

the ipish people

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1973

Heath talks about Littlejohns



● Is it Heath's fear of one time British Government agent Kenneth Littlejohn (left) which brings him to Dublin?



Littlejohn brothers, formerly agents for Mr. Heath's Government, have threatened to tell all they know to the Irish security forces if the British Government does not make high level moves to get them freed.

Mountjoy Gaol is one spot in Ireland definitely not on British Premier Edward Heath's itinerary in Ireland but it will be in the number one spot in his thoughts as he flies in to meet Mr. Cosgrave. The

Even as Mr. Heath flies in a time bomb is ticking away under the Tory Cabinet in London. The 'bomb' came in the shape of a memorandum to Defence Minister Lord Carrington through lawyers representing the Littlejohns who prepared it in Mountjoy Gaol where they await their appeal against sentences of fifteen and twenty years respectively.

It is now being canvassed in certain political quarters that the Littlejohns have threatened to take the lid off British Government car bomb murder on the streets of Dublin and hence the hastily arranged flight of British Premier Heath. This is a task for a Premier and London must come to Dublin — a direction avoided even by Lloyd George.

When twenty people died in Belfast in the wake of internment Heath did not think fit to leave his luxury yacht and return to Downing Street but now he must come to Dublin. Heath has read what the Littlejohns have written from their Mountjoy cell.

Our Political Correspondent

writes: — During the extradition hearing in London last autumn the Littlejohns said they were British agents a claim denied at the time by the British Government. They were extradited and sentenced to fifteen and twenty years respectively. Another man sentenced for the same Grafton Street Bank raid, Mathers, had his sentence doubled on appeal from five to ten years.

The world now knows that the Littlejohns spoke truth and that Mr. Heath's Government spoke lies which were compounded by the silence of the then Government in Dublin.

In the web of intrigue that Littlejohns espionage the Littlejohns

Continued on page 3

Hammond asset strippers

One hundred and seventy men of the Hammond Lane Ironfounders Ltd., Dublin, have decided to fight a decision to close their company which is the lame duck in an otherwise profitable group of twelve companies.

When the announcement of the intended closure was made public Hammond Holding shares actually rose on the Stock Market.

What has happened is that Hammond Ironfounders has fallen prey to what are becoming known as 'asset strippers' in the financial world. 'Asset strippers' move into companies of low profitability by lending cash in return for places on the Board of Directors; then they liquidate the Company and realise a huge profit on the assets such as premises, stock in hand, etc., and invest the proceeds in more profitable concerns. This is what happened to T. & C. Martins some years ago.

Hammond Holding asset strippers are Messrs. Kevin Wylie, Denis Harvey-Kelly and Richard Hooper who joined the Board of Hammond Holdings last year through The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited.

They are the main beneficiaries of the misery that will befall many Dublin families unless the workers, through their union, the N.E.E.T.U., succeed in preventing the closure.



Irish People Inc.

At work in Hammond Lane Foundry, Eddie Byrne explains a point to Larry Reilly while Paddy Quinn, Branch Secretary, National Electrical and Engineering Trade Union, looks on.

MINE LAYOFF

Redundancies which could reflect more the company's antipathy towards unionised labour than any real shortage of work are due in the Noranda Ltd. mining and exploration firm on September 20. By that date up to fifteen of the Company's employees will have exhausted their notice under the Redundancy Act.

On Friday next, September 14, Noranda's chief executive in Ireland, Mr. John Lynn Evans, will have talks with representatives of the I.T.G.W.U. who are striving to prevent the redundancies but little hope of doing so is held out.

Noranda Ltd., with an address at Robinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, have over seventy drilling licences around the area of the midlands and the workers now to be made redundant have been engaged in drilling and sample taking at Ballinalack where a major lead and zinc find has been confirmed.

Trouble began between Mr. Evans and the workers when he discovered in May that eleven of the men and one woman had become members

of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. He called them into his office and took them to task for having joined the Union. At a midsummer meeting caused by union wage demands Noranda, accompanied at the negotiations by a representative of the Federated Union of Employers, conceded a £2 wage increase to all their employees.

Faced with a meeting concerning expenses and other fringe benefits, Mr. Evans announced that the whole workforce was being made redundant. However, he then withdrew the notices pending a September 6 meeting after which he put the men on a three-week leave stating that some would be made redundant.

Now, unless next Friday's meeting produces spectacular changes, all the employees are to be made redundant. Also involved in the negotiations is the European manager of Noranda, Dr. Barry Scott and Canadian geologist, John Reidman, second in command in Ireland.



● Mr. Denis Harvey-Kelly



● Mr. Richard Hooper



● Mr. Kevin Wylie



National Wage Agreement — the Union Choice

● SEE PAGE 6.

the ipish people

An Choismhuintir, Friday, Sept. 14, 1973.

V.I.P. TREATMENT

V.I.P.s generally get better treatment than the ordinary five eight. A warder was suspended recently in Mountjoy following an alleged attack on one of the gaol's Very Important Prisoners — Keith Liffeljohn.

This is a course of action that should be followed in any such case until the allegation has been fully and impartially investigated and a decision arrived at by some procedure independent of the prison system.

But there was no report of any warder being suspended from duty following the suicide under duress of Joseph Kavanagh in the hospital wing of the same gaol some three weeks ago. Why not?

Our information is that Joseph Kavanagh was isolated on his own in a single cell in the hospital wing on the night preceding his death: that much of his last night was spent banging on the cell door and calling for a drink of water: that the warder on duty ignored his cries or bellowed at him to "shut up": That no final inspection of the cells was carried out in accordance with regulations before this warder went off duty: and that Kavanagh's dead body was discovered only when the first inspection of the day shift took place the next morning.

We call for the immediate suspension of the warder in question pending a full and impartial inquiry by a procedure independent of the prison system. And we expect support for this call from Mr. Kelly, the resigning Governor of Mountjoy.

BLACKMAIL

The Fenian Street injunction and squatting case in Dublin has added one of the most squalid chapters to date to the history of get-rich-quick development in modern Ireland. Jason Holdings, by legal means and foul, fought an eleven week long struggle with the Dalys, the Mooneys and the Keatings before conceding they had wronged these families in ejecting them from sound housing at a time when they had no alternative accommodation.

But the atonement of Jason Holdings and their solicitor, Mr. Pratt, has been even more disgraceful than their original crime against society. Mr. Pratt, of T. G. McVeagh Solicitors, 32 Kildare Street, bowing in the face of public pressure, agreed to find alternative accommodation for the squatting families—but made a condition in the final lap of the negotiations that Mrs. Elizabeth McManus, who had taken legal action against Jason Holdings for a breach of the 1969 Housing Act, drop her case before the families could enter the accommodation promised.

The question is whether such sharp practise will be condoned in our brand new Just Society? Or is the New merely a different version of the Old?

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

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A.S.T.M.S. joins in Abel dispute

Mr. Paul Flanagan, boss of Abel Alarms, may find that it does not pay to advertise after all. The strike at Abel Alarms is now in its third month and centres on the refusal of the Abel management to recognise the right of the workers to belong to a trade union.

The Irish People on 10 August reproduced an advertisement inserted by Abel Alarms in the evening papers for a service man and electricians. Workers answering this advertisement have been taken on only when they have satisfied the management that they are not members of a union.

Repercussions

This may have repercussions on Abel Alarm's business, however, as the A.S.T.M.S. (Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs Trade Union) in response to a request from the E.T.U. (Electrical Trades Union) has circulated all its members working in insurance companies requesting them not to provide insurance coverage for companies whose security systems are being installed by Abel Alarms. As the A.S.T.M.S. is highly organised

there is a strong likelihood that this request will be adhered to by the members.

Abel Alarms are feeling the pinch of the strike. The company has resorted to the use of A.B.A. Electronics' vans for its business rather than use its own company vans. It was revealed in the Irish People last week that Mr. Paul Flanagan, managing director of Abel, also enjoys a 75 per cent holding in A.B.A. Electronics, of 8 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Evening courses

The I.T.G.W.U. has organised a series of evening courses on various aspects of trade union activity, catering for members at all levels. The courses will cover industrial relations, concepts of productivity which underlie incentive schemes, how to communicate within the union and with members and a detailed examination of the report on the status of women. Courses will take place in 10 Palmerston Park and Liberty Hall, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Applications can be made to T. F. McCarthy, Education Officer, 10 Palmerston Park (Phone 873361) or to Liberty Hall on the 3, 10 and 17 September.

letters

Sir,
The above committee would be very thankful if you would pass on the enclosed donation (£20) to the workers of Abel Alarms who are reported in your paper to have been on strike for some time now. The employers in that firm seem to think that they are living in the Victorian era. Someone should tell them that it is now 1973, the age of Worker Solidarity.

