

Patrick Finucane 13 years on - Public Inquiry Now!

There is no need for further examination of the arguments, the evidence or the facts. In our view the case for a full public judicial inquiry into the murder of Pat Finucane, and the circumstances surrounding it, is clear and compelling.

Thirteen years after his murder there must be few individuals in Ireland or the UK who do not know the name Patrick Finucane. They know instinctively that something deeply troubling occurred. The more information that comes to light, the deeper that conviction becomes. The British government can continue to hold their fingers in the dyke but even they must know that the truth in this most controversial of cases will out. It is better this is done now and in the controlled environment of a public inquiry rather than allowing the case to continue to poison legal and political developments in Northern Ireland.



Thirteen years after the murder, the case continues to damage the UK's reputation internationally. The government must know the family and its supporters will not give up. There is no alternative to a public inquiry. We call upon the government to establish an inquiry immediately.

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Shedding light on the truth

In 1999, on the tenth anniversary of Pat Finucane's death, British Irish RIGHTS WATCH delivered a report to the British government in which we set out all that we knew about the murder. The report included extracts from secret army intelligence documents which we believe to be genuine. We asked the government to consult their own files and, if even 10% of our allegations were true, to hold a public inquiry. To this day the government had not refuted a single one of our allegations.

Instead of setting up a public inquiry, the government called Sir John Stevens back to carry out a third police investigation. His report is due next April but, like his previous reports, it will not be published. No-one has been held accountable for the murder as a result of any of his investigations. The latest exercise has been nothing but a very lengthy, and very costly, delaying tactic, which the Finucane family quite rightly repudiated from the outset.

In the three years since 1999 a mass of information has emerged about not only Pat Finucane's murder, but many other murders in which there is evidence of collusion by the army, the police and the intelligence service. The failure of the government to acknowledge the gravity of these allegations and to begin the process of bringing collusion to an end has ruined the lives of many people and has cost at least one person's life.

Surely any responsible government in a developed democracy would realise that its obligation to protect the right to life makes it imperative to set up a public inquiry without any further delay

When we wrote our report, the only way that we could prove the existence of the Force Research Unit (FRU) within British army intelligence was by reference to an answer to a parliamentary question about its budget. Since then, former FRU operatives have appeared on television, books have been written about FRU, and FRU's commanding officer at the time of Pat's murder, Gordon Kerr, now a military attaché in Beijing, has been identified. It was Kerr who infiltrated loyalist Brian Nelson into the ranks of the UDA. FRU used Nelson to sharpen up the UDA's intelligence and to target at least a hundred people for murder. Nelson was also involved in procuring a large shipment of weapons from South Africa, with the assistance of MI5, which more than doubled the loyalists' capacity for murder. We may never know just how many deaths resulted from the policy of saving lives by letting people die in order to protect the identity of agents and informants.

FRU were not the only ones engaged in such a policy. RUC Special Branch were at it too. UTV's *Insight* programme has exposed the Walker guidelines, which gave Special Branch primacy within the RUC so that no-one was arrested or charged without Special Branch's say-so, in case the person was an informer. The Police Ombudsman's report on Omagh has shown that this policy continues to operate, with Special Branch withholding vital intelligence information from CID officers investigating major crimes.

In Pat Finucane's case, RUC officers incited the loyalists to kill him, wrongly describing him as "the brains behind the IRA". The then Chief Constable of the RUC, Sir John Hermon, sent a report to London which resulted in Douglas Hogg's infamous remark in Parliament just weeks before the murder that some solicitors were "unduly sympathetic to the cause of the IRA". When the Stevens team arrested Billy Stobie it came to light that he was working for Special Branch when he provided the weapons used for the murder. He claimed to have told his handlers that named loyalists were looking for guns and were planning a high-profile assassination. Special Branch let the murder go ahead.

Then it emerged that one of the gunmen, Ken Barratt, had unwittingly confessed the murder to CID officer Jonty Brown, who had the confession on tape. Special Branch wanted Barrett as an informer, so they decided not to send a file on his part in the murder to the DPP. When the Stevens team asked for the tape, the RUC tried to palm them off with a different tape, recorded a week later, which did not contain the confession by Barrett.

