

UNITED IRISHMAN



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Monthly Newspaper of Sinn Féin The Workers' Party

LYNCH-PROVO DEAL

Major initiatives expected at Lynch Callaghan talks...

As the date of the Lynch-Callaghan meeting, tipped for the end of September, approaches there is mounting speculation on the nature of the proposals which Taoiseach Lynch will put forward. It now seems that he will indeed be making a major new initiative.

He will in effect be putting forward a deal he has made with the Provisionals. This is for the ending of their campaign in return for the release of some prisoners now, North and South, amnesty for all prisoners within a month or two of violence ending and a political initiative by Britain which will involve a long-term plan for disengagement from Northern Ireland.

The deal with the Provisionals was made before the election and as a result the Provos throughout the country actively worked for local Fianna Fail candidates. Mr. Lynch was said to be unhappy with the deal but realises what a great feather in his cap it would be if he were the man to bring violence in the North to an end.

It is difficult to predict how Callaghan would react to such a deal but with the mounting violence in Britain Mr. Lynch could reasonably hope that he would be receptive to it.

It can be assumed that Michael O'Kennedy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already sounded out the SDLP on the deal. This is the most likely explanation for the sudden about face on their power sharing policy. After all, power sharing has been the very cornerstone on which the whole SDLP policy was built. It has not only been abandoned but has been condemned by them as "Institutionalised sectarianism" — the very words of condemnation used by spokespeople for the Republican Clubs and Sinn Féin The Workers' Party during the past few years.

It is significant that the intervention of President Carter of the United States in the Irish question has not met the usual response from the British Government. On previous occasions such an initiative by the US Government would be rebuffed by Britain on the grounds that Northern Ireland was part of the UK and that this would constitute interference in its internal affairs.

It now seems that Britain welcomes this American 'interference' if the interference takes the form of massive American investment in Northern Ireland.

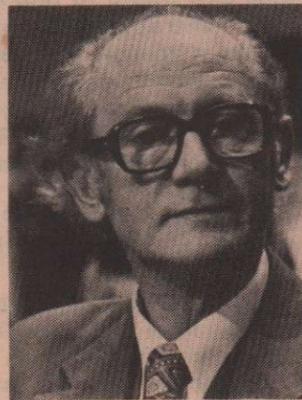
The leadership of the Provisionals fully approve the deal. They recognise that Provisional support has rapidly melted away, both at home and abroad, in the past couple of years. They know the campaign is fizzling out and that they now have no bargaining power left, only nuisance value.

With founding-father Haughey back in Ministerial power for the first time since 1970 they realise that Fianna Fail, who set them up, are now all set to collect the payoff on their investment of £100,000.

But will they be able to sell it to the hard men in Belfast? This is where the shadowy Seamus Twomey comes in. He was unheard of in Republican circles before 1969. He was hatched by the Free State intelligence officers sent up by Fianna Fail and has generally been given a free hand by the British Army ever since.

He can now be relied on to play the role expected of him. In any case the real 'hard men' are in the Provisional leadership. Ruairi O Bradaigh showed this when he went to Belfast in November 1975 to urge his gunmen to continue the vicious murderous pogrom against the Republican Clubs. His visit resulted in the deaths of four more people in the following days, including young Jackie McAllister, only son of Ethel McAllister, who had — with other Belfast women — picketed the Kevin St. headquarters of the Provisionals.

Whatever deal is made, the majority of the Irish people, North and South, would be glad to see the end of the Provisionals' murderous campaign. They would also be glad to see the end of the Provisionals. Many are already returning to the womb of Fianna Fail whence they came.



Jack Lynch.



James Callaghan.

Why President Carter Spoke

Following the statement of US President Carter, the situation in Northern Ireland has taken on an entirely new international character. It has now become part of the US Governments global strategy, and as such will become a priority area for U.S. investment and, following that, U.S. bases.

The statement was welcomed by Mr. Callaghan for the British Government, Mr. Lynch for the Dublin Government, Mr. West for the Official Unionist Party and Mr. Hume for the SDLP.

All of these said that the statement was an endorsement of their particular policies which showed in fact that Mr. Carter said nothing whatever in favour of any policies except in so far as he condemned violence.

There were, in fact, only two points of major significance about the statement. The first was that it was made at all. It is a statement of interest. It is saying in effect 'the US Government has an interest in this particular spot and if anyone wishes to question it, we are prepared to fight about it.'

The second significant point

was Carter's reference to US willingness to invest in the area if a political settlement was reached which satisfied him.

In a comment on Carter's statement, Sinn Féin The Workers' Party said "he recognises the danger of a complete collapse of the Northern economy. He is now prepared to bail out the British Government in return for a political settlement which will protect American strategic and economic interests." This seems to be the nub of the question.

President Carter was of course acting on the advice of the CIA when he made the statement. The role of the CIA in the Provisional front group in the US — The Irish National Caucus, was exclusively revealed in the United Irishman in 1975.

We specifically named Fred Burns O'Brien as a CIA link. It is interesting to note that O'Brien was interviewed by Radio Eireann about Carter's statement and he now opposed violence and denied any link with the Provisionals. It looks like all their old friends are abandoning them, even the CIA.

Van Hool, Dublin, no future. See Page 6

INSIDE

How Cllr. McDonagh was framed. See Page 12

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UNITED IRISHMAN

An tÉireannach Aontaithe

MONTHLY NEWSPAPER OF SINN FEIN THE WORKERS' PARTY

POWER SHARING

The Social Democratic and Labour Party's dropping of the Power-Sharing concept seems to have taken everyone by surprise. But the concept has been dead for some years now and the only real surprise has been that the Party clung for so long to the putrefied corpse.

Their reason for hanging on to Power-Sharing apparently was that they had no idea what to do or where to go without it. The alternative which is being placed before them is to return to the backwoods of green tory nationalist politics. Paddy Devlin has set his face against this and has rightly identified the dangers involved but instead of the backwoods he has nothing to offer but the political wilderness.

Perhaps if the S.D.L.P. had the courage to face up honestly to their political origins they would be able to chart a difficult but straight political path. The famous 'big six' owe their political careers to the fact that they successfully jumped on the Civil Rights Bandwagon in 1968/69. They had nothing to do with the planning or organising of the Civil Rights struggle.

This was done by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association. But they attended the NICRA demonstrations, spoke on their platforms and grabbed the publicity from the news media. At the 1969 elections they presented themselves to the people as Civil Rights candidates and were swept in on the crest of the wave. The old Nationalists who opposed or ignored

the Civil Rights campaign were ignominiously dismissed.

The peoples mandate was clearly for Civil Rights and Democratic guarantees which were spelled out to them by NICRA. How were the voters to know that they had elected six frauds whose interest was in achieving power not civil rights. Although they maintained their pretence of interest in the Civil Rights campaign, not once from the time of their election did any of the six take any political initiative in support of the demands of the NICRA campaign.

Its not yet too late. These demands are still valid. The British Government have given the impression of having tried everything to find a solution to the "intractable" problem of Northern Ireland. But they have never tried what massive numbers demanded in a long-drawn out campaign — a Bill of Rights laying down democratic guarantees in all areas of central and local government. The SDLP have been mandated to press for this but have never done so.

Power Sharing is institutionalised sectarianism as Paddy Devlin has at last admitted. But it is also totally undemocratic as the loyalists have constantly emphasised. On the other hand the loyalists concept of majority rule was for 50 years a total denial of democracy. As the Republican Clubs and Sinn Fein The Workers' Party have pointed out at elections for the past few years, the only way in which majority rule can be made democratic is by the implementation of the kind of Bill of Rights put forward by N.I.C.R.A.

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

'Human Rights' are often used by the press to attack socialist countries and by implication to suggest "our way of life" is a model. We in Ireland know of the terrible and frightful treatment and the awful conditions that exist in British and Irish prisons. So I would like if you would reprint a letter which was addressed to the President of the United States, James Carter from a Prisoners Rights Committee at the U.S. Prison in Marion, Illinois, for our readers information:

"Mr. President, due to your recent stand on human rights, I want to call your attention to the wholesale violation of human rights here at the U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois. There is a prison here called the Long Term Control Unit. It has become known throughout the world as the notorious H-Unit. Prisoners are sent here from all across the United States to undergo behavioral modification treatment! Any prisoners who refuse to accept the dehumanising prison system, and who speak out through the courts or the news media are likely candidates for the Long Term Control Unit.

At the present time there are 47 prisoners confined here: 27 blacks, 4 Chicanos and 16 Whites. The place is divided into two units. One unit houses 11 Whites, 3 Blacks and 1 Chicano. This is called the working section. Here the men are allowed out of their cages for four hours work and four hours for television and other benefits.

Section two houses 24 Blacks, 3 Chicanos and 5 Whites. They remain in their cages for 23½ hours daily. The treatment programme in the control unit consists of physical beatings with baseball bats, forced druggings, mental torture, and restrictive diets. Prisoners are used as guinea pigs for untested control methods and mind-depressing drugs. There have been numerous suicides. The prisoners are given the barest minimum of required calories to sustain human life. Prisoners complain of food being laced with foreign matter, from ground glass to human faeces and urine.

In a recent news report the U.S. Bureau of Prisons admitted that prisoners were on a restrictive diet, had been drugged, beaten and that guards kept a container of urine which they used to douse prisoners with.

They maintain that this place is necessary. The Bureau of Prisons and Warden James Riggsby contend that H-Unit is used to house "the most dangerous men in America." Ismail Muslin Ali (La Beet) has been in the control unit for 13 months; the reason — He was in an

unassigned area talking to some of his friends. He is a Moslem. Andrew D. Kelly has been in the control unit on indefinite status — 5 months so far. The reason? "Insolence to a white guard."

Randolph B. Peoples has been in the control unit since October 1976; reason — "Refusing to obey an order". Eddie Griffin, chairman of the Black Cultural Society, has been in the control unit, for six months. Reason; he received a letter from the 'Free World' asking all prisoners to boycott July 4 events.

George Blue, chairman of the National Prisoners Association has been in the control unit since May 21, 1976. The reason, "unauthorised use of mail". (He put a letter to the warden in the wrong mailbox!) Donovan B. X. Gilliam has been in control units since June 1974. The reason, "Verbally threatened an officer". He is a Moslem. Milton Raines has been in the control unit since January 1977. Reason — "suspicion of having a knife and a past history of insolence to staff".