Last year our committee was set up at the commencement of a 9 weeks strike. During our strike we were very grateful for the financial support and solidarity we received from workers here in Ireland. We were amazed and gratified at the response to our call for financial support from workers in England, Scotland

and Wales. We learned the lesson of worker solidarity and since that time we have helped the workers in many firms who were on strike.

In conclusion we would suggest that a workers fund like ours be set up, but on a general widespread basis where every worker would contribute a small donation weekly. This would ensure that strikers would not be depending on their strike pay alone and in no case would strikers be forced to return to work through economic necessity. It could also be used to support unofficial strikes where there is justice on the side of the workers.

Signed:
Ted McKenna, Chairman.
Harry Barron, Treasurer.
Brittain Strike Committee.



● Marlin workers on picket.

Irish People inc.

Reception interrupted

The strike which last week brought Marlin Communal Aerials operations to a standstill is likely to be the first of many stoppages unless there is a dramatic improvement in pay and conditions in the company. Fifty workers, men and women, took part in the strike; they are all members of the I.T.G.W.U. Unless negotiations taking place this week between the union and the F.U.E. produce a settlement the union will be serving strike notice on the company. Contributions towards the Marlin strike fund have been made by workers in R.T.E. and Phoenix Relays.

In a letter to Michael Mullen, I.T.G.W.U. General Secretary, Marlin's solicitors claim that the striking workers are in contravention of the National Wage Agreement. Marlin's workers must find this a little bit hard to stomach, since in the three years existence, they have never received one penny increase under the National Wage Agreement.

It is difficult to see why Marlin are unwilling to meet the Union demands. Ability to pay is certainly not the reason. Originally an Irish company, Marlin Communal Aerials Ltd. is now controlled by Premier Cablevision of Vancouver, Canada, one of the biggest communal aerial companies in the world. Since the Irish company was formed just over three years ago it has been expanding steadily. In the last two years the "share capital" has increased from £1,000 to £45,000.

UP FOR THE MATCH!

At least one cafe in O'Connell St. Dublin, accords the National pastime the honour it deserves and makes special preparations for the occasion of the last All-Ireland, 1 September a special menu with prices tastefully printed in biro, was produced for perusal by hoarse and hungry after-match customers. Such little services cost money, as can be seen from a comparison of normal and "All-Ireland" prices.

Liver and chips
Large plain ice
Cup of tea, bread and butter
Glass milk
Pocket of biscuits

Normal price	Match price
45	50
58	58
55	60
35	40
50	55
35	40
17	20
12	14
8	9
6	7

Pork chop and chips
Pork chop, beans and chips
Lamb cutlet, peas and chips
Cold ham and tomatoes

What price another switch from A La Carte to A La Ireland on 23 September?

COUNTDOWN

Baltinglass

Employment at the new IDA advance factory, soon to be occupied by a British concern, will be 25 rising eventually to 100. The company will manufacture aluminium swimming pools and production will commence within a few weeks.

Limerick

N.I.T.R.O., The National Income Tax Relief Organisation, saw its first successful public demonstration in support of its demands for a restructuring of the tax system when thousands participated in a march through the city centre.

N.I.T.R.O. is calling for an increase in personal tax-free allowances to £600 single person, £800 widow or widower, £1,200 married couple and allowances of £220 and £500 for a child and housekeeper respectively. The organisation pointed out that, unlike wage and salary earners, little attempt was made to tax the wealthier sectors in proportion to their higher income. "Taxation instead of being an instrument of social justice and of redistribution of wealth is in effect a Robin Hood in reverse".

Gweedore

With the recent amalgamation of existing post-primary schools in the parish, Gweedore now has a community second level school operating completely through the medium of Irish. The establishment of the fully Irish school concludes four years of agitation on the part of the Gweedore community.

Ballinrobe

A breakthrough for Ballinrobe describes the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of abrasive cutting wheels and grinding discs by G.W. Abrasives Ltd. Situated on the local IDA site it is the first industry to be set up in the town.

Newcastle West

Newcastle West is about to benefit from the affluent society's demand for entertainment when a colour T.V. and components assembly plant comes into operation. The company, a subsidiary of Elektronik Bauelemente GmbH, of Dortmund, Germany, will export to West Germany and the U.K. New electronic products developed by the company may also be manufactured in the Newcastle West plant at a later date. By 1975, there will be a work force of 85.

Navan

Following its compilation of a report on the operation of Tara Mines and their effect on the Navan economy, Navan Chamber of Commerce has appointed a deputation to the Minister of Industry and Commerce to inform him of their desire to see the government take a controlling interest in the mines. This was expressed in a resolution passed at a special meeting called to examine the running of the mine and the deputation will call on the minister to make state control a necessary precondition of any mining leases granted to companies for the ore deposits.

Portlaoise

£60,000 is to be allocated for the improvement of a housing scheme of 72 houses at O'Moore Place. It was decided at a meeting of the Town Commissioners. Of this sum, £50,000 will be set aside for the provision of bathrooms and £10,000 for normal repairs.

Buttevant

Buttevant-Donerale Credit Union reports continued steady growth and now enjoys a membership of 400 shareholders. Mr. Denis Foley, Knockbarry, has been elected to the position of chairman of the union.

CHILD LABOUR EXPLOITED IN CORK

Although the return to school is never welcomed by children after the long summer holidays, a number of children in the Cork city area should find the return to their desks a welcome relief. During the greater part of the summer approximately 100 boys and a handful of girls were employed at the Rathcooney Fruit Farm, just a couple of miles from Cork City. There they picked strawberries for the owner, Mr. Neunham, on his 45-acre farm.

Although Mr. Neunham, employs six men permanently he takes on this extra staff in the months of June and July to help with the fruit picking. These temporary employees are usually in the 11-14 age group and despite their age, they were required to work from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night — and sometimes longer.

The early start ensured that fresh strawberries reached the Cork markets in time for selling and distributing each morning. For their efforts the boys and girls received one penny per punnet or six pence per crate (there being six punnets in a crate). A punnet contained one pound of strawberries. During the greater part of the summer strawberries were selling in Dublin at an average price of 50p per pound.

The average weekly earnings of one young boy employed there during the summer was 14. It is not surprising, therefore, to discover that Mr. Neunham is the proud owner of a private swimming pool. Among his other prized possessions are a number of guard dogs and a large notice, informing the general public that the dogs are in existence and informing all potential trespassers that they will be prosecuted.

Mr. Neunham obviously keeps the best pickings for himself.

FRUIT FARM
GUARD DOGS
ON PATROL
TRESPASSERS
WILL BE
PROSECUTED



Mr. Heath meets Mr. Cosgrave.

Dublin to follow British timetable

One matter might be cleared up by the Heath-Cosgrave meeting on September 17. What exactly is the Dublin Government's plan for the North? The British plan for the North is set out in the White Paper published in March of this year. No equivalent plan or statement has yet come from the new Government in Dublin.

The big news in any communique issuing from the coming talks will be just how far the Irish Government is prepared to go in accommodating the British proposals of if any Cabinet policy exists in Dublin which diverges significantly from that formulated by the British Government.

The talks between the Taoiseach and Mr. Heath, whatever about the venue, were scheduled in the White Paper. The next step which might be foreshadowed in the announcement to follow the September 17 meeting will be tri-partite discussions between the "leaders of elected representatives in the Northern Ireland Assembly", the Irish and British Governments.

Conditions

This is all set out in the British White Paper as also are the conditions on which such talks take place.

The points mentioned for inclusion in the proposed "Paper for Discussion" will be the central points at issue in the Cosgrave-Heath summit. Only if agreements can be reached between the British and Dublin Governments and the Assembly representatives can they then be "formally adopted as between sovereign states" which leads to the next step — the setting up of a Council of Ireland.

As set out in the British White Paper those points are: (a) the acceptance of the present status of Northern Ireland, and of the possibility — which would have to be compatible with the principle of consent — of subsequent change in that status.

(b) effective consultation and co-operation in Ireland for the benefit of North and South alike; and

(c) the provision of a firm basis for concerted governmental and community action against terror organisations. So Mr. Heath will be asking Mr. Cosgrave just how prepared the Dublin Government is to recognise that Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom and just how quickly extradition for political offences can be introduced. Economic cross-border co-operation will be the top dressing.

