

PRONI and CAIN Using Conflict Archives

David Huddleston



**The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
(PRONI)**







- PRONI – Public Records Act (NI) 1923
- Disposal of Documents Orders 1925
- Data Protection Legislation
- Freedom of Information Act 2000



Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923 ^{F1}

1923 CHAPTER 20

An Act to establish a Public Record Office of Northern Ireland for the reception and preservation of certain public records appertaining to Northern Ireland, and for purposes connected therewith.
[22nd June 1923]

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section (2) of section nine of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 ^{M1}, as modified in its application to Northern Ireland by or in pursuance of the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 ^{M2} (Session 2), that the Public Record Office of Ireland shall be for the purposes of the said Government of Ireland Act a reserved matter, but that nothing in the said sub-section shall prevent the Parliament or Government of Northern Ireland establishing a Public Record Office of Northern Ireland for the reception and preservation of public records appertaining to Northern Ireland which otherwise would be deposited in the Public Record Office of Ireland, and that, if a Public Record Office of Northern Ireland is so established, provision may be made by the Governor of Northern Ireland for the removal to that Office of such probates, letters of administration or other testamentary records granted or coming into existence not earlier than twenty years prior to the appointed day for the purposes of the said sub-section as in his opinion properly belong to Northern Ireland and can conveniently be removed to that Office:

Annotations:

F1 functions transf. by SR 1999/481

Marginal Citations

M1 1920 c. 67

M2 1922 c. 2 (13 Geo. 5 sess. 2)



- Economy – De Lorean
 - Health - Aids, abortion
 - Social – Housing, infrastructure, recreation
 - Education – Integrated, Irish language
 - Environment – Chernobyl
 - Agriculture – EU subsidies
-
- Notes/minutes of meetings
 - Briefings
 - Correspondence
 - Memos
 - Reports





Using CAIN

- Chronology of the Conflict
– timeline of events
- Content – Key resources
– Sutton Index of Deaths
- Cooperation – Events

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the CAIN website. The address bar shows the URL <https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/>. The page features the Ulster University logo and the CAIN logo. Below the logos, the text reads: **CAIN Archive - Conflict and Politics in Northern Ireland.** The description states: "The CAIN Archive / Web site contains information and source material on 'the Troubles' and politics in Northern Ireland from 1968 to the present. There is also some material on society in the region. CAIN is located in Ulster University and is part of ARK and INCORE. CAIN and INCORE developed the Accounts of the Conflict Web site. See the CAIN privacy policy." Below this text is a navigation table:

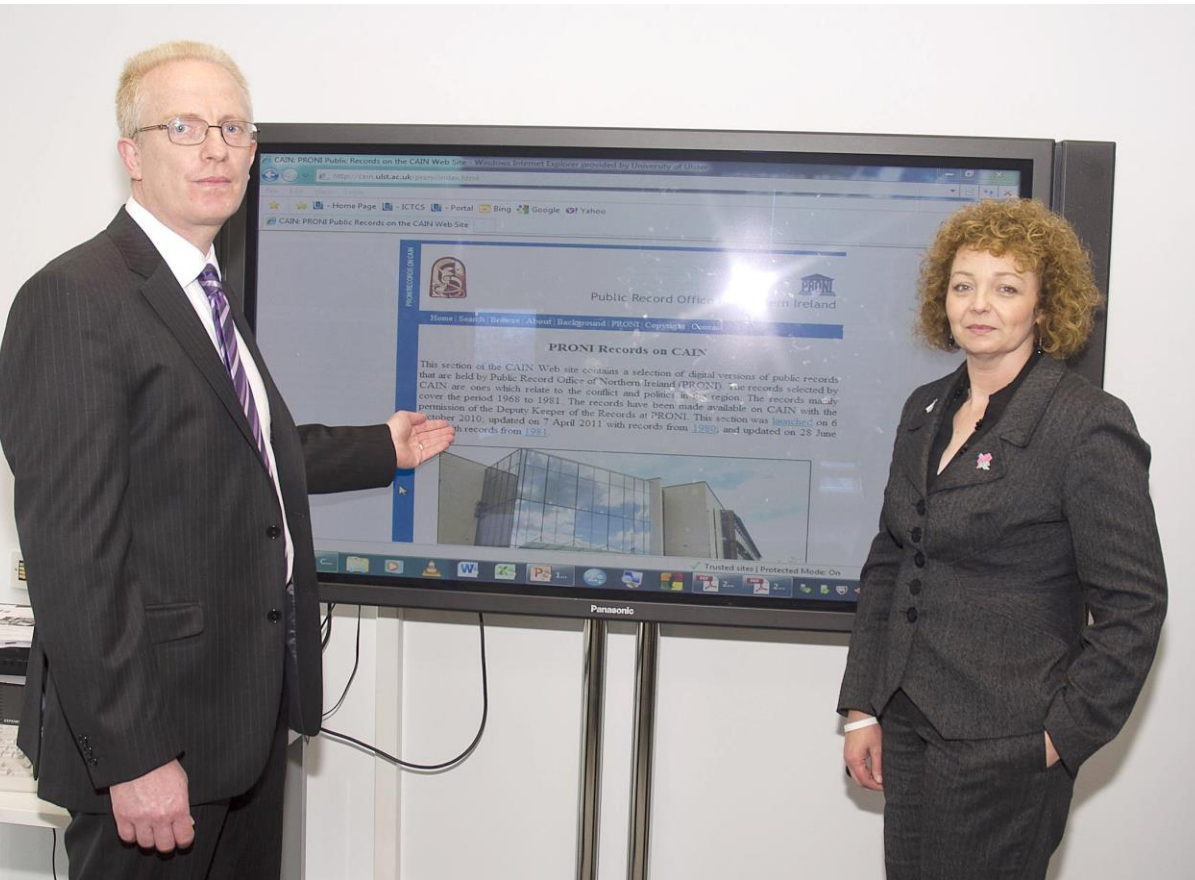
A - Z	Help	Additions	Associated Sites	Contributors	Contributions
Comments	Media Reports	Citations	Access Stats	Funding	Copyright

