

The Irish People

AN CHOISMHUINTIR

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1974

Death at Irish Steel Holdings

• SEE PAGE 6 INSIDE



• Brian Faulkner and Merlyn Rees, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, enjoy a joke on the steps of Stormont last week.

Farmers facing disaster

Will the change in Government in London mean a change in the declining fortunes of the Northern farmer? This is the question which remains unanswered two weeks after the election, but one thing is certain — If the new Labour Government does not act quickly there will soon be widespread redundancies in the bacon industry. The Northern agricultural crisis is about to spill over into industry.

The situation has already been explained to the new Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in London, Mr. Fred Peart. Since the moment of his appointment he has been informed by letter, telegram and deputation that for pig producers the economic future is disastrous.

In some areas six week old piglets are fetching only 90p each now and the current price for 10-12 week old animals varies little beyond £1.30. With the price of pig meal still rising many pig farmers are faced with crippling debts even if they sell their pig litters now.

But selling now is not feasible. As one farmer in County Down said: "It has cost me more in petrol bringing these pigs to different markets in the past fortnight than I will get for them if I sell them now".

Despite the low prices for farmers, the housewife must still pay up to 90p for one pound of bacon in the shops. Although beef prices have steadied in the shops in the past three weeks, the price of bacon continues to rise. Many farmers have now been forced to kill one animal from each litter to offset their debts and supplement the dinner table.

But such solutions are short term. The Northern pig industry has practically

Private landlords in Dublin are using 'get tough' methods, strongarm men, harassment and in some cases assault to force tenants to vacate their premises.

Every day evidence mounts on what has become a very widespread practise in the area of landlord tenant relations.

In the past month more than 20 cases involving terror, assault and constant harassment have been brought to the notice of THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The pattern of these cases denotes a general breakdown of the operation of the Landlord and Tenant Act and an inability of the Garda to prevent corner-cutting landlords breaking many other laws in their efforts to circumvent the restrictions placed on them by the Landlord and Tenant Acts.

THE IRISH PEOPLE records one of these cases to spotlight the need for urgent action before either a landlord or a tenant goes too far in asserting their rights.

Mr. Thomas Kiernan has ordered his three tenants in 9

DUBLIN TERROR

ACT

....as private landlords take short-cuts through tenants rights.

Killarney Ave., North Strand, to get out of their flats by Friday, 14th March.

Since notice to quit was delivered two weeks ago, Mr. Kiernan's tenants have been subjected to a barrage of hair-raising threats and attempted evictions.

Within two days Mrs. Kiernan, the landlord's wife, and her sister attempted to take over the ground floor flat of the Cleare family.

Appearing in the couple's bedroom with her suitcases she told Mrs. Cleare, alone in the flat except for her two young children, that she was taking over the flat and to "take herself and her children out if she knew what was good for them".

Gardaí, who were called to help, removed the two women and their belongings from the flat.

Refused

Mrs. Kiernan promptly returned via the front window and lying down on the floor she refused point blank to move.

When ejected for the second time her companion smashed the front window and had the windows not been shattered to prevent their re-entry a 9 week old baby would have been showered with glass.

The following Saturday Mr. Kiernan's brother-in-law, a Mr. Nolan, arrived at the Cleare flat with his wife and again told them to get out. If they did not they would "have had it".

A similar threat was made to the Meehan family who occupy a first floor flat.

Mrs. Meehan, 6 months pregnant, was told that if she was not out by the weekend

she and her children would be "kicked" from here to O'Connell Street".

Upon refusal, Mr. Nolan became violent and invited Mr. Meehan outside to fight. He was informed that he would have his skull kicked in if he did not leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Cronin, who

occupy the third flat received the same treatment.

Mr. Kiernan has stated his intention to return on Friday next, with some help, to evict his tenants.

Incidents like this have become the rule rather than the exception in Dublin's flatland.

DOCKS DEAL TO BE MADE IN A HURRY

An attempt is at present being made to sell a "once in a lifetime" package to workers in the most sensitive industrial area in the Irish economy — the Dublin deep-sea docks.

But the workers who in a matter of days can suffocate manufacturing activity in the 26 Counties are not being offered a "lifetime" to study a highly complex, closely printed, 37-page document, being presented to them jointly by The Association of Dublin Stevedores Ltd and the No. 2 Branch, Docker Section of The Marine Port and General Workers' Union.

The 800 dockers have until Sunday, March 24, to study and decide on the proposals which have emerged from seven months' solid negotiations between the Stevedores and the Union.

Among the suggestions in the Agreement are proposals: • to eliminate earnings for "dirty money", "hardship", "dunnage hours" and "waiting time", remuneration for which hitherto accounted for a sizeable portion of dockers' take-home pay;

• penalties on individual companies for breaches of rules hitherto imposed by the Union cannot in future be imposed without prior agreement from the Stevedores;

No person "claiming to represent the men or the Union" will in future "have any authority" to impose restrictions or penalties on any company;

• Companies who employ dockers for vessels which arrive late can employ the waiting workers at "tidying up" work hitherto reserved for employees of the Port and Docks Board.

A detailed report of the proposals will appear in the next issue of THE IRISH PEOPLE.



• Mr. Cleare pointing to the window smashed in the attempt to evict him.

(Continued on page 2)

the ipish people

An Choismhuintir, Friday, March 15, 1974

LITTLEJOHN

In the aftermath of the Littlejohn escape an inquiry becomes the programmed response of government.

Inquiries serve the function of allowing the public gradually forget about a matter while political red faces regain their normal complexion.

The extraordinary thing about the Littlejohns is that while their jail escape can prompt a full-scale inquiry their reasons for coming to this country in the first case and their role in espionage as claimed by themselves and alleged by others is not to be the subject of any inquiry.

But their Mountjoy escapade serves as a healthy antidote to the Ministerial bombast of Paddy Donegan on security.

WHO PAYS?

The debate on the ground rent system over the past year has established one fact with clarity. As far as public opinion is concerned ground rent should have been abolished long ago.

The Minister for Local Government's stigmatisation of ground rent as an "abomination", the agreement by Celia Lynch, T.D. and Luke Belton, T.D. that ground rent is immoral and the resolution calling for abolition passed at the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis reflects the public mood.

Ground rent is dead and only needs to be buried.

The only real issue remaining in the run up to the Local Elections in June is the question of compensation.

Compensation is always paid to the aggrieved party in any case where legislation supporting the greater public good conflicts with individual interests.

In this case the aggrieved party is not the person who has collected this feudal rent over the years but the person who has been forced to pay it.

ACRA is demanding compensation for tenants retrospective to 1967 — the last occasion when government had the opportunity to do the right thing by the public. This demand must be pursued vigorously by the ground rent-paying public if the wronged party in this dispute is not to be wronged once again by any settlement arrived at.

Cases of proven personal hardship arising from the ending of ground rent may be met by gratuities where such cases arise but to allow that any form of compensation is in order is to admit justification for this centuries old robbery and invalidate the reason for its abolition.

Ground rent is dead: the public must not be lumbered with the cost of the obsequies.

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In the wake of The National Wage Agreement...

Will Richie Ryan deliver the goods?

By Our Industrial Correspondent

A QUESTION mark will hang over the forecasts of industrial peace resulting from the resounding acceptance of another national pay agreement until the Minister for Finance announces details of his improved tax package in the forthcoming budget.

The Minister's promise of increased tax-free allowances was the greatest single contributory factor to turning the huge anti-agreement vote in January into an equally large pro-agreement vote of I.C.T.U. delegates last week.

Workers have placed their faith in the Minister's promise and unless he can deliver a package in keeping with their expectations then serious trouble can be expected.

One thing about which there cannot be any doubt after last week's vote is that National Agreements have come to stay. One of the features of wage rounds up to now was that termination dates for different categories of workers could vary for anything up to twelve months. In a free collective bargaining situation this breathing space meant that unions had little administrative difficulty in pursuing claims for the different categories.

However, the terms of the new agreement (the 15th round) will result in a common expiry date for all categories. It follows that the next (16th) round will have a common commencement date and even if the unions wanted a return

to a "free for all" situation they just would not have the manpower to cope with processing a variety of claims in a very short period.

If this inevitability of future national agreements is accepted by workers it could make for very healthy discussions at the Annual Conferences of the various unions this summer. Presented with such a fait accompli, workers might see the wisdom of laying down what next year's agreement must contain rather than indulging in futile recriminations on what was accepted last week and on the questionable performance of the ICTU leadership in the weeks and months leading up to it.