Spencer Chinn has been in control units since October 1976. The reason — "Insolence to white staff." Hanif M. Shabazz has been in the control unit since May 1974. Reason, "a fist fight". He is a Moslem. Lawrence Bey has been in the control unit since April 1976. The reason — 900 prisoners staged a peaceful work stoppage. He was the only one put into the control unit. he is a Moslem.

Steven Wooden has been in control units since October 1976. The Reason — "assaulting another prisoner". Since then another prisoner has confessed to this deed. Wooden was found guilty because of his hostile attitude and his size.

James Watson has been in the control unit since Demember 1976. Reason: "encouraging a boycott." He is a member of the Black Cultural Society.

Mr. President, the above are the "most dangerous black men in America". They have committed "terrible" rule violation to earn this label from the Warden and the Bureau of Prisons. No whites were charged with "insolence", putting letters in the wrong mailbox, being out of place, or refusing to obey an order.

In closing I wish to say that I hope you will show the same concern for our rights as you did for Vladimir Bukovsky and Andrei Sakharov. Thank you.

Prisoners Rights Committee, Marion, Illinois."

I hope you can find space for this lengthy letter.

Yours fraternally,
Jim Savage,
'Sunnydale', Western Road,
Cork.

UNITED IRISHMAN

An tÉireannach Aontaithe

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KEEP THESE DATES FREE!

60th Anniversary of the October Revolution

DUBLIN:
Thursday, Oct. 27 1977
Showing of Eisentein's great classic OCTOBER

Sunday Oct. 30, 1977
Commemoration Dinner and Social

BELFAST:
Friday, Oct. 28, 1977
Showing of Eisentein's great classic OCTOBER.

Saturday, Oct. 29 1977
Commemoration Dinner and Social

Full Details from International Affairs Bureau, Sinn Fein
The Workers' Party.



● Asst. Commissioner Patrick McLoughlin.

The Fingerprint Scandal



● Commissioner Edward Garvey.

Anyone interested in justice, human rights and civil liberties must be gravely concerned at the revelations in regard to irregularities in the fingerprint department of the Gardai.

This has always been presented as a purely technical department of the Gardai and their evidence in court was regarded as unchallengeable in the same way as independent scientific evidence. In many trials the fingerprint evidence has been the deciding factor in the minds of juries and in at least one case in recent times it was the only evidence presented.

Now it is known that in September 1976, two detectives within the fingerprint department who uncovered the fact that the famous helmet fingerprint in the British Ambassador case was that of a garda, later went back over previous fingerprint evidence in other

cases. They found that in at least three cases the fingerprint evidence presented was faulty.

This was indeed a major revelation and should immediately have sparked off a full scale investigation both within the Gardai and in the Department of Justice

to ensure that in future fingerprint evidence was beyond reproach. In fact, Commissioner Ned Garvey did a cover-up. Nothing was done and nothing was heard until the Irish Times got hold of the story in March 1977. Only then was Deputy Commissioner McLoughlin instructed to carry out an enquiry.

Nothing further was heard until August when Commissioner Garvey moved four top fingerprint experts out of the Department. It was his way of disciplining the two men of integrity who had uncovered the whole dirty business. It now transpires that Deputy Commissioner McLoughlin's report was

presented to Justice Minister Cooney before he was driven from office. It was therefore available to new Justice Minister Gerry Collins when he took over.

It is logical therefore, to presume that Garvey's hatchet job on the men concerned was done with the knowledge — if not on the direction — of Minister Collins.

Public confidence in fingerprint evidence has now been completely eroded. It will not be restored until fingerprint processing is placed in the hands of independent scientific experts who are not subject to Garda discipline or political pressures.

Religious attitudes to sex made a political football

Recently the Catholic Hierarchy published the results of a survey into Catholic attitudes on a number of moral questions. Although only now published, the survey itself is nearly four years old and, conceivably, four years out of date. Nevertheless the Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, Rev. Cahal Daly, pronounced himself well satisfied with the results and presumably he was expressing the feelings of the entire Hierarchy.

Based on interviews with 2,623 Catholics taken at random from the electoral register, the survey showed that 53% said they were against divorce, 62% were against contraception, 71% opposed to pre-marital sex, 94.5% against abortion. Eighty-five per cent thought it wrong to miss Sunday Mass, while 47.6% thought the failure to pay Church dues was always wrong. There was almost unanimous condemnation (99.6%) of reckless driving.

Against Sin

Surveys are notoriously unreliable and their pitfalls are summed up in the phrase "Lies, damned lies and statistics". One could point to the age of this survey as a reason for scepticism. One can point out,

without being unduly cynical that most people paint themselves more virtuous than they actually are and that while 99.9% of the population will quite sincerely declare themselves to be "against Sin", they will cheerfully go out and commit it — and even take pleasure in it!

Change in Attitudes

So what does this survey show and what prompted the Catholic Hierarchy to publish the results of a poll taken up to four years ago? Doubtlessly, it shows that four years ago there was a high percentage of Catholics interviewed who were opposed to controversial innovations such as divorce and contraception. What it does *not* show is current attitudes among Catholics to these issues, and perhaps this is the point of the whole exercise in the Hierarchy's eyes, since later polls have shown a noticeable change in attitudes. One recent survey, taken up by Irish Marketing Surveys Ltd, showed that 26%, as compared to the Hierarchy's 62%, were opposed to the use of artificial birth control.

Perhaps, by publishing an out-of-date

survey with the comforting impression that Catholics are holding staunchly to conservative moral attitudes, the Hierarchy is trying to keep the real facts at bay, like Canute tried to hold back the waves. If so, one cannot really grudge them their attempt to shield themselves from facing the unwelcome facts of modern life.

No Reforms

However, there is another possible motive for its publication with which it is harder to sympathise. By publishing a misleading survey, which indicates a majority still opposed to divorce and contraception, the Catholic Bishops could be trying to influence politicians against the legal and constitutional reforms which are in demand, by holding over them the threat of a conservative Catholic electorate wreaking its vengeance at the polls.

It is certainly very unlikely that the Hierarchy will lead a campaign against drunken driving, waving the 99.6%

survey majority as its moral justification, or demand that the civil law be used to enforce the payment of Church dues, or the grounds that 47% of Catholics think it wrong not to pay. But they see nothing wrong in demanding that there be no right to divorce or contraception, using just that argument — that Catholics want it so (or did, four years ago). It is hard to believe that this out-of-date survey is not being resurrected to help them continue their campaign against the reforms of this aspect of the law.

The poll is a survey of how Catholics thought on certain issues three or four years ago. Just that. It says nothing about how other religions or non-believers feel about the same matters and it should not be used to dictate how they conduct their private lives.

If the survey is going to be used as another political football by the Hierarchy, to intimidate politicians and deprive citizens of the right to exercise their own conscience, in their private lives, it should be kicked off the field.

Prison Governors overruled

Following the disturbances in Mountjoy jail in July in which about 100 prisoners took part, 14 having climbed on the roof, The Irish Council of Civil Liberties issued a slashing attack on the department of Justice. They described the attitude of the Department to what was a major incident as "bordering on the scandalous."

"The Department has seen fit" they said, "to state that there was no particular reason for the sit-in involving such a large number of prisoners in a prison largely holding non-political offenders". The Council went on to welcome the initiative of the new Minister for Justice in visiting prisons in the State and hoped that Mr. Collins would see the need for a full scale enquiry into the administration of our prisons.

"In the meantime", their statement continued, "in the light of Department of Justice attempts to brush under the carpet what may or may not be legitimate grievances of ordinary prisoners in Mountjoy, the Minister might with profit hold an enquiry into the functioning of his own Department."

The I.C.C.L. have in fact hit on the nub of the whole question of prison conditions in the 26 counties. The hardline attitude on the jails is laid down, not by the governors, but by the Inspector of Prisons in the Department of Justice.

This is none other than the infamous Richard Crowe against whose autocratic 19th century attitude this paper campaigned three years ago. Unless he is shifted enquiries will be of no value and prisoners will continue to have no rights.

Fisheries Minister on the run

In the face of a concerted attack by the Irish Fishermens Organisation on behalf of the boat owners, the Irish Transport and General Workers Union on behalf of the fishermen and Sinn Fein the Workers' Party on behalf of the workers of the country, Fisheries Minister Brian Lenihan backed down on his agreement with the U.K. government to introduce a licensing and quota system in the Irish Sea. This was much more than just a conservation measure. It was the beginning of the end for the 50 mile exclusive limit which the Minister maintains is still his objective.

Mr. Tomas Mac Giolla, President of Sinn Fein The Workers' Party during an interview on the radio programme 'Here And Now' condemned the I.F.O.'s anti-union attitude as divisive and reactionary. He said that "without a 50 mile exclusive limit there would be no fishery industry to argue about and the limit could not be fought for unless those in the industry were organised." He called on all owners to join the I.F.O. and on all fishermen to join the Union. "Then", he said, "they can have a united campaign on the limit issue".

Mr. Mac Giolla also urged the government to produce a White



● Minister Brian Lenihan.

Paper outlining a total integrated plan for the industry covering limits, protection, conservation, on-shore facilities, processing, marketing etc. When interviewed subsequently on the same programme Mr. Lenihan, in reply to a question, said that his Department was at present preparing a plan which should be ready in October.

The whole industry and indeed, the whole country, will be eagerly awaiting details of this first-ever Government Fisheries Plan.

CORK

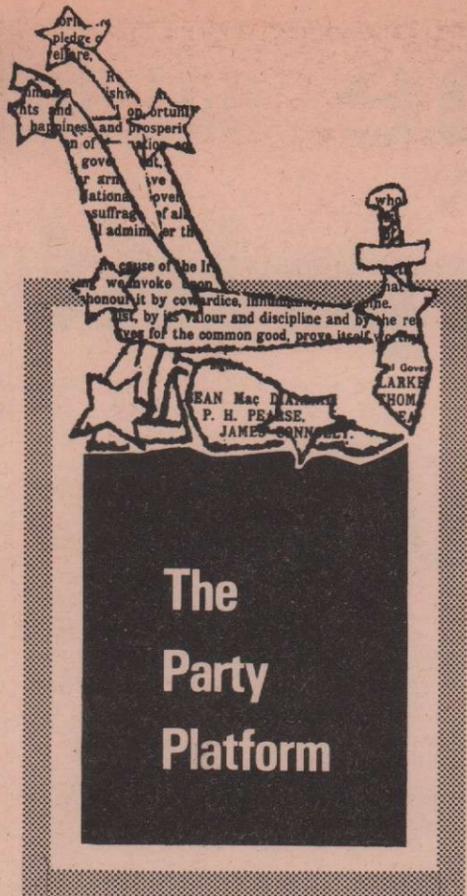
Opposition to gas proposals

Recent proposals for the piping of natural gas from the Kinsale field to Dublin were strongly criticised by Ted Tynan at a meeting of Cork City Comhairle Cheanntair of Sinn Fein the Workers' Party.

