrick Mayhew, toward a fund to finance a private prosecution in the Omagh case. If only such a thirst for justice was as evident in their handling of cases involving state violence.

Launch of new book on Dublin/Monaghan Bombings



RFJ organised the launch of a new book written by Don Mullan on the 1974 Dublin and Monaghan bombings, held in the Linenhall Library on 5 December 2000. The book details the circumstances of the bombings that claimed 33 lives and injured over 200 people. It examines allegations of the primary role of British military intelligence in the planning and execution of the bombings, and the limited Garda investigation which followed. *Dublin Monaghan Bombings* strongly recommends a full cross-jurisdictional, independent inquiry into the killings given the many unanswered questions surrounding these deaths over

Remembrance Quilt



Women involved in the Remembrance Quilt project during a workshop as part of the Gasyard Feile in Derry, organised by RFJ and the Bloody Sunday Trust

The Remembrance Quilt is a new project established by RFJ for relatives who have lost a loved one during the conflict in Ireland. The quilt will be made up of nine inch squares which have been dedicated to victims of state violence by their relatives. These squares are designed and made by family members and friends who wish to remember their loved ones in a creative and positive way. The squares will be brought together to form a large quilt which will be a poignant remembrance of the great loss our community has had to endure.

We are planning to launch the Remembrance Quilt in August 2001 so we need the squares to be ready by June 2001 to prepare the quilt for the launch. We want to hear from every family member who feels that a quilt made by Relatives for Justice members would be a positive project through which their loved one will be remembered. If you know someone who might like to get involved in the project then please encourage them to contact us. Ring Andree:

Tel: (028) 9022 0100



Don Mullan and Clara Reilly launching *The Dublin Monaghan Bombings* in Linenhall Library on 5 December 2000.

a quarter of a century later. Relatives of victims and survivors of the bombings attended the launch following a meeting with Adam Ingram, the Security Minister, during which they outlined the need for a full and immediate enquiry into the killings. The launch was chaired by Clara Reilly, RFJ, and the speakers were the book's author, Don Mullan, and Bill Rolston, the author of *Unfinished Business*, which is dedicated to the families who have pursued campaigns for full disclosure and truth surrounding state killings.



Unionist Motion Maintains Hierarchy of Victims

The equality provisions outlined in the Good Friday Agreement for victims and survivors of conflict, were undermined yet again last November, when a motion proposing compensation to RUC widows was placed before the Assembly. The motion was moved by Ulster Unionist MLA, Danny Kennedy, and stated that:

This Assembly welcomes the announcement by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on 7 November of payments to RUC widows, and the fund for injured police officers and their families; and calls on the Secretary of State to provide the same level of assistance to Army / UDR / RIR widows, injured Army / UDR / RIR personnel, retired Army / UDR / RIR personnel and their families.

In discovering that this motion was due for discussion in the Assembly, RFJ brought together 20 relatives of people killed by state forces, to discuss its content. The relatives then drew up an alternative motion based on equality of experiences and grief, with a view to gaining cross party support and creating a positive framework to deal

with the legacy of conflict. The amended motion from relatives states that...

This Assembly recognises the announcement by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on 7 November 2000, of payments to RUC widows, and the fund for injured police officers, retired officers and their families; and calls on the Secretary of State to recognise that specifically funding one section of people, in particular participants in the conflict who have inflicted hurt and pain, is to deliberately create a disparity between those who have suffered, creating a hierarchy of victims and survivors; and calls on him to establish a fund for everyone based on principles of respect and equality, remembering not only participants but civilians also, and therefore reflecting the full cost of human suffering of all those affected by the conflict.

Relatives of state violence feel marginalised and disempowered within the new Government structures created under the Belfast Agreement, and regard the establishment of a new compensation fund for state actors in the conflict as further evidence of a *de facto* hierarchy of victims.

Those who have suffered and been affected by RUC violence have now witnessed the awarding of the George Cross to the force and establishment of an RUC compensation fund of £11 million. These initiatives have sectarian overtones and disregard the litany of human rights abuses attributed to the RUC. The genuine and deeply felt grievances of RUC victims have not addressed in these recent developments which suggests a 'business as usual' approach at the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) and Stormont.

The Assembly compensation bill motion and the Police Bill have failed to recognise the role played by the RUC as a protagonist in the conflict and human rights abuser. Even the Patten Report itself, subsequently diluted further by the Secretary of State, is littered with references to the sacrifices of the RUC, whilst scant mention is made to their victims. The inferences drawn by victims to recent developments in policing is that their right to justice and accountability have no moral weight or recognition in the Belfast Agreement or its established structures.

Relatives for Justice: Information and Contact Details

Relatives for Justice (RFJ) provides support to victims, survivors and relatives of those bereaved through conflict in the north of Ireland, particularly, those affected by state violence. We help families coping with the effects of bereavement through violence and the resulting trauma and stress.

The unambiguous message which has been promoted to the victims and survivors of state and state sponsored violence is that their grief and suffering is in some way less and different compared to others who have suffered during the conflict. We are constantly told that there are 'deserving' and 'undeserving' victims to this conflict.

As relatives and survivors we all need to have our experiences listened to and valued. Above all, these experiences and grievances need to be addressed. In doing so, this will allow everyone to realise the pivotal role and vital contribution that relatives can bring to the creation of a new society. One that is free from conflict and based on a culture of human rights. No relative should feel that they have to suffer in isolation. RFJ can provide a platform for the sharing of experiences and

identification of common needs. Please contact us by completing and returning the form below, or phoning our office.

Drop-In Centre

RFJ attempts to address the needs of those who have suffered loss and injury: this is achieved through one-to-one contacts, self-help, legal advice, group support, befriending and referrals to relevant agencies where necessary, such as counselling support and therapy work. Our Belfast office holds a weekly drop-in night. On Wednesdays at 7.30pm, people are welcome to come and meet others affected by the conflict and participate in organised activities.

Classes are organised according to demand and interest. We are currently running accredited and non-accredited courses, these include creative writing, computer training, Irish language and craft classes. The choice of courses

will be expanded next year following a major development of our support services. We also run therapy sessions in the Centre which include aromatherapy, reflexology, and metamorphosis. Members who have attended these session strongly recommend them. RFJ is also active in Tyrone and mid-Ulster with satellite programmes run for members in these areas. Phone the office for more information.

The Quilt Project

This year we are involved in an exciting new project called The Remembrance Quilt. All families who have lost a member are being asked to dedicate a nine inch square for the quilt which will remember their loved one. When all the squares are joined together it will become a creative reminder of the deep loss inflicted by the conflict. This is a growing project which will be brought to Centres across the country to enable more people to participate in the project.

INFORMATION

FURTHER INFORMATION

Name:

Address:

..... Post Code

Telephone: E-mail:

Are you interested in attending one of our courses? Please indicate by ticking the boxes below:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Computer training | <input type="checkbox"/> | Irish language classes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Creative writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reflexology | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arts and crafts | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Other (please state):

Do you want to become involved in our Remembrance Quilt Project?

Please return this completed form to:

Relatives for Justice
 235a Falls Road
 Belfast BT12 4PE
 Tel: (028) 9022 0100
 Fax: (028) 9022 0101
 E-mail: rfj@ukgateway.net