There is little point, for



● Richie Ryan: will he keep faith with taxpayers?

example, in bemoaning the fact that the pact accepted last week was not accompanied by legislation for the establishment of a basic minimum wage. It would be far better to recognise that next year will bring another National Wage Agreement and, recognising this, strive for the provision of the statutory minimum wage and other conditions in it.

New Golf Course Dug up in Uachtar Ard

The saga of the Uachtar Ard golf course in Co. Galway continues with the recent digging up of the newly laid out course. The long drawn out land war commenced in 1968

when four local businessmen bought the 140 acre Willis Estate which contained the only good land in the area. Without any farmers knowing about it, permission

was obtained from the Land Commission for the construction of a golf course but the Land Court decision stipulated that the golf course would have to be completed

within four years or else the land would be allocated back to farming.

Permission would not have been obtained but for the financial support offered by Bord Fáilte. As soon as news of the provision of a basic minimum wage. It would be far better to recognise that next year will bring another National Wage Agreement and, recognising this, strive for the provision of the statutory minimum wage and other conditions in it.

Pickets, public meetings, rallies, lectures were held not only in Uachtar Ard but also in Galway and Dublin by the club. Bord Fáilte announced they were withdrawing their offer of financial support to the developers.

In 1972, four years after the Land Court decision, the golf course development was not even commenced due to the agitation of the smaller farmers.

When the Land Court reconvened the developers applied for an extension of the four year period during which the golf course was to be completed. This time the small farmers were represented but nevertheless an extension of two years was obtained.

It now appears that the golf course will not be playable for the next hearing of the Land Court.

HUGH MacCONVILLE,
PHOTOGRAPHY
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FARMERS FACING DISASTER

(Continued from page 1)

collapsed and the supply of pigs to the bacon factories must soon run out. Pig farming has been the one source of economic salvation open to many Northern small farmers who have been forced into intensive livestock production because their holdings are too small for other forms of agriculture.

Now this intensive farming is collapsing and the massive debts around the necks of many farmers will prevent its early revival. This means that when the redundancies come in the bacon industry there will be little hope of an early return to work when the pig industry dies it will be nearly impossible to revive.

The only answer now appears to be massive intervention by the new Government. The longer they wait the more difficult will be the task. With an estimated 10,000 jobs at stake in the bacon factories the problem is a serious one. Minister for Commerce, John Hume, has so far made no effort to save

these jobs despite his frequent pleas to foreign industries to set up factories in the North. And there are the jobs of thousands of small farmers at stake also. Many of these are a direct result of the collapse of the pig industry, but many are also victims of the British entry into the Common Market. Will the Labour Government withdraw from the E.E.C.? This is the only hope for many Northern

farmers. Northern agriculture is not as dramatic as Northern politics. Merlyn Rees is a much more publicised figure than Fred Peart. But it is Fred Peart who can make a much more significant contribution to the lives of the majority of workers in the North. Will he? There is no one watching the new Labour Government more closely than the Northern farmer.

CLUB UI CHADHAIN

28 PLAS GARDNAR

Ar oscailt an tsceachtain seo:
La 1e Padraig (17u Marta) agus De Luain (18u Marta), agus

Gach Satharn — 9-12.00 p.m.
Ceol Damhsa; Fillocht; Seanchas; Caint.
1 nGaeilge Amháin!

CEAD ISTEAICH 30p

COUNTDOWN

Carlow

Mr. Dan Buggy, Vice-President of the National Income Tax Relief Organisation, questioned whether the recent bill on capital gains taxation was not a piece-meal reform designed to stop N.I.T.R.O. from seeking major fiscal reforms, at a protest meeting organised in Carlow recently. The meeting followed a march through the centre of the town.

Ballinrobe

Gaeltarra Eireann were charged in Ballinrobe Court with having polluted the Tounakadey river, County Mayo, last August. Oil from the company's storage tanks seeped into the river killing some fish.

The company was fined £5 plus £30 costs and expenses.

Killybegs

Killybegs Fishermen's Defence Association has expressed strong concern at unconfirmed reports that a special licence has been granted to a Japanese trawling company to operate a large fleet off the West coast.

Nenagh

The Federation of Rural Workers (School Bus Driver's Section) has served strike notice on C.I.E. to take effect from 20 March. They are seeking a basic wage of £25 a week and improved working conditions. Present wages range from £9 to £15.

Ballina

Sections of the proposed Landlord and Tenants Bill which were said to justify ground rent landlords were condemned at a recent meeting of Ballina Urban Council. "This repugnant system should be removed and declared illegal" Mr. Gerry Moore told the meeting.

Navan

A five-day course on all aspects of trade unionism was attended by 12 shop-stewards, members of the Navan branch of the Irish Transport and General Worker's Union. The branch has a membership of six hundred but this is expected to increase shortly.

N.B.A. scandal grows as...

Another doctor speaks out in Cork

Another Cork doctor has called for action to be taken in the interests of the health of tenants of the Cork National Building Agency schemes. He is Dr. Len Harty who has a practice in the Mayfield area and he has urged rehousing of a family living in one of the

Sisk built flats at Mount Erne, Mayfield.

In a letter which he has given the parents to hand to the Corporation, Dr. Harty has stated that their three children have frequently developed respiratory infections. "These are" precipitated by the damp housing conditions under which they are living and they should be rehoused as soon as possible", says Dr. Harty.

Arrears

Local tenant leaders do not expect the Corporation to act on Dr. Harty's advice. The Corporation attitude in cases such as these is not to rehouse families until rent arrears (calculated at the maximum scale) have been cleared off.

New mineral order call

The Resources Protection Campaign (RPC) last week condemned any measures which would allow the minerals at Navan to fall into private hands.

The RPC pointed out that although the Supreme Court had declared invalid the Minerals Acquisition Order for the Bula land at Navan it was careful to state that the constitutionality of the Minerals Development Act, 1949, was not being questioned. It is under this Act that Acquisition Orders are made and the Minister can accordingly issue a new and proper Order, the RPC asserts.

The Cuffe Street (Dublin) branch of the Labour Party has also called upon the Minister, Mr. Justin Keating, to make a new Order.

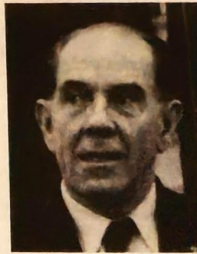
And a branch of the party in Tralee has written to the Minister calling for the retention by the State of all mineral rights.

The National Income Tax Relief Organisation (NITRO) has called for the establishment of a separate Ministry to deal with mineral resources.

Ground rent decree

A decree for £10 due for a half year's ground rent was awarded against Mr. John O'Donnell, Oak Lawn West, Leixlip, a member of the local Residents' Association.

The case was brought by Sheerin, Wynne and Co. Mr. O'Donnell was one of 400 residents who received similar ground-rent demands.

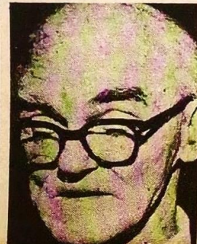


● James Tully: urgent report requested.

The families have been on rent strike because of the conditions which had damaged their children's health in the first place.

Two weeks ago the Minister for Local Government requested an urgent report from the National Building Agency in response to representations from another doctor practicing in the Mayfield area. Dr. Norman Murphy had written to the Minister detailing injuries caused by exploding heating units in the past two years. He warned that unless action was taken immediately the possibility of fatalities existed.

Four tenants who were due to be imprisoned on March 1 because of the rent strike were still free early this week.



● Roddy Conolly, chairman, Administrative Council of the Labour Party.



● Patrick Donegan: solving itinerant problem with a gun.

A poser for the Labour Party

By Denis Foley

What is hypocrisy? The Administrative Council of the Labour Party might have to issue its very own definition of it in the next few weeks.

The A.C. will have to decide whether it is not hypocritical to dismiss a member of the party for advocating a reprehensible policy on itinerants while at the same time allowing other members of the party to sit in the Coalition Cabinet with a man who has been convicted by a court for anti-internment activities.

The man who is likely to be dismissed by the A.C. is Ballina Urban Councillor, Mr. John Reilly, who last

week said that itinerants should be banished to off-shore islands and sterilised.

But Mr. Reilly will be able to claim that his attack on our travelling people amounted to nothing more than a verbal one. The same cannot be said for the person who sits in the Coalition Cabinet with some of the top brass of the Labour Party.