It may be presumed that Mr. Heath is well briefed on the differing Cabinet attitudes towards the question of recognising the North. Cruise O'Brien has been using the *Observer* newspaper to educate the Irish public on the issue and Mr. Heath can expect to make headway with Garret Fitzgerald and Michael O'Leary on this point. But he is likely to run up against opposition from instinctive nationalists like Paddy Donegan and Cosgrave himself. Heath's problem will be to frame a compromise which will suit British ambitions and still be presentable in the form of an acceptable new constitutional attitude be sold to the Irish public through the re-formed Constitution Review Committee.

Whatever the result Irish claims to sovereignty over the whole national territory are at stake in the Heath-Cosgrave talks.

VIEWPOINT/
copinac dudde

Extracting another morsel of information from a recent survey carried out by the Economic and Social Research Institute we discover that 82 per cent of the Irish people agreed that what the country needs most, more than laws and political programmes, are a few tireless, devoted leaders in whom the people can put their faith.

One may well ask, if so many people want these few devoted leaders, why we are still saddled with the nonentities now in power and in opposition. How many tireless, devoted politicians in whom the people can put their faith are there in Leinster House? Tireless and devoted many of them may be — but solely in the interests of their parties. Again and again it has been shown that party comes before country.

In all the crises that beset the Fianna Fail party since 1969, party unity has been the overriding factor that determined the actions and attitudes of Jack Lynch. At present, with Lynch making noises about retiring, the same considerations arise. The party must remain united. If Jack is the one man to hold the party together, then all must back Jack and to hell with the fact that he may be the most inept leader Fianna Fail has yet had — and the worst Taoiseach the state has yet had (we must give Cosgrave more time to display HIS ineptitude).

Dublin bombs

Fine Gael displayed the same fine sense of patriotism when the danger of a party split loomed at the time of the Dublin bombings. Had the party divided then on the issue of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill, little Liam would have been cast out. However, the bombs boomed and the mongrel foxes slunk back into their holes. (By the way, has anyone investigated the possibility that the Dublin bombs may have been set off by a loyal Fine Gaeler?)

Labour, too, in times of internal stress, tend to forget national and social issues and to compromise on principles in the interests of party unity. It will be interesting to see how the party deals with the question of the nationalisation of the mining industry at its forthcoming annual conference.

The party, at its 1972 conference in Wexford, adopted a resolution calling for the nationalisation of the country's mines and mineral resources. The resolution also made such a policy a condition of Labour's participation in the Coalition government. Will Justin Keating compromise and will Labour back down on its 1972 decision?

The answer to these questions may well lie in some little-known facts related to Fine Gael's interest in mineral and oil resources. Last May a new company was announced, named Celtic Oil, whose object was exploration for oil and gas off the southern Irish coast. The list of directors of Celtic Oil is headed by one Paddy McGrath, a Cosgrave nominee to the Senate, and also includes another F.G. senator, Alexis Fitzgerald.

What price a Labour compromise on its mineral resolution in the interests of Coalition unity? Let's wait and see.

Heath and Littlejohn

(Continued from page 1)

Littlejohns were traded for bigger fish — Wyman and Cosgrave. Not only were the Littlejohns British agents but the former Taoiseach Lynch, Minister for Justice O'Malley and Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan were informed of this behind closed doors and remained silent. Thus Fianna Fail lied in silence and then lied in public or else, we are asked to believe, suffered from a collective "lapse of memory".

The Littlejohns, it is now proven, did not lie on the question of their being British agents and, signs are, do not

suffer from memory lapses. There is a traditional bargaining table security forces and prisoners in which information is traded for a promised reduction in sentence. Twenty years is a long time to spend in gaol.

Now, it is believed, the Littlejohns have let Mr. Heath know that if he cannot juggle either total release or a massive reduction in sentence the brothers are prepared to stagger the Irish security services with revelations on the activities of British agents in Ireland.

As far as Garda investigations are concerned the Dublin bombs which claimed innocent lives remain unaccounted for but the Special Branch may already have told the Government the awful truth. Senator Michael Mullins calls for a commission of inquiry have been ignored but can either of the two Governments afford to ignore what the Littlejohns have said in their cells. Have they named the culprits?

The real reason for the meeting between Mr. Heath and Cosgrave can only relate to the Littlejohns as the other reason given, talks leading to a Council of Ireland, is in breach of the British White Paper timetable which stipulates that the Executive of the new Assembly be appointed and represented at such talks.

Cork strike

Cork gasworks has been on strike for the past five weeks.

All workers are out except staff who have been running the plant since the strike commenced. The plant is run on oil and the company has a large supply in stock. It is not expected to affect consumers for some time to come.

The union is A.E.W. and the strike is official and is being supported by all other unions. Last Tuesday a shop steward was arrested and taken to the Bridewell, Cork. He was not charged but his fingerprints were taken. It may possibly be in connection with action against strikebreakers.

The Dailmations

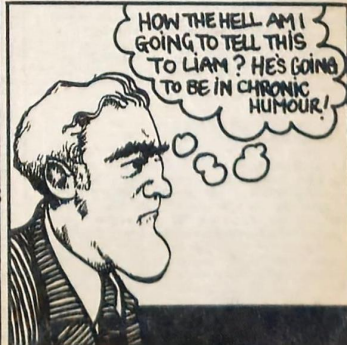
BRENDAN ARRIVES AT SECTION 3C, PHOENIX PARK...



BRENDAN: "MR. COSGRAVE SENT ME UP TO GET THE FILE ON BRITISH AGENTS FROM MISTER CRONINION."
BRANCHMAN: "THAT COULD BE A LITTLE BIT DIFFICULT, YOU BETTER COME WITH ME TO SEE OUR LEADER, MR. KILMING..."



"I'M AFRAID WE HAVE HAD TO ARREST OUR OWN GARDIA CRONINION FOR BEING ALL OUR FILES TO BRITAIN, YOU SEE, CRONINION WAS A PAID BRITISH AGENT!"



"HOW THE HELL AM I GOING TO TELL THIS TO LIAM? HE'S GOING TO BE IN CHRONIC HUMOUR!"

Good show,



Sir Richard!

The Irish Landowners Convention have discovered an able champion in the person of Sir Richard Keane whose ancestral property at Cappoquin has recently been the scene of a revolt by tenants. The Landowners Convention is composed of most of the titled landowners in the country. Their prime aim is to defend existing laws protecting rights won by the sword of conquest in less genteel days and to influence future laws made in this land.

At the moment, however, Sir Richard Keane of Cappoquin would seem to be their champion. Sir Richard's feudal dealings with the people of Cappoquin was made the subject of a detailed and forceful article in the Sunday Independent. There followed immediately one of the biggest meetings seen in the town (700 pop.) and the establishment of the Cappoquin Residents, Tenants and Leaseholders Association to combat Sir Richard.

Sir Richard, however, is not your ordinary type of aristocratic landlord. As a former assistant editor of the Sunday Times he has considerable experience of the newspaper world and the psychology of newspaper editors and boards of directors. Threaten libel is the first rule when you know the psychology. Editors run a mile when they hear the word. Sir Richard demanded an apology from the Sunday Independent. As far as we are aware he actually proposed the form of words to be used.

The first reaction of the Sunday Independent was to promise a printing of Sir Richard's statement in some form in a subsequent edition. It never appeared. Perhaps because the editor was made of sterner stuff than Sir Richard imagined and seen through his bluff: no apology is warranted when comment is fair and accurate. Although it is notable that the ground rent series in the Sunday Independent did not appear last Sunday. Has the editor exhausted his courage?

Gasps of admiration

Sir Richard, baulked of his prey in the Sunday Independent turned to its rival, the Sunday Press. That, as Sir Richard well appreciates, is rule number two. Always try the competition. And he succeeded. The extent of his success must have brought gasps of admiration from the less coherent members of the Convention. In a highly uncritical article the Sunday Press allowed Sir Richard whitewash the Cappoquin arrangement where he runs his own differential rent system with "tenants" who long ago should have full possession of their houses. The rental is geared to the agricultural wage and

as the wage increases so does the rent.

The Cappoquin Estate came into being as a direct result of the Munster Plantation by Elizabeth I. After Lord Mountjoy, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire in neighbouring Lismore, had laid waste Munster the original inhabitants were deprived of their lands.

Cappoquin was demised to the Keane family under a lease of £500 per annum in 1738. In 1750 the Keanes bought the land outright—all 12,000 acres of it. After 1806 the £500 annual rental ceased and the lands have been held freehold since that time. While much changed for the Keanes over the centuries nothing changed for the people of Cappoquin—except the rents. And it is the present insistent squeezing of higher rents by the Keanes which has led to the present confrontation in Cappoquin. No amount of gentlemanly language or inspired articles in the Sunday Press can hide the facts.