"This attempt by private interests to make profit out of the gas which is the property of the people of this country" he said "will, if successful, lead to a reduction in the quantity of gas available as feedstock for industries such as N.E.T. with consequent adverse effect on employment in the Cork area".

Dealing with the question of the effects of this proposal on employment in other areas Mr. Tynan said that "an attempt is being made to present those who oppose the piping of gas to Dublin as being a threat to the livelihoods of Dublin gas workers."

"But", he continued "the real threat to the jobs of gas workers in Dublin are those (including the oil companies) who opposed the building of an oil refinery there which could have supplied naphtha for gas production and avoided the present situation where 37% of Dublin gas has to be paid for by the government — or in the last analysis — by the



workers of this state.

"With regard to such temporary employment as could be generated by the construction of a pipe line to Dublin", Mr. Tynan concluded "this would only be of very short duration and be achieved at a cost which would place a burden on the people of the state for decades".

DUBLIN

Neutron Bomb protest in Dublin

A call for the Dublin Government to oppose plans for the new U.S. 'people-killer' Neutron Bomb at the United Nations was made by the International Affairs Bureau of Sinn Fein The Workers' Party.

In a statement the Bureau also called for support for a demonstration against the proposed new weapon which is being planned outside the U.S. Embassy in Ballsbridge, Dublin on Saturday afternoon, 2nd September.

The Poster Demonstration, sponsored by the International Affairs Bureau of Sinn Fein The Workers' Party, is in support of world-wide protest against plans for the Neutron Bomb, which can kill millions of people without damaging property. U.S. President Carter is currently battling to push plans for production of the Neutron Bomb through the U.S. Senate, in the teeth of bitter

opposition from many Senators.

"Plans for this barbaric new weapon must be stopped", stated Sean O Cionnaith, Director of the Sinn Fein The Workers' Party International Affairs Bureau. "It would be a serious new escalation of the nuclear threat to the whole of humanity, and a terrible blow to world peace".

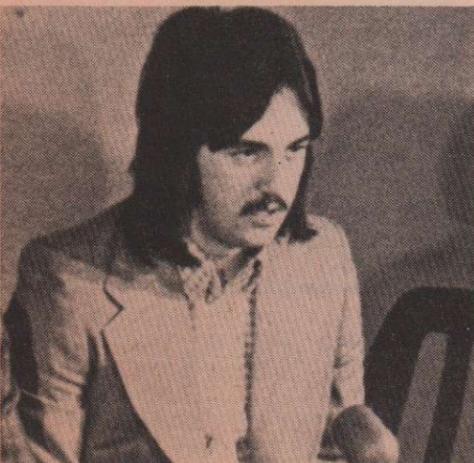
"It is insane to propose spending billions of dollars on new and appalling weapons of destruction, at a time when one third of the world's population is starving to death", Mr. O Cionnaith emphasised.

"We in Ireland have seen the misery which even small-scale bombings have brought to our country. We now call on the Dublin Government to add its voice at the United Nations, to the mounting international protest against plans for this terrible new weapon."

N.I.C.R.A. and Irish Peace Group support for R.U.C. torture victim

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and The Irish Peace Group have taken up the case of torture victim Peter Hands, which they believe is opening up a new dimension in vindictiveness on the part of the British forces in Northern Ireland.

Peter Hands was first arrested on June 9 of last year and held until June 15, during which time no person was informed of his whereabouts. While in police custody for this period he was constantly beaten, threatened with shooting, handcuffed and punched, shown photographs of dead people, hooded and wire placed round his fingers with threats of electrocution, had guns cocked at his head, threatened with knifing, hung from a ceiling by a rope around his neck which eventually broke before he choked.



● Peter Hands.

Because of this treatment Peter Hands attempted suicide while in Police custody. He eventually agreed to sign a statement admitting to the murder of a policeman — he did this to stop being tortured. He was released without any charges being preferred.

In May of this year Peter Hands was invited to attend the World Assembly of Builders of Peace in Warsaw to give evidence in support of N.I.C.R.A.'s allegation against the British Government of violation of human rights in Northern Ireland.

Shortly before Peter left for Warsaw, Belfast police arrested a man and charged him with giving false information about two murders.

NEWRY

Minister appoints Clubs election candidate to Area Health Board

Alan Wadforth, Republican Clubs, The Workers' Party candidate in the local Government elections in Newry, has recently been appointed to the Southern Area Health and Social Services Board. He was appointed by the Minister for Health and Social Services, Lord Melchett, after being nominated by the Community Organisations of Northern Ireland (C.O.N.I.). C.O.N.I. were allowed to nominate twelve people from the whole of their membership for seats on the Area Boards in the six counties.

Alan, who runs the Clubs' Advice Centre in Newry, is very active in the Community field; he is secretary of his local Association and the Newry and District Confederation of Community Groups and was recently elected on to the C.O.N.I. Executive. Although obviously pleased with his appointment he remains totally opposed to the present system of appointments which negates democracy.

There are four Area Boards in the six counties and 30% of their membership is taken by District Councils and the remaining 70% is appointed by the Minister responsible. Although it is an encouraging sign that the Trade Union and Community Movement were asked to nominate members, it is merely scratching the surface as the appointments are left totally to the discretion of the Minister. In its local Government Manifesto, The Workers' Party called for the opening up and democratisation of the Area Boards. By giving the Trade Union and Community Movements the right not only to nominate members but appoint them. After the reorganisation of Local Government in the six counties a three-tier system was set up. The top tier was the local Parliament (Stormont), the middle tier being the Area Boards and the

bottom tier the District Councils.

The top tier has been removed and replaced by direct rule from Westminster, this has the effect of leaving one Minister responsible for the structure and running of the Area Boards. To make matters worse the present Minister, Lord Melchett, was not even elected himself, being a member of the aristocracy he was obviously born to rule! The middle tier (Area Boards) are also totally absent of true democratic representation because none of its members represents any party or body, only their own points of view. This is the case of both Councillors and appointed members, although Alan Wadforth was nominated by C.O.N.I. he does not represent them on the Board. Exactly the same situation applies to Councillors who represent neither their Council nor their political party and in fact are not even obliged to report what business was discussed. This then leaves the twenty-six District Councils as the only forum of elected representatives in the six counties.

The British Government continues to make repeated calls for an end to violence and a return to democratic rule. When it is abundantly clear that a major obstacle in the way of ending violence is the lack of democracy. Instead of returning democracy to Northern Ireland by bringing in an effective Bill of Rights and implementing devolved government, they strengthen their dictatorship by refusing the working class the legitimate right of representation in Government. The democratisation of Area Boards is an essential first step in the "return to normality" in the 6 counties and the people through working-class organisations must be given the opportunity to raise legitimate grievances and struggle for their rights within the democratic processes.

A memorial to the memory of Colman Rowntree and Martin MacAlinden was unveiled last month on the third anniversary of their deaths. Over 1,000 people marched to the local cemetery to commemorate the anniversary and the oration was given by Cathal Goulding of Sinn Fein The Workers' Party Ard Comhairle.



A Belfast Court heard that this man was paid £5 by the police for giving them false information which led to Peter Hand's arrest and subsequent torture almost a year previously, for the murder of a policeman.

The information was, of course, false and the authorities, by arresting and charging their informant, have declared Peter Hands to be completely innocent.

However, Peter Hands will not be going anywhere to tell of his torture experience for quite some time if the British Government has its way. He was arrested once again at 7 a.m. on August 2 and held for two days under the Emergency Laws. He was then brought to court and charged with being in possession of a revolver and with IRA membership.

These charges are obviously trumped up to ensure that Peter Hands is locked up for a long time to

stop his effective work in exposing that torture still continues in Northern Ireland. Peter is again being subjected to brutality and threats similar to those made to him during his 7 days detention last year.

Under the present laws Peter Hands could be remanded for up to 18 months before he comes to trial where his charges could well be dismissed.

● As we go to press we are informed that British Labour M.P. Arthur Latham is to raise the case of Peter Hands with Prime Minister James Callaghan. On the night of August 30 Radio Moscow's London correspondent gave full international coverage to this further attempt by the 'Security Forces' in Northern Ireland to discourage individuals from making full use of international channels for exposure of their repressive practices.

The United WORLD

Makarios: Future of Cyprus now uncertain

The recent death of Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus has focussed attention once again on this troubled Mediterranean island whose history and political problems bear such a striking similarity to those of Ireland.

Makarios had totally dominated political life in Cyprus for the past 20 years and his sudden death has robbed its people of a capable leader who was determined to resist foreign aggression, preserve the island's independence and restore the territorial unity of the Cypriot state.

Cyprus has suffered from foreign interference for almost as long as Ireland. From 1571 to 1878 it was part of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire. In 1878 it was leased to Britain by Turkey and in 1914 Britain annexed the island when Turkey entered the First World War on the side of the Germans. In 1923 Turkey relinquished all rights to Cyprus under the Treaty of Lausanne. In 1955 after a constant but unsuccessful struggle to win freedom by peaceful means, the people of Cyprus took up arms against the colonial power. Many of those engaged in the struggle cherished the idea of Enosis — union with Greece, but other recognised that this was not a realistic proposition.

As happened in Ireland in the early part of this century when Britain played the 'orange card', the then British Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan, finding his Government in difficulties in Cyprus, played the Turkish card. The Turkish Government, despite the fact that they had shown no interest in developments in Cyprus and despite their obligations under the Treaty of Lausanne to keep out of Cypriot affairs, intervened and began to whip up the fears of the Turkish minority, which amounted to about 18% of the population.

The military struggle against the British continued for four years while the Turkish Government advocated either the partition of Cyprus or the continuation of British rule. In 1959, the British, facing the prospect of military defeat, convened a conference in Zurich, which was attended by Greece, Turkey and Britain. The conference imposed a solution on the Cypriot people. Cyprus was to become independent in August 1960, but part of the island was to become a British sovereign base and a number of Greek and Turkish troops were also to be stationed on the island.