Below the table, there is a link: [Updated details of the CAIN Associate Programme](#).

The main sections of the CAIN web site are listed below:

- [Background to the Conflict](#) (Image: Protesters with a sign that says "SUTTON INDEX OF DEATHS")
- [Databases and Bibliographies](#) (Image: Bookshelves)
- [Key Events](#) (Image: A group of people in a conflict zone)
- [Northern Ireland Society](#) (Image: A group of people walking on a street)
- [Key Issues](#) (Image: A large building, likely the Northern Ireland Assembly)
- [Conflict Studies](#) (Image: A military vehicle on a street)

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the search bar and various application icons. The system clock shows 16:16 on 16/04/2021.



PRONI on CAIN launch of 1981 documents -2012



Launch of PRONI on CAIN - 2010



No. 1

PUBLIC ORDER ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1951

WHEREAS I, The Right Honourable WILLIAM CRAIG, Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, am of opinion that the holding, on Saturday, 5th October, 1968, of any public processions or meetings in certain parts of the County Borough of Londonderry may give rise to serious public disorder:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, The Right Honourable WILLIAM CRAIG, Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Section 2(2) of the Public Order Act (Northern Ireland) 1951, do hereby order that the holding, on Saturday, 5th October, 1968, of all public processions or meetings in any public highway, road, street or public place in that part of the County Borough of Londonderry situated within and on the Walls, and in the Waterside Ward of the said County Borough, be prohibited.

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

3rd October, 1968.

3 Oct. 1968 William Craig,
Minister of Home Affairs,
prohibiting the holding on
Saturday 5 October 1968, of all
public processions or meetings
within and on the Walls and in
the Waterside Ward...

4 Oct. 1968 Greeves, Home
Affairs to Woods, Home Office,
...the CRA is composed largely
of people opposed to the
Constitution of NI – and, despite
its title, is regarded by many –
and rightly so – as having aims
which are largely Nationalistic...

copy

FROM: J. E. Greeves, Ministry of Home Affairs, Stormont.

TO: W. Ivan Woods, Home Office, London.

Like Belfast and certain other towns in Northern Ireland, there are, in the City of Derry, certain parts which are the traditional preserve of one or other of the political parties or, perhaps to express it more accurately, of those who support the Constitution of Northern Ireland and of those who wish to see Northern Ireland absorbed into a United Republic of Ireland.

The Civil Rights Association, which, it is understood, is composed of members of the Londonderry Housing Action Committee, the Republican Party (which includes known members of the I.R.A. and Sinn Féin - two proscribed organisations) and the Young Socialists, gave notice to the police of its intention to hold, on Saturday next the 5th October, a parade starting at the railway station, which is in the Waterside part of the City, and processing through certain streets in the Waterside, over the Craigavon Bridge and via Abercorn Road and Bishop Street to the Diamond, where they proposed to hold a meeting. The War Memorial is in the Diamond, and the Diamond, and part of Bishop Street, are within the Walls of the ancient City.

Both the Waterside and the parts of the City within the Walls have for long by custom been sections of the City where Nationalists organisations, or organisations with similar political views, do not parade. The residents in these parts are largely Protestant and the police are of the opinion that, if the Civil Rights Association were permitted to hold their parade through these sections, serious disorder could well result. The Civil Rights Association is composed largely of persons opposed to the Constitution of Northern Ireland and, despite its title, is regarded by many - and rightly so - as having aims which are largely Nationalistic, although these are cloaked by other alleged pretensions.

