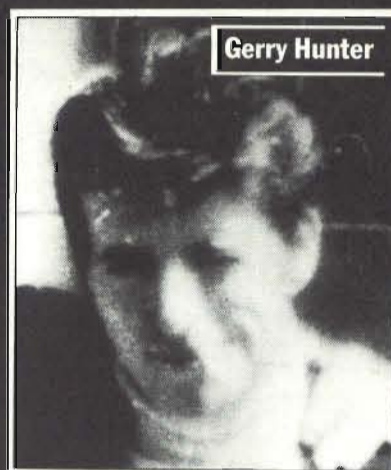
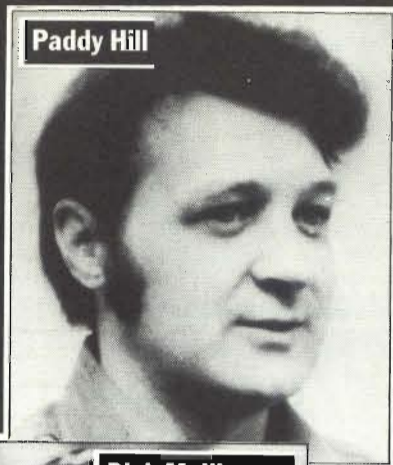


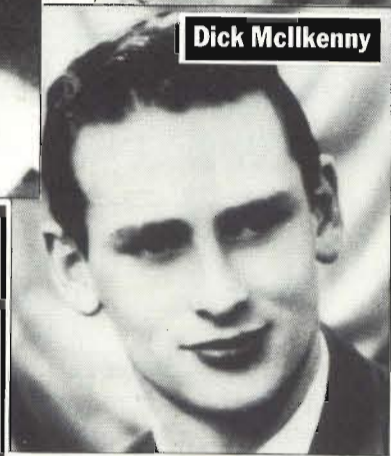
THE BIRMINGHAM 6 FRAMED!