The issue in Cappoquin is whether a question last settled by the sword of conquest can be rectified by the modern Irish democracy in a manner which admits the justice of the people there to own their own homes free from the shadow of the conquest and its laws.

Sir Richard attempts to do with the pen what his ancestors did with the sword. Thanks to the Sunday Independent the people of Cappoquin are now aware of their wrongs.

GROUND RENT IS ROBBERY



The full
Story of Ground
Rent in Ireland.

Price 25p. (incl. post)
(Cash with Orders)
from the Irish People
Box 666, Dublin 9.

Callan, Co. Kilkenny, is rightly famous as the birthplace of Ireland's Samuel Pepys. Amhlaioibh O Sulleabhain. In his diary O Sulleabhain describes the scenes during the Famine as the well laden grain ships floated down the Nore in the interests of free trade and landlord profit.

O Sulleabhain would hardly recognise Callan these days although, if he did pay a return trip, he would be more than interested to hear that the leasehold system has remained unchanged since his own time. And one case he would surely record in his diary would be that of a woman who, after about twenty years on a £10 annual ground rent has had her rent raised to £175 per annum in Court. The landlord had sought £220 per annum.

This extortion, he might note, is perfectly legal but extortion for all that. In his own day he fought landlord induced poverty and was a strong supporter of the Repeal agitation. Had the townspeople of Callan won the victory that the farmers won through the Land League agitation they would now own their own houses without any fear of absentee landlords—or even landlords in Dublin. Undoubtedly O Sulleabhain would be at the head of a public agitation to

CALLAN TO BE FAMOUS AGAIN?

rectify the wrong now that the means to do just that is available — the Irish democracy and Dall Eireann. Little, however, remains of O Sulleabhain but his writings and a plaque on the wall.

If O Sulleabhain's spirit

remains in Callan it cannot be long until some public spirited people get together there to take a leaf out of the Cappoquin diary and form an association to fight this tyranny and get rid of it once and for all.



• Lord Longford

IS LONGFORD A GROUND RENT LORD?

Does Lord Longford own ground rent? His name has appeared recently in this connection in some newspapers and no denial has been forthcoming. It would be a bit of a paradox if the man who has convulsed British society on the morality of sex books and films was himself living off an immoral rent in Ireland.

A Longford Estate there certainly is. Longford Town and parts of Dun Laoghaire figure in the Estate rent roll. This estate once belonged to the former Earl of Longford rightly famous for his contribution to the theatre in Ireland through his association with and support for the Gate in Dublin. His poetry, both original and translations, is well worth reading. On his death, however, the Estate probably passed to Lady Longford and Thomas Pakenham, the historian. Lord Longford, biographer to De Valera, probably does not draw a penny from the Longford Estate Agents, J. R. Stewart and Sons, Upper Mount Street, Dublin. But he fails to refute the newspaper suggestions — possibly for fear of embarrassing the family. However, if Lord Longford cares to write to us we'll help him clear up the matter.

Dublin demand

In Dublin last week a resolution was passed at a meeting of the City Commissioners calling on the Minister for Justice to amend the existing ground rent act so as to provide tenants the opportunity of acquiring the fee simple of the property without charge.

Commissioner George Butler said that they were seeking a review of the present ground rent system.

Drogheda organises

Drogheda's recently formed Anti-Ground Rent Association is taking up a survey of the town's estimated 1,200 ground rent tenants to discover the amounts paid and to whom. The task involves a door to door visit by members of the Committee but such is the enthusiasm and quick response that the survey is expected to be completed in record time.

AGRA GROUND RENT CENSUS

- (1) Name and address of the landlord.
- (2) Number of house sites liable for ground rent.
- (3) Annual amount paid on each such site.
- (4) The number of years over which ground rent has been paid.
- (a) The number of ground rents (if any) bought out.
- (b) Amount paid per house on such sites.
- (6) Any other action taken, e.g., attempts to buy out ground rents; refusals to pay ground rents, etc.

ARDMORE-MONTROSE, KILMORE ROAD, ARTANE, DUBLIN 5.
(1) Dublin Corporation.
(2) & (3) 645 ground rents @ £14 per annum. Approximate total collected each year = £9,030.
(4) Being collected for 3 years. Approximate total collected = £27,090.

ARD NA MARA, ARTANE, DUBLIN 5.
(1) Dermot Moore Estates. Collecting agents: Guinan and Sheehan, 1 Clare Street, Dublin.
(2) & (3) 225 ground rents @ £20 each per annum. Approximate total collected each year = £4,500.
(4) Being collected for 8 years. Approximate total collected = £36,000.

THE FORTUNES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND

By
Susan
Hamilton

The rapid decline in the number of vocations in the past few years can be attributed mainly to attitudes among the young. While the older generations control the present policies and attitudes of the Catholic Church it is the broad mass of young people in this country who, by their thinking, control the inflow of new members. The 45 per cent drop in vocations between 1965 and 1970, as revealed in last week's article, indicates that the attitudes of the young are changing.

A survey completed in 1970 among youth showed that there was a high criticism of priests especially over pre-occupation with money and their own salvation, and over a disagreement by the boys with celibacy and obedience. Priests were also criticised for dress and for being subservient and narrow-minded. At the same time priests were praised for their role as community leaders and concern was shown for the problems facing them.

SURVEY REPORT

	Boys	Girls
Lack of idealism	32 1/2	26 1/2
Modern comforts discourage sacrifice	44 1/2	60 1/2
Parents discourage vocations	44 1/2	60 1/2
Celibacy	44 1/2	60 1/2
"Image" of priest or nun is bad	44 1/2	60 1/2
Other careers are better	44 1/2	60 1/2
Too much authority and too little freedom	44 1/2	60 1/2
Life is humdrum and lonely	44 1/2	60 1/2

Factors which influenced vocations tended to be a high religious practice at home, strict parental discipline, and attendance at school run by priests, especially boarding schools. Family size and socio-economic background



● Canon Padraig Murphy

had little effect. Since parental discipline, the number of religious in schools and even the number of boarding schools seems to be declining perhaps this survey would go a long way in discovering the reasons for the drop in vocations.

More general reasons given for the drop in vocations include the effects of television on the attitudes of young people, i.e. the essentially post-Christian society of Anglo-American culture, the development of an urban society (in the last 15 years there has been a 30 per cent reduction in the number of farm labourers). Since the Church has its roots in a peasant culture this change is taking place so fast that the Church is unable to adapt itself quickly enough.

However, it could be more serious, as while there has been an anti-religious campaign in Eastern Europe and religious freedom in Western Europe, formal religion has declined in both areas. It is possible that the basic urban society developing throughout Europe rejects religion as a reflection of its cultural ethos.

Advanced ideas

The change in the educational system which tends to encourage more open and advanced ideas than previously was the case, is also given as a major reason for the drop in vocations. The increasing variety of ideas is bringing into question the previously accepted truths.

The growing affluence and the increase in the standard of living (in 1960 the GNP was £669 million, and in 1970 it had increased to £1,000m.) which, it is said, develops material progress rather than spiritual development becomes the main outward show of an increase in social status. In short, the priest is no longer among the wealthier sections of the community which prizes material wealth than ever before.

At the same time an increasing amount of experience is removed from religious control, and the position of local leaders in community and cultural affairs is filled more and more by the secular.

Perhaps the growing anti-clerical atmosphere, the growth of a coherent if small Marxist ideological school of thought, the unsettling effects of the tremendous changes in the Church itself, and the troubles in the North as Christian kills Christian have all had their effect on vocations.

Religion a casualty of the North's violence?



● Cardinal Conway

The Northern violence is believed to have had a great influence on attitudes towards religion in general and religious life in particular. The increasing sectarianism has obviously not been a good advertisement for religion of any sort and its main result has been to drive Protestant and Catholic youth into their own geographical and mental ghettos. This has been particularly true of young people of working class origin whose religion is now composed more of a sense of tribal loyalty than any affiliation to common doctrinal beliefs.

This tribal loyalty is particularly evident in the ranks of the Provisionals who have managed to capture a unique blend of politics and religion in their general philosophy. The vast majority of Catholic youth in the North is, of course, anti-British Army. The spectacle of members of the Catholic Church associating with and expressing sympathy for, the British Army is unlikely to attract

many recruits into the ranks of the Army of Christ. The pro-British Army sentiments expressed by Bishop Philbin and Rev. Canon Padraig Murphy may not have unduly affected the Church loyalty of the middle aged and old Catholics, but it is unlikely to have attracted much support from the youth.