In view of the disorder which might result if the processions ^{as originally proposed} were allowed to take place, the police recommended that it should not be allowed to process through the two parts of the City mentioned above, and accordingly the Minister made an Order prohibiting the holding of all processions and meetings in those two parts of the City on Saturday next. There is, of course, a large section of the City outside these two parts, and it has been made clear to the organisers of the procession that they are free to hold processions and meetings anywhere in the City apart from the two parts mentioned.

Another complication is an arrangement made some considerable time ago for a party of some fifty members of the Liverpool Branch of the Apprentice Boys to travel to Londonderry on Saturday next. They are coming over for the initiation of new members (which under the rules of the organisation must take place within the City Walls) and they originally intended to travel by train from Belfast to Londonderry, arriving at approximately 3.30 p.m. - the time when the Civil Rights Association

(8)



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The Chief Minister summed up by saying that there was not a consensus view, but a majority view, that the Executive should open communication with the strikers, preferably by way of mediation. He would report that view to the Secretary of State.

The Minister of Commerce stated that he did not favour that course of action.

(The meeting adjourned at 12 30 pm and reassembled at 1 35 pm).

The Chief Minister reported that he had spoken to the Secretary of State who had said clearly that he was not prepared to agree to mediation. The Chief Minister had then offered his resignation and those of his Unionist colleagues, and the Secretary of State had accepted them. The Secretary of State had then requested that the leaders of the other two parties should speak to him.

Ministers exchanged good wishes and expressed their mutual sorrow that the great co-operative and, to that point, very successful effort which had been made by all of them should have ended in this way. They regretted that on this last occasion they had not been able to act in complete unity as they had invariably done before on so many difficult issues. They agreed that they would do everything possible to avoid all personal or political recrimination and that they would not deviate one jot or tittle from the principles on which the Executive was founded.

Office of the Executive
Stormont

3 June 1974

4. **CONFIDENTIAL**

28 May 1974 – ‘Ministers exchanged good wishes and expressed their mutual sorrow that the great cooperative work, to that point, very successful effort which had been made by all of them should have ended in this way. They regret that on this last occasion they had not been able to act in complete unity as they had invariably done before on so many different issues. They agreed that they would do everything possible to avoid all personal or political recrimination...’

https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/proni/1974/proni_OE-2-32_1974-05-28.pdf

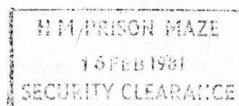


TO: THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA

Comrades and Brothers in the common cause of liberty, the British occupation of Ireland is a womb which has given birth to many a shameful episode but to-days H Block and Armagh Womans Prison Barbarity must surely stand forth as a clear embodiment of all that is repugnant in superialist repression, for almost 5 years a concerted campaign of torture and barbarity has been waged against naked and defenseless Republican socialist prisoners who simply refuse to yield to Britains policy of criminalisation. This policy enacted in 1976 was designed to internationally depoliticise the war of liberation being waged on the streets of Northern Ireland. We the capture combatants of that war have in spite of constant lock-up, total deprivation of everything but food and bedding and fierce physical assault, resisted all such attempts. In April 1978 we were forced to embark on a no wash type protest to highlight our dire plight. This failed to secure us our rightful political recognition and so on October 27th last we embarked on a H/S. This coupled with world wide pressure was to force the British to come to us with an eleventh hour promise to implementing a just and satisfactory resolution to the problem. We in good faith accepted this promise termed by the British as a strong committment, but much to our horror we were to discover that this had been nothing but an underhand ploy to release the vast amount of political pressure which was facing the British. On learning this we immediately began preparations for another H/S which shall commence on March 1st. Ours is simply the position of those with no choice and so we must once more take our lives in hand in an attempt to assert our just demands. Alone we shall perish but with world wide assistance we shall again a much deserved and glorious victory. I ask you comrades to lend your weight to such an aim, lives are at stake so I beg of you not to flag in your efforts until victory is ours. Victory to the Socialist Revolution. Yours in anticipation.

BOBBY SANDS RSPW
H BLOCKS LONG KESH

Excuse brevity of letter Comrades but due to total restrictions it must be so.



Letter found during
a wing move from
H3 block on 15 Feb.
1981, from Bobby
Sands about
another H/S which
shall commence on
March 1st.

Record of 1st
meeting 11 Dec.
1985, Mr King '...the
reaction of unionists
had been more
hostile than
expected.'