He is none other than the Minister for Defence, Mr. Patrick Donegan, who in 1969 attempted to solve a localised itinerant problem with a gun. Mr. Donegan was convicted and fined for discharging a shotgun at itinerants on his lands at Monasterboice, Co. Louth.

JOHN KELLY DOES THE STATE SOME SERVICE

By Seamas O Tuathail

John Kelly, Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach, outlined a most dangerous attitude of mind towards the freedom of the press in his Dail speech on the estimate for the Department of Justice last week. Three days later, in an interview with Radio Eireann's "This Week" programme, he claimed that the references in his Dail speech amounted to no more than "marginal throwaway sentences" extracted from a much longer speech.

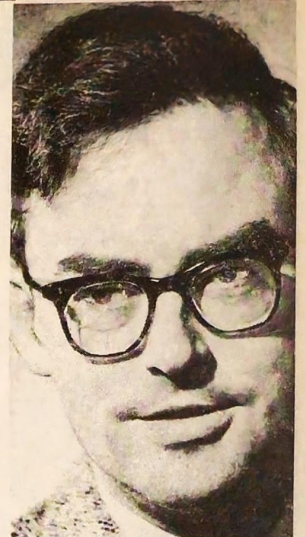
What he has said is that there is too much liberty in this country for people who do not deserve freedom of speech. He added that there is too much publicity given to people who would be very short in providing the same liberty to others if they were in power. In the body of his Dail speech he asserted that the Supreme Court had over reached itself in deciding the authority of lower courts to remand persons in custody.

In his Radio Eireann confrontation with Tim Pat Coogan, Editor of The Irish Press and Conor O'Brien, Editor of the Sunday Independent, he objected to the printing of statements from Provisional information sources signed "P. O'Neill". He went on to tell both Editors "You're not doing your job properly".

Earlier he had praised the Irish Independent for an editorial which had attacked the Provisionals in a polemical manner and contrasted that editorial, which he fully approved, to a front page photograph some weeks later in the same paper illustrating the technique of forcible feeding.

When Tim Pat Coogan put it bluntly to John Kelly that what he wanted was slanted news the latter went on to state that newspapers "have no unqualified right to tell the public everything". We were in a type of wartime situation as far as the north was concerned, he said, and newspapers had a duty to exercise "discretion".

Tim Pat Coogan, supported by Conor O'Brien, pointed out that John Kelly's



● John Kelly, Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach.

● Tuathail

"discretion" amounted to a desire that the newspapers "select, bias, slant and distort" the news to suit Government desires. Conor O'Brien pointed out that people have no right to deny rights to other people because they feel those people might deny rights to them.

Tim Pat Coogan summed up the Kelly philosophy in his description of it as a "civilised Hibernian version of Agnewism". John Kelly is a well-known follower of James Dillon and this Dail speech marks the furthest he has gone in public towards a full embracing of the blueshirt philosophy on freedom of speech.

In another part of his Dail speech he complained of the selective indignation on the Fianna Fail benches "every time a British patrol puts its nose across the border". In his radio arguments he defended the conditions under which people are committed to Long Kesh concentration camp without charge or trial!

John Kelly, in his first week out as a Taoiseach, has performed a very useful function in giving notice of Government intention to curtail free speech.

He denied to Tim Pat Coogan that his speech was the tip of an iceberg but a state where a person may be judicially convicted on the opinion of a Chief Superintendent already has a considerable ice floe on which to build.

Add to that the list of persons convicted by the Special Court which is currently circulating among State bodies to deny them any possibility of employment and you see that the environment of the Kelly philosophy exists in more than embryo.

More recently still comes the report, as yet unconfirmed, that all senior Garda ranks to the level of station Sergeant have been advised not to report minor border incursions by British military patrols.

John Kelly has done the state some service — provided people wake up to the full implications of his words before it is too late.

No reason given for closure

No reason has been given for the closure of Hamilton International Ltd., one of the I.D.A. subsidised and American owned companies at the Shannon Industrial Estate. The company began operations at Shannon in 1969.

The factory which employed more than forty in the manufacture of collators for

the printing industry was closed for six months by a strike last year.

Members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union took the strike action because the company had refused to pay wage increases in accordance with the last national wages agreement. Work was

resumed when the Labour Court intervened and found in favour of the strikers and industrial peace existed in the factory afterwards.

An I.T. & G.W.U. spokesman said last week that workers who fulfil the statutory requirements have been paid more than the required redundancy payments by the company.

VIEWPOINT

There are times — increasingly more numerous of late — when one feels like saying over and over again: "There, I told you so". The feelings of exasperation and pessimism that accompany these inclinations arise from the fact that what one has forewarned about is usually detrimental to the interests of the people.

Let me give a few examples. Take the oil situation. Weeks before anyone else even hinted at the possibility of the oil companies stock-piling in the midst of the oil scarcity (so that vast profits could be made with any price-increase) this paper was giving such a warning. Now even the oil chiefs themselves admit that such was the case.

And watch out for developments in the oil/gas

exploration areas. We are giving away, lock, stock and millions of barrels, our undiscovered oil resources on the Continental shelf, believed to be immensely richer than even the fabulous North Sea finds.

We shall see how sincere the 26-County Government is in its stated intentions to reap this rich harvest in the sole interests of the Irish people, when the big Conference on the Law of the Sea is held in Venezuela in May. We have the right to lay claim to off-shore territory to the 1,000-metre depth, which would take us out 1,000 miles into the Atlantic. Will our representatives in Venezuela do this? Let's wait and see.

Take our mineral riches. Over and over again

this paper — and indeed this column — has warned about the real danger of the benefits of these newly-discovered riches passing out of Ireland entirely, into the hands of international moguls and speculators. At the moment this is happening under our very eyes — with millions of pounds changing hands in deals involving shares in Irish mines which have not even started to produce yet.

And still Justin Keating hesitates about announcing the granting of leases to work these mines. Why? Is he waiting for the furore to die down and suspicion to be allayed before handing over the wealth of Ireland to outsiders? Again, let's wait and see. And let's hope we do not again have to say: "We told you so".

CORMAC DUNNE



● Paddy Belton, Fine Gael, T.D., collects £3,150 from Bellevue Estate, Glengageary, Co. Dublin.

Is Belton's £3000, influencing Labour policy?

TWO PARTIES have begun to adjust their policy towards ground rent in preparation for the Local Elections in June.

Fianna Fail last week met representatives of the Association of Combined Resident Associations and later issued a statement stating that Fianna Fail would wholeheartedly support "the principle of legislation preventing the creation of any new ground rent."

But the Fianna Fail statement shows clearly that as yet the party which passed the 1967 Ground Rent Act into law when in Government is not willing to face up to the full demand of abolishing ground rent.

David Andrews

Their spokesman on the matter, David Andrews T.D., said that "abolition of existing ground rent and payment of compensation to aggrieved parties were points which required further study of the type of legislation required".

In other words, Fianna Fail hasn't done its homework on ground rent and still has not counted the cost to its bigger backers of abolishing a rent that should never have been levied in the first place.

From reports it is clear that the ACRA delegation was anything but impressed by the knowledge of ground rent displayed by the Fianna Fail representatives

which met its sub-committee on ground rent.

Reports reaching The Irish People from our own sources suggest that the Coalition has already thought out a compromise law which, it is hoped, will head off the demand for complete abolition with compensation to householders.

Brendan Halligan

Brendan Halligan, Secretary to the Labour Party, is reported to have passed the word down to prospective candidates for local elections that a new law will be introduced about April. The new law will slightly reduce the existing compensation multiple payable to the



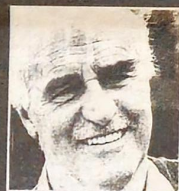
● Senator Brendan Halligan: hints at new ground rent law.

landlord and relieve the person buying out freehold of the burden of paying the landlord's costs as well as his own.

If this is so then Labour have compromised with Fine Gael, who have no policy on ground rent, to the extent of abandoning its original stand for complete abolition of ground rent with no compensation for the bigger landlords as outlined in its policy documents. Perhaps the £3,000 in ground rent collected in Glengageary, Co. Dublin, each year by Fine Gael T.D. Paddy Belton weighed heavier in the balance than the Labour policy.

The news in both cases represents a slight shift against ground rent but this is expected to become far more pronounced if A.C.R.A. can succeed in making ground rent a major issue in the June elections.