The recent approval expressed for the Bloody Sunday massacre in Derry by Bishop Tickle of the British Army is likely to confirm this trend. His implication that the soldiers of Christ and the soldiers of Heath are part of the one army is unlikely to halt the downward trend of vocations. Even all the excellent work carried out by Rev. Denis Faul of Dungannon is unlikely to act as a counter balance in the vocations crisis. Similarly, the ceaseless efforts by Fr. Desmond Wilson on behalf of the people of Ballymurphy has guaranteed a youthful support not for the Church, but for the ventures in which Fr. Wilson has been involved.

World trend

But the actions of the Church in the North only serve to emphasise an already accelerated trend. If there was no violence in the North vocations would still be declining — the trend is world wide. In the modern world life as a priest does not represent success to many aspiring young people.

The image of a successful person as projected by the modern consumer society usually includes sexual victories. The fast car, the drink, and the good clothes which are the outward symbols of success are incomplete unless accompanied by an attractive woman.

The priest cannot fulfil this aspect of success and therefore cannot rate a "success image" in our modern society.

In conclusion it must be remembered that the decline of vocations is part of an international trend. Ireland, now an integral part of the "global village" cannot escape the extraordinary developments which are taking place both within the Catholic Church and in the religious communities as a whole. In fact the reasons for the decline might be largely beyond the confines of Ireland.

It has been argued that if Christianity is to flourish as Christ intended the concept of the religious community, either through individual families, or the socio-economic environment would have to give way to a more individual and spiritual rebirth.

Mining negotiations with Mr. Tully & Son

As negotiations begin between the Government and Tara Mines Ltd. on the mining lease of the Navan ore body, the delicate discussions may well become a family affair. On the side of the Government stands Mr. James Tully, Minister for Local Government and Labour T.D. for Meath. His son John is the Secretary of Tara Ltd.

Thus the Tully family cross the divide between the interests of the foreign mining company and the interests of the Irish Government.

Mr. Tully has been a staunch supporter of Tara Ltd. and he has advocated his supporters in Meath to take up a few shares in the company. Despite the Labour Party's policy on mining — nationalisation without compensation — Mr. Tully does not agree with it. Shortly after the policy was agreed upon in Conference at Wexford Mr. Tully told his constituency council that he would prefer not to contest the

next election on a Labour ticket if this policy were continued. As a result he was promoted to Deputy Leader of the Party by Mr. Brendan Corish who could hardly have failed to notice Mr. Tully's opinions as reported in the "Drogheda Independent".

Mr. Tully is therefore the only consistent member of the Labour Parliamentary Party who did not favour nationalisation in the past and he has not changed. His colleagues have maintained a remarkable silence since they joined the Coalition Government.

Justin Keating

The chief negotiator for the Government will be Mr. Justin Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce, a Labour Party colleague of Mr. Tully's. Mr. Keating is currently under much pressure to increase the present Government royalty of around 12 per cent to a



● Mr. James Tully, Minister for Local Government and son John, Secretary of Tara Mines.

much more substantial figure. Arab Governments insist on royalties as high as 50 per cent with other financial fringe benefits and Libya's Colonel Gaddafi recently made foreign oil companies a "present to the Libyan people" by taking a 51 per cent controlling share in them.

The present Government policy on mining is to put a royalty on the profits of the extracted minerals. An example of how their system works can be seen by taking the deal made between them and Mogul Ltd. for Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, as an example. The Government

charged a rent of £1,250 per annum during the prospecting period from September 1966 to the end of February, 1968. When drilling commenced in March that year the rental was raised to £2,500 per annum and when the mine began to make a profit this was merged into a royalty which was determined at the following rate: the Government received 4 per cent of profits from £250,000 to £700,000; 7 per cent of profits between £700,000 and £1,050,000; 8 per cent of profits between £1,050,000 and £1,400,000; 9 per cent of profits

between £1,400,000 and £1,750,000; 10 per cent for profits in excess of £1,750,000.

The remaining percentage of company profit is completely tax free. The loss to the national economy can be seen in true perspective when it is realised that for every £1 spent in Ireland a further income of 43 pence is produced. The millions of pounds leaving this country in profits for mining companies every year can thus be increased by 43 per cent to reflect the true loss to our economy. And there is more. The Government royalty is placed in raw ores, but these ores have still much wealth generating potential in them when they leave the country. After smelting the ores the pure metal assumes a new economic importance. (It is estimated that 62 per cent of Navan ores is pure metal, for example.)

The metal continues to make profit as long as it is in use. From the processing

stage right down to the retailing stage this metal makes a vital contribution to the economy of the country in which it is. Unfortunately this is never in Ireland and the Irish Government receive only a tiny fraction of a fraction made by Irish ores.

Waiting

Mr. Keating and Tara Ltd. will be negotiating terms for the Navan ore body which is worth an estimated £1,045,000,000. How much will Mr. Keating demand? A sizeable royalty could add greatly to the national economy. It could help to pay for Mr. Corish's free hospitals scheme or it could be used to raise the old age pensions.

Every family in the country will be waiting the outcome to see if there will be more money available to the Government for some sort of economic aid. And the Tully family will have more interest than most in the outcome.

THE NATIONAL WAGE DEBATE



● Eamon Smullen

Eamon Smullen reviews the Harris pamphlet on National Wage Agreements

Newspapers, television, radio and a host of economic commentators push a simple economic policy—if you want to keep down prices and control inflation then it is necessary to control wages. They all favour national wages agreements which are binding for long periods rather than have the government pass penal laws in an endeavour to reach the same end.

Noel Harris has produced a pamphlet on national wages agreements; he disproves the widely held belief in the value of such agreements.

Mr. Harris: "Inflation, if it continues, transfers wealth continually from producers to property owners".

Property owners have never been noted for concern for national well-being. In a chapter headed "The scandal of Bank lending and Bank profits" Mr. Harris says: "Increases in property incomes are not controlled—one of the greatest social scandals of the country. Landlords make hay, taking advantage of accommodation shortage, to charge rocketing rents to young people in the cities, married couples and the aged. There is no control of rents or house prices and the resulting profits, although a model of machinery for doing this

exists in the North and in Britain".

Mr. Harris: "Increases in farmers' incomes are not controlled—up over 40 per cent in the past two years or £140 million, ON WHICH THEY PAY NO INCOME TAX."

Income increases from profits are not controlled. If a firm's employees get less under a national wages agreement than with free collective bargaining, the result is higher profit for the employers. The government could forbid the distribution of these, which increases share values and makes capital gains more likely in future, as profits are retained in the firm and invested elsewhere."

Low paid

Do national wages agreements help the low paid worker?

Mr. Harris: "There exists no mechanism in fact whereby wage restraint by better paid workers will be translated into wage improvement for less well-off, thus narrowing differentials. If a skilled worker or a white-collar worker gets an X% pay increase under 14th round while he could get IX+Y from collective bargaining, his

employer, not he, is better off by £Y as a result of the national wages agreement."

The employer may consume the £Y as a result of the national wages agreement or invest it in his company but there is no means of ensuring that it will go to the lower paid, unskilled worker in the firm next door."

Another powerful argument used by advocates of national wages agreements is the claim that high pay increases are more likely to generate unemployment.

Mr. Harris claims that high pay increases are more likely to increase employment because more money in the pockets of the working class means more demand for goods and services.

Wages frozen for a long period prevents moves towards equal pay for work.

"A national wages agreement"—this is, of course, the only section which can truly be called "national". A large part of the other factors in the national economy are in fact international and are controlled by forces outside this state.

Mr. Harris could have spent more time pointing out what should be done. Obviously a national wages agreement should be rejected by a united congress. To control all incomes by taxation, one way out of the impasse suggested by Mr. Harris, just would not work in present circumstances because of the character of the government and of those who control inland-revenue.

Congratulations to Mr. Harris; by staying in congress and producing this pamphlet he has effectively demolished the arguments of those who seek to convince the public that wage increases are the chief cause of inflation.

What he has done will also be a model of the correct way to fight for a progressive policy within congress.

THE UNION CHOICE

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORR.

Noel Harris's pamphlet is significant for two things—its content and its timing. Its content deals with the most important issue facing the Trade Union movement today—whether or not a new National Wage Agreement should be entered into with the Government. Its timing coincides with the preparations for the Special Irish Congress of Trade Unions Conference due to be held on September 27 to discuss future policy towards such an agreement.