The new Cypriot Constitution, which was accepted by the Cypriot representatives only because the alternative would have been the continued denial of independence, continued bloodshed and possibly the forced partition of Cyprus, divided the people into two communities based on ethnic origin (Greek and

Turkish), and established institutionalised power sharing. The President was to be a Greek Cypriot, (Makarios was duly elected), and the Vice President was to be a Turkish Cypriot, who would have power of veto over all legislation. Three of the ten Government Ministers had to be Turkish Cypriots. 30% of the seats in Parliament, 30% of the places in the civil service and 40% of the membership of the police force would all be reserved for Turkish Cypriots.

Inevitably — and this must surely be a lesson for all those who advocate a system on sectarian power sharing in Northern Ireland — the system broke down. Instead of bringing the two communities nearer, the system worked to keep them apart. Inter-communal fighting broke out in 1963 and the Cypriot Government asked the United Nations to intervene to restore peace. For eleven years the U.N. troops managed to preserve an uneasy peace, despite occasional inter-communal flare-ups, and Cyprus remained united, democratic and non-aligned.

On July 15th 1974, a group of Greek Officers of the Cypriot National Guard, together with members of the extreme right wing EOKA B terrorist group, and with the undoubted backing of the CIA, staged a coup against Makarios. The coup precipitated a series of events which led to a Turkish invasion of the island on July 20th and to the collapse, three days later, of the fascist Military Junta in Athens. Makarios, having narrowly survived an attempt on his life, was forced to flee the country.

The Turks invaded and occupied the Northern part of the island under the pretext of restoring the constitutional order which had been usurped by the coup and to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority. But there seems little doubt that the coup and the invasion were twin elements of a single strategy planned and implemented by American intelligence and reactionary forces in NATO. Despite the rapid collapse of the Cypriot coup, the Turkish forces remained and now occupy 40% of Cypriot territory and control over 70% of Cypriot natural resources.

In the months following the invasion, 200,000 inhabitants — about 50% of the total Greek Cypriot population — were expelled from their homes in the occupied area and now live under appalling conditions as refugees in the Southern part of the island. Over 5,000 Greek Cypriots were killed and a further 2,000 remain unaccounted for and must be presumed to have been murdered also. The Turkish Government has now established a puppet "Turkish Cypriot Federal State" in the occupied area and is bringing Turkish planters from the mainland in an attempt to upset the demographic balance of the island.

President Makarios returned to his homeland in December 1974 and said in his homecoming speech "Great would be my pleasure and

satisfaction if my return will be instrumental for bringing peace for the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus". Makarios spent the last two years of his life working for peace and reconciliation between the two communities and resisting Turkish attempts to partition the island. His attempts did not meet with any great success and the position of the Turkish Government remains entrenched.

In the aftermath of the death of Makarios, the people of Cyprus will face a period of danger and uncertainty. Makarios had the support of all the democratic forces in Cyprus including the AKEL (Communist) and Socialist Parties. It is likely that these forces will try to find an agreed candidate to oppose a probable right wing candidate in the election to pick a successor to the late President which will be held early next year. It will however be difficult, if not impossible to find another Makarios and any obvious display of significant disunity is likely to encourage further Turkish aggression.



● Greek Cypriots in a refugee camp.

Chileans in Ireland

In Chile in September 1973 the democratically elected government of Salvadore Allende was overthrown and replaced by a military junta under the leadership of General Pinochet.

Of the 350,000 refugees, one hundred and twenty or so arrived in Ireland and live in various parts of the country but mainly in Galway and in Shannon with the remainder settled in Dublin and Waterford.

In Shannon, for example, there are nine families consisting of adults and some thirty children. With regards to previous occupations they are a diverse group of people. They include a fisherman, a sanitary inspector, a secretary to a senator, a policeman, a factory manager and a student. Many of the children attend the local comprehensive school and some of them are active in sports especially soccer and boxing.

On their arrival in Ireland the refugees were confronted with many problems. As refugees they were very insecure people, having had to leave their homes, families, friends, relations and their country in search of safety in an alien land. They had seen friends and relatives killed during the coup and at least four of them had been tortured in Chilean concentration camps. These factors, coupled with the inability of most of them to speak English, should have resulted in the Irish Government approaching their problems with sympathy and more importantly, with a definite strategy as regards their assimilation into Irish society.

Unfortunately this has not been the case with the Government adapting a "policy" which can only be described as ill-conceived. The extent of the Government's active involvement was that it housed the refugees in local authority houses and flats at an initial low rent, however, no attempt was made to either provide English language classes or help the Chileans gain employment in areas

in which they had previous work experience. Instead they were trained as welders by AnCo despite the fact that they were not particularly interested in welding and would have at least preferred the chance to gain employment in a job with which they had previous experience and which would have lessened to a certain extent their sense of insecurity.

It is therefore not surprising that most of the Chileans are unemployed and their future job prospects are certainly not bright!

Also there are areas in which the civil liberties of the Chileans have been infringed, for example two refugees who sought employment were given same on condition that they would not join a trade union, which however they did and were subsequently dismissed. In another disgraceful case a Chilean was denied a job because of objections from a local trade union branch on the basis that he wasn't Irish!

At the present time their main concern is the 2,500 persons who have been arrested in Chile in the last two years and whose present whereabouts are unknown despite continuous representations to the Junta on their behalf. The ultimate aim of the Chileans is, of course, that they would be able to return to a free and democratic Chile in the near future. This end they were not impressed when Pinochet stated recently that democracy would not return to Chile until 1984.

In the meantime international solidarity is continuing on a massive scale similar to that which was displayed with the Spanish Republic forty years ago. In Ireland the dozen or so solidarity committees are planning various activities for September when the fourth anniversary of the coup will occur. There are plans to establish an Irish Committee for Human Rights in Chile which would deal specifically with the human rights question and would hopefully co-operate in this area with the U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS Committee and Amnesty International. This new committee is expected to hold its first public meeting this month.

As regards the problems of the Chileans in Ireland it is hoped that the present government will be more effective in its policy towards the refugees than its predecessor. Michael O'Kennedy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, appeared on a public platform in Dublin two years ago in the company of Madame Allende, the widow of the murdered Chilean president. On that occasion he was loud in his condemnation of the Pinochet regime and expressed his support for the international solidarity movement.

In the coming months he will have many opportunities to do so again especially when the U.N. General Assembly meets in September. On the home front he can help by granting visas to more refugees to enable them to come to Ireland and also by a complete reassessment of the refugee problem here. He will learn quite a lot about the mistakes of the past from the refugees themselves.

Viet Nam acknowledges Irish protest

The International Affairs Bureau of Sinn Fein The Workers' Party has sent a Protest Note to the President of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter, calling on his Government to carry out its obligation towards Viet Nam as provided for by Article 21 of the Paris Agreement.

Copies of the Protest note were forwarded by the International Affairs Bureau to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Hanoi and was carried by the Vietnamese News Agency in Hanoi. And on August 14th the Protest Note was published, in full in Nhan Dan

the main daily newspaper in Viet Nam and was broadcast over the Voice of Viet Nam Radio.

The text of the Protest Note reads:

"The future of peace and progress in Asia and in the world depends on the honest commitment of Governments to implement all Treaties negotiated in the pursuit of lasting peace and justice.

"To that end Sinn Fein The Workers' Party calls on the American Government, to begin forthwith the implementation of Article 21 of the Paris Agreement, which reads: 'and contribute to the

healing of the wounds of war and to post-war reconstruction in the DRVN and throughout Indochina'.

"The US Government under its then President Nixon agreed on February 1, 1973 that it would contribute to the post war reconstruction of North Viet Nam an amount of 3.25 billion dollars grant aid in 5 years.

"Sinn Fein The Workers' Party calls on the American Government to meet the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people and to announce that Article 21 will be observed in full".

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Van Hool McArdle the failure of de-nationalisation

The C.I.E. bus assembly plant is now just one more victim of chaotic private enterprise. The future employment prospects for the 250 employees of Van Hool McArdle in the Inchicore assembly works are anything but bright. Recently the company announced the resignations of Mr. Liam Dunne, a former chief mechanical engineer with C.I.E. While earlier in the month of August the three nominee directors of the Dundalk based firm of Thomas McArdle resigned amid speculation that the Inchicore plant was likely to close down.

In late March, C.I.E. informed the Van Hool management that no further orders for buses would be placed on the expiry of the present orders in 1978. A variety of reasons have been given for this decision by C.I.E. such as production delays and uncompetitive pricing, but an examination of the companies performance since its establishment in 1973 shows the huge gap between the reality today and the development promised when private enterprise took over.

New arrangements

In February 1972, Van Hool met representatives of the trade unions in the Spa Road works. They pointed out in their proposals for establishing the new company that, "if the industry at Spa Road does not increase in size, it is inevitable that the cost of buses from Spa Road would become greater by comparison with buses which will be built by mass production methods in Britain and Europe.

"Eventually, the price comparison would force a change. It might be possible to stall off a change for some years but eventually, free trade would operate. There is every likelihood that the building operations in Spa Road would grind to a halt within a number of years unless some entirely new arrangements were made."

It was difficult then to argue with such relentless logic and is even more difficult to do so now in our present economic circumstances. However, the 'new arrangements' proposed were simply to mean a return of a public enterprise to the control of private capitalists with a present of £792,000 of public money from the I.D.A. and a guaranteed market for their buses in the public transport service at further expense to the taxpayer. With such assistance from the Irish public how could they fail to succeed?

Export outlets

A modern coach building industry can hardly develop by depending totally on the limited market potential in this country, so consequently export outlets are vital. Van Hool McArdle proposed to sell coaches in Britain and pointed out how Van Hool were already selling into the British market from Belgium in spite of a 22½% tariff. They also assured all concerned that they were not interested in going into the business in Dublin on the basis of doing only C.I.E. or Irish business. The other great promise was "that the present industry at Spa Road can be developed and expanded rapidly into a much bigger

and more economic unit, employing more men on a permanent basis". In reality of course, the number employed has been constantly in decline and the export orders have been few.

Incentives

The final deception in return for the "incentives offered by the Irish government to Van Hool, the grants on initial capital investment and tax concessions on profits earned from export" was that Spa Road would be leased from C.I.E. only for a short period. The great design promised large capital expenditure, "the introduction of new, up-to-date bus building technology and methods, re-training and re-organisation and proposed to construct a new plant in Dublin, probably before 1975 and to involve capital expenditure of not less than £3.5m.

It is easy to be cynical about such grandiose proposals in retrospect but all the suggestions involved are essentially requirements for survival. The needs are obvious and the intentions, outlined by the company, make sound business sense. Only the motivation is missing. The major preoccupation of a company such as Van Hool must be in the parent factory where their major investment has already been made. In the economic climate of the past few years their commitment to our economic development was not therefore a high priority.