SECRET

IC(85)1

ANGLO-IRISH INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE

RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING HELD AT STORMONT CASTLE ON WEDNESDAY,
11 DECEMBER 1985

A: MORNING SESSION

Those Present:

British Side

Mr King
Mr Scott
Mr Andrew
Mr Bloomfield
Mr Stephens
Mr Brennan
Mr Gilliland
Mr Elliott
Mr Daniell
Mr Hewitt
Miss Steele
Mr Clark (FCO)

Irish Side

Mr Barry
Mr Donlon
Mr Lillis
Mr O'Tuathail
Mr O'Ceallaigh
Mr Ryan

Opening Statements

1. Mr King welcomed Mr Barry and his colleagues to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Conference. During brief opening statements, both sides looked forward to the successful implementation of the Anglo-Irish Agreement signed at Hillsborough Castle on 15 November. It was agreed that the morning session should be spent considering the political climate in Northern Ireland and reviewing the future work programme of the Conference.

Political Background

2. Mr King said that, whilst the Agreement had received a guarded welcome from the minority community, the reaction of unionists had been much more hostile than expected. Unionists were concerned both at the substance of the Agreement and at the secrecy which had surrounded its negotiation. There would be a difficult time ahead. Northern Ireland Office Ministers were being ostracised by unionist politicians; the Assembly was in disarray with normal business suspended; and the disruption at District Council level continued.

SECRET

page 2 of 10



27/9/83

Dear Prime Minister

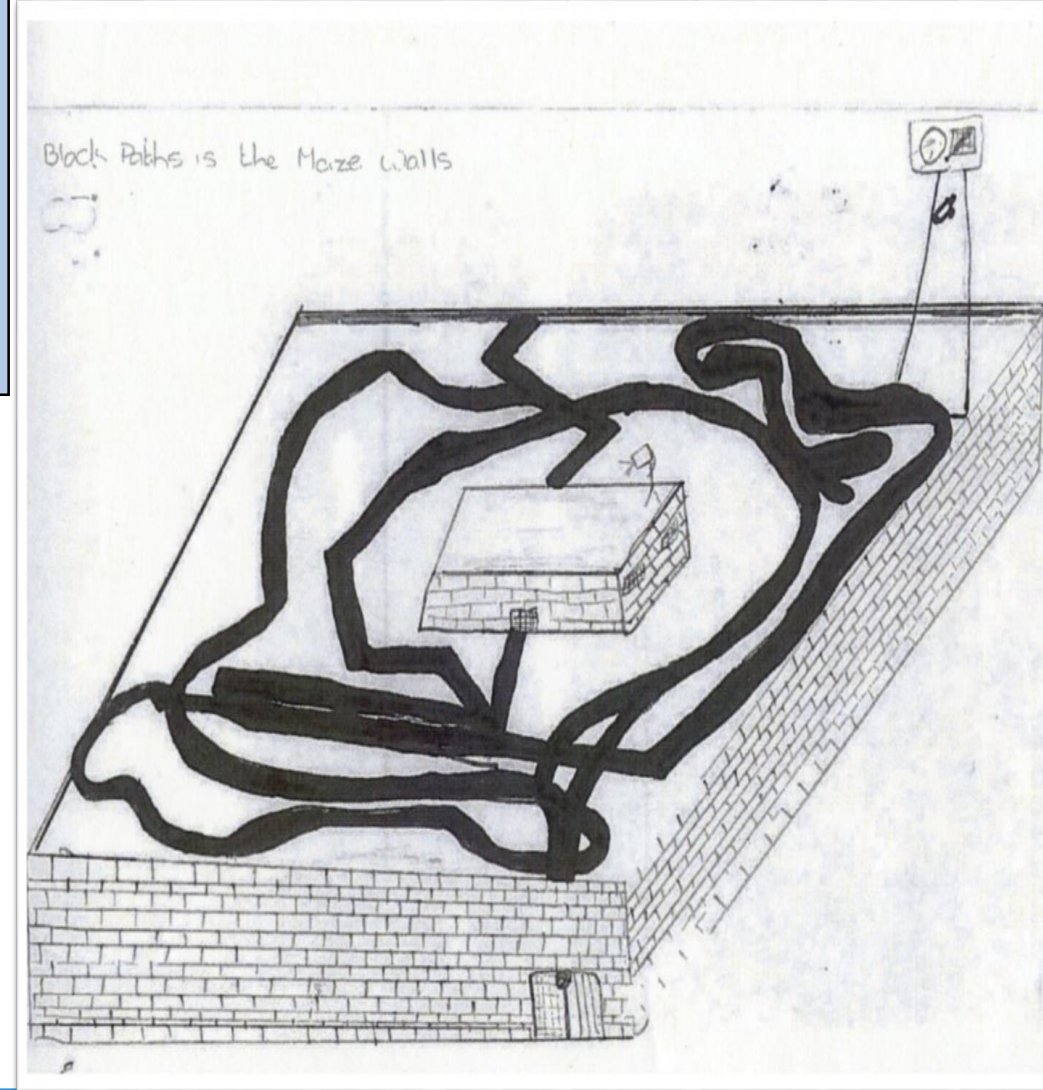
I have just been watching the news on TV about the prisoners escaping from the Maze prison. This word maze brought to mind an idea of how to improve the security of prisons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by building a maze of concrete and bricks around the top security prisons.