The question of another National Wage Agreement is perhaps the most crucial issue facing the Irish Trade Unions today. It is crucial because it affects the incomes and therefore the lives of the vast majority of Irish working people. But it is even more crucial when it is realised that no proper debate has been held on the issue to date. This is the importance of the Harris pamphlet—it articulates the case against such an agreement and therefore begins the debate in earnest.

The opportunity for debate on the issue has been very limited so far. At the Annual Conference of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in Ballybunion in June, for example, all debate on the issue was shelved by a National Executive Council resolution. In its place the assembled delegates heard Mr. Michael O'Leary, Minister for Labour in the Coalition Cabinet, announce details of his proposed National Economic Council. Detailed debate was replaced by ministerial monologue and the union leadership expressed their support for another National Agreement by stifling any debate on the issue. After all with two of their leaders nominated to the Senate by Mr. Cosgrave, the union top brass could not afford to embarrass their Labour colleagues in the

Cabinet. (One of the Senate nominees, Michael Mullin, is now expected to resign.)

At the Annual Conference of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions in Kilturkey in July the story was the same. No debate on a National Wages Agreement. A resolution from the National Executive Council of Congress urging the postponement of the debate was passed despite opposition from many of the smaller unions. The whips of the larger union bodies said that the resolution was passed and it is this postponed debate which is due to be held on September 27.

In the intervening period one of the most important pieces of statistical research has been carried out by Manus O'Riordan of the I.T. & G.W.U. It was published in the August edition of "Liberty" and it reveals that under the terms of the last National Wages Agreement the lower paid workers made only a slight financial gain when the cost of living increases were taken into account, and the higher paid workers in fact lost money on the agreement. His figures have not been refuted to date and coupled with the Harris pamphlet there now emerges a powerful anti-Agreement argument.

No indication

If the I.C.T.U. are still in favour of another Wage Agreement they will have to answer this argument first. To date they have given no indication that they intend to do so—even they have even refused to debate the issue. Their close relationship with the Labour Party—now an integral part of the Government—means that they are faced with a choice of loyalty to Government policy or loyalty to democratic debate.

The failure of the I.C.T.U. to answer the case against a National Wage Agreement will add to the stature of what may well emerge as a rival Federation body, composed of the National Busmen's Union, the Marine Port and General Workers Union and the Irish National Seamen's Union. This Federation is still at the infant stage but as it develops it is likely to attract many of the smaller unions who are constantly smothered by some of the massive unions within the I.C.T.U. already many of the smaller unions are dissatisfied with their stature within the I.C.T.U. frame work and failure by the I.C.T.U. to answer the Harris arguments may well drive them into the new Federation.

The ball is now in the I.C.T.U. court. The pressure is on them to act one way or the other. The pressure comes from their own members within, from the threat of the new Federation without, and from the Government above. And there is not much time to September 27.



● No Balisbridge Kindergartens like this one in Finglas.

Finglas West is comprised of a large housing estate with an ever-increasing population of children. Travelling on the 34 bus, I talked with a mother holding a sleeping two-year-old boy on her lap. As the bus jolted along she told me about the severe lack of any facilities for children in the Casement Road area. She pointed out a small, barren, concrete square on Finglas Road, meant to be a playground but without even a swing! Some children were playing with piles of stones that littered the area.

I was amazed at the amount of vacant lots in every part of Finglas—particularly a huge stretch of land about 2 to 3 acres in length, that bordered one side of Casement Road. This same mother said that this field was used as a refuse area by local people and that very small children often played in the dung. I was also told children do not have a chance to start school in Finglas at 4 years—the usual age is 5½-6 years. One school serves an area where there are about 100 children per block of houses. Overcrowding is so severe that the

The Finglas problem . . . and its solution

BY CATHY KENT

area children must commute to schools in Gardiner Street in the city. The Department of Education does not assist these parents with bus-fares for the long journey. The question is, why are these children deprived of their legal right to attend school at four years of age? Are they supposed to play in empty lots with rubbish?—is this learning?

This mother's solution is to build activity centres on the vacant lots, to be used in the day as pre-schools and in the evenings as teen-clubs. The pre-school would be staffed by two mothers, each working together as a co-operative team. All small children in the area would take advantage of this scheme. Mothers could work with the sure confidence that their children were being well looked after by parents they know. A small fee of twenty-five pence would be charged each week and this fee would be paid to the mothers involved in the scheme making the whole venture worthwhile. The only question is, can the Corporation supply at least the buildings necessary for this idea?

Another parent, Mrs. Hayes of 78 Barry Avenue, Finglas West, a new resident of four months, is really surprised at the lack of any kind of recreational facility in the area. Comparing Finglas with Ballymun, she told me that right outside the Eamonn Ceannt Tower in Ballymun, children could use a brand-new playground, one pre-school serviced the flats as a welcome source of learning for the under-fours, and older children with

adults have free access to some sports activities. "Finglas is a desert waste", quotes Mrs. Hayes.

Crossing the street to another well kept stucco house with a front garden, I spoke with Mrs. Bridget Scully of 53 Barry Avenue, mother of nine children and expecting a tenth child. Mrs. Scully, with four pre-schoolers at home all day, has been a Finglas resident since the housing scheme opened eleven years ago. In all those eleven years no form of recreational building programme was ever planned by Dublin Corporation, even though this development was purposefully designed for large families—not even a playground or a park fill the empty void.

Mrs. Scully said "the children here just roam around with no place to play and nowhere to go, they mostly get into trouble or play on the road". Empty fields really don't offer enough initiative—they offer only a silent boredom—a silent rejection of a child and his world. Mrs. Scully went on to say that the Finglas Tenants' Association approached the Corporation four years ago to have a playground built on a field in Cappagh Road—the Corporation refused—"a roadway was planned"; cars are seemingly more important than children. Five months ago the Association again asked for the use of the Barry Avenue field—they are still waiting for an answer. The Corporation seems to have forgotten Finglas.

Co-operation solution

Mrs. Scully's solution is to have a playground with a community centre built on the Barry Avenue field. A co-operative pre-school could be set up in the centre. She told me that there were three or four young widowed mothers in the area who would be pleased to have some activity and initiative for future achievement. These mothers could staff the centre. She also agreed that a small fee should be charged to help these mothers, thus serving two purposes: (1) giving them a feeling of worth; (2) giving them a small income. People helping people seems to be the spirit in Finglas—a co-operative team effort—is this the answer?

Co-operatives mean co-operation among people in one community towards the goal of bettering that community. Parents co-operating with other parents leads to children co-operating with other children. In order for community relationships to exist this sense of co-operative relationship must exist also. The ideal for any community would be co-operative shops, co-operative housing projects, and so on. This would seem like a far distant ideal, but there must be a start and this start could well be with co-operative pre-schools. People helping and sharing with one another, teaching very young children to help and share with one another. We all know that co-operative ventures—what better example is there than a co-operative venture?

The Government can help, they can put up the structures and supply the equipment—and then leave it to the parents. People can do much on their own if they have initiative and important goals to fulfil—the education of their young children. As I left Barry Avenue I once again passed the vacant field, I saw small children running in the wood, playing with rocks and glass bottles, chasing stray dogs. The lots still remained empty of life—a reminder of empty promises made by government ministers, premiers, presidents about how much they cared for "all our children".

the
depth
report

letter
from
belfast
DES O'HAGAN

Back to the streets

The Civil Rights Association is back on the streets. Five years after the first historic march in 1968, members of the association last week retraced their steps over the inaugural march route from Coalisland to Dungannon in County Tyrone. The difference between the two marches is that in 1968 the R.U.C. prevented the marchers from entering the town of Dungannon, while last week the same R.U.C. energetically stopped traffic in an attempt to guarantee the marchers a smooth passage. But a more important difference is that in 1968 there was no interment and it was for this reason rather than through any sense of historical emotionality that last week's march was held. The campaign for full civil rights continues.

The 1969 march was halted by the R.U.C. on the grounds that it would give rise to sectarian violence as there was supposedly a large number of Loyalists waiting the arrival of the marchers in Dungannon. When last Saturday's march entered the town there was a small group of Loyalists who initially hurled abuse at the marchers. But the inscription on the main banner in the march soon ended this. It read "Free All Political Hostages, Loyalist and Republican". The Loyalists have now suffered the evils of interment and they were prepared to remain silent.