Weak link

In some circumstances it can be argued that labour productivity is low in this country because of outdated practices of demarcation and status grading. No such obstacle was placed in the way of this company and a unique comprehensive agreement was concluded with the support of such unions as A.T.G.W.U., N.U. & M.W., A.G.E. & M.O.U., A.U.E.W., and the I.T. & G.W.U.

This agreement involved such continental working systems as Vertical Integration, where work traditionally reserved for skilled workers would be undertaken by suitably trained semi-skilled workers. Full interchanging of employees between jobs in the plant took place freely at the discretion of management so that they could be deployed in the most economic and efficient manner as production required. Job evaluation was accepted as was a complex procedure for negotiations of disputes which virtually eliminated losses due to industrial disputes.

This enterprise had our capital,

" APART FROM THESE PROPOSALS FOR THE EXPANSION OF BUS BUILDING IN DUBLIN, MENTION MUST BE MADE OF THE CONSIDERABLE EMPLOYMENT WHICH WILL BE CREATED IN INDUSTRIES IN IRELAND WHICH SUPPLY MATERIALS TO BUS BUILDING. IN ADDITION VAN HOOL McARDLE LIMITED INTEND TO ENTER THE SPECIALISED INDUSTRIAL VEHICLE FIELD WITH MANUFACTURE OF ROAD FREIGHT UNITS, SUCH AS CEMENT TANKERS, ETC., IN WHICH FIELD VAN HOOL HAVE HAD ENORMOUS SUCCESS IN RECENT YEARS, AND WHICH ARE PRESENTLY IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY. THE BENEFITS IN THESE AREAS FROM THE LINK WITH McARDLE'S CONTAINER MANUFACTURE ARE OBVIOUS AND ARE INTENDED TO LEAD TO FURTHER EXPANSION IN THIS FIELD."

—Statement from Van Hool McArdle to Meeting with Unions on 25th Feb. 1972.

labour co-operation and government support. The only obvious weak link therefore is the management. The lessons must now be obvious to the workers of Van Hool McArdle and to the trade union movement if not to a government blinded by private enterprise prejudice. Our economic future cannot be entrusted to private profiteers or the management of our growth industries be left to incompetent bunglers. The only future for the employees of this company lies in the full implementation of the '1972 promises' by Van Hool McArdle, or if not by a revitalised public sector enterprise within the jurisdiction of Coras Iompair Eireann.

CIE works

In the Inchicore Railway works the same prospect is facing many engineering workers. The de-nationalisation lobby in the board room of C.I.E. is intent upon making another present to the multi-national sector. This time a German Company of Linka-Hofman and Busch are proposing "to construct roller stock at the Inchicore Works." It is interesting to note that this

particular company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sabzgitter At., the 19th largest West Germany company, State Owned, employing 57,000 people and has sales of £1,100 million.

The future

We might also be aware that in this sector of the German economy (coal and steel) the supervising boards — our Boards of Directors — are made up of 50% worker directors.

It must be obvious to all that private enterprise has no particular magic formula for success and in the case of this country has a proven record of failure. The only future for us is to accept the Van Hool view in 1972 that our industry "would grind to a halt within a number of years unless some entirely new arrangements were made." Can we expect a German public sector company to provide a panacea for our public sector's ills?

Now is clearly the time for our 'new arrangement' which must remain under our public control and be implemented in our public interest.



● An element of farce behind this well known slogan.



A meeting of 34 shop stewards in the C.I.E. Inchicore Works sent a statement of their views to the Secretary of the C.I.E. Group of Unions. These are some of the points they made:

- We are opposed to the suggestion that a German firm, or any other foreign profit making firm should take over portion of Inchicore Works.
- Carriages and Rolling Stock have been built in the past by C.I.E. in Inchicore, and the works complex can provide the necessary space, work force and management, provided C.I.E. Senior Management have the will to do the job that is required.
- We have seen the Bus-building section of C.I.E. at Spa Road, been given over to a private Company, who with the same workers and management, are now building Buses for export and producing a profit, for a mainly foreign based firm. We cannot see a justification for handing over a State owned industry to foreigners for to give them a profit which should be off setting the running cost of C.I.E.

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North's workers face up to Concannon

The attempt by Mr. Don Concannon, Britain's Deputy Secretary of State in the North, to impose a 10% limit on all pay rises must be firmly resisted both by the Trade Unions and by every progressive political group.

Mr. Concannon has threatened to impose sanctions on any firm which grants a pay rise in excess of 10%. He particularly instructed James Mackie & Sons Ltd. not to pay the

increases which the workers there had obtained by free collective bargaining.

Mr. Terry Carlin, Northern Ireland Office of I.C.T.U. led the attack on Mr. Concannon. He claimed that the Government were trying to impose an agreement which they had not managed to achieve with the British T.U.C. He pointed out that recent figures showed that increases in earnings

Co. Antrim basalt rock deposits can help N.I. unemployment problem

There are very extensive deposits of Basalt Rock in this country, in Co. Antrim. Numerous commercial applications have been firmly established for Basalt Rock. In Germany building stone, lining material and industrial flooring are among the uses that have been found for cast-basalt. The use of basalt-fibre — made from basalt rock — is being developed extensively in the Soviet Union. Several large plants for fibre output are being built, according to the official Novosti Press Agency.

Basalt fibres are said to have excellent thermal and sound insulating properties, high chemical resistance and textile strength, and to be inexpensive since they are made from widespread, naturally occurring rocks.

The main use of basalt rock, without a large investment being made, can be as a construction material. On a slightly longer term — necessary in order to construct special factories — many other materials can be produced. The possibilities range from high-quality paper to the sort of durable, light-weight furniture now being made from basalt in a factory in Kiev, USSR.

Only electric power — no water — is required to melt the rocks for fibre production. The processes involved are environmentally clean since, it is said, nature completed the degassing of these rocks millions of years ago!

All basalts can be drawn into staple fibre. Glass fibres now have a wide use in woven textiles, in non-woven overlay mats, in paper-making and in reinforced plastics.



Car passengers will benefit from the invention by Goodyear of a new type of safety tyre manufactured from a Basalt base.

The operation of a German factory which produces fibre from basalts described as follows: the unit is fed with basalt chips which melt at about 1,400°C. The melt is transformed into fibres by blast drawing, using a nozzle made of palladium-rhodium.

The cost of production in USA value is \$1.83c. per 100LBS. The price of glass fibres in USA, in 1974, was 50 dollars per 100LBS — it is a paying proposition.

Glass can be used much more extensively than is the case at present. Tall structures in cities, where site values are constantly rising, creates problems with natural light. Translucent hollow glass blocks allow light to be evenly distributed to the rooms beyond. In USA structures of up to 90% glass in surface areas are not uncommon.

The Ford motor company is the fourth largest manufacturer of glass in USA, The tyre companies have also developed the

use of glass in tyres; Firestone have introduced a much cheaper glass-belted radial tyre. Goodyear are starting to turn out a solid fibre-glass ring in the shape of a tyre which fits inside a standard tyre. This development will do away with the spare wheel and runs so smoothly after a blow-out that a special "thump" principle has to be incorporated to that the driver will know that there has been a blow out.

The most interesting application of glass fibre in building is in the reinforcement of plastics, producing for the architect and designer a whole new group of materials with properties never before available together. The main advantage of fibre-reinforced plastics are: high strength to weight ratio, any required degree of translucency, almost unlimited freedom of shape, fire resistance and a wide range of easily maintained colours and finishes.

The lightness and strength of these materials means that large pre-fabricated units moulded from fibre-reinforced plastic are still light enough to be easily handled. It can do much to speed

construction and speed costs. The simplest fibre-reinforced plastic laminate uses chopped strands of randomly deposited glass fibres to reinforce polyester resin. On a weight for weight basis this material has about twice the textile strength of structural steel, and can withstand four times the compressive load. By increasing the amount of glass fibre and by using pressure moulding, plastics can be made that provide as much as 14 times the textile strength of the equivalent weight of steel.

There is obviously then a wide range of materials in commercial use which can be developed from Basalt. Any serious attempt to tackle unemployment in the 6 counties must provide for the development of the resources of raw material which are available.

But we have yet to see any plans from Mr. Mason for the use of the deposits of basalt rock so widely available in Co. Antrim.

were not keeping pace with increases in prices.

Councillor Jim Sullivan of the Republican Clubs drew attention to the fact that average wage rates in Northern Ireland were lower than in Britain, that unemployment was about twice as high and that they also had the highest consumer prices.

Whatever about a 10% limit in Great Britain there is obviously no case for it in Northern Ireland. The unions have quite a long way to go

yet to gain parity of rates with Britain. Figures issued two years ago showed that the average family income in Britain as a whole was £54 p.w. whereas in Northern Ireland it was £44 per week. The equivalent figure for south east England was actually £61 per week.

James Mackie's was never known to be overgenerous with its workers and their rates of pay. Even with the new increases they will still be behind the British Engineering industry. Trade Union solidarity can force Concannon to change his mind.



“The sooner the job is finished the sooner you’re sacked”—A building worker looks at his industry

The building industry builds houses, shops, factories, dams and power-stations. It builds bridges, quays, hospitals, schools, churches and cathedrals. When any one of these jobs reaches completion — in the distant past or in the present day — those who built it finish up sacked. What is it like to work on a building site? It is said on building sites that when the masons carved the demons who ornament the gargoyles of Notre Dame Cathedral they chose as their models foremen who had been in charge of the Notre Dame Cathedral when it was a building site! Any building worker will say that nothing has changed in the industry except that it is perhaps more vicious today.

I remember in 1951 seeing a man in his forties, who had started at 8.30 for McInerney’s being sacked at 10 p.m. He had a brand new shovel which he had brought to the site that morning and he battered it into pieces on an old stone-wall at the gateway to the site — taking out his rage on the one piece of the building industry that he owned. He saw me looking at him and he said — out of breath from his exertions: “I’m going to England”. He did not need to say any more. The McInerney’s went on to become millionaires; I never saw the man again.

The building industry is Ireland’s second largest industry (agriculture is the largest). Building has, by far, the highest number unemployed. It is an industry which is largely Irish owned and has a very large number of small firms (19 employed and less) which amount to two thirds of the registered small firms of that size in Ireland.