I enclose a diagram on the following page, of this idea for you to Consider.

Yours Faithfully

Age 10

Prisons: Escapes from HM Prison Maze: Correspondence NIO/12/514A





E.R.

CONFIDENTIAL

Brief: C VIII

EXPRESSIONS TO BE AVOIDED (AND NOTES ON OTHER TERMINOLOGY)

A: GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

UK/GB

- The UK is political expression, Great Britain is a geographical term. Great Britain consist of England, Scotland and Wales: NI is part of the UK (ie the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) but not part of GB. NI people put considerable store by the proper use of the two terms.

"The Mainland"

- Unacceptable. Reference should be made to "GB".

"Across the Water"

- A local term which refers to Great Britain.

British Isles

- A geographical term including the UK and the Republic, but not popular in the Republic.

"These Islands"

- A way of avoiding the problem above.

Northern Ireland

- Ulster

- The 9 county Province of Ulster comprises the 6 counties in NI plus Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal in the Republic of Ireland. The term Ulster is not strictly correct when applied to NI but is nonetheless used by both communities but particularly by Protestants. Best Avoided, save in compounds: "Ulstermen".

- The 6 Counties

- A term commonly used by the Catholic community and by people of the Republic of Ireland. To be avoided.

- The North of Ireland

- Ditto.

- The North

- An acceptable colloquialism used by both communities.

- The Province

- Not strictly accurate but acceptable term.

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'The Mainland' – Unacceptable
'Being out here' – Unacceptable
'Ireland' – Best avoided
'The Republic/The South' – Acceptable
'Prods' – Unacceptable
'Republicans' – To be avoided
'Taoiseach' (pronounced Teeshuck) - Acceptable
'British Army' – Unacceptable
'Long Kesh' - Unacceptable

E.R.

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- West/East of the Bann - The Upper and Lower Bann divide Northern Ireland from North to South. East of the Bann are counties Down and Antrim, which are heavily populated and Protestant dominated.

West of the Bann are Counties Armagh, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone which are more sparsely populated (together they hold only 36% of the population) and the overall community contains slightly more Catholics than Protestants.

- Orange/Green Areas

- The term "Orange" (Orange Order etc) applies to Protestant/Unionist areas. The term "Green" refers to Catholics/Nationalist. Neither term is acceptable publicly but is common shorthand, in private conversation.

- Londonderry/Derry

- Londonderry is the correct terminology for the City as it is enshrined in a Royal Charter, although usually used by Protestants, and "Derry" by Catholics. Both communities are however proud to be called "Derry-men". The Protestant (Church of Ireland) Bishop is Bishop of 'Derry and Raphoe'. The District Council is now named "Derry City Council", chosen by a majority vote of the Council to the fury of unionist councillors.

"Being out here"

- Unacceptable. This is provocative. - The phrase "being over here" is more often used, but should be avoided.

The Republic of Ireland

- The Republic/The South

- Both are acceptable colloquialisms.

- The 26 Counties

- A term used largely by the Catholic population. Unacceptable for Minister's use.

- The Free State

- Official name of Republic 1922-37. Sometimes used as a slightly derogatory term particularly used by extreme republicans. No longer in common usage. Unacceptable.

- Ireland

- A term with an all-Ireland connotation. Best avoided.

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/...



17 June 1991 – Speech of John Hume to the First Plenary Session of Strand 1 of the Talks (CENT/1/20/51A)

‘Our community has been in turmoil for almost a quarter of a century. The statistics of the dead and the maimed have been rehearsed so often, that we have become desensitised as a community to the full horrors of the pain and suffering they represent.’

Stable relationships have never existed between the peoples represented around this table...We have been quick to lay blame, and adamantly unforgiving.

We have never been short of extremists who believe that force is the answer. That violence is the only effective means of settling matters.

If we are to succeed in resolving our differences. Then we must face those differences honestly and directly...Neither of us can change what we are. What we can, and must, change are our attitudes, our intolerance of difference, our repeating pushing of difference to the point of division. We must begin by accepting each other for what we are, accepting that we each have an absolute right to be what we are and that we cannot, either of us, change, what we are...’

https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/proni/1991/proni_CENT-1-20-51A_1991-06-17d.pdf



- 1 -
CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Tony Beeton
XDS
15 December 1994

DESK IMMEDIATE

PS/Secretary of State (L&B) cc: PS/Michael Ancram (L&B) B
PS/PUS (L&B) B
PS/Mr Fein B
Mr Legge B
Mr Thomas B
Mr Bell, o/r - B
Mr Brooke B
Mr Daniell - B
Mr Leach B
Mr Shannon - B
Mr Steele - B
Mr Watkins B
Mr Williams B
Mr Wood (L&B) B
Mr Brooker B
Mr Maccabe B
Mr Stephens - B
HMA, Dublin - B
Mr Lamont, RID - B
Mr Lever, Cabinet Office
Miss Collins, Cabinet Office

REF NO: XD/R1

EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE: RECORD OF FIRST MEETING, 9 DECEMBER 1994

The first meeting of exploratory dialogue with Sinn Fein began at 10.45 am on Friday 9 December 1994 in Parliament Buildings, Belfast. Present were Quentin Thomas, head of the Government team, Stephen Leach, David Watkins, Chris Maccabe, Jonathan Stephens, and Tony Beeton (Secretary). The Sinn Fein side was led by Martin McGuinness with Lucilila Bhreatnach, Gerry Kelly (Secretary), Sean McManus and Siobhan O'Hanlon (notetaker).

2. Quentin Thomas began by observing the disparity in name plates on the table with Sinn Fein's including forenames while the Government side was more formally identified. Martin McGuinness countered that they had observed another disparity in that none of

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SIL/EM/24748

Record of first meeting with
Sinn Fein – 9 December 1994

...Mr McGuinness then asked
Mr Thomas how Fred was (an
allusion to the contact between
the Government and the
Provisionals during 1992). Mr
Thomas said he did not know.
Mr McGuinness replied 'I think
you do'. Mr Thomas said that he
knew who was meant but did
not know how he was.'

'I am conscious of a moment of
history...The past hangs like a
chain around Ireland's neck.'

- 2 -
CONFIDENTIAL

the Government delegation were women. Mr McGuinness then asked Mr Thomas how Fred was [an allusion to the contact between the Government and the Provisionals during 1992]. Mr Thomas said he did not know. Mr McGuinness replied "I think you do". Mr Thomas said that he knew who was meant but did not know how he was.

3. Moving quickly to close what had been a somewhat contrived exchange Mr Thomas said that he would make a few opening remarks of welcome.

"Before turning to our agenda, may I say a few words of welcome. I am conscious of a moment of history. But history forms a gulf between us. It is both what divides us and what we have in common. The past hangs like a chain around Ireland's neck, and around Britain's too. The enterprise we begin is to find an accommodation, a reconciliation where these old links become benign and agreed. We must find a way to bury, with dignity, the sacrifices, mistakes and horrors of the past. We share a responsibility - as we have acknowledged before - to work to end the conflict, to secure peace and to look to the future.

Because so much history does lie between us, there is also scope for recrimination. But I hope we can avoid that in this dialogue, because it serves little purpose. We shall seek to avoid the politics of recrimination. (We may not manage to do so altogether.)

On the contrary we shall approach this dialogue in a straight forward way. Where there are differences, as of course there are, we should acknowledge them and work our way round. We shall seek to be constructive. There will be no tricks and no gimmicks. Both sides are suspicious and cautious - no doubt with good reason - and we should proceed step by step. Finding our differences is easy: seeking agreement harder. We shall

SIL/EM/24748

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Central Secretariat memo – 10 November 1995 – President Clinton's visit to NI. The Belfast Treelighting Ceremony.

'The event will be a spectacular one, probably the biggest Belfast has ever seen. All we need now is a Christmas Tree!'

RESTRICTED - VISITS

MM/12/11

FROM: M T H MAXWELL
AS CENT SEC
DATE: 10 NOVEMBER 1995

cc PS/Secretary of State (B&L) - B
PS/Sir John Wheeler (DFP,B&L) - B
PS/Michael Ancram (DENI,B&L) - B
PS/Baroness Denton (DED,DANI&L) - B
PS/Mr Moss (DOE,DHSS&L) - B
PS/PUS (B&L) - B
PS/Sir David Fell - B
Mr Thomas - B
Mr Legge - B
Mr Semple, DFP
Mr Carvill, DENI
Mr Loughran, DED
Mr Spence, DOE
Mr Bell - B
Mr Wood (B&L) - B
Mr Maccabe - B
Mrs Brown - B
Mr Stephens - B
Mr Gamble, DED
Mr Todd, IFI
Mr Mallon, IDE
Mr Dalton, FCO
Mr Lamont, RID, FCO - B
Ms Checksfield - B
Mr McKervill - B
Miss Steele - B
Mrs Butler, FCO
Mr Woods - B
Mr McAleer - B
Mr Gibbons - B
Mr Westmacott, Washington
Mr Alexander, NIB
Mr Reid, BIS New York
Mr McCartney - B
PS/Lady Mayhew - B
Chief Superintendent R Long
Superintendent H Irvine

MR WATKINS - B

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO NORTHERN IRELAND:
THE BELFAST TREELIGHTING CEREMONY

1. I had a meeting last night with Mr Brian Morrison, Head of Leisure Services, Belfast City Council, to discuss plans for the treelighting ceremony in Belfast on 30 November.

RESTRICTED - VISITS

RC/17765

RESTRICTED - VISITS

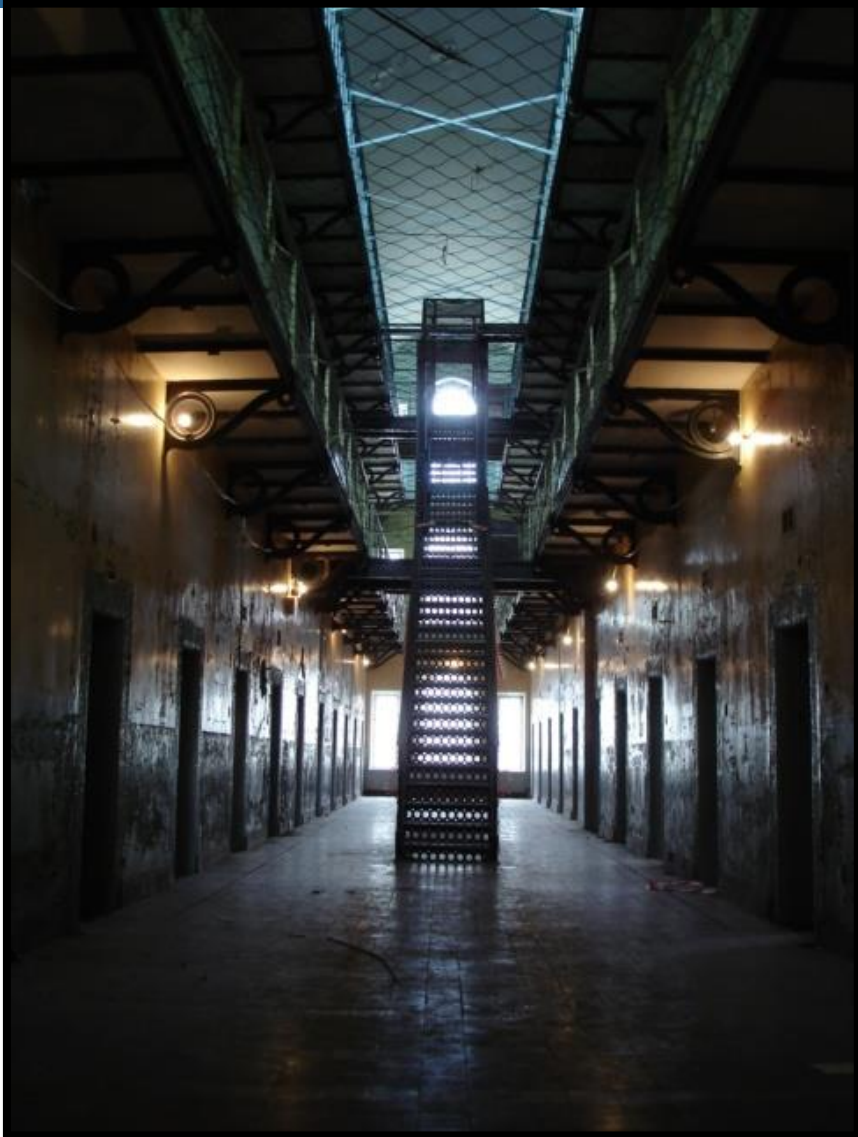
2. Current plans envisage that the President will enter by the Donegall Square East entrance of the City Hall. He will meet the City fathers; sign the visitors' book; and then proceed out of the front entrance of the City Hall mounting a glass bullet-proofed stage at the very front of the building. The President would then address the assembled throng and eventually switch on the lights. There will be entertainment (in the form of John Anderson Big Band). The President may or may not physically visit the US war memorial which will be placed at the front of the City Hall, or he may mention it in his speech (timed for 10-15 minutes).
3. The Americans have suggested that the area closest to the President should be ticketed, although the Council does not believe that this would be feasible. There will also be big screens erected at the City Hall and further on down Donegall Place to facilitate those who cannot get close to the President.
4. A project team will be established under the Chairmanship of Mr Morrison to work out the detailed management of the event. We will be represented at the team meetings.
5. It is expected that a crowd of 30,000-50,000 will be at the City Hall and environs that evening. Traffic will be at a standstill. The staging of the event will also require the removal of gates in front of the City Hall and the traffic lights at the top of Donegall Place.
6. The event will be a spectacular one, probably the biggest that Belfast has ever seen. All we need now is a Christmas Tree!

[Signed: MTHM]

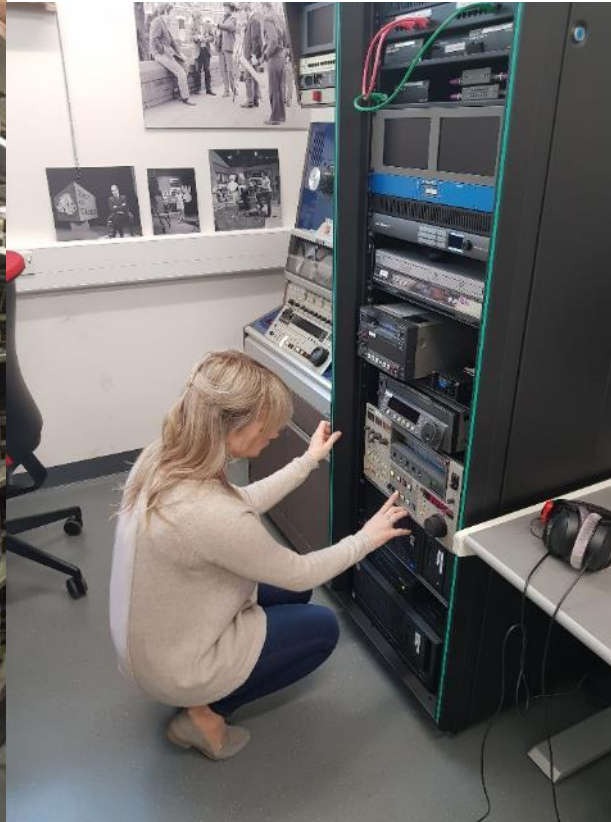
M T H MAXWELL
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

RESTRICTED - VISITS

RC/17765



**Oral History Archive/Stormont House Agreement
(images courtesy of the Prisons Memory Archive
D4616)**



**UTV Film and Tape Archive
(D4677) partnership with NI
Screen and ITV**



- D4629 : Fred Heatley Papers
 - 1 : Posters
 - 1 : Civil Rights Posters
 - 2 : Internment Posters
 - 3 : Hunger Strike Posters
 - 4 : Miscellaneous Political Parties and Independent Ca
 - 5 : Ulster Unionist Groups
 - 6 : SDLP
 - 7 : Sinn Fein
 - 8 : Belfast City Council
 - 9 : Workers Party
 - 10 : Trade Unions
 - 11 : Loyalist Posters

- D4629 : Fred Heatley Papers
 - 1 : Posters
 - 1 : Civil Rights Posters
 - 2 : Internment Posters
 - 3 : Hunger Strike Posters
 - 1 : 1980 Hunger Strike
 - 2 : 1981 Hunger Strike

Posters relating to both the 1980 and 1981 Hunger Strikes at the Maze/Long Kesh and Armagh prisons.

Drag a column header and drop it here to group by that column						
Medium	Reference	Location(s)	Description	IDOS	Date	
	D4629/1/3/1/1	TQ/G-PC/44B	Poster issued by the Republican Movement reading		1980	
	D4629/1/3/1/2	TQ/G-PC/44B	Duplicate of D4629/1/3/1/1.		1980	
	D4629/1/3/1/3	TQ/G-PC/44B	Poster reading 'Don't let them die!'. The poster feat		1980	
	D4629/1/3/1/4	TQ/G-PC/44B	Poster reading 'Support the H-Block Hunger Striker		1980	
		44B	Duplicate of D4629/1/3/1/4		1980	
	D4629/1/3/1/6	TQ/G-PC/44B	Poster featuring a photograph of Mary Doyle, one		1980	
	D4629/1/3/1/7	TQ/G-PC/44B	Duplicate D4629/1/3/1/6		1980	

**100
SHARED
STORIES**

**WOMEN
IN THE
ARCHIVES**

**CONFLICT
TO
PEACE**

**CREATIVE
CENTENARIES**

**TROUBLES
ART**

PARTITION

**CULTURAL
FUSION**

**CULTURE
LAB**

**MAKING
THE FUTURE
ORAL
ARCHIVE**



- Partnerships and participation – Making the Future <https://www.makingthefuture.eu/project-info/women-in-the-archives> and <https://www.makingthefuture.eu/project-info/100-shared-stories>
- Commemoration

Why we keep and use archives

- To protect the archival memory of our society
 - To support accountability of government and public bodies
 - To ensure compliance with legislation – Access to information
 - To provide evidence of the activities, rights, transactions of individuals, groups, communities
-



Email: access@communities-ni.gov.uk

Website: www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni

Facebook: www.facebook.com/publicrecordofficeni

Twitter: follow @PRONI_DFC to keep up to date with PRONI

If you want to be added to our mailing list and kept informed about PRONI news and events, please email proni@communities-ni.gov.uk



Department for
Communities
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An Roinn
Pobal

Depairtment fur
Commonities



Department for
Communities
www.communities-ni.gov.uk

An Roinn
Pobal

Depairtment fur
Commonities