The Stevens team charged Billy Stobie with conspiracy to murder, later reduced the charge to aiding and abetting. In 1990 he had spoken to two journalists, Neil Mullholland and Ed Moloney, about his role. By the time the Stevens team spoke to Neil Mullholland he was working as a press officer for the Northern Ireland Office. He has claimed that he was put under such severe pressure to make a statement, which he had refused to do back in 1990, that he suffered a nervous breakdown. Ed Moloney steadfastly refused to make a statement because it was against journalistic ethics. He was prosecuted under the Prevention of Terrorism Act but ultimately won his legal battle (and the Journalist of the Year award). Despite this setback and Neil Mullholland's fragile health, the Stevens team persisted with Stobie's prosecution.

Stobie argued that the trial was an abuse of process. He had confessed to providing the weapons in 1990 when he was questioned by CID. He also told them, that he was working for Special Branch and had told them all he knew. The DPP decided not to prosecute. Stobie and his lawyers could not understand why the DPP had reversed that decision now. In the end, Neil Mulholland's ill-health led to the collapse of the trial. Within a matter of days, on the day that the Police Ombudsman's report on Omagh was published, Stobie was murdered by his former UDA associates.

It has also emerged that in 1995, the Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory inexplicably returned the principal murder weapon to the army, who altered it to the point where any forensic value has been lost.

The net results of the government's decision to prevaricate have been as follows.

- The tape recording of Ken Barratt's confession is now missing;
- The original records of Stobie's contacts with Special Branch have also disappeared.
- Stobie, a potentially key witness at any public inquiry, is dead;
- Neil Mullholland, another important witness, is now dubbed unreliable;
- Both Ken Barratt and Jonty Brown, two more vital witnesses, are now reported to be in fear of their lives.

Surely any responsible government in a developed democracy would realise that its obligation to protect the right to life makes it imperative to set up a public inquiry without any further delay, before anyone else is killed, or any more evidence is destroyed, or any other witness is intimidated. Not the British government, though. All they are prepared to do is refer the matter to an international judge, who is expected to consider not only Pat Finucane's case, but five others besides.

At the moment the terms of reference and the timescale for this exercise are under discussion. The only advantage it has for the government is that it removes the decision about whether there should be a public inquiry from the political arena. It seems inconceivable that any reasonable judge considering Pat Finucane's case would come to any other decision than that a public inquiry is long overdue. However, given the government's attitude to date, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that this is yet another device for delaying the day when the whole truth will out and justice will finally be done to the memory of that fine lawyer, Pat Finucane.

Jane Winter

Director

British Irish Rights Watch



CAJ, British Irish Rights Watch and the School of Law (University of Ulster) are hosting a seminar :

"Article 2 and the future of inquests in Northern Ireland"

Date: Saturday, 23rd February, 2002
 Venue: Malone House, Belfast
 Time: 9.30am - 1.00 pm
 Cost: £30.00

Chair and Speakers will include:

Michael O'Boyle, Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights (Seminar Chair);
 Martin O'Brien, Director, CAJ;
 Tom Luce and Deirdre McAuley (Chair and Member of the Review of Coroner Services);
 Seamus Tracey QC;
 Mr Justice Kerr, QC;
 Professor Fionnuala Ni Aolain; and
 Jane Winter (British Irish Rights Watch)

For further information please contact Liz McAleer, CAJ on (028) 90961122.

Up to date with CAJ

There have been meetings of the Bill of Rights, Policing and Equality sub groups.

Tim Cunningham attended a conference on Parades organised by the Community Relations Council and INCORE.

Aideen gave training on the bill of rights to Community Change

Paul briefed a visiting group of judges from Sudan on CAJ's work.

The Conference report on "Participation and the Practice of Rights: Insider/Outsider - Changing Relationships" is available now.

Finally, we would like to welcome Sophie to the team of regular volunteers and to take this opportunity to thank them all for their work.

Liz McAleer

In the Headlines

CAJ holds newspaper clippings on more than 50 civil liberties and justice issues (from mid 1987- December 2000). Copies of these can be purchased from CAJ office.

The clippings are also available for consultation at the office. Anyone interested in this service, should phone (028) 9096 1122.