The industry is divided into skilled and unskilled sections but no-one is really unskilled. The traditional craft skills of the building industry are well known — bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers and electricians. General workers produce all the jobs classed as semi-skilled — pipe-laying, driving dumpers, cranes, diggers, bulldozers, jackhammers and so on. All these jobs are paid at a plus-payment on the general workers rate of pay. The craft-rate is a separate rate.

There is a big difference between what you are entitled to get in the way of wages and conditions and what you do get; no site without a union is a civilised place to work.

Sometimes people get a job in the building by seeing a job in the paper but very often someone you know brings you along to the site and you get a job. If you are going to get sacked early on in that job — a frequent happening in the industry — then only the strength of the union on that particular site ensures that the rules are strictly applied. You are supposed to get two hours notice on a Friday at any time during the first 13 weeks of employment; after that the period of notice is a bit longer.

Some firms still make a labourer supply his own shovel; only where the union is strong is it possible to do away with this. It is the same with getting a firm to supply wellingtons for working in bad underfoot conditions and oilskins — only the union can make them do it. In most cases you supply your own or do without. Heavy industrial rubber gloves in certain conditions are a necessity but 90% of builders won’t supply them.

‘The Lump’ is a most vicious system. Some people work it

because they are willing to work all hours to make up fairly good money. In the general part of the industry we are more victims of the system than the craft part of the industry. You’ll see people starting at 6.30 a.m. and working until 7 p.m. It might be a man — a brickie or a plasterer — and a labourer, who’d be friends travelling around the sites and working together trying to make a few bob.

Sometimes the plasterer or brickie on the lump pay the labourer the flat rate, nothing more. Sometimes the builder pays the labourer and you can bet that he is stopping it out of the lumpers cheque. You don’t know how much he is stopping for you and if it is more than you are getting. This applies mostly to plasterers and brickies; carpenters do a lot of work on the lump but they mostly do their own labouring.

There are different sorts of lumpers; there is the working lumper and there is the lumper who lets out work to working lumpers for what he can get them to do the work for — as little as possible. It is the non-working sort of lumper who made a lot of money in the building industry in Britain and then came home here and bought big pubs; a lot of the big pubs are owned by them. I wonder how many rich men they left behind them and how many dead men? Here this sort of man very often becomes a small builder — putting up a few houses — and very often going broke, or he buys a pub.

If you are working for someone on the lump no rules apply; it is all a matter of luck and it depends on how greedy the lumper is. When he is there you have to be there no matter what the hours; if he pays you the flat rate for all the hours that’s all you’ll get. If he works out in the rain and the snow then you must work out in the rain and the snow; if he knocks — off because of the weather he gives you nothing.

When the builder pays you himself you are not in a much better position because the lumper will be giving the general foreman backhanders and the lumpers word will be law on the site. There is normally a ganger or foreman over the labourers and he is the man with “the shout”. When the lumper is to the fore on a site only the lumper has “the shout” — if he says you are to be sacked then you will be sacked.

They don’t like to employ you for a long time in the building industry. They think it makes you cheeky and you’d start looking for more money, better conditions and things. There’s a site up the road now has started a lot of men in the last few weeks; most of them will be gone by Christmas.

I’ve been a steward for a number

of years and I try to get better conditions. Its surprising how all the builders say the same thing to you when you go into the office looking for something. “A drying shed,” he’d say, “how did they get on without them in the past”. You’d say that you are talking about the present day and he wouldn’t see any need for a change. Men always get wet in the building. Even on a dry day you’re working down in a cutting and you’re rubbing against the wet sides of the cutting. I was in a cutting last week and if the pump stopped for half an hour there was a foot of water in the cutting. Your feet sweat in the wellingtons and when there is only one hut for everything if you take your boots off at dinnertime to dry your socks naturally there is a smell!

You’d come out of a damp cutting with your clothes damp from rubbing against the sides and you have to throw them in an old hut without heat when you are going home — maybe you were working out in the rain. In the morning you’d have to put on your wet working clothes again and go out to work. A drying shed is a necessity and it should have a bit of heat to dry your clothes at night.

When you get out a bit from the centre of Dublin no builder provides a lavatory. I’ve asked a lot of builders about it and they all open their mouths in innocence and say: “I thought the men were using the houses”. They’d know and I’d know that all the lavatories in the houses were well locked up so that they would not have to be cleaned or repaired. We all, as they say in the building, have to use ‘Miss Greenfields.’

Whoever checks plant on a building site? You might get a man hiring two dumpers to a builder and a dumper almost never has brakes that work properly. The dumper is often up above you throwing in concrete into a cutting and you’d be down below saying to yourself: “I wonder what this fellows brakes are like.” It would be tied up with bits of wire and God knows what.

If you hear a clerk-of-works saying to a foreman: “Put that right and then back-fill it” you know that the clerk-of-works is taking

backhanders. An honest clerk-of-works will want to see that everything is right before it is backfilled. It meant that the local authorities will have to put that bad work right some time in the future. It also means that the foreman will rush you more and more on the job because he knows that it does not matter how badly the work is done.

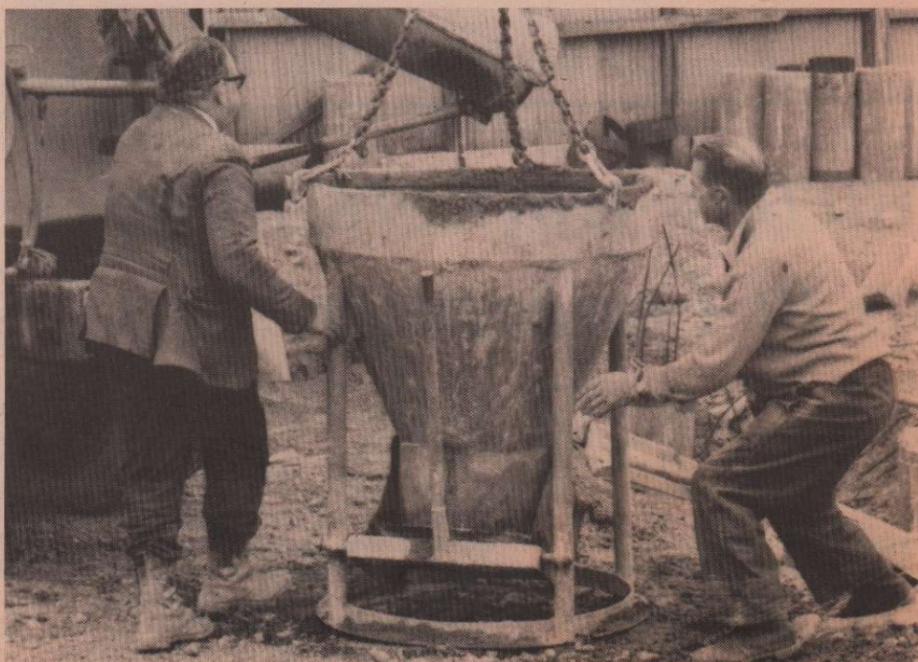
It is very hard to organise the union in the building industry and you get nothing without it. On some of the big firms we have been able to establish the “first on last off” principle. It means that you can carry over some union men from job to job and it makes it a bit easier to organise. A firm might have a number of smaller firms attached to it in a number of ways. I asked our boss why another of his firms was not union organised and he said: “I am not the boss there; I am only a director of that firm”.

I showed some of the men on that firm my pay-packet and said: “I have ten pounds a week more than you. Why don’t you join the union”? One said: “I’m afraid”. Another said: “I don’t want to let Paddy down”. Paddy was the man who got him the job.

One of the awful things about the building industry is, you have to keep friendly with the foreman; if the foreman doesn’t like you that is the end of you on that job, maybe with that firm. Even with everything “all right”, if you get six months with a building firm you are doing well.

The worst thing is working for a small firm — they have no money, no plant — nothing. They want you to work on one plank and behave like a tight-rope walker. They want a man who can do every sort of work and you can’t get money out of them because they don’t have it.

There is no secure job for anyone in building, no possibility of establishing decent working conditions unless the state runs the industry it pays most of the money for at the present time. The present system is that vultures of all sorts descend on the state money as soon as it appears and the man at the bottom, who does all the work, gets very little of it. To force them to treat you as a human being in this industry is an achievement.



● Most building firms do not supply proper protective clothing for site work.



Aire Nua na Gaeltachta ar Udaras Daonfhlathach

Ta suil agam go raibh muinntear na Gaeltachtaí uilig ag eisteacht leis an agallamh ar telefís idir Proinnsias Mac Aonghusa agus Donncha O Gallachoir, Aire Nua na Gaeltachta. Ma bhi beidh fhios achu go bhfuil an seanchath ceanna le throid achu agus a throideadar le Tomas O Domhnaill faoi an t-eileamh i gcoir Udaras na Gaeltachta.

D'fhiafraigh Mac Aonghusa de'n tAire ceard a bhi i gceist aige a dheanamh faoi Udaras na Gaeltachta a bhunú. Dubhairt O Gallachoir go gcaithfeadh se an ceist a iniuchadh mar nach raibh se ro-shoileir cad direach a bhi gceist ag muinntear na Gaeltachta nuair a labhair siad faoin t-Udaras seo.

Dubhairt se gur mheas roinnt daoine gur coir go mbeadh Udaras tofa go daonfhlathach agus cumhachtaí aige mar a bhi ag na hUdarais Aitiula. Bhi daoine eile ann, adubhairt se, a mheas gur sort Bord Forbartha a bheadh ann curtha ar bun ag an Rialtas ina mbeadh teachtaí o na Gaeltachtaí pairteach.

Annsan chuir Mac Aonghusa i gcuimhne do gur gheall Fianna Fail i rith an toghachain go gcuirfeadh siad Udaras daonfhlathach ar bun i gcionn bliain amhain tar eis oifig a ghlacadh. Ni raibh aon dul as ag an tAire bocht. D'aontaigh se go gcoimhlionfadh se an gealluint.