CAPPOQUIN: THE WAY THE PEOPLE WIN



● Sir Richard Keane

THE CONFRONTATION between Sir Richard Keane and the residents of Cappoquin in Co. Waterford continues. Sir Richard is claiming the right to rent from the residents to the full value of the houses they live in.

The residents point out that it was their ancestors and not Sir Richard's who built many of the houses in the first instance. Sir Richard has said he will respect the law and the residents are waiting hopefully for a change in the law.

Initially the residents did very well by joining together in an association and gaining nation-wide publicity for their plight. Now, however, the shiver of suspicion whispers through Cappoquin as Sir Richard talks to various leaseholders in an attempt to reach an acceptable settlement.

The fear is that some members might settle to the disadvantage of others. If any began to settle the solidarity built up during the course of the agitation would crumble away and be replaced by bitterness.

The Cappoquin people's problem is not unique. The Proby estate people faced exactly the same problem in their agitation. And they overcame it.

The residents of Cappoquin would be well advised to call a general meeting of their association and make certain decisions. Firstly, it should be agreed that whatever course the negotiations take no individual settles separately with Sir Richard until everyone in Cappoquin has reached a settlement.

Secondly, it should be agreed that negotiators appointed to carry out the negotiations for the body of residents report back to the association at a general meeting attended by at least 80 per cent of the membership and that no settlement be accepted which has not the approval of this body.

This is the only open way in which to guard against suspicion. Suspicion and intrigue can only help Sir Richard by sapping the solidarity shown to date by the people of Cappoquin.

What is needed in Cappoquin is a change in the law — not nocturnal explosions which only help to divert attention from the real issue of who owns Cappoquin, the people who live there or the Lord on the hill?

Cappoquin could make history by achieving a significant and necessary updating of laws protecting feudal privilege or it could add another sad footnote to the tradition of the strong few selling out the weak many. Time will tell.

Nearly forty girls from the doomed Holly Park fashion knittery factory at Pallaskeenry, Co. Limerick travelled to Dublin last week in an effort to see the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Justin Keating.

They wanted the Minister to ensure that a grant which could save their industry would be provided by For Teoranta. They would have reminded the Minister of the highly successful history of the business, their 'directors' willingness to raise £26,000, the Industrial Development Authority's agreement to supply £10,000. An Comhairle Oiluna's agreement to subsidise training to the tune of £10,000. But all would be to no avail if the For Teoranta grant did not materialise.

Justin Keating did not meet the girls. He may well have been negotiating with foreign industrialists to attract them to set up shop in Pallaskeenry. And if he succeeds how much per job is it going to cost the state?

The jobs in the proposed Alean factory at Foyens work out at a state investment of 18,000 apiece. The Courtbold jobs in Donegal will cost 15,000 each. To save the 39 jobs at Pallaskeenry would have cost the state £1,000 per job.

While the Pallaskeenry girls are searching for new jobs they might ponder on an omission which they made in planning their Dublin visit. To talk jobs with Justin Keating one must have travelled at least one thousand miles and preferably be accompanied by an interpreter. Paddys need not apply.

● Justin Keating snubs girls.

KEATING SNUBS GIRLS

ACRA 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.
- (5) (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.

FARMHILL ESTATE, TANAY, GOATSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

- (1) McIlvenna Ltd.
- (2) & (3) 285 ground rents at £13 or £20 each. Approximate total collected annually — £3,865.
- (4) Being collected between two and ten years as estate completed. Approximate total collected in that time difficult to estimate.
- (5) Not known.
- (6) Very many known to be withholding ground rent.

WITH a total capitalisation of \$8,970 million, Texaco ranks as the world's third largest oil company and the second largest in the United States. It is generally regarded by the stock market operators as one of the most lucrative oil companies in the world, operating in most countries in the Western world and having considerable interests in the Middle East, Africa and the Far East.

Texaco has a reputation on Wall Street for paying out big dividends to its shareholders, a sure indication that it makes big profits. In Ireland, Texaco is a well established oil concern, selling its franchise to thousands of garages throughout the country.

As part of its public relations in Ireland Texaco annually gives out awards to sportsmen.

Major interests

Among its major interests are a 50 per cent share in the Calix organisation, the other shareholder being the Socal oil company.

In 1972 Texaco's worldwide production of crude oil, including natural gas liquids, was 1,021 billion barrels, a rise of 14.4 per cent over the 1971 figure of 891 billion barrels. Of its 1972 output, 43 per cent was derived from its operations in Saudi Arabia, 23 per cent from its American operation and 10 per cent from Indonesia.

This latter country represents a growing source of cheap oil for Texaco and has the added advantage of yielding a very low sulphur content crude oil.

Texaco also derived 8 per cent of its output from Iran.

In terms of refining operations, Texaco's centre of production is of course, the United States, but it has significant interests in Trinidad where it has a multi-million dollar

refinery. In addition, Texaco runs refineries in the Far East under the Calix name.

However, in relation to the other major oil companies, its European refining operation is small and it is in fact a buyer of refined oil in the European market.

Nevertheless, in 1972 refining output in Europe for Texaco amounted to 640 million barrels.

Between 1968-1972 the average increase in the company's sales was 11.7 per cent, rising from \$5,123 million in 1968 to \$8,439 million in 1972. This produced a rise of 2.1 per cent in net income from \$820 million to \$850 million.

In relation to other major oil companies the rate of increase in sales by Texaco has been slightly faster but this has not been reflected in the growth of net income.

Between 1968-1972, the capital employed by Texaco rose from \$7.6 billion to \$9.9 billion, an average percentage rise of 6.7. At the same time working capital declined by \$135 million.

Net property including plants, machinery etc., representing 78 per cent of the capital employed was significantly higher than that of the other oil companies (74 per cent).

Net earnings

In the nine months, January to September 1973, net earnings for Texaco rose by 35 per cent from \$622.4 million to \$838.9 million.

This represented a 28 per cent rise over the same period in 1971 and 26 per cent over 1972. The bulk of this rise came from operations outside the United States.

In fact almost half Texaco's crude oil production is based in the Arab world, but despite cutbacks in production, in absolute terms Texaco is likely to report an increase in earnings this year.

When I asked my New York broker contact what Texaco's

earnings for the period October to December 1973 are likely to be, he forecast a figure of \$300 million, which represents a marginal decline over the previous three months. However, this is still well above the figures for 1971 and 1972.

The general trend over the next six years will be for Texaco to go on increasing its revenues (and profits) with a compound growth rate for the eight years between 1972 and 1980 of 8.3 per cent.

By 1980 net income would well exceed \$1,600 million compared with \$889 million in 1972. This increase will be achieved by passing on in full all increases in crude oil prices to the consumers.

TEXACO: NO FUEL AWARDS FOR MOTORISTS

From Joe McGarry
in New York



C. R. group seeks power

Gluaiseacht Cearta Sibhialta na Gaeltachta are to mount a campaign which will ensure that the Gaeltacht Authority proposed in the Government White Paper, Gníomh don Ghaeltacht, will be completely controlled by people in the Gaeltachtaí.

The civil rights organisation wants the new authority to have full power for the development of the Gaeltacht in social, economic and cultural matters, to control Radio na Gaeltachta, and to be responsible for the development of mineral resources discovered in Gaeltacht areas.

Among the other demands to be campaigned for are the siting of the headquarters of all Irish organisations in the Gaeltachta; the designation of the Gaeltachtaí as a special region for educational purposes; the establishment of post primary colleges on the lines of the present regional colleges; a special Gaeltacht television station and a Gaeltacht roads authority.

Strike success

the strike at Ever Ready Garage Ltd, Donnybrook ended early last week when the company agreed to pay the suspended shop steward full wages pending a Labour Court investigation of the case.

The 15 A.G.E. & M.O.U. members who were on strike are being paid £150 by the company to alleviate hardship occasioned by the strike. Should the Labour Court find in favour of the Union the company has committed itself to paying the strikers full compensation for wages lost during the dispute.

The company has also conceded full organising rights to the union and agreed procedures for dealing with future disputes have been established.

TRALEE

In Tralee the Kingdom Tube strikers resumed work after the company had agreed that a dismissed worker would be considered 'suspended' and would receive full pay pending the outcome of negotiations between the company and the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union.

City Commissioners join together against squatters

The meeting of the Dublin City Commissioners on March 4th took place with two protests against its decisions. One, a Sinn Féin picket, was outside and concerned the proposal by the Corporation Housing Committee to evict families squatting in Corporation property.