Edwina Stewart

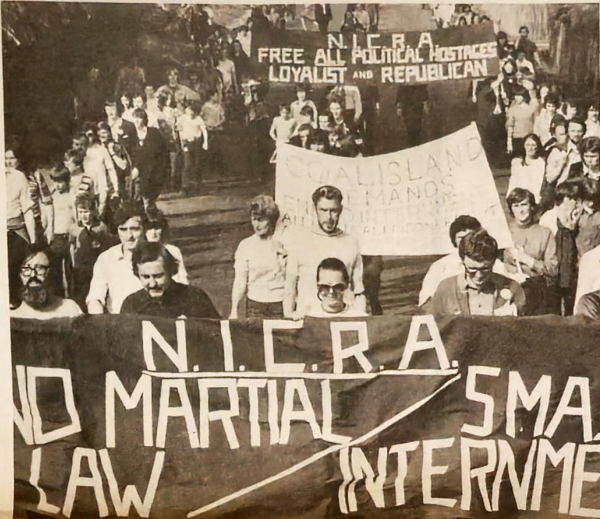
Mrs. Edwina Stewart said at the meeting which followed that if Loyalists wanted their people released from Long Kesh they would have to stand alongside Catholics in opposing interment. The Chairman of the C.R.A., Mr. Jimmy Doris, said that the association would remain on the streets until its demands were met—the release of all internees (Republican and Loyalist), the restructuring of the police and the dismissal from the R.U.C. of those men who "are known to have been responsible for brutality and torture".

The attitude of the Dungannon Loyalists is not interfering with the Civil Rights march indicates that the C.R.A. has now become accepted by many in the North as a non-sectarian organisation — something which was difficult to convey to Loyalists in the 1968 era. And it has taken four years of message violence to bring the message home.

Derry rally

The C.R.A. campaign is to continue. On October 6 in Derry an anti-interment rally will be held. This is intended to coincide with the anniversary of the famous R.U.C. attack on the Civil Rights march in Duke Street on October 5, 1968. The R.U.C. violence at this march which is generally accepted as being the first event in the campaign of violence which has continued ever since.

Therefore, the return of the C.R.A. brings the wheel full circle. The granting of civil rights in 1968 would have made the wheel's movement unnecessary. And that would have been worthwhile, because the wheel has killed almost 900 people in the process of turning.



● Pictured above is last week's Coalisland to Dungannon Civil Rights march which followed the route of the North's first C.R. march in 1968, pictured below.



Letter from Armagh gaol

Sir, —A lot has been written and spoken about my arrest and detention. I would beg space in your columns to give a full account of my ordeal.

At approx. 5 a.m. Thursday, August 16, I was awakened by loud bangs on my front door. I opened the bathroom window and was amazed to see dozens of British soldiers and two Saracens outside my home.

I told them to "hold on a minute" and that I was on my way down, but they persisted in banging my door and shouting hysterically for me to come out. When I finally opened the door I was confronted by a British soldier who told me that I was being arrested under section 10 of the Emergency Provisions Act.

When I was being taken away (I made no effort to resist) my little daughter who is two years old started to cry after me. I asked the lady M.P. present if I could go back for a few minutes to comfort her as she was by then almost hysterical. She made no reply and helped to drag me further on until I reached the Saracen. She then forced me into it.

I was taken to the R.U.C. Station in Armagh where I was put into a cell. Five or six hours later (I lost track of time) a Special Branch man took me to another room and questioned me for about an hour.

Later that night, I was taken to Townhall Street in Belfast and interrogated for seven hours non-stop. Some of the things they accused me of doing happened when I was eight months pregnant, in 1972. What made the accusations even more ludicrous was the fact that in my sixth month of pregnancy and thereafter, I was so ill that I couldn't even do my own shopping or housework.

After what seemed an eternity I was told that I was being taken to Armagh Prison where I would be interred.

The past two years have been like a nightmare to me. The British Army in Armagh seems to have singled the Cassin family out for special treatment. Harassment has been non-stop.

The final, and most cruel blow, came today when I was forced to sign adoption papers for my two young daughters — the only option left to me was to have them taken into a home. — Yours etc., (Mrs.) Brenda Cassin. Internee, Armagh Prison.

Archbishop G. W. Tickle-me-pink, Senior Chaplain to the British Crown Forces in all the colonies, dependencies and far flung outposts from Chipping Felstead to the Falls Road, had a hilarious week-end at Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn. Reports have it that the goings on would not have disgraced the fabulous Kennedys.

On his public appearance accompanied by the suave Lt.-Col. Warren Peace Sillioe, the holy Bishop was subject to what can only be described as a brutal verbal assault by the disgusted press. Unfortunately, the Irish People was not on the list of guests, a mistake which we can be sure will not be rectified, but a good friend informs me that there was a howl of laughter from the scribes when the Bishop suggested that the Paras were in the main a righteous, honourable bunch of men. For a moment it was felt that he was about to suggest that they were all potential martyrs for the Faith.

Not surprising, I feel, there has been little talk of the impending visit of Ted Heath to Dublin: people are more concerned about the day to day problems: the ghastly murders and the fear on the streets. Horror is piled on horror and there is a numbness following on the discovery of a totally mutilated child so that affairs of state are remote and somewhat ridiculous.

What real meaning can the visit of queasily Heath have to Dublin for the ordinary people of the city? For most none and this is something which the Southern political leaders should bear in mind. They have in the main been rejected by Northern citizens for their inability to come to grips with Irish affairs in any meaningful manner.

This was borne out on Saturday, to my mind, at the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association march from Coalisland to Dungannon. The usual chants were heard — "Civil Rights now", "Full Democracy", "Release all political hostages" and "Close Long Kesh". But occasionally one could hear the chant raised after our local concentration camp was mentioned, "Don't forget the Curragh".

In many ways it seems incredible, five years of demonstrations, over 800 dead and countless hundreds wounded, some bearing scars which will never disappear, others mutilated, limbless, and still we are demonstrating for basic human rights. There is vicious anti-democratic legislation, imprisonment without trial, mandatory sentences, rigged courts and much of the gross sectarianism which sparked off August 1969.

I notice these days a growing despair in many conversations, fear of impending civil war and the incredible comments made on this possibility. "Well, let's get it over with". To be sure there are hundreds fighting against this very danger but as one hears this from casual acquaintances then surely it is time for more serious, more determined efforts to be made to prevent such a holocaust happening.

And yet in the midst of the death, destruction, fear and politics there are some, or at least one, who can manage to hang on to the main questions.

We were talking over a few jars, about the chance of solving some of our problems but couldn't agree on which should be tackled first. Someone asked an old man next to us what he considered to be the problem of the hour; without a second's hesitation, "The price of drink". Enough said.

Sectarianism condemned



One of the more constructive results of present events in the North has been the emergence of a number of small local newspapers and periodicals. These publications are generally referred to as the "mosquito press" and they are produced in varying degrees of journalistic and technical quality by a variety of groups and associations, many of which are political. The most recent publication on this field made its first appearance this week. It is called "The Plough".

It is published by the Republican Clubs in South Down and South Armagh and although basically local in content, it is national in tone. For example, its front page is devoted to a condemnation of sectarian murders which occurred recently in the area but the evil of sectarianism is explained in a national context. The paper contains ar-

ticles on the run down of the local Derry Hill hospital in Newry, the recently highly successful Festival in the Derrybeg Housing Estate in the same town, and a report urging that The Meadow in Rostrevor be turned into a recreational and play centre for the people of the village rather than a private housing estate as presently planned.

"The Plough" is perhaps not typical of many of these smaller Northern newspapers in that it is not vindictive, personal or indeed wholly condemnatory. It would appear to be concerned rather with local issues and local people. Its only condemnation in its eight pages is of sectarianism — and newspapers with that view will always be welcome in the North.

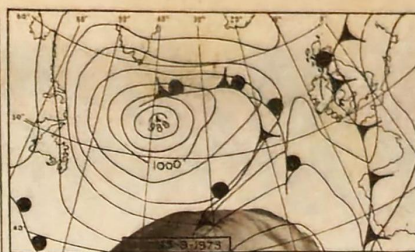
"The Plough" is available at 5p from the Editor, c/o 8 Irene Terrace, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

Foreign Cos. in Ireland

This county by county series is intended to illustrate the degree to which Ireland is dependent on foreign-owned industry.