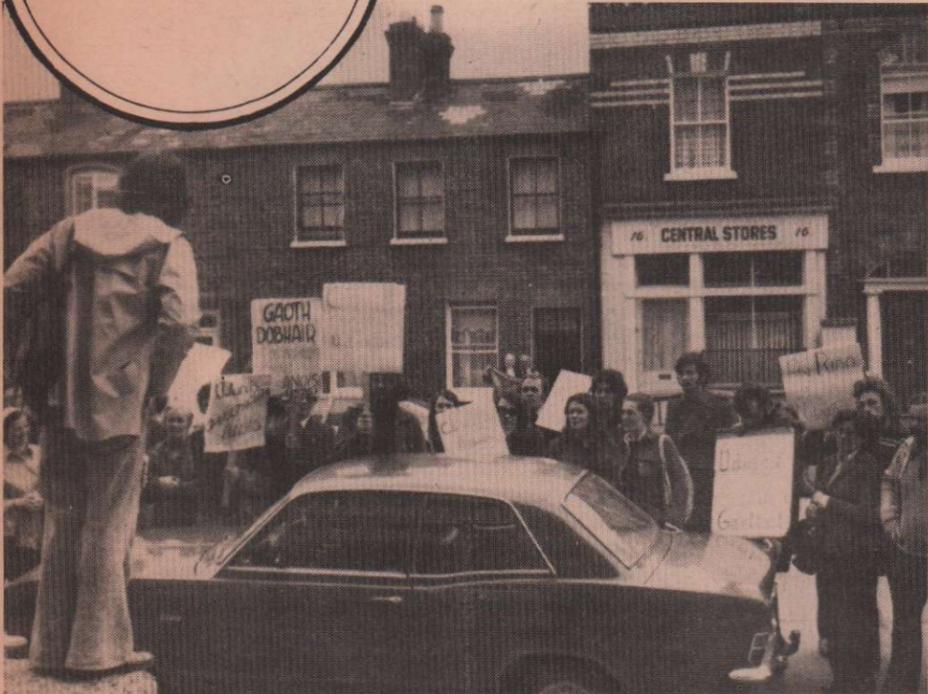
Ach bi cinnte faoi seo. Ni coimhlionfaidh Fianna Fail an gealluint seo gan troid fiocmhár. Caithfear eagar agus snas a chur ar Gluaiseacht Cearta Siabhalta na Gaeltachta athuair. Bhi an tAire O Domhnaill ag caint agus ag ple le ceist an Udaras ar feadh an tearma

ina raibh se in Oifig. I 1976 rinne se iarracht sleamhnu as na gealluint a thug se nuair dubhairt se nach Udaras Daonfhlathach a bhi ag teastail o muinntir na Gaeltachtaí agus nach raibh eileamh le na leitheid ach amhain o Chois Fharraige.

Ni dubhairt se a leitheid airis. Fhreagair muinntear na Gaeltachta e le le ad mhor ar Roinn na Gaeltachta. Bhi thart fa seasca sa phicead a bhi eagraithe ag Gluaiseacht Cearta Sibhialta na Gaeltachta agus ina raibh daoine pairteach o chuile gaeltacht sa tir.

Beidh gadh le leirsiu da leitheid amach annseo. Caithfear a chur i na lui ar an tAire nua go bhfuil re na geatsaiochta thart. Ni ghlachfaidh muinntear na Gaeltachta le Udaras ach amhain ceann i na mbeadh na baill uilig tofa go daonfhlathach. I na theannta sinn caithfidh an tUdaras na curaimi ceanna a ghlacadh agus ata fe lathair ag Udarais Aitiula. Ba choir go mbeadh cumhachtaí pleanala aige agus cumhachtaí faoi cursaí oideachais agus fostaiocht comh maith.

Ni bord eile ata de dhith ar muinntir na Gaeltachta ach cumhacht. Muna thuigeann Donncha O Gallachoir an meid sin ta teipithe air cheana fein mar Aire.



● Picead Gluaiseacht Cearta Siabhalta ar Roinn na Gaeltachta.

Fleadh Seachtaine i mBirmingham



● Sean McLoughlin ar an bheidhlin agus Sean Cannon amhranai ag Crac '77.

Ba bhreagh mar d'eirigh le CRAC '77 a d'eagraigh Clann na hEireann i mBirmingham ag deire mi Lughnasa. Lean an Fleadh ar feadh seachtaine. Sin a bhi ann — Fleadh Ceol, Rinnce, Amhranaíocht, Caidreamh. Bhi filiocht, dramaíocht agus scannain ann comh maith. CRAC Mor ar ndoigh.

I measc na daoine a bhi pairteach ann bhi Dominic Behan, scríobhnoir agus cumadóir amhrain; Sean McLoughlin, a bhuaidh Craobh na hEireann ar an bheidhlin; Sean Cannon, an tamhranai Gaelach is fearr sa Bhreatain; Pascal Dwyer (Bodhran) agus a chlann; agus The

Laggan, folk group thar barr o Glascu.

Bhi an Banner Theatre Group ann agus leirigheadar drama ar Racism a thaithnigh go mor leis an lucht eisteachta.

Bhi an aimsear go dona, farior agus b'eigin doibh cuile rud a eagra laistigh san Lozells Social and Development Centre. Bhi an halla plodaithe go doirse go mor mhor ag an deire seachtaine.

Scríobh Sean McLoughlin tri piosa ceol fe leith i gcoir an fleadh ar a thug se 'Crac '77'. Ta muinntear Clann na hEireann i mBirmingham ag caint cheana fein faoi CRAC '78.

Cursai reatha

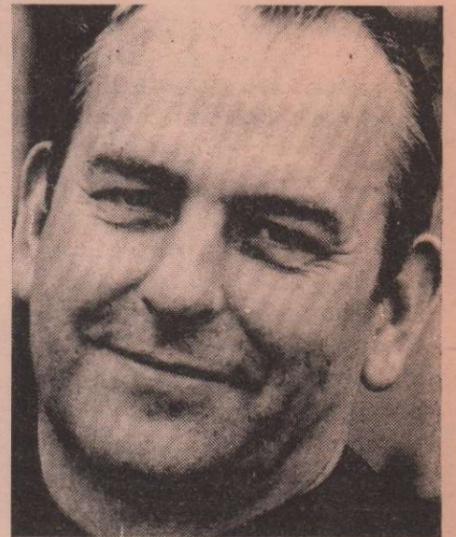
● Fhad is ata chuile duine ag deanamh comhghairdeas le Tomas O Fiaich, Uachtaran Cholaiste Phadraig, Madh Nuadhat, as ucht a cheapchain mar Ardeaspag Ard Macha, ni mor cuimhniu go bhfuil an taighneas idir na hudarais agus Cumann na Muinteoiri Ollscoile i gColaiste Phadraig fos ar siuil.

Go luath i mbliana cuireadh beirt Jeachtóiri Malachy O'Rourke agus P. J. McGrath as a bpost sa gColaiste toisc gur eirig siad as an sagartacht. Chuir Cumann na Muinteoiri agus Cumann na Mac Leinn go dian i gcoinne an gníomh seo ach ni raibh bord riartha an cholaiste sasta fiu an cheist a phle leo.

I rith an t-samraidh cuireadh glas nua ar sheomraí P. J. McGrath ata mar scrudaitheoir sa gcolaiste. Anois ni ligfear isteach ina sheomraí e chun na scrudaithe a reachtail agus ta baol ann nach mbeidh na Mic Leinn in ann na scrudaithe a dheanamh chorr ar bith. Ba mhaith an mhaise don ardeaspag nua an cheist a reiteach mar ba chomhair agus an beirt a chur ar ais ina bpost.

Gne eile dhon sceal seo na ce gheobhfaidh Uchtarantacht an cholaiste theis imeacht O Fiaich. Is cinnte dearfa nach ball de I.F.U.T., cumann na Muinteoiri Ollscoile a gheobhas an post ar aon chaoi.

● Beidh Searlas Mac Eachaidh agus Ben Briscoe ag lorg bronntanas beag airgead on stait go luath. Ta an beirt seo chomh maith le deirfiur Sea na Peirse i measc na ndaoine go raibh airgead acu leis an mBanc Idirnaisiunta Eireannach



● Tomas O Fiaich.

ata a leactadh faoi lathair.

Ta an Banc ag iarraidh ar an Rialtas airgead na taisceoiri a ioc ar ais in iomlan doibh mar a tharla i gas Banc Codaigh na hEireann le gairid.

● Nios mo na bliain o shoin a cuireadh an t-acht i bhfeidhm ag tabhairt chothromaíocht pha dho mhna na hEireann. Is cosuil afach nach bhfuil moran nua a fhail taobh amuigh dhoibh suid ata ag obair sa rannog stait.

Sa tionscail deantuis earra mar shampla is mna iad triocho faoin gcead den lucht oibre. I 1975 sul ar cuireadh cothromaíocht pa i bhfeidhm bhi bean ag saothru caoga do faoin gcead de mean thuarastal fhir. Bliain ina dhiaidh sin ta rata seachtainiuil na mban imithe i laghad go dti caoga haon faoin gcead.



● Adrian Gallagher ag failtiu roimh Mick Stanley, Birmingham Irish Pipe Band, as oscailt Crac '77.

The mystery of the missing school leavers

Some weeks ago there was a dramatic rise in the unemployment figure in the North. Over 5,000 young school leavers came on the market seeking jobs. When they were added to the existing job seekers the unemployment figure jumped to 13% — the highest in the U.K. and also higher than the 12.3% figure in the south.

Since then the leaving certificate results were issued in the 26 counties revealing that 35,268 pupils sat for the exam. There were 18,841 girls and 16,427 boys. This was an increase of 2,700 on 1976 and 6,062 more than in 1975. Beyond reporting these facts there was no further comment from the Daily Newspapers.

After the northern experience it could reasonably be expected that the unemployment figures published in the south would reveal an equally dramatic rise. But the figures issued later merely showed a seasonal increase of 1,200 in the numbers out of work. The total unemployed was 109,000 and the percentage figure 12.3%.

What is the explanation? Over 35,000 young people left secondary schools and many thousands more left vocational schools but the number out of work does

not increase! Are we to assume that the young school leavers in the south aren't looking for jobs? Of course they are. Then how are they so conveniently wiped out, written off or put into limbo?

Its quite simple really. You only exist as a job seeker if you are entitled to assistance. Then the rules for entitlement are regulated to exclude the vast majority of young people. For a start off it was decided that girls weren't really people at all and therefore the question as to whether or not they might require assistance did not arise.

That eliminates 18,841 school leavers this year. The means test then eliminates most of the boys. Anyone living at home will either not be entitled to anything or only entitled to such an insulting amount (20p or 30p) that it would not cover his busfare to sign on. And if you don't sign on you are not unemployed!

It is for these reasons that Sinn Fein the Workers' Party has pointed out for the past year that the real figure of unemployed is in fact 180,000. When this year's school leavers are now added it brings the unemployed figure to at least 200,000. The percentage figure would then be nearer 18% than the official 12.3%.