The International Response to the Murder of Patrick Finucane

The murder of Patrick Finucane has had tremendous resonance in the international community. Mr. Finucane, a tenacious and effective human rights lawyer, strove to protect the rights of those arrested under the UK emergency or anti-terrorism laws. He used the legal system to challenge the framework in which the UK security forces operated. His murder was an assault on the legal profession in NI and on the rule of law itself. His case quickly became a worldwide symbol of the intimidation and harassment of defense attorneys in Northern Ireland.

The international campaign for a public inquiry into Patrick Finucane's murder is part of a larger movement for the protection of human rights defenders worldwide. The international community has repeatedly acknowledged the essential role of local activists and lawyers in securing human rights protections on the ground. Because of their front line advocacy, however, these human rights defenders have often come under threat from their own governments. Given the many allegations of state involvement in Patrick Finucane's murder, his case has become highly significant in this context.

Indeed, in the thirteen years since Mr. Finucane's murder, many distinguished voices from around the world have joined his family's call for a public inquiry into the killing. This list now includes the Irish government, the U.S. House of Representatives, the European Parliament, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, and the U.N. Special Representative of the Secretary General on Human Rights Defenders. The list also includes prominent international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch and the International Commission of Jurists.

Several prominent United Nations experts have been especially active on Patrick Finucane's case. In particular, Dato' Param Kumaraswamy, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, has repeatedly urged that there be a public inquiry into Mr. Finucane's murder. Mr. Kumaraswamy's involvement has helped to keep worldwide attention focused on the case and has served to spotlight attention more generally on the situation of defense attorneys in Northern Ireland. Because of Mr. Kumaraswamy's reports and the testimony of human rights groups, including CAJ, the U.N. Human Rights Committee noted in November 2001:

"The Committee is deeply disturbed that, a considerable time after murders of persons (including human rights defenders) have occurred, a significant number of such instances have yet to receive fully independent and comprehensive investigations, and the prosecution of the people responsible. This phenomenon is doubly troubling where persistent allegations of involvement by members of the State's Party security forces, including the Force Research Unit, remain unresolved."

The failure of the UK government to fully investigate Mr. Finucane's murder has caused growing concern in the United States and elsewhere. The Committee on International Relations of the U.S. House of Representatives has heard testimony over the years about the Finucane case from members of the Finucane family, as well as from CAJ, British Irish Rights Watch, and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. Rosemary Nelson, a Northern Ireland human rights lawyer, also testified before the House International Relations Committee several months before she was murdered in March 1999. As part of her testimony, Ms. Nelson emphasized the continuing significance of Patrick Finucane's murder for lawyers practising in Northern Ireland. After describing the abuse she suffered at the hands of RUC officers, she explained:

"Although I have tried to ignore these threats, inevitably I have had to take account of the possible consequences for my family and for my staff. No lawyer in Northern Ireland can forget what happened to Patrick Finucane, nor dismiss it from their minds."

The Lawyers Committee believes that defense attorneys in Northern Ireland will not be secure until the UK government successfully resolves the Finucane and Nelson murders. Indeed, we believe that public inquiries into these cases are an essential part of the process for securing lasting peace in Northern Ireland. For this reason, we have written a series of reports about the situation of human rights defenders in Northern Ireland, emphasizing Mr. Finucane's case in particular. We believe that the UK government must confront its past and reveal the full scope of state involvement in his killing. Genuine peace can only be built upon the foundations of democratic accountability.

Mike Posner

Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, USA

Statement from Dato' Param Cumaraswamy

On February 12, 1989, Patrick Finucane, a courageous and distinguished solicitor well-known for his defence of individuals detained under the then Northern Ireland's emergency legislation, was killed by two masked gunmen who entered his house and shot him fourteen times in the presence of his wife and three children. The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) a loyalist paramilitary organisation immediately claimed responsibility for the murder, but to date, the perpetrators of this brutal crime have not been apprehended and brought to justice.



Just less than four weeks earlier, Douglas Hogg MP was heard in the House of Commons during the debate on the Prevention of Terrorism, saying *"I have to state as a fact, but with regret, that there are in Northern Ireland a number of solicitors who are unduly sympathetic to the cause of the IRA"*. Though he could not substantiate his statement, he was reported to have said *".....I state it on the basis of advices that I have received."* Being the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the State for the Home Office who else could have advised him other than the RUC?