The second protest was inside and was an objection to the granting of planning permission for a large shopping complex in the Kilbarrack area. The protesters were warned several times by the Lord Mayor that he would adjourn the meeting if they were not quiet and they were silent for the rest of the meeting.

When the issue of the squatters was raised, it took five minutes to dispose of the future of a minimum of 1420 people. The resolution of the Housing Committee was formerly proposed by Dermot O'Rourke, Labour Party member of the Corporation and Chairman of the Committee.

He did not feel obliged to explain the conclusion of thought by which they had come to the decision that it would help the housing situation if they



By
Mairín
de Burca

evicted the squatters with small families. Nor did he explain the phrase in the resolution that these evictions would be "in the first instance".

This vague phrasing leaves the way open for the eviction of families with more than two children if the first run is successful. There were approximately three speakers on the resolution altogether. None of them questioned the morality of eviction or even its effectiveness.

They were all agreed that they were against squatting but none of them told us whether or not they agreed with speculation, breaking of the

planning laws by banks, the demolition of sound housing or any other sharp practices which are the immediate cause of squatting in the first instance.

Some of the speakers, moved by the plight of the children involved felt that a happy solution was to move such families into sub-standard accommodation. The sight and sound of well housed, prosperous men solemnly proposing to dispose of the weak promptings of what passes for their consciences by stuffing families into sub-standard accommodation was horrifying in the extreme.

In vain one waited for a speaker who would point out that squatting was not fun, that families did not engage in it out of perversity but simple grinding necessity, that although it was wrong to squat in property that was undoubtedly needed for another family, in the absence of any proper queue or points system it was impossible for anyone to say whether or not a queue was being jumped, that squatting was the symptoms of a social disease and not the disease itself and that evictions were not the cure.

No one had the guts to get up and identify himself clearly against the speculators and others making profits on the backs of the homeless and putting the blame fairly and squarely where it belongs.

Speeches

The main speeches of the night were reserved for the debate on a request by the Chief News Editor of the Irish Independent that the press be allowed to attend Committee meetings. This drew forth impassioned speeches from, amongst others, Denis Larkin.

Men who had sat silent while the future welfare of over 400 families was being discussed, sprang to their feet to be heard on this matter.

Those who were led by Michael Mallen who said that he didn't see why the press should not attend committee meetings as well. Those against were led by the said Denis Larkin. His arguments were rather hard to follow but I rather think that things are said at Committee meetings which would be embarrassing to be repeated in the press. This one could believe.

In any case Denis Larkin's viewpoint prevailed and the letter was marked "read".

The Kilbarrack residents waited on for a resolution which would stop the building of the new women's prison in Kilbarrack. However the clash



Dermot O'Rourke: proposed the eviction of squatting families.



Denis Larkin: led opposition to Press.

Death and Irish Steel Holdings

Three lives lost, one leg amputated, ten fingers cut off, numerous broken bones. This is not the casualty sequel of a Northern bomb blast, a rail crash, or of a motorway pile up.

It is the toll of separate accidents which have occurred piecemeal in an Irish workplace — Irish Steel Holdings Ltd., Haulbowline Island, Cobh, Co. Cork.

It is the toll of human life and crippled limbs in a concern which, in the words of its assistant general manager, "is proud of its record in the pursuit of industrial safety". He is surprised at "all the fuss" because, before the recent spate of fatalities, "no one had been killed on this job in fifteen years".

Denis O'Leary, 48, died last March. A hook on a crane snapped and the falling load put an end to his life. Twenty-four hours earlier a driver had refused to operate the crane because he felt the hooks were in a highly dangerous condition. It was ten o'clock when Denis O'Leary met his doom. By half past ten the loading of scrap had recommenced. A furnace had to be filled — a cast of steel had to be finished that day. Life and steel production had to go on.

Edward McCarthy, 28, died last December. In the "mill" where he worked red hot ingots weighing about 2½ tons pass through a series of different sized rolls and finish as a bar some 80 yards in length. At 5.20 p.m. on Edward McCarthy's doomsday, one of these finished bars, on coming through the final roll, hit and upturned the projecting plate. Exactly the same thing happened with a bar which came through at 6.00 p.m. At 7.15 p.m. it happened a third time. On this occasion the red hot projecting plate struck Edward McCarthy and that was the end for him. Workers in nearby departments stopped work but the works manager, Mr. Rafferty, threatened that unless casts were removed from the furnaces the job would be closed down for 6 weeks. Life and steel production had to go on.

IRISH STEEL HOLDINGS LTD. was founded by the Government in 1947. In its early years about 250 men were employed but the work force has now expanded to more than 1,000.

The Board, which is appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, is one of the few which does not include the "statutory" trade union official.

The present directors are G. P. S. Hogan (Chairman and Executive), B. Devlin who is a retired civil servant, E. O. Dillon who is a university professor, and D. D. Frame, of Hammond Lane Foundry fame.

Ted Connors, 45, died last month. He (employed by a sub-contractor according to a spokesman for Irish Steel Holdings) was working in a dark area at the back of a new electric arc furnace. A bulldozer entered to clean out the unit area.

No one knows exactly what happened next but it appears that Mr. Connors was struck by



● David Frame, Director, Irish Steel Holdings.

the bulldozer bucket after which the bulldozer drove over him a number of times. Production was not seriously affected. However, Irish Steel Holdings have gone to the expense of floodlighting the fatal area.

George Brierty is still alive. However since 1972 his enjoyment of life has not been impaired through the loss of one of his legs. But he is lucky because the accident that resulted in the amputation could just as easily have killed him.

One morning he was unloading bars from a trailer which had reversed to within two yards of a mobile crane. His job was to put a sling on the lift of bars at the rear of the trailer. However the crane on taking the strain of the lift jumped forward and pinned him to the trailer.

It is impossible to establish how many less serious accidents have occurred at Irish Steel Holdings. A spokesman for Irish Steel Holdings while admitting that several "out for a few days" accidents had occurred could not put a figure on just how many.

Workers with the firm claim that a computer would be required to establish an exact

By Denis Foley

figure. And if the average of injuries at the bar twisting machine is maintained throughout the whole field of operations it is easy to understand why the assistance of a computer might be required.

Before a safety guard was provided at this machine 10 fingers had been lost and at least four arm injuries had occurred. If one categorises these injuries as "minor" then matters like crushed toes move into the "commonplace" realm.

The Department of Labour is the one body which knows how many accidents have occurred. Irish Steel Holdings Ltd. (and all employers) are statutorily obliged to notify the Minister of accidents "causing loss of life or disabling a worker for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed".

Notification of dangerous occurrences even where injuries do not result is also statutorily required.

But the Department of Labour refuses to supply the information or to indicate whether

THE DEPARTMENT of Health and Social Welfare issues work accident figures annually but these only relate to work places to which the provisions of the Factories Act, 1955, and the Mines and Quarries Act, 1963, apply.

In the case of factories the law does not require that the Minister be notified of accidents which disable a worker for three days or less.

In the case of mines and quarries the law provides that in the case of non-fatal accidents, notification is called for only in respect of "accidents causing serious bodily injury".

any action has been taken as a result of the accidents. An inquiry through the Government Information Services brought the reply that information pertaining to particular employments "is classified".

An inquiry as to whether factory inspectors had visited Irish Steel Holdings brought a similar reply. I was given to understand that such information could not be made available

to a Trade Union or indeed to the workers employed in Irish Steel Holdings.

This must be perturbing news to workers three of whose comrades have been killed in the past twelve months. It is particularly perturbing in view of the fact that the workers believe that the company is not taking accident prevention seriously.

Irish Steel Holdings for their part say that everything is being done to cut down on the accident rate. A safety officer and two others are employed to remove hazards to the welfare of the 1,050 workers. Two safety committees are, according to the company, in existence.

But the workers claim that the company pays no attention to the Safety Committee. Therefore the Committee, which meets fairly regularly, serves no useful purpose.

And if little attention is paid to the Safety Committee there is very little which the workers can do about it. Safety Committees receive recognition in Section 73 of the Factories Act. Such committees must include "at least one person" nominated by the employer. The employer shall, according to the Act, "consider any representations" made to him. But if he ignores such "representation" there is effectively very little that the workers can do.

They can request the assistance of a Factory Inspector from the Department of Labour but the fact that the employer has to be represented on their Safety Committee means that he can be both forewarned and forearmed against any visit from an Inspector.