Irish Democratic Youth

launch
first
plan

The Irish Democratic Youth Movement (I.D.Y.M.) has just published its first manifesto, which is based on resolutions passed by the delegates at the organisation's inaugural conference which was held in Dublin late last year.

The introduction states that the manifesto is not intended to be a comprehensive policy document, but rather "a statement of general principles upon which I.D.Y.M. policy in various areas will be based". Nevertheless it is an impressive document, offering socialist solutions to the problems faced by young people under six headings — Employment, Education, Sectarianism, Culture and Recreation, and The Law, as well as having a section emphasising the common interest of young people all over the world in the struggle against imperialism.

As we have emphasised many times in the United Irishman over the past few years, Ireland has one of the youngest populations in Europe. Half of the population of the country is aged under 25 and the proportion of young people is likely to continue to increase until the turn of the century. It is clear however that the majority of those young people, voting for the first time in the recent Southern General Election plumped for Fianna Fail for a number of reasons.

Many, having their first taste of unemployment and their first experience of the effects of the economic recession under the Coalition Government, felt that Fianna Fail could not be any worse and were also impressed by the breezy 'modern' image of the Fianna Fail campaign as compared to the old-fashioned stodgy image of Cosgrave and Cooney. But they are likely to learn to their cost that pop songs and tee shirts are no substitute for economic planning and concrete political proposals, and as a result the political allegiance of many young people can be changed in the next few years.

The I.D.Y.M. in its 22 page manifesto offers a radical alternative to the discredited policies of both Fianna Fail and the Coalition. It can also give a new impetus to the political development of young people in the North and can be a major force in finally breaking down the barriers of sectarianism.

The I.D.Y.M., this document clearly shows, can fulfil the need that had existed for many years for a credible socialist youth organisation in

Build a Socialist Future!

JOIN THE

IRISH DEMOCRATIC YOUTH MOVEMENT

"To enable young people to play a full part in the struggle for the creation of a United Democratic Socialist Republic of Ireland in which the people of Ireland will own and control the wealth and resources of the country."

Name

Address

Age

Applications To:

General Secretary, Irish Democratic Youth Movement, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

Ireland. One of the basic aims of the I.D.Y.M. as adopted by its first conference is to educate young people in the principles of Socialist Republicanism.

This manifesto is certainly a start in that direction and should be essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the problems facing young people in our society and the solutions offered by young socialists.

•CUBA

The preparatory work for the 11th World Youth and Student Festival which will take place in Havana, Cuba next July has now entered a decisive phase. Only one year is left before another successful and brilliant event in the history of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive youth and student movement will get under way as a result of the joint actions and efforts of all those who share the lofty ideals of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

The young generation of socialist Cuba and all the people of Cuba are busy preparing to give the thousands expected for the Festival a jubilant and enthusiastic welcome, making an all-out effort in their everyday activities and fully aware of the honour and responsibility that being hosts to such a great event entails.

Throughout Cuba, workers, students, members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and of the Ministry of the Interior, women and children are combining their efforts to build socialism with doing preparatory work for the 11th Festival.

The slogan of the organisers "Every Cuban an active participant in the Festival" reflects the Cuban people's firm aim of providing the ideal setting for a brilliant and unforgettable Festival in July 1978.

5,000 apply for 100 jobs!!!

A Dublin firm of wholesalers Musgrave Cash and Carry, recently advertised for 100 jobs in their new cash and carry store in Ballymun, Dublin. Over 5,000 young people applied.

The jobs were for floor staff, check-out operators and trainee managers. Of course these 5,000 don't even exist on the Government's Register of unemployed!

Money makes for better chances

Students attending Ireland's exclusive fee-paying secondary schools are receiving a significantly better education than their counterparts in schools which are within the free-education scheme — and largely at the tax-payers expense. This is one of the many interesting findings in a recently published report by Professor Kevin McDonagh of Carysfort College of Education, entitled 'Where The Money Goes'.

Prof. McDonagh's Report provides a wealth of much needed information on this country's first and second level education system. Although many of his findings may be considered controversial few can be more so than his discovery that "51% of the school population is to be found in schools which functioned with less than the sanctioned quota of teachers".

In these schools the average pupil/teacher ratio is 19.5 to one. In the 120 schools that have more than their quota of teachers, however, the pupil/teacher ratio is a significantly lower 16.83 to one. On this Prof. McDonagh comments, "an analysis of the distribution of excess posts shows that ten schools (i.e. 1.9% of the total) account for 23% of such appointments. All but two of the schools are expensive fee-paying institutions."

Despite the disparity in pupil/teacher ratios between fee-

paying and non-fee-paying schools, however, teachers salaries are fully paid by the state in both categories. This means that tax-payers money is being used to subsidise an unequal, and class-biased system of secondary education. The reasons for the discrepancy appear to be that the more exclusive (and influential) fee-paying schools are able to get the Department of Education's approval for the appointment of more than their 'quota' (set by the same Department) of teachers. 'Free' schools on the other hand, use some of the money they receive to pay full time teachers and for other purposes such as the employment of H.Dip.Ed. students.

By employing a number of part-time H.Dip. students in place of a full-timer the hard pressed free schools attempt to hold down their pupil/teacher ratios. The report would appear to suggest, however, that they are failing in this aim.

Professor McDonagh's revelations are bound to strengthen the arguments of, those, such as Sinn Fein The Workers' Party and the Irish Democratic Youth Movement, who have insisted that the state should not only provide the money for the education of our young people, but also control how it is spent. This report must certainly call into question a system which allows religious orders to decide how the tax-payers money should be used — or abused!

Minister takes us for a ride

Last July the new Minister for Education Mr. John Wilson announced the appointment of 600 untrained University students as primary teachers. According to the Irish Times, Mr. Wilson said "that a new arrangement was

being made to afford immediate relief in the national schools most seriously affected by large classes."

From Prof. McDonagh's report, however, it appears as though the Minister may have been hoodwinking everyone. The report shows that, taking into account teachers working beyond retirement age and the number of newly qualified teachers coming out of the training colleges, there would still be a shortfall of teachers in every year between 1975 and 1979, if we are to maintain present pupil/teacher ratios.

By the academic year 1977/78 the accumulated shortfall would be 1,097 teachers according to Prof. McDonagh's calculations. The Report comments, "it is assumed that this demand will be met during these years by appointing temporary untrained teachers". From this it appears that, far from reducing pupil/teacher ratios (and class sizes) Mr. Wilson is not even maintaining the present levels which everyone concerned — including Mr. Wilson when he was in opposition — has condemned as unacceptable.



● An impromptu street session at the Ennis Fleadh Ceoil.

The Comhaltas success story

Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann is part of the success story of Irish cultural organisations. Starting from tiny beginnings in 1951, Comhaltas has boosted Irish traditional music, song and dance to a vitality never before experienced in Irish history.

The aims of Comhaltas include the promotion of traditional music, song and dance, and the fostering of Irish traditional culture in general, with special emphasis on the Irish language. These aims are achieved through the activities of the branches at home and abroad.

Comhaltas is an international movement; it has 350 branches in Ireland, Britain, the USA, Canada and Australia. It has forty annual festivals (fleadhanna cheoil); 300 classes teaching traditional music; three annual concert tours abroad; a Comhaltas radio programme; its own magazine, 'Treior'; tutors, records and numerous other projects; and its most recent addition is Culturlann na hEireann, the Irish Cultural Institute at 32 Belgrave Square, Monkstown, Co Dublin.

The high point of the Comhaltas year is the Fleadh Cheoil — a huge feast (and fleadh means feast or festival) of traditional music, song and dancing, 100,000 people poured into Ennis, Co Clare, for this year's fleadh — and for five days the town rang with Irish music, day and night.

For the competitors, there is the chance of a coveted 'All-Ireland' championship in their own chosen field. For the enthusiasts there's the opportunity to see and hear the very best in music, song and dance. But the important thing is to be there, to hear old songs and tunes, and learn new ones; to dance in the streets, to meet friends and make friends.

For the listeners and musicians, for dancers and watchers, for tinkers and horse-traders and black-pint drinkers — there is nothing quite like the Fleadh.

And Comhaltas is not just active at home. Comhaltas tours abroad are a smash-hit with Irish emigrants and their families, and with the people of the countries visited. Through this programme Comhaltas brings authentic Irish culture to other countries, and helps to dispel the nauseating 'Stage-Irish' myths peddled from Tin Pan Alley and the Charing Cross Road.

So where does Comhaltas go from here? Onward and upward, if the success of this year's Fleadh Cheoil and Fleadh Nua, and the fact that over 500,000 people attended Comhaltas functions this year, is anything to judge by. Comhaltas has built a genuine people's cultural movement the only way it can be built — by going to the people themselves and working with what is real in their own experience.

Comhaltas has always been non-party-political, and non-sectarian. Every shade of political opinion and Irish people of all religions and of none, can be found in Comhaltas. Last year marked Comhaltas twenty-fifth anniversary — here's to the next quarter-century, which will take us comfortably to the year 2,000.

The UNITED IRISHMAN and its readers wishes Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann the best of luck and the best of music every day of every year on the way.

Books of the month

WORKS BY JAMES CONNOLLY

- Labour Nationality and Religion 23p
- Erin's Hope and The New Evangel 20p
- The Reconquest of Ireland 26p

WORKS ON CONNOLLY

- Life and Times of James Connolly (C. D. Greaves) 1.85
- James Connolly (S. Levenson) £2.95
- J. Connolly: Selected Writings (P. Beresford Ellis) 60p
- Relevance of James Connolly Today (G. Gilmore) 23p
- Connolly — DeLeon Controversy (Cork Workers Club) 50p
- Connolly — Walker Controversy (Cork Workers Club) 33p

All above prices include postage for Ireland and Britain Only.

Orders to Repsol Ltd, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

BOOK REVIEWS

ALLENDE'S CHILE by Edward Boorstein. International Publishers, 1977. 277 pages, paperback £2.50. by Patsy Colgan.

It is appropriate that we should be reviewing a recent book on Chile in the September issue of the **United Irishman**.

September is the 4th Anniversary of the Coup in Chile which overthrew the democratically elected Popular Unity Government headed by Salvador Allende. ALLENDE'S CHILE is a must for anyone who wants to understand and learn from the experience of Popular Unity.

Edward Boorstein is in a special position to tell us of the diverse forces political, social, economic and imperialist which combined to overthrow the Allende Government. For many months prior to the coup he was an assistant to Allende's Economic Adviser and had also worked for the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Commerce.

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