Prior to the murder, Patrick Finucane received a number of death threats from RUC officers delivered through his clients. The Brian Nelson trial and subsequent revelation in a BBC Panorama documentary on June 8, 1992, threw further light into possible RUC and/or security forces collusion in this murder.

Subsequent investigations by John Stevens from Scotland Yard, and the continued refusal to make public the findings, or at least disclose the findings to me, just added more ammunition to the suspicions and speculation about collusion in the

murder. The subsequent collapse of the prosecution of William Stobie, and his murder on December 13, 2001 add more fuel to the collusion suspicion.

My recommendation for a public judicial inquiry into the possibility of collusion has been stalled on grounds that it could impede the ongoing further investigations and prejudice the trial of William Stobie. To date the further investigations have not resulted in any substantial results. There is no longer any pending prosecution associated with this bizarre murder.

However, there is now a proposal to bring in an international judge to investigate this and other murders where collusions were suspected. After so many years, and now on the 13th anniversary of this murder and after multiple investigations, and the loss of key witnesses, calling in an international judge to investigate this and other murders and to advise whether there is a need for a public inquiry will only result in further delays, expense and public anguish.

I therefore reiterate my recommendation to the Government in my 1998 report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The Government should not delay in the appointment of an independent public judicial inquiry into this murder. There cannot be peace without accounting for this murder and other similar ones.

Respect for the rule of law and human rights with greater accountability from public institutions particularly from those entrusted to protect society will enhance the prospects for peace in Northern Ireland.

Dato' Param Cumaraswamy

UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges & Lawyers

A family's perspective

12th February 2002 marks the 13th anniversary of the murder of my father, Patrick Finucane. In the 13 years since his death, his case has been examined by the Irish Government; the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges & Lawyers; the Congress of the United States; Amnesty International and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and many others. All of these bodies have supported my family's call for an independent public judicial inquiry into the murder and the surrounding circumstances. Every time this has happened, the British government have delayed the issue or refused outright. Their current proposal, that of the appointment of an international judge to investigate the matter and make recommendations, is no different.

When my family and I presented our evidence of Army collusion to the British & Irish Governments in 1999, the British response was to recall Sir John Stevens to Northern Ireland to carry out a new investigation. We initially thought that he was revisiting old ground: you can imagine our surprise when Sir John announced at his opening press conference that he had never before investigated the case, nor had anyone asked him to.

My family thought long and hard about the "Stevens III" investigation and in the end decided not to co-operate with it. We simply could not give our support to a process of investigation that would not include us or tell us anything new. We know who the perpetrators of the killing are and have done for some years. We were not prepared to give credibility to the investigation by endorsing a focus on the people who pulled the triggers at the cost of unmasking those who pulled the strings. We believe those people are still in positions of authority. Others may even be involved in ongoing covert operations.

Notwithstanding the considerable criticism we were subjected to at the outset, I believe that my family's original position has been completely vindicated. In the last three years, the sum total of the Stevens III investigation was to fail to secure a conviction against William Stobie, a man who freely admitted his involvement in the murder, and repeated it many times on television. William Stobie was murdered shortly after his acquittal. The police could neither convict him of an offence nor, ultimately, protect his life. What, then, has been the point of the investigation?

In addition, an RUC Detective Sergeant, Johnston Brown (CID), was forced to retire from the force due to threats from Special Branch officers against him & his family. He wanted to prosecute Ken Barrett, a loyalist who confessed to him that he was responsible for shooting Pat Finucane. This was recorded on tape at the time. Brown was later overruled by Special Branch, and Barrett was recruited as an agent instead. We have learned that the original tape of the confession is 'missing.' Ken Barrett has now fled in fear of his life, following the murder of Stobie. Given the decision not to prosecute a self confessed killer, a decision supported and endorsed at the highest levels of the RUC, I do not believe my family can be expected to have confidence in any police investigation.