The workers at Irish Steel Holdings are angry. In the absence of information from the Department of Labour one can understand their fears that in the absence of justice being seen to be done, justice quite possibly is not being done. And "justice" in this context means that measures be taken to ensure that workers clocking in at Irish Steel Holdings are still alive when the time comes to clock out; and that in the pursuit of higher productivity due regard is paid to the life and limb of the producer.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The section of the Department of Labour which is charged with looking after the safety, health and welfare of workers throughout the 26 Counties does not have a single person on its staff who has qualifications in the field of industrial medicine and welfare.

Up to July of last year only 37 factory inspectors were employed by the Department. The Minister for Labour has now recruited an additional 15 but this is not nearly sufficient to cover the vast area in which the Inspectorate has to operate.

The statutory function of inspectors is to visit factories, mines, quarries, building and construction sites in order to check on compliance with the general safety, health and welfare legislation. They are required to investigate accidents and give evidence in court in cases of prosecutions. They investigate boiler explosions

and also check on compliance with certain aspects of the holidays legislation, the Conditions of Employment acts and the Office Premises Acts.

Apart from statutory functions the inspectors are expected to provide a safety advisory service by way of advice on particular matters and lectures on wider aspects. And the Minister intends that the enlarged force will also have functions under the Dangerous Substances Act.

O'Leary

Mr. O'Leary is at present studying a report from a doctor qualified in occupational medicine who since last July has been carrying out a survey of health hazards in the various areas of industrial activity.

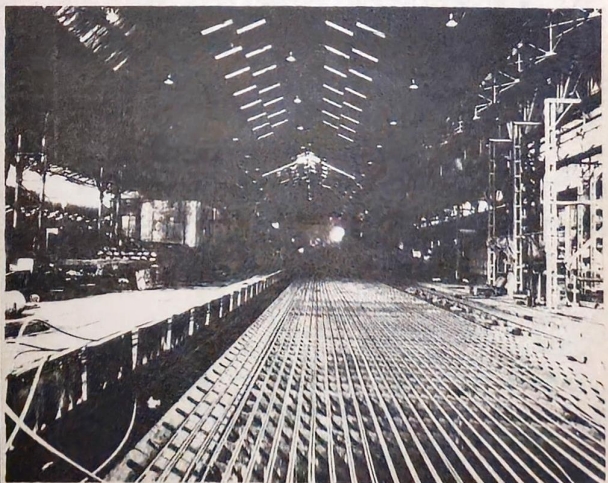
It remains to be seen whether the Minister will act on this report or whether he will

bring in new legislation to correct some glaring shortcomings of the Factories Act, 1955.

The application of the requirements of this act depends totally on the goodwill of individual employers. For example employers are required to notify the Minister of accidents which disable a worker for more than three days.

Another example is the requirement in regard to hoists and lifts, the greatest accident hazards in industry. The Act required that every hoist or lift "must be thoroughly examined every six months by a competent person".

However no definition of what constitutes a "competent person" is given. The Factories Act Handbook supplied by the Department of Labour explains that "the onus is on the occupier (employer) of ensuring that the person who does the examination is competent".



● Hot sawing mill at Irish Steel Holdings Ltd.



Will Merlyn Rees close Long Kesh?

By a Special Correspondent

THE ENTRY into office of the minority Labour Administration in the United Kingdom has aroused a flurry of speculation as to whether the Government will follow in Northern Ireland.

There are hopes that Roy Jenkins at the Home Office may take a humanitarian look at the question of long-term Republican prisoners seeking to serve their sentences in Britain's Irish jails. There are hopes and more hopes and even the beginnings of euphoria... but what basis is there for any idea that Labour's policy will differ greatly from that of the Tories?

Mr. James Callaghan, in a recently published memoir, stated that Labour would have followed much the same course as the Tories in Northern Ireland. One wonders if this would have included Derry's Bloody Sunday and the S.A.S. squads and all the other little peccadilloes of Britain's Army in Ireland?

The Attlee Government in 1949 put the seal on Partition with a guarantee to an immovable Orange-Unionist Administration. The Ireland Bill was passed by a Tory-Labour consensus with the majority of the Labour M.P.s abstaining from the vote.

British Labour

The British Labour Party has changed since 1949, but the British Labour Party in Northern Ireland was the Labour Party which refused to back away from the written guarantee that the North is an integral part of the U.K. ... which led to the entry of two conceptions of Northern Ireland in the Sunningdale 'agreement'.

Mr. Rees has joined Mr. Faulkner in a demand that the Dublin Government specifically underwrite this British conception of Northern Ireland. Not much change of heart there!

On internment, Mr. Wilson has stated that he would have finished internment long ago... and perhaps he will phase out internment... and perhaps he will end the Emergency Provisions Act... perhaps... perhaps.

The Constitution Act, the British Instrument of Government in Northern Ireland, reserves to the British Government many areas of administration which are open to reform: the Army, the Police, the Courts and Tribunals. The power to reform is there; the question remains — is the WILL to reform great enough to produce action from the new Ministers in charge of the areas requiring reform?

The Judiciary, the Courts, the Tribunals are now within the competence of the new Chancellor, Elwyn Jones, Q.C. Leader of the long battle against the Emergency Provisions Act when in opposition, the new legal supremo, if he has the will, could transform the Courts and Tribunals in Northern Ireland.

All those Magistrates and Judges who have made only too clear their partisanship on the bench should be returned to civil life where their sense of injustice can do no harm. He could go down in history as the man who cleaned up the face of Justice in Northern Ireland and made it acceptable... but will he?

Army and police

Mr. Merlyn Rees could decide that the proper place for British troops was in Barracks unless required to deal with a major sectarian outbreak. He could decide that a concentration camp was no help towards peace and close Long Kesh. He could decide that a Police Special Branch devoted to plot and torture had no place in British policy and clean out the gangsters in the R.U.C. ... but will he?

Civil rights

The Labour Party could introduce democracy to Northern Ireland for the first time by adopting a clear-cut Bill of Rights which would do away with the farce of 'Power Sharing' with the sectarian message implied in that exercise and guarantee democracy to all citizens... but will they? Ireland will judge by results.

A loss of political grip in North

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in keeping with the battered economy, voted into itself a political garment tattered around the edges. The smell of oil had obviously worked wonders for the Scottish Nationalists and rural Wales had perhaps caught a whiff from the Celtic Sea where a few rigs are hopefully drilling.

Northern Ireland noted opposition to the sovereign will of the Westminster Parliament by returning eleven anti-Faulkner-Fitt-Sunningdale candidates. In passing, the S.D.L.P. managed to exchange two pro-Irish M.P.s for two pro-British M.P.s — a fact which will rankle with a not too forgiving electorate.

The electoral system which Fianna Fail tried un-

successfully to foist on the citizens of the Republic of Ireland was fully exposed as unrepresentative and unfair by any democratic standard. Labour became the biggest Party but the Conservatives had a higher popular vote (72 p.c. v. 38.1 p.c.). The Northern Ireland backwoodsman with 366,703 votes got eleven members elected; the Liberals with 6,000,000 votes got a miserable 14 M.P.s returned.

In constituency after constituency Members were elected without an overall majority.

Danger to Ireland arises from a possible loss of political grip allowing the wild men of the British Army a free hand and the resurgence of 'Loyalist' violence to enforce the will of the people as revealed in the electoral returns.



Merlyn Rees joins Faulkner in demand of recognition from Dublin.

Cuimhne siar se seachtain an phobail

Tá sé sean-ráite i gcórsaí polaitíochta nach bhfuil cuimhne ag an bpobal ar non ní aios faide siar ná sé seachtain. Rud a thugann deis do lucht polaitíochta dul siar ar chille shórt a gheall siad riamh don phobal.

Is léir nach bhfuil aon cuimhne ná aon tuiscint ag muintir na hÉireann i gcoitinne do Harold Wilson agus a chéile. Is dócha gur fíor a rá go bhfuil falte in Éirinn roimh an athrí rialtais sa Bhreatain. Tá tuairim ginearálta éiginnte, nach bhfuil aon bhonn láidir faoi, le fáil sa tír seo gur báilís agus gur tuiscannai iad an Lucht Oibre thall d'fhadhbanna na hÉireann ná na Caomhnaigh.