Name of Company (Parent company in brackets)	Location	Product	Date production started
Atelier Ltd. (W. Anger O.H.G. Linz)	Ennis	Extrusion heads for plastic.	1962 expanded 1968
Affiliated Industries Ltd. (Affiliated Screw Products Ltd., Schiller Park, Illinois)	Shannon	Screw machine products.	1968
B.L.C. Ltd. (Bilur Lubricating Corp., New Jersey)	Shannon	Pumps and fillings for central lubricating systems.	1969
Butterkell of Ireland Ltd. (Steinberg and Sons, London & Wales) Ltd. (Jonathan Logan Inc., New Jersey)	Shannon	Synthetic fully fashioned two and three piece ensembles.	1965
Chipboard Ltd. (Aicher Bros., Rosenheim)	Scarriff	(1) Wood chipboard ancillary products. (2) Plastic surfaced & veneered chipboard. (3) Wood chipboard.	1960 expanded 1966 expanded 1969
Coupe (Ennis) Ltd. (Kinderton Holdings Ltd., Middlewich, Cheshire, Eng.)	Ennis	Infants wear.	1963
Clare Plating Ltd. (Thorp Arc Precision Co., Yorkshire, Eng.)	Ennis	Tubular steel furniture.	1970
Chemical Export Co. Ltd. (M. George Barcs, L'Opochemie, S.A.)	Shannon	Synthetic intermediate phar- macuticals.	1965
Clare Yarns Ltd. (Olympia Mills Inc., Tuscaloosa, Ala- bama)	Sixmilecross	Textured net undyed polyester yarns.	1970 expanded 1971
Callins International Ltd. (Whitehall Electronic Corp., Richard- son, Texas)	Shannon	Capacitors.	1965
Ceramic Ltd. (Roventhal A.G. Selb) Irish interests	Kilrush	Earthenware.	1967
Dalcash Labels Ltd. (Schlach Sonn & Steinhoff, Wuppertal/ Bayer)	Miltown- Malbay	Woven labels.	1955
Devcon Ltd. (Devcon Corporation, Danvers, Massa- chusetts)	Shannon	Plastic metals.	1965
E.I. Company Ltd. (General Electric Co., New York)	Shannon	Electronic components & equip- ment	1963
Federal Die Casting Co. (Ire.) Ltd. (Federal Die Casting Co. Inc., 2222 North Alston Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60614)	Kilrush	Aluminium die casting.	1971
Gardsette (Ire.) Ltd. (Otto Riedel Gardinen Eystrup Weser)	Ennis	Polyester net curtaining.	1961 expanded 1968
Hamilton International (Hamilton Tool Co., Ohio)	Shannon	Press and related equipment for the printing industry.	1969
Interstretch Ltd. (Plastics Ltd., Glasgow)	Ennis	Stretch fabrics.	1958
Irish Diamond Abrasives Ltd. (De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., S.A.)	Shannon	Processed natural diamond materials.	1968
Industrial Grit Distributors (Shannon) Ltd. (Industrial Distributors 1964 Ltd., Johannesburg)	Shannon	Processed man-made diamond grit.	1962
Infotronics Ltd. (Infotronics Corporation, Houston, Texas)	Shannon	Digital electronic systems.	1967
Lana-Knit (Ire.) Ltd. (Jonathan Logan Inc., New Jersey)	Shannon	Knitted Jersey fabrics and gar- ments. Worsted yarns.	1960 expanded 1963
Mowhawk Europe Ltd. (Mowhawk Tools Inc., Ohio)	Shannon	Cutting tools.	1963
Navan Stoddard (Ire.) Ltd. (Stoddard & Co. Ltd., St. Johnston, Scotland) Navan Carpets Ltd., Navan, Co. Meath.	Ennis	Tufted carpets.	1961
Oxy-Dry International Ltd. (Oxy-Dry Sprayer Corporation, New York)	Shannon	Sprayers etc. used in printing industry.	1964
Pacene Company Ltd. (S.A. & Irish interests)	Ennis	Polythene film.	1970 expanded 1971
Shannon Diamond & Carbide Ltd. and associated companies. (Beart and Hard Metal Products S.A. Ltd., Johannesburg)	Shannon	Processed tungsten carbide drill- ing materials. Threaded tungsten carbide per- cussion drilling bits.	1961 expanded 1964
Shannon Wire Weavers Ltd. (Associated Perforators and Weavers Ltd., London)	Shannon	Wire gauze.	1961
Shantex Ltd. (Jonathan Logan Inc., New Jersey)	Shannon	Textured polyester yarn.	1969
Shellfish Industries of Ireland (G. Gross, Germany)	Ballyvaughan	Lobster products, cooked frozen scallops, crabs and crayfish.	1972
Stadio Eyewear Ltd. (Ferdinand Menrad S.G. Schwaibisch, Gmund)	Ennis	Metal and plastic spectacle frames.	1971
Shannon Dyers Ltd.	Shannon	Dyed and finished yarns and woven fashions and garments.	1963
Shannon Lapidary and Marketing Co. Ltd.	Shannon	Processing of coloured precious stones.	1969
Stubben (Ire.) Ltd. (John Stubben, Krefeld)	Ennistymon	Saddles and other riding equip- ment.	1967
Scripto Industries (Shannon) Ltd. (Scripto Inc., Atlanta, Georgia)	Shannon Industrial Estate	Fibre writing points, fibre pens (complete) and trade injection mouldings.	1970
SFS International Ltd. (Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkins- town, Pennsylvania)	Shannon	Precision fasteners and tools. Carbide thread roll dies.	1960 1970 expanded
Union Wire Die (Ire.) Ltd. (Union Wire Die (Ire.) Ltd., New York)	Shannon	Diamond wire drawing dies.	1967

NO. 6 CLARE



Here is the weather forecast for the foreseeable future: As can be seen by the chart there is a deep depression over Mr. Whitelaw and it is expected to spread to the rest of the Conservative Party during the next few weeks. British soldiers can expect showers of stones and bricks at regular intervals in Belfast and other areas, and the I.R.A. front expected to cross the country after dark will bring sticky conditions to many areas.

The area of high pressure on Mr. Faulkner is likely to increase and record temperatures have been recorded at the Unionist Party Headquarters. "It's the hottest period here since 1920", said one Unionist weather man, who also predicted stormy conditions for the new Assembly. There will be bright periods in Belfast during the night after each explosion.

Gael force

And now the forecast for the rest of the country: During the All Ireland Final winds will reach Gael Force 8, but a general wind of change is not expected to reach here for many years. For farmers and fishermen the news is that Common Market entry will mean a deep depression for some time.

People in the South and West can expect to see a number of lines in the sky tomorrow, and a large H will be clearly visible in the sky over Dublin. During the night it will be very close and people are warned not to touch it. If, however, you do not see it, you are requested to contact the nearest parish priest immediately.

A look at tomorrow's chart shows that Mr. Heath is still at sea and that the British Army have placed a series of spikes over the North. There will be a lot of fog in the Flanna Fall Party Headquarters but it will be soon forgotten about. If you are going out in Dublin wear a raincoat and people in Belfast are advised to wear a bullet proof jacket.

It will become dark after the sun goes down but all areas can expect sunlight after dawn the prospects for Ireland for the next 200 years is that there will be no change. There will be more weather every day this week.

DEPRESSION IN NORTH TO DEEPEN

Mr. John Mulcahy yesterday bought the G.A.A. Mr. Mulcahy, the well known generous millionaire, was so pleased at the publicity his recent visit to the All Ireland Hurling Final brought him, that he decided to buy the whole organisation.

Mr. Mulcahy already owns large tracts of Kerry and this latest purchase entitles him to a half share in John Kerry O'Donnell. It is not known which half he owns, but Mr. O'Donnell's other half was claiming last night that the G.A.A. could not be sold without his consent.

The appearance of the New York Police Band at the match was courtesy of Mr. Mulcahy, who bought the New York police department some time ago. The band was under the baton of Sgt. Thug, an expert in the use of the baton back in New York. President Childers said later that the bandmen were the best players on the field.

Mr. Mulcahy was born in a humble cottage in Kerry so long ago that history was still fashionable at the time. At an early age he hurried. First he hurried abuse at the local people. Then they hurried stones back at him. So he left for America where he became a millionaire selling plastic replicas of Richard Nixon. One of these later became the President of the United States and this brought Mulcahy even more money.

But making dollars was not his only ambition. So he came back to Kerry to make pounds instead. And now the young man from Kerry has become John Mulcahy Superstar.

It is expected that he will use the Croke Park site for building yet another hotel. It will be traditionally Irish retaining the genuine national atmosphere of Croke Park by using "Fir" and "Mna" in the appropriate places. The nets, however, will be removed as Mr. Mulcahy dislikes them intensely. "They're a threat to salmon stocks," he says.



GAA HALF SOLD