These events are by no means an exhaustive account, but do indicate the extent to which the killing of Patrick Finucane 13 years ago continues to play a part in modern Irish and Northern Irish current affairs. Fundamentally, my family believes that this matter is one of urgent public concern. It continues to affect current events and needs to be resolved properly. We believe that the current proposal that an international judge be appointed is an unnecessary one. It is a device through which the British Government will delay the establishment of an inquiry for as long as possible. The figure of ten years has been suggested and, given the amount of detail that now exists, that might not be unrealistic. It is made all the more possible by the fact that this one judge is to be asked to examine six cases, not just that of Patrick Finucane. It is not a viable or serious response to a case that is a source of significant international concern. It may even be the case that the British Government intends to use the judge's investigation as a substitute for a public inquiry in order to avoid criticism being levelled at them in similar vein to that which they have received over the Bloody Sunday Tribunal.

The simple truth is that mechanisms such as international judges or police investigations involve too great an element of accepting the government's word that it will do things properly. The last thirteen years have shown consistently that it has not, cannot and will not do so.

Unless and until a public inquiry is established, my family, and all others concerned about this case in Ireland and beyond, cannot have confidence in the process because it will not take place in an open forum before our own eyes.

Michael Finucane is the eldest son of Pat Finucane and a practising solicitor.

The Role of the DPP

The roles of the police and army in the murder of Pat Finucane and in the cover up attempts are widely known. The role of the DPP has come under less scrutiny. The Finucane case however has raised concerns about the independence of the office of the DPP.

Two decisions in particular raise the possibility that the DPP was assisting in ensuring that the truth of official involvement in the murder would not emerge. Both decisions concern William Stobie, the man against whom charges in relation to the murder were recently withdrawn and who was subsequently killed.

On January 23 1991, the crown offered no evidence and a finding of "not guilty" was entered on two counts of possession of firearms against Stobie. The weapons were found in Mr Stobie's flat by the police. Mr Stobie was arrested and asked to explain the presence of the weapons. He failed to provide any credible explanation saying only that the weapons must have been placed there by someone else. Those familiar with the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland will of course be aware that, in circumstances where weapons are found in a defendant's property, the burden of proof reverses, and the defendant must persuade the court of his/her innocence. The vast majority of such defendants are consequently found guilty. It is therefore remarkable that the DPP would have ordered that the charges be withdrawn and not guilty verdicts be entered. Mr Stobie stated that the charges were withdrawn following a threat from him, which was communicated to Senior Counsel for the DPP, that he would publicly expose what he knew about the Finucane murder.

The decision to withdraw serious arms charges against Stobie caused significant public concern. This concern has been heightened by other remarkable revelations that, despite confessing to his role in the Finucane murder, Mr Stobie was not charged with any offence. Stobie was arrested in September 1990 and questioned about the Finucane murder for seven days. A file was sent to the DPP in 1990 but the Director thought there was insufficient evidence against Stobie. This decision not to prosecute Stobie in relation to the Finucane case was taken on 16th January 1991, seven days before the dropping of the arms charges against Mr Stobie.

However, while Stobie denied shooting Finucane when he was interviewed in 1990, he admitted being the Quartermaster for the UDA, supplying the weapons, and recovering them after use. Essentially therefore Stobie admitted the role alleged against him in the recent trial. Incredibly the DPP chose not to prosecute.

We believe that the Terms of Reference for any inquiry should include an examination of the role of the DPP.

Paul Mageean

JOINT NGO STATEMENT ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF PAT FINUCANE'S MURDER

NO INQUIRY 13 YEARS LATER

We, the undersigned international and domestic NGOs, deplore the UK government's failure to initiate a public judicial inquiry into the full circumstances of the killing of human rights lawyer Patrick Finucane 13 years ago. Patrick Finucane was shot dead on 12 February 1989 by Loyalist paramilitaries; since then, evidence has emerged which strongly suggests that there was official collusion by both the army and the police in his killing, and a subsequent cover-up. The UK government has steadfastly resisted repeated calls for a public judicial inquiry into all aspects of his killing, including the allegations of collusion and cover-up. Calls for an inquiry have come from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, international and domestic NGOs, the Finucane family, the House of Representatives of the US Congress, the Irish government, and over two thousand national and international lawyers.

Despite the ongoing police investigation into Patrick Finucane's killing — which to date has not resulted in successful prosecutions against any of those involved — we continue to urge the UK government to establish immediately such an inquiry because we believe that it is the only mechanism which could provide an effective and public investigation into the serious allegations in this case.

William Stobie, a key witness in connection with the case, was murdered in December 2001, and other key witnesses are in fear for their lives. Vital evidence has already disappeared. We are particularly concerned that the longer the government deliberately delays, the greater the risk that the future public inquiry will be hampered.

Amnesty International
British Irish Rights Watch
Committee for the Administration of Justice
Human Rights Watch
International Commission of Jurists
International Federation for Human Rights
Irish Council for Civil Liberties
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
Liberty
Pat Finucane Centre
Relatives for Justice
Scottish Human Rights Centre

Chronology of events - Patrick Finucane

1979 Patrick Finucane joined Peter Madden to form Madden & Finucane, a public interest law firm. Finucane, originally from the Falls Road in Belfast, attended Trinity College in Dublin previous to starting his law practice.

1980's Throughout the decade, Finucane was a tireless and effective advocate for people arrested under the emergency laws. He was involved in many high profile cases, securing compensation for assault and wrongful imprisonment by the police, and advocating for more humane conditions for prisoners. From the beginning of his legal career, Finucane experienced harassment and intimidation from various public authorities during this time, primarily the RUC. He also received numerous death threats.

February 12, 1989 Patrick Finucane is murdered in his home. On a Sunday evening, when Finucane was at home with his wife Geraldine and his three children – then aged 9, 13, and 17 – two masked men burst into his home and shot him in the head, chest, and stomach. The next day, the UFF/UDA (Ulster Freedom Fighters/Ulster Defense Association) claimed responsibility for the killing.

September 1990 Coroner John Leckey conducted an inquest into the murder of Patrick Finucane. The inquest revealed the severe limitations of the initial RUC investigation, including the fact that the police never interviewed Geraldine Finucane, Peter Madden, or any of Finucane's clients. Although the RUC interviewed 14 suspects, and later in 1989 also obtained the Browning pistol used to murder Finucane, they maintained that there was insufficient evidence to charge anyone with the murder at that time.

May 1990 The report from the first Stevens investigation into allegations of collusion between loyalist paramilitaries and security forces in Northern Ireland is published. The

investigation, led by the then Deputy Chief Constable of the Cambridgeshire Police, John Stevens, exposed many instances of collusion between loyalists and the police. This investigation did not result in any prosecutions for the murder of Patrick Finucane, and the public summary of the investigation did not even mention his case.

June 1992 The BBC programme *Panorama* entitled "The Dirty War," exposes links between the British Army and the UDA. The programme alleged that Brian Nelson, a British Army operative also working with the UDA, had warned the British Army that Patrick Finucane was being considered as a UDA target in late 1988. Shortly after this programme was aired, the then RUC Chief Constable Annesley asked John Stevens to conduct a second investigation.

1995 The second Stevens investigation is completed. This time it focused more specifically on the issue of collusion in the Finucane case, particularly on the role that Brian Nelson may have played. The findings were not made public. No reforms or prosecutions resulted from the second investigation.

February 12, 1999 On the tenth anniversary of Finucane's murder, British Irish Rights Watch, a London-based human rights group, presented a confidential report on the Finucane case to the British and Irish governments. The report, entitled "Deadly Intelligence," contained detailed evidence about aspects of collusion in the case.

April 1999 Following the BIRW report, Stevens was called back to Northern Ireland for a third investigation. This team was to begin the investigation into Finucane's murder from scratch and focus on the case in its entirety. Pat Finucane's family have stated

they will not cooperate with this investigation, because they believe it lacks the potential to adequately uncover the truth about his death. The family views this as a further attempt to stall their efforts to establish a full, independent public inquiry into the murder.

June 23, 1999 The work of the Stevens 3 team leads to the arrest of William Stobie, who was then charged with involvement in the killing. After his arrest, Stobie admitted he was a Special Branch agent at the time of the Finucane murder.

July 2001: Irish and British governments announce intention to appoint an international judge to examine the case of Pat Finucane and five others.

December 12, 2001 Only days after the Crown's case against William Stobie collapsed, Stobie was murdered outside his Belfast home. The UDA claimed responsibility for the killing.

February 12, 2002 At the thirteenth anniversary of his death, many serious questions and allegations relating to Patrick Finucane's murder remain unanswered. CAJ, his family and many others continue to demand a public inquiry into his murder.

Compiled by Katie Wiik from various newspaper sources.

Just News

Just News welcomes readers' news, views and comments.

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