Maijomh

D'fhadhbáid duine searúisach a rá gur beag an t-ábhar maite atá ansin mar go bhfuil na Caomhnaigh chomh dona sin — agus go mórmhór rialtas deiridh — nó Heath go mbreathnóid dream ar bith níos fear ná iad. Nochtaihl Wilson go leor pleananna le tri bhliain anuas faoi chor na hÉireann — bhí plean cúig phointe déag aige, caint faoi teorainn ama a leagadh síos le h-ghaighidh aistharraint Arm na Breataine etc. Ní raibh sé i geumbacht an uair sin, dár ndóich.

Ach anois go bhfuil tá sé ráite aige féin agus ag Rees go nglacann siad le polasai Heath féin Tuaisceart, fíu leitheorann agus lena údar Faulkner.

Bia saor

Is beag an cúnaimh é Rialtas Lucht Oibre i Sasana d'fhadhbanna eacnamaíochta na hÉireann. Ar na clocha is tiúisce ar phaidirín Wilson tá filleadh ar pholasai saor-bhíla, ma's féidir leis é. Bhí sin ar an míléiréin le fads muidle in Éirinn ag soláthar bia do chathracha na Breataine ar phraghas a d'fhág feirmeoiri na hÉireann ina sclabhaibhe.

Ní aon amhras faoi ach go bhfuil daoine i mbailte agus i gathracha na hÉireann a d'aontóid le Wilson. Níl de mhíniú ar an easpa réadúlachta seo afach ach an deighilt mór agus an easpa tuiscanna le muintir na tuaithe agus muintir na gathracha.



Edward Heath: dream ar bith eile níos fearr.

Ní hé Wilson an t-aon pholaitóir 'raidiciúil' a thugann d'ádh ar cuimhne ghaíridí an phobail. An S.D.L.P. ó thuidhlí mar shampla a thug cuil le gach geallaint agus le gach polasai a bhí riamh acu — faoi imitheorann, faoin staille chiosa agus rátaí etc.; ní amháin sin, ach táid féin anois i gceannas agus ag feidhmiú na rudaí gránna a raibh siad tráth chomh mór sin ina gcoinnle!

'Raidiciúil'

Agus tá an seacal céanna ó dheas. Na daoine a bhí in alrnn fáilte ar cuimhne ghaíridí an phobail. An S.D.L.P. ó thuidhlí mar shampla a thug cuil le gach geallaint agus le gach polasai a bhí riamh acu — faoi imitheorann, faoin staille chiosa agus rátaí etc.; ní amháin sin, ach táid féin anois i gceannas agus ag feidhmiú na rudaí gránna a raibh siad tráth chomh mór sin ina gcoinnle!

Ina dhiaidh sin is uille, is cinnte gur athrí mór chun feabais do muintir na Breataine é an malarú rialtais atá déanta acu tá seans níos fearr ann go drabharfaí aird ar fhadhbannaí daonna seachas fadhbannaí airgeadais.

Is fearr d'Éirinn é chomh maith, nó sin a mhóthaíonn daoine in ainneoin na stair agus na fíricí. Cé acu is measa an deaibh mór adhmaid Heath nó an cladhraich can cliste Wilson?

Is maith an rud é do mhóthú saonta an phobail nach cuimhín leor go é Wilson a dhúin leath de na mianáigh gualí sa Bhreatain Bhéag, agus a rinne neamháird de dhrochbail na mlanadóirí ar feadh na mblianta.

Paisley now the top man

By Our Political Correspondent

The most important political figure in the North today is the Rev. Ian Paisley. He is the brains and the muscle behind the eleven Loyalist M.P.s at Westminster and he heads a group which will alter the Sunningdale Agreement and Irish politics.

To survive the Sunningdale Agreement must either work the Loyalists into the new framework or alter the framework to make them irrelevant. One thing it cannot do is ignore them.

The Loyalists can be worked into the new agreement only by being incorporated in the power sharing structure. Although publicly committed against power sharing, Dr. Paisley would willingly lead a selection of Loyalists on the new Executive. The only problem is that the jobs have already been allocated.

Alliance

The people who could possibly lose their positions on a re-shaped Executive would most likely be the Alliance Party members, who have been made irrelevant by the Sunningdale Agreement.

Loyalists on the Executive would not be welcomed by either Faulkner or Fitt, but if the Executive is to survive it must change.

The other alternative is to change the political situation and thus pull the carpet from under the feet of the Loyalists. This move can come only from outside the North, from Dublin. At its best it would be



● Ian Paisley: would willingly lead Loyalists on Executive.

a formal declaration of recognition of the state of Northern Ireland, which would strengthen Faulkner's hand.

Such a declaration would involve a referendum and give Fianna Fail the chance to wave more than one green flag. But members of the Dublin Cabinet are unlikely to give them that chance and this reduces the chances of success for Sunningdale.

There are, therefore, two options open to the Labour Government — include the Loyalists in the Executive or have Dublin recognize the North.

At the moment they are believed to be putting pressure on the second option and the Fitzgerald flight to London last week was the first move in this direction. Talk of an early Wilson-Cosgrave meeting supports this.

named in Irish. But he did announce that a special appeal board will be set up, staffed by volunteers from the L.F.M.

In a statement last night the armed wing of the L.F.M., Miss Joan O'Brien, said that all members of Conradh na Gaeltige are to be shot on sight. She congratulated the Minister on changing the 'Buy Irish' campaign to the 'Bye Irish' campaign and she said that she did not want to hear another focal out of anybody.

In a surprise statement early today Dr. O'Brien revealed that he had ordered the Irish Army to occupy the

The army replied that they were at their tea and in a formal military statement just before supper time they pointed out that what was asked of them was impossible as they were too busy chasing Irish terrorists in Ireland and Arab terrorists in the Middle East. But the O.C. of the Sinal Command promised that if they spotted any Irish speaking Arabs they would arrest them on sight.

Dr. O'Brien attacked the interviewer and knifed him 147 times (in English). Speaking at the funeral the next day Dr. O'Brien said that he was sorry and he promised not to go mad again.

To ensure this he has interned all journalists in the Gaeltacht which he had earlier transferred to 'A' Wing in Mountjoy jail. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs said later that the Minister had no comment as he had decided to post himself abroad. The broad has not arrived yet but he expects her any of these days.

It has just been revealed that the weather for streakers on St. Patrick's Day is that it will be cold in exposed places.

● Cruise O'Brien: order to Army.

The streaking was so successful that it will replace the traditional St. Patrick's Day parade in Dublin. Members of the Army will streak past the G.P.O. (without bayonets) where the salute will be taken by the new Minister for Streakers, Mr. Oliver J.

During the parade smoking will be prohibited and no naked flames will be allowed. Meanwhile, in the Dublin District Court yesterday, a well known journalist was jailed for streaking. His defence was that it was the duty of the press to reveal

everything. The Justice was not impressed and sentenced him to corrective training in Iceland, saying "No nudes is good nudes".

It has just been revealed that the weather for streakers on St. Patrick's Day is that it will be cold in exposed places.

Carlow
JOHN KENNEDY, Crettyard Stores, Crettyard, Carlow; MARTIN
MEANEY, Moneymore, Bagenalstown; WILLIAM J. MURPHY,
Evergreen, Fenagh, Bagenalstown.

ANDREW BOYLE, Deseronto, Butler, Briggs. HUGH BRADY,
Gallon Glee, Carrickbeg. JAMES BURNS, 3 Main Street, Sherbrooke.
BERNARD CAFFEY, 27 St. Philips Place, Cavan. BERNARD KILPATRICK,
DUNNE, Carnagebeg, Ballisheen. PATRICK O. P. FARRELL, Malpas.
PATRICK O. P. FARRELL, Malpas. PATRICK O. P. FARRELL, Malpas.
F. JACKSON, 100 L. N. St. John's, Regina. JOHN O. JOSEPH A.
MAGUIRE, Drummagh. KILLHEANE, TERENCE.
CAFFIELD, TUCK, c/o P. O. Cootehill. JOHN F. MCGOVERN, Arderry.
JAMES MCLENNAN, Munta, St. Andrew's. JAMES MCLENNAN, Munta, St. Andrew's.
LAUGHDON, PATRICK O'REILLY, 83 Church Street, Cavan. THOMAS JAY,
KELLY, Mullagh, Kells, County Meath. DENIS J. REYNOLDS, Killybeg,
KILKINNEAR, Virginia. PATRICK SMITH, Clonosee, Ballyheehan P. O.
THOMAS SMITH, Lisnagale, Lavoy Strand, Stroudone.