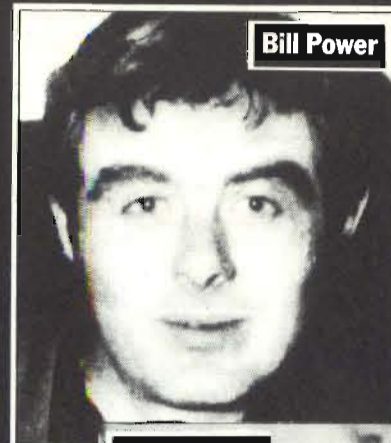
Gerry Hunter



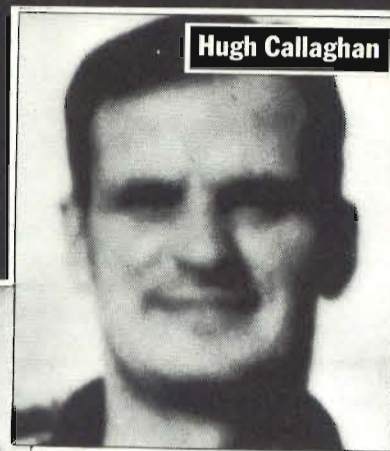
Paddy Hill



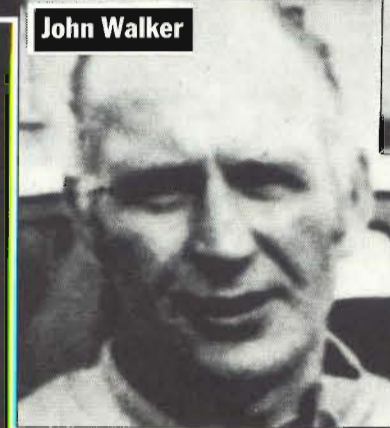
Dick McKenny



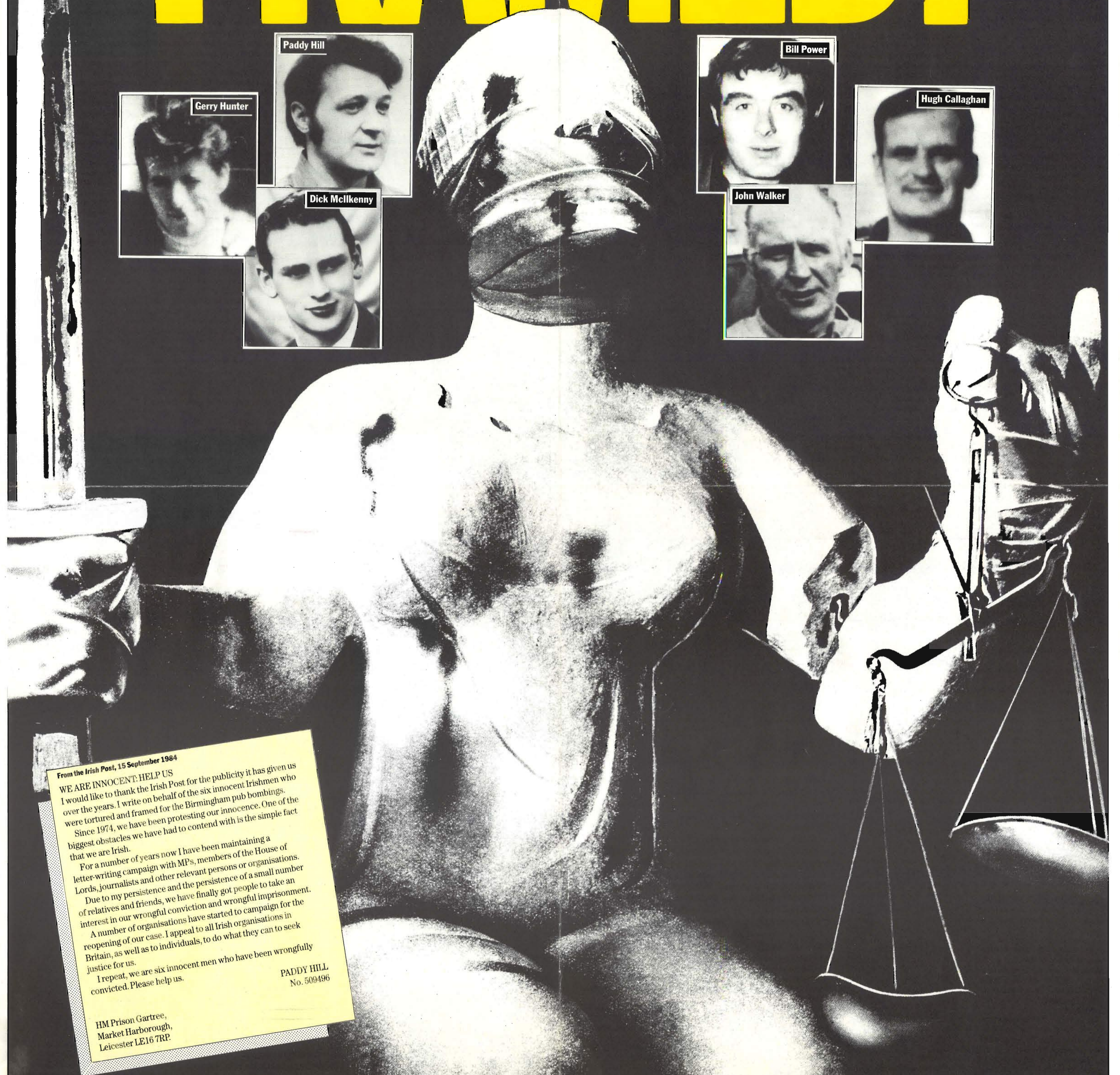
Bill Power



Hugh Callaghan



John Walker



From the Irish Post, 15 September 1984

WE ARE INNOCENT: HELP US

I would like to thank the Irish Post for the publicity it has given us over the years. I write on behalf of the six innocent Irishmen who were tortured and framed for the Birmingham pub bombings.

Since 1974, we have been protesting our innocence. One of the biggest obstacles we have had to contend with is the simple fact that we are Irish.

For a number of years now I have been maintaining a letter-writing campaign with MPs, members of the House of Lords, journalists and other relevant persons or organisations.

Due to my persistence and the persistence of a small number of relatives and friends, we have finally got people to take an interest in our wrongful conviction and wrongful imprisonment.

A number of organisations have started to campaign for the reopening of our case. I appeal to all Irish organisations in Britain, as well as to individuals, to do what they can to seek justice for us.

I repeat, we are six innocent men who have been wrongfully convicted. Please help us.

PADDY HILL
No. 509496

HM Prison Gartree,
Market Harborough,
Leicester LE16 7RP.

FREE THEM NOW

all had lived in England for between 10 and 14 years. They were married with children and all were aged between 29 and 44 years. But the men were an unlikely group to form an IRA unit. They were all in the IRA unit. They were all in the IRA unit. They were all in the IRA unit.

UNLIKELY STORIES

The police's theory, presented to the trial in Lancaster Castle in June 1975, was that the men were part of an IRA unit of which McDade was also a member, and that the bombing was carried out in revenge for McDade's death.

At the trial, Dr Hugh Black, a forensic scientist, testified that the men were not in contact with the IRA. He said that the men were not in contact with the IRA. He said that the men were not in contact with the IRA.

Forensic tests showed that the men were not in contact with the IRA. The tests showed that the men were not in contact with the IRA. The tests showed that the men were not in contact with the IRA.

The two main planks of the prosecution case were, firstly, evidence that the men were in contact with the IRA. The evidence was that the men were in contact with the IRA.

Five of the men were known as the Birmingham Six. They were known as the Birmingham Six. They were known as the Birmingham Six.

Dr Skuse's forensic results, early in the trial, showed that the men were not in contact with the IRA. The results showed that the men were not in contact with the IRA.

SCIENTISTS

Scientists have proved that samples from playing cards, leatherette, and cigarette packs will produce the same response to the Griess test as explosives.

The scientists found that the men were not in contact with the IRA. They found that the men were not in contact with the IRA.

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FALSE 'CONFESSIONS'

Solicitor Anthony Curtis said in a statement that Gerry Hunter's chest was covered from his navel up to his neck with diagonal scratches.

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TWO SETS OF BEATINGS

At the trial Judge Bridge had accepted that the men had been assaulted by the police. He would have had to rule the statements inadmissible in evidence.

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THE CASE OF THE BIRMINGHAM 6

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'I do agree that there are grave reasons for doubting the verdict which was given against you, and I would give support to any campaign to reopen your case.'
Lord Gifford QC

sions suggest that the statements were true. These statements also list the injuries that were already on the men's bodies on admission to prison. One prison officer said, 'The prisoner's torso was more or less covered with bruises... they were all colours and most of them looked oldish.'

YEARS OF CAMPAIGNING
The six men were convicted at Lancaster Crown Court on 15 August 1975. Each was given 21 life sentences. They applied to the Court of Appeal for leave to challenge their convictions, but on 30 March 1976 this was refused.

In November 1977 the men tried to sue the police for assaulting them. Their action was stopped by Lord Denning in the Court of Appeal in January 1980. Upholding an appeal by the West Midlands and Lancashire police against the men's action, Lord Denning made an extraordinary statement: 'If the six men win it will mean that the police were guilty of perjury, that they were guilty of violence and threats, that the confessions were involuntary and were improperly admitted in evidence; and that the convictions were erroneous. That would mean that the Home Secretary would have either to recommend that they be pardoned or he would have to remit the case to the Court of Appeal. This is such an appalling vista that every sensible person in the land would say: "It cannot be right that these

Number: 509497
Name: Power
HM Prison Wornwood Scrubs
16 September 1975
Dear Nora,
... Did you hear the joke on the news and in the papers last week? Amnesty International was complaining about Russia, South Africa, Chile and Uganda, and the news media was also giving them some stick about torturing people to obtain confessions, when it's happening under their noses! There is no justice. Everybody needs scapegoats...

What you can do
 Write to Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd MP, The Home Secretary, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA
 Write to Noel Dorr, Irish Ambassador, Irish Embassy, 17 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HR
 Write to your MP
 Ask your trade union branch, political party or other organisation to take immediate action. Make sure resolutions are forwarded to the Home Secretary and the Irish Ambassador. Please also send a copy to the Troops Out Movement or to Information on Ireland, who will forward it to the prisoners.
 Write to the national and local papers and phone your local radio station.
 Organise or support activities taking place in your area.

References
Michael Farrell, *The Birmingham Bombs: The other victims*, Sunday Tribune, 18 November 1984
Fr Denis Faul and Fr Raymond Murray, *The Birmingham Framework*, 1976
Granada TV, *World in Action: In the Interests of Justice*, transmitted 28 October 1985
Patrick Hill, *How six innocent Irishmen were convicted of the Birmingham bombing*, Tribune, 10 September 1982
Chris Mullin, *The Birmingham Bombings: Did the police get the right culprits?*, Tribune, 14 October 1977
Troops Out Movement, *Frame-ups: The case of the Birmingham Six*, available from T.O.M., PO Box 353, London NW5 4NH, for 10p + s.a.e.

New book
Chris Mullin, *Error of Judgement: The Birmingham Bombings*, Chatto & Windus, £10.95
This publication is produced by the Troops Out Movement, PO Box 353, London NW5 4NH, and is published by Information on Ireland, PO Box 958, London W14 0JF
You can help by taking a number of copies and selling them. It is available from both organisations. There is one-third discount on orders of 10 or more copies. One copy costs £5 + 20p p&p. Ten copies cost £54 + 80p p&p.
These prices apply to Britain and Ireland only. Payments in sterling, please. Make cheques/P.O.s payable to whichever organisation you are writing to.
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ISBN 0 9507381 9 0
Pre-prison photos courtesy of Granada TV.

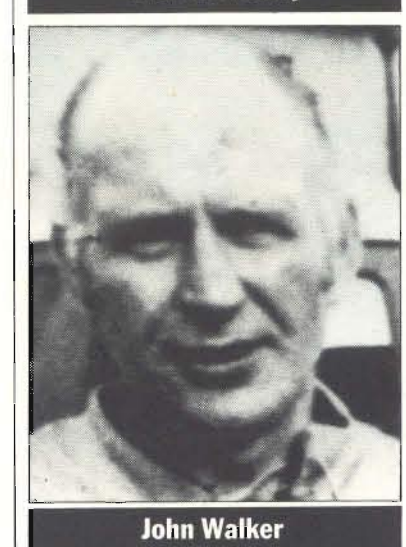
THE CASE OF THE BIRMINGHAM 6



Paddy Hill



Dick McKenny



John Walker

'The Home Secretary should certainly hold a retrial.'
Sir John Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough

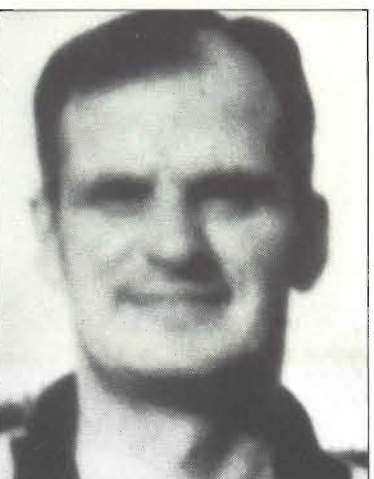
Six Birmingham Irishmen have been in jail since 1974 for offences they did not commit. The suffering and bitter frustration they and their families have borne is incalculable. Unless massive public pressure is brought to bear, they will spend the rest of their lives in prison.

Hugh Callaghan, Paddy Hill, Gerry Hunter, Dick McKenny, Bill Power and John Walker were arrested in November 1974 in the wave of outrage that followed the bombing of two pubs in Birmingham. Twenty-one people were killed in the bombings, and 162 were injured. Anti-Irish feeling was fierce, and the Labour government took the opportunity to rush through the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which then Home Secretary Roy Jenkins described as 'draconian'.

The six were long-time Birmingham residents, working class men with families. Five were arrested within hours of the bombing as they boarded a boat for a short visit to Ireland. Forensic tests, which have since been conclusively discredited, suggested that two of them might have handled explosives. The men were savagely and repeatedly beaten by the police during two days of interrogation, and four of them signed false 'confessions'. The 'confessions' contradicted each other and did not match the evidence from the scene. The six were nevertheless convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The six men were victims of hysteria and vengeance, not recipients of justice. They were convicted because they were Irish and in the wrong place at the wrong time. They, and their families, have consistently proclaimed their innocence. **Please help to set them free!**

POSTER/MAGAZINE 60p



Hugh Callaghan



Bill Power



Gerry Hunter