JAMES BURKE, Connolly; **Ennis**: **PATRICK BURKE**, Borbane
House, Eborford; **MICHAEL J. CLONEY**, Kilmihil, Kilrush; **THOMAS**
CORRY, Cahermacateer, Corofin; **BRIAN ULLUO**, ssg., Julia
MICHAEL J. HARVEY, Northfield, Connolly; **Ennis**: **ANDREW P.**
HEFFERNAN, Shanakyle House, Parteen; **MICHAEL LYNCH**
Clonardrum, Mullagh; **JOSEPH MESKELL**, Ertnagh, Clonlara;
THOMAS F. MULQUEEN, Highfield Park, Ennis; **JAMES O'BRIEN**,
Clonardrum, Mullagh; **JOHN O'BRIEN**, Fintna, Milntown
Malbay; **PATRICK E. QUINN**, Clonardrum House, Clonlara.

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However, when it comes to political patronage the lowest common denominator is the distribution of Peace Commissioners.

This list of 423 P.Cs appointed by Mr. Patrick Cooney in the 11 months since Fools Day, 1973, gives an indication of the Labour Fine Gael zeal to look after their own — an

● Paddy Cooney — the P.C. man!
average of 1¼ P.C.s per day for the period!

JAMES J. BALLETT, Cross Street, Loughrea; **THOMAS F. DAVIS**, Letterfrack; **MICHAEL P. DUFFY**, TRICK, Killybegs, Tully; **JOHN J. GEARY**, 27 Costello Road, Shantalla; **THOMAS KEAVEENEY**, Baltimore Road, Glenamaddy; **MICHAEL J. KILGANNON**, Monaveen Woodlawn Road, Glenageary; **JOSEPH J. KING**, Foster Street, Galway; **MARTIN LONG**, "St Jude's", 4 Claddagh Road, Galway; **JOHN L. MURPHY**, "The Park", Turloughmore, Athlery; **JOHN NESTOR**, Russellstown, Tully; **ERWIN O'TOOLE**, Spiddal, Co. Galway; **CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS**, Castle Road, Killybegs; **JOHN J. RYAN**, 100, Williamstown; **THOMAS WARREN**, 4 Dun-na-Mara Drive, Berrynagh, Dublin.

FRANCIS CATTILLON, Ballyheugh; **PATRICK J. CONNOLLY**, Knocknagoshel; **PATRICK J. DALY**, Kilbeg, Valentia Island; **JAMES DEVANEY**, Church Street, Cahirciveen; **JAMES FOLEY**, Laune Stores, Lower Bridge Street, Killybeg; **THOMAS GLEASURE**, Strand Street, Killybeg; **JOHN GLEASURE**, Strand Street, Killybeg; **JOHN KELLY**, Headford; **MATTHEW KENNELLY**, 10 Upper William Street, Listowel; **PATRICK LYNCH**, Chapel Street, Tarbert; **JOHN MORIARTY**, St. Brendan's, Ardaraune, Annascaul; **BRYAN MC SWINEY**, 10 Upper William Street, Killybeg; **JOHN O'CONNOR**, Peter Street, Valentia; **DANIEL O'CONNOR**, Tieracra, Tarbert; **GERRY O'SULLIVAN**, Bella-Vista, Killyearney Road, Kenmare; **TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN**, Ballycristin, Knocknagoshel; **MICHAEL O'NEILL**, 10 Upper William Street, Killybeg.

JOSEPH BERMINGHAM, Castlemitchell, Athy; MICHAEL BRADY, Lourdes Villas, Kildare; MICHAEL BRADY, St. Patrick's Park, Celbridge; SEAN BRESLIN, 3 McDonnell Drive, Athy; FERGUS D. C. DUFF, Godiva House, Celbridge; PATRICK DUNNE, Eyre Street, Naas; W. J. DUFFY, 100 Main Street, Naas; ALAN J. GERALD M. GREHAN, 39 South Main Street, Naas; PATRICK J. HANLY, 100 Main Street, Athy; JOSEPH MACCABE, Main Street, Monasterevin; MICHAEL MERRINS, 1 Saint Gabriel's Place, Naas; EDWARD I. O'LOUGHLIN, Kill House, Kill; SEAN J. O'NEILL, Randal House, Rathangan; MICHAEL O'NEILL, 100 Main Street, Naas; MICHAEL ROWAN, St. Patrick's Avenue, Naas; JIMMY J. AGG, Lodge Park, Staffan, FRANCIS W. TYRRELL, Clavon, Carbury.

JOHN A. GALLAGHER, Ardagh, St. Johnston, Lifford; **PATRICK J. GALLAGHER**, Post Office, Pettigo; **CHARLES E. KEANEY**, Mal Street, Dunkineely; **PATRICK D. MURRAY**, Burtonport, Letterkenney; **WILLIAM MCCREERY KEE**, (Milbrook), Altinapea, Ballyhoey; **BERNARD T. MCCONAGLE**, Trillick, Buncrana; **EDWARD McNALLY**, Grouse Lodge, Tieve More P.O. Pettigo; **JOHN A. O'DONNELL**, Dunlewey, Gweedore; **JAMES O'MURPHY**, Ballyhoey.

PATRICK BOLD, 10 New Road, Clondalkin. DANIEL BROWNE, 11
Ramlies Road, Ballyferret. JAMES BYRNE, Hill View, Glanliff
Cliff, Clonsilla. JAMES CANN, 25 Fassaugh, Clonsilla.
BRIEN, "St. Joseph's", 41 Collins Road, Whitehall. AMER
CLARKE, "St. Joseph's", 36 Rathdown Park, Terenure. JAMES K
COOK, 100, Clonsilla. JOHN COOKE, 100, Clonsilla.
COOK, Clonsilla. JOSEPH CONNOLLY, 30 Hughes Road South
Waldstown. MRS. MARGARET L. CORCORAN, 37 Linden Grove
Waldstown. JOHN CORCORAN, 100, Clonsilla.
COOK, WILLIAM CUMMISKEY, 36 Anseley Avenue, Clonsilla. JOHN
COOKE, 100, Clonsilla. JOHN COOKE, 100, Clonsilla.
THE Rise, Glanvinn. DANIEL ERIC DUFFY, 173 Glanville
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin. PATRICK J. DUFFY, 38 Rathmore Pl
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
A. FINCANE, 4 Chamberland Street, Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin. AN
THOMAS J. FITZSIMONS, Springfield, St. Douloghs, Raheny
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
JOHN I. FORSTER, 3 Victor Hill Drive, Glanvinn. JOHN J. GARRIGAN
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
GLANVINN, JAMES P. HEATLEY, 8 Elmora Road, Clonsilla.
BRENDAN HENDERSON, Epworth, Rochford Avenue, Dalkey. JOHN
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
HARRIS, LUKAS, EDWARD D. JONES, 17 Walnut Park, Dublin 9. THOMAS
KANE, 48, Portrane, Co. Dublin. SAMUEL KEATING, 8
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
DUBLIN 6. RICHARD LACE, 86 Ardberg Park, Coolock. MRS. PATRICIA
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
MARY MARTIN, 111 Pearse Road, Clonsilla.
CHIEF, 11 Ring Terrace, Clonsilla. JOHN J. MULCAHY, 11 Corrie
Don Laoghair, Co. Dublin.
COOLOCK JOHN MULLIGAN, 9 Kinviera Drive, Navan Road. MICHAEL
NORMAN, Anne Devlin Drive, Rathfarnham. JOHN P.
WOODPARK, Ballyroynin. FREDERICK POPE, 125 St. Peter's Road

RICHARD AYLRARD, Ballydau, Kilmacow; **PHILIP PURCELL**, Coon East, County Kilkenny; **THOMAS REID**, Garrygaug, Piltown; **PATRICK REID**, Killybegh, Ballydaghuvane, Kinlough; **MICHAEL DOWDAN**, Gubacree, Kintyre; **THOMAS O'LEARY**, Fermacost, Castletown, Manorhamilton; **THOMAS KELLY**, Lahinch, Carrigrohilly, Carrick-on-Shannon; **JOHN F. MCTERNAN**, LEAGUISHILL, KILLRAGH, P. Mohmahair; **DANIEL O'TOOLE**, Gort-Walk, Carrick-on-Shannon; **MICHAEL J. ROWLEY**, Main Street, Mohill; **PATRICK J. TORSNE**, Main Street, Dromahaire.

Next week the Peace Commissioners appointed in the remaining counties in the first eleven months of Paddy Coon will be published.

These are Cos. Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow.