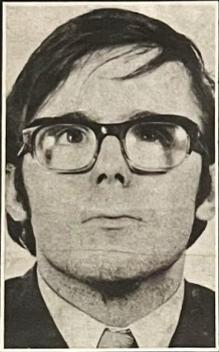


# the United Irishman

ΔΗ Τ-ΕΙΡΕΑΝΝΑC ΔΟΝΤΑΙΤΗC



Adjutant C Company, First Battalion, South Armagh/South Down Command I.R.A.

Volunteer Rowntree joined the Republican Movement in 1969. In Na Fianna Eireann he helped to organise the youth of the area towards an appreciation of Irish Culture and Republicanism. When the barricades were set up in Newry in 1969 in an attempt to draw pressure from the beleaguered people of Derry, Colman was one of the first to man them. At this time he suffered serious burns which almost resulted in his death. After his recovery he worked with renewed determination to promote republicanism. The introduction of internment in 1971 forced him to go on the run. Until his death he proved himself an active and dedicated Volunteer without neglecting his social and political work.



Volunteer A Company, First Battalion, South Armagh/South Down Command I.R.A.

Volunteer McAlinden joined the Republican Movement in 1970 and was a founder member of the Cathal Brugha Republican Club. Deeply dedicated, he had an acute awareness of the problems effecting the people of Newry. In any case where he saw a need for practical aid — practical aid was given to the people. A firm believer in making facts public he was a highly efficient PRO for the Newry Republican Clubs for some months before his death. With Colman Rowntree he stood as a candidate for the local elections in 1973. Both were true republicans, among the most active ever to emerge from Newry. They will not be forgotten.

See Page 3.

## The foxes outfoxed



Editorial and Page 6

DO

The Wolfe Tone Republican Club, Crossmaglen, Co. Armagh, condemned in the strongest possible terms the British Army's murderous attack on the people of the town on May 1 last.

Following a raid on the local military barracks the British Army terrorists raked the town with gunfire and rained the streets shooting indiscriminately into houses.

Two families have been left homeless and other houses badly damaged. A few people have left the town following a threat from the British that any future attacks on the barracks would lead to the destruction of their homes.

The Wolfe Tone Republican Club supports the people's demand for a full enquiry into the incident and repeats the Republican Movement's demand for the immediate withdrawal of the British Army from the area.

### Murder

Republican Club Councillor Barney McKeown said, "This was a deliberate attempt by the British Army to murder innocent civilians. It is a miracle that only 115 windows were broken. I demand that these criminals be brought to justice and I am totally behind the people's call for an enquiry. People should also get in touch immediately with their solicitors to seek compensation. I have also pressed for temporary repairs to be carried out at once."

# ARMY RAID TERRORISES ARMAGH VILLAGE



Not even the animals on a farm are safe from the bullets of the British Army. The spraying of the fields and hedges is reminiscent of the tactics of the RUC in the late 60's. On this occasion it was only luck which saved the farm workers.

MEITHEAMH

## 16 Page U.I.

This month the United Irishman has been increased to 16 pages with the inclusion of a 4 page 26 County Local election supplement. The supplement is only available within the election area. Price has remained unchanged at 5p.

The United Irishman will remain at 16 pages but due to increased costs of paper, freight and postage, the new price will be 8p.

We believe that we need a 16 page paper so as to adequately cover the local, national and international events in greater depth. It will also provide for more feature articles on the issues which effect the Movement.

We hope that our sellers and readers will continue to give us their support in this new venture.

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- On Ireland: Marx and Engels ..... £1.40
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Please send me the items marked

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## OBITUARIES

### Charlie McGleenan

All Republicans will have been saddened to learn of the death of Charlie McGleenan, the Armagh Republican, who died at the end of May.

Charlie McGleenan joined the Irish Volunteers and the I.R.B. in the same year. He was mobilised in 1916 and was active throughout the War of Independence in the 3rd Brigade, Fourth Northern Division of the Irish Republican Army. He took the Republican side after the treaty.

Charlie McGleenan saw the insides of jails and concentration camps in the North and South of Ireland. He was elected as an abstentionist M.P. for South Armagh in the 1930s, and remained an active Republican all his life. At the time of his death, he was President of the Pearse Republican Club, Armagh.

### Jer Daly

The Republican Movement learned with regret of the death of an old comrade, Jer Daly, of Clonakilty, West Cork.

He joined the Movement in 1931 and was continually active during the 30's and 40's. Imprisoned in Mountjoy and Arbour Hill, he took part in a 30-day-long hunger strike.

Jer Daly was a true Republican who never swerved from the principles of Pearse and Connolly.

We extend our condolences to his brother and sisters.

### COMMEMORATION

BELFAST  
SUNDAY JULY 7

Parade assemblies 1.30 in Clonard Gardens, then proceeds to Milltown Cemetery in honour of our late comrade Pat Bracken (First Anniversary), Staff Captain, Odsigh na hEirann, Gunned down (6/7/73) by the enemies of the working class.

## Building Fund May 1974 Contributions

We would like to thank the following people for their donations to the Building Fund and for more people to send a donation to me Padraig McCallag, c/o 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin. Frank Worley, Dublin: £2; Gordon Farrington, Burnaby, Canada: £90; Patrick Burke, Nova Scotia, Canada: £9.00; S. Birdsey, Florida, USA: £1.70; John Looey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary: £1.00; Patrick Garvin, Herby, England: £1.00; Correction from May issue: Tomas O'Tuallagh, Dublin: £2.00.

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## MEITHEAMH

Colman Rowntree and Martin McAlinden, Volunteers of the Irish Republican Army were captured and subsequently murdered by the British Army at Ballyholland outside Newry on May 15. The British Army later confirmed I.R.A. claims that both Volunteers were unarmed at the time of their capture.

The South Down/South Armagh Command of the I.R.A. in a statement said that at the time of their capture "the Volunteers were preparing a land mine for a military action against British forces as retaliation for intimidation and harassment of the working class people of Newry and were unarmed. They were not engaged in an anti-civilian bombing campaign.

"The two Volunteers", the statement continues, "were surprised by the patrol and were captured without resistance. The report put out by the British Army that the Volunteers were shot after they dived for a sack is a lie.

"They were shot in the chest standing to attention while in the custody of the British Army.

"The IRA has always taken retaliatory action in defence of the people and will continue with renewed determination," the

# NEWRY MEN MURDERED BY PARAS

Command statement concludes.

According to the British Army the materials for use in the land mine had been discovered by a routine patrol. The area was then placed under observation. The two Volunteers were seen to approach the mine

and when challenged, the British Army claims, dived for some sacking lying at their feet. The patrol Commander, according to the B.A., thought the Volunteers were trying to dive for weapons concealed in the sacking and opened fire killing both of them.

This claim contains an obvious contradiction. The British Army having had the area under observation for some time must have known that no weapons were concealed. Subsequent examination of the area proves that the B.A. were in observation positions for some considerable time.

A well concealed dugout, a large amount of cigarette ends, ration pack wrappings and used radio batteries indicate that the B.A. were lying in ambush there for several days. They had obviously made a cold, calculated decision to shoot down whoever came to pick up the land mine.

Indeed the death toll on May 15 could have been higher. A local farmer passing the scene shortly after Colman Rowntree and Martin McAlinden had been murdered was lucky to escape death. Three windows in his car were shattered by Para bullets. When he asked why he had been fired upon, he was told "fuck off, there's trouble in this area".

Huge crowds attended the funerals of Volunteers Rowntree and McAlinden. At each funeral the coffin was preceded by Na Fianna Eireann and women members of the Republican Clubs. The coffins were flanked by an I.R.A. Guard of Honour. Military honours were rendered at the graves of each Volunteer and orations were delivered by Cathal Goulding.

Martin's burial took place at the McAlinden family grave in St. Mary's Cemetery. Colman was later buried at the Republican Plot in the same cemetery.

Also buried at the Plot is his twin brother who was killed in an explosion.



The following statement has been received from the South Down/South Armagh Command of the I.R.A.

"Within ten minutes of the funerals of our murdered comrades Colman Rowntree and Martin McAlinden a unit of the First Battalion of this Command attacked a patrol of the Royal Horse Artillery in William Street, Newry. Two British soldiers were shot, one of them has since died. Further attacks on the British Army in retaliation for the murder of our comrades took place later. A fuller report on these will be issued shortly."

## GOULDING'S TRIBUTE

"We are here because we loved them, because we honour their idealism, because we share their vision of a country of people, free from the vicious shackles of Capitalism, free from the corrosive influence of imperialism, free from the repression that has been aimed and ever will be aimed at the working class people of this country, North and South, Catholic and Protestant — at the working people whose defence was the duty and the pride of Colman and Martin . . .

"... Let there be no doubt that in days to come their courage, determination and their political vision will be remembered by generations of Irishmen with gratitude and pride. Therefore let us keep in our minds the tradition they so proudly bore. Let us recognise that it was human and humane, let us recognise that it was revolutionary and sympathetic, let us recognise that it was the very essence of the people's struggle without pause for consideration of religious difference or political sectarianism . . .

"They have made the supreme sacrifice for their people. Let no one think that this sacrifice was in vain. Let no one be mistaken about the reasons why it was made. Let no one, and especially those who have come here to listen with the ears of Glengall Street or Westminster or Dublin Castle, be in any doubt about the existence of a force which is aimed at their master's destruction, by force of the people's arms, by will of the people's conviction, by the overwhelming need of the people to be free of all and every source of domination and of all and every agent of the imperial demand . . .

"By these brutal murders the Rees' the Wilsons and the Kiltsons have shown the colour of their so-called peace initiatives. They have declared war on the Irish people. They are spelling out once again the rules under which that war will be fought. But our answer must be to fight them on our terms, not theirs . . .

"We say to those who murdered them: 'You have the weapons and the strength, but with men like these two revolutionaries to carry on the struggle of the Irish people, the Irish Republican Army will task that strength and break the heart of the empire.'"



## PAISLEY TO BREAK WITH CRAIG

The call by the Ulster Workers' Council for the ending of internment is to be welcomed as a recognition of the fact that this illegality, above all others, has been the cause of much of the violence in the North.

But the release of the prisoners will require also that a united front to have the Emergency Provisions Act repealed be set up immediately.

It also poses serious questions for Dr. Paisley. How long can he stay in harness with Bill Craig, one time Stormont Minister of Home Affairs and dedicated supporter of Special Powers and concentration camps?

The Loyalists in Long Kesh certainly do not look on Mr. Craig as a shining symbol of freedom.

The following statement was issued by the Coiste Seasta of Sinn Fein before the fall of the Northern Executive and the suspension of the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

"The present work stoppage in the North, which is more lock-out than strike, has produced all the classic elements of fascism. The leadership is fascist, the policies are fascist, the tactics are fascist and the basis now exists for a complete fascist take over in the North. Craig's opposition to Trade Unions and working class politics has been well known for many years and it is quite clear that he, Paisley and West intend to use workers merely as cannon fodder, just as Hitler did.

"The leaders of the lock out are against the Sunningdale Agreement and so are we in the Republican Movement. But we oppose it for totally different reasons. We say it does not concede democracy and civil rights; they say it concedes too much and want a return to the old position of total denial of civil rights to a large section of the community. We say Sunningdale unites the middle class but keeps the workers divided. They want to make the sectarian division of workers permanent in order to bolster their own position of privilege and power. We want to force Britain to remove her claim to rule and interfere in Irish affairs and to put into effect progressive policies which will benefit the whole of the working class by giving them the strength and power of free men. The fascist leaders of the U.U.C. want the backing, but not the rule, of British Tories in their policies of keeping workers enslaved by a vicious sectarian system so that they will go back quietly to their miserable ghetto homes.

"Craig, Paisley and West are now calling for 1) The abolition of the Assembly and the imposition of direct rule from Westminster and 2) the return of the old Stormont system.

# SINN FEIN REJECTS FASCISM

We opposed the call for direct rule two years ago when the S.D.L.P., the Provisionals and the Peoples Democracy were calling for it. We foresaw the disastrous results which would ensue. This is why we called for the imposition of democracy and a Bill of Rights on the Stormont Government which then existed, rather than the abolition of the Stormont which was clearly going to increase and inflame sectarian politics.

"We now reiterate our political demands for the North. Britain must renounce her claim to rule over the North, by a declaration of her intent to withdraw. A Bill of Rights must be passed immediately and democratic structures established.

"While the British Government claims to rule in the North, the onus rests on them to ensure that the necessities of life are made available to all people there and that the workers right to work is protected. The British Army, far from protecting this right, actually prevented workers in Derry last Wednesday, with rubber bullets from getting to work. They should ensure that all roads, including those in ghetto areas, are open for workers to use without intimidation.

"The Dublin Government, which through its Sunningdale policies, helped to bring about this dire situation, have also a responsibility to help with supplies of food, petrol and gas. One way in which they could give immediate help, would be to release the EEC intervention meat from the warehouses and make it available to workers in Belfast and other towns in the North.

"This lock-out strikes at the very roots of Trade Unionism and workers solidarity. The bigotry on the Craig/Paisley side is answered by corresponding sectarianism on the Catholic side by Mr. Phil Curran of the Catholic League of Ex Servicemen, who called for the setting up of Catholic Trade Unions. Such calls should be condemned vigorously by all workers.

"On its side the Trade Union Movement must surely now learn the lesson, that you cannot have an apolitical labour movement. It must take its stand on all issues which affect workers — outside as well as inside the job. We have in the past four years repeatedly called for vigorous Trade Union action against sectarianism of any kind. They failed to do so and are now in disarray.

"All workers who are now affected by this lock-out should conserve their meagre resources for their immediate needs and necessities. No rents, rates, taxes or bills should be paid while it lasts.

## OPEN THE GATES NOW!

### LONG KESH SENTENCED PRISONERS

Eddie Magee, 4 years  
Gerald Burns, 5 years  
Frank McGrady, 4 years  
Peter Monaghan, 6 years  
Frank Quinn, 4 years  
Brendan Macklin, 12 years  
Sean Bunting, 5 years  
Frank Weir, 10 years  
Pat O'Hare, 7 years  
Mick Mallon, 7 years  
Artie Maguire, 8 years  
Jim Goodman, 8 years  
John Madden, 8 years  
Gerry Loughlin, 12 years  
Tony McShane, life  
John J. McAuley, 5 years  
Mickey Donnelly, 5 years  
Noel Deagan, 5 years  
Paul Hemsworth, 2 years  
Thomas Power, 12 years  
George McNally, 6 years  
Peter McFarlane, 6 years  
Sean Hanna, 5 years  
Sam Mathews, 3 years  
Leo Davis, 3 years  
Pat Maxwell, 3 years  
Mick Gilmore, 2 years  
Danny McWainne, 3 years  
Roger Torney, 3 years  
Joe Cuh, 1 year  
Anthony Smyth, 7 years  
Gerald Campbell, 3 years  
James Grimley, 3 years  
Sean Curry, 6 years  
Timothy Smyth, 3 years  
Gerald Smyth, 3 years  
George Simpson, 2 years

Eamonn Burns, 2 years  
Emmanuel McQuillan, 3 years  
Brendan Harrison, 3 years  
Terence McGarry, 3 years  
Frank Gallagher, 2 years  
Sean Colhoun, 5 years  
Brendan Turley, 5 years  
Jim McVeigh, 5 years  
Jim McLaughlin, 5 years  
D. Russell, 4 years  
H. Torney, 6 years  
H. Doherty, 2 years  
P. Trainor, 6 years  
T. Cosgrave, 7 years  
C. Mulvenna, 2 years

### LONG KESH REMAND PRISONERS

K. McLaughlin  
R. Elliman  
J. Logue  
T. McDermott  
C. Brady  
P. J. Vaillday  
D. Conlon  
L. Johnson  
S. Goodman  
P. Neeson  
P. Mullan  
R. Curran  
L. McAnoy  
G. Duffy, life  
P. McDavid  
G. O'Neill  
J. Magill  
P. McKeegan

T. Morgan  
G. Healy  
S. Magee  
D. Lagan  
B. Maguire  
G. Dickey  
J. McSheehy  
F. O'Neill  
B. O'Hagan  
J. McQuillie  
M. Smith, 2 years  
M. O'Hagan, 7 years  
K. Brady, 7 years  
P. Breen, 7 years  
G. Duffy, life  
R. McNally, 2 years  
C. Toman, 2 years  
J. Shanks, 7 years

### MOUNTJOY:

B. Maxwell, 18 months

### ENGLAND:

Noel Jenkinson, 30 years  
Joe Farrington, 4 years  
Jim Flynn, 2 years  
Michael Duignan, 3½ years

### PORTLAOISE:

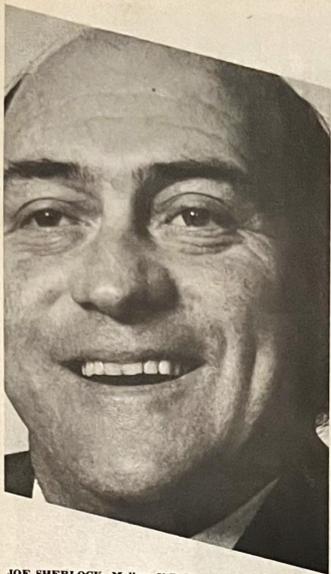
Ronnie Deehan, 4 years  
Roland Giles, 6 years  
David Gibson, 18 months  
Damien Friel, 18 months

**ELECTION  
SPECIAL**

**PEOPLE  
COME  
FIRST**

**VOTE  
SINN FEIN**

Why we fight elections is not for the same reasons as the parties who oppose our policy. We fight because it gives us a chance normally denied to us by the mass media, to get our political policy into the homes of the Irish people. We fight because it strengthens our organisation in the course of the election struggle. We fight because we can meet the people and explain what Republicanism stands for. And we fight to show that we mean 'People Come First'.



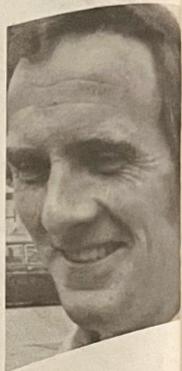
**JOE SHERLOCK**, Mallow U.D.C. and Cork County Council.



**FRANCES GREHAN**, Roscommon Co. Council.



**OSGUR BREATNACH**, Dun Laire Borough Council.



**TONY COFFEY**, Galway Co. Council.

Men such as 30 year old **Kevin Harrington** of Michael Collins Estate in Clondalkin. Living on an estate which is suffering from the worst effects of N.B.A. jerry-building, he is a founder member and present chairman of the local branch of N.A.T.O. Kevin is contesting the Clondalkin, Lucan, Palmerstown Ward for a seat on Dublin County Council.

Also standing in the ward is **Anthony Connors**, a native of Palmerstown where he has long been active in providing sporting facilities for the youth of the area. Working in Kileen Paper Mills, he is a member of the I.T.G.W.U.

Women such as **Frances Grehan** of Boyle, Co. Roscommon who is standing for Roscommon County Council. Under her direction the Boyle Citizens Advice Bureau was established to provide the people of the area with the help which they should have been getting from their sitting councillors.

Well known in the Mallow area is sitting Councillor **Joe Sherlock** who polled over 2,400 votes in last year's General Election. I.T.G.W.U. branch secretary, he is also chairman of the Mallow branch of N.I.T.R.O. but Joe is chiefly known for his trojan work in

defence of Mallow Hospital, which is now to be retained and upgraded.

Standing with Joe is **John Buckley**, a carpenter by trade and member of the A.S.W.

Another I.T.G.W.U. member is standing for a seat on Fermoy Urban District Council. **John O'Connor**, 26 years old and a mechanic by trade, is very active in local sporting circles. While in Clonakilty **Liam Ahern** is carrying the flag. A member of the Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers' Union Liam strenuously opposed Ireland's entry into the E.E.C. and feels that the Dail has now become a rubber stamp for directives from Brussels.

In Cork, Sinn Fein has nominated eight candidates many of whom live in the defective N.B.A. housing estates of Mayfield and Toghher where they have been very active in campaigning for necessary and urgent repairs.

Standing in North-East Ward are **John Kelleher** and **Ted Tynan**. John, a 25 year old school teacher, lives on the Mayfield Estate and is a member of the A.S.T.I. Ted Tynan has been a member of the Republican Movement for twelve of his thirty years and

has been very active in both the Tenants' Association and local Peoples's Co-op. Married with two children he is a sheet metal worker.

From the Toghher housing estate, comes **Barry Madden** who is contesting South West Ward. Married with three children Barry has long been active in the Tenants' Association movement and has been in Sinn Fein since 1957.

In South Central Ward two candidates, **Tom McCarthy** and **John Madden**, have been put forward. A member of the Republican Movement for eighteen years Tom also contested the 1967 local elections for Sinn Fein. He is 39 years of age and is married with six children.

**John Madden** is an active member of the Masons and Bricklayers Union and is Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Na Fianna Eireann, the Republican Youth Movement.

**James (Doc) Doherty**, standing in the North West Ward should need no introduction. Living in the Churchfield Housing Estate Doc is a trade unionist of many years standing and has been active in the fight to improve con-

**JIM COFFEY**, Tralee U.D.C.



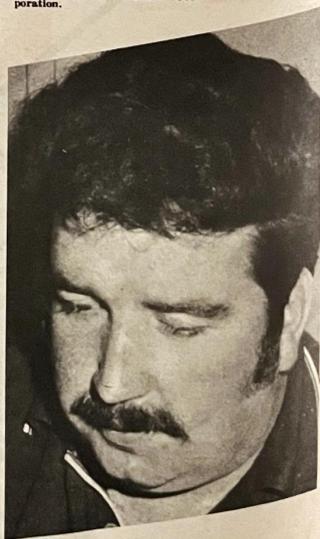
**PASCAL MAC AODHAIN**, Dublin Corporation.



**SEAMUS MAC RUAIRI**, Donegal Co. Council.



**ANDY SMITH**, Dublin Corporation.





**MAIRIN DE BURCA**, Dublin Corporation.



**TED TYNAN**, Cork Corporation.



**DONCHADH MAC RAGHNAILL**, Drogheda Corporation and Louth Co. Council.



**FEIGIN DOYLE**, Dublin Corporation.

ditions on the docks where he works. He is chairman of the National Docks Liaison Committee and is both a member of the Docks Committee of the I.T.G.W.U. (No. 5 branch) and President of the branch.

**George O'Mahony**, standing in the same ward, is well known for his activity in the G.A.A. and is a member of Gurranebraher G.A.A. Club and a founder member of the inter firm G.A.A. Board. Employed in Lee Hosiery he is active in the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks.

Sinn Fein's candidate in North Central Ward is **Pat Bowman**, 35 year old fitter and father of five children. He is a member of the I.T.G.W.U. but his main activity is in the tenant movement and he is chairman of the Joint Council of Tenants Associations. He is also chairman of the Finance Committee of the Churchfield and Gurranebraher Community Association.

**Sean Hales** of Bandon will be running for Cork County Council while in Bandon itself, **Donagh Coughlan** is seeking a seat on Bandon Town Commissioners. Thirty six year old Donagh is an active member of Bandon River-Defence Association which is opposed to the

plans of the Pfizer Corporation to remove up to five million gallons of water from the Bandon river daily.

Donagh is also a member of the I.T.G.W.U. and is well known in local sporting associations.

Two active tenants association members are running for Wexford County Council, **Sean Rossiter** and **Paul Belmeey**. Sean, who is in Sinn Fein for ten years, has done much work on the issue of rates and Paul is very active on the Curraeoe Protection Association, which is campaigning to ensure that Curraeoe beach is not taken over by private speculators but remains a public amenity.

Sinn Fein is putting forward a candidate in each of the three Wards for Waterford Corporation. Well known for his activity on housing, **Sean O Ceallaigh** is standing in Ward 1. Employed in A.C.E.C. Ltd. he is chairman of A.C.E.C. clerical branch of the A.T.G.W.U. He is a founder member of Waterford Civil Rights Association and is secretary of the ground rent sub-committee of Lismore Park Residents Association.

A founder member of Waterford Citizens Advice Bureau and present chairman **Mick**

**Dunphy** has personally dealt with many of the problems which affect working people in Waterford. Working with the E.S.B. as an electrical installation supervisor he is a member of the E.S.B. Officers Association.

Completing the trio is **Paddy Gallagher**, a printer by trade and member of the N.G.A. Married with two children he is heavily involved with the Citizens Advice Bureau and is a member of the South East Regional Executive of Sinn Fein.

Standing for a seat on Waterford County Council and Dungarvan U.D.C. **Pat Walsh** is well known for his activity against ground rents. He is chairman of the local Trades Council.

Standing with him for Dungarvan U.D.C. is **Sean O'Donnell**, committee member of his tenants association and presently campaigning strongly against the ground rent system.

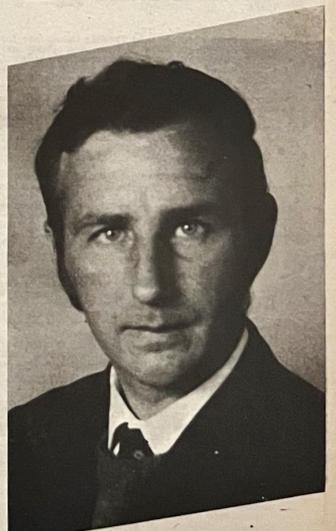
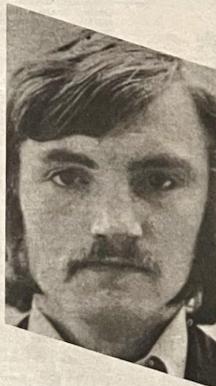
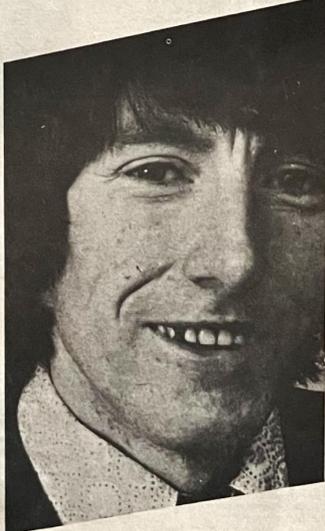
Moving over to South Kilkenny there are three Sinn Fein contestants for Kilkenny County Council, **Patrick Murphy** and **Thomas Cassin**, both of Inistioge and **Sean Walsh** of Slieverue.

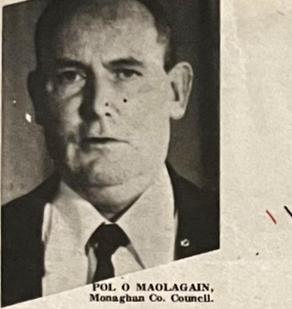
**SEAN WALSH**, Kilkenny Co. Council.

**JOHN O'CONNOR**, Fermoy U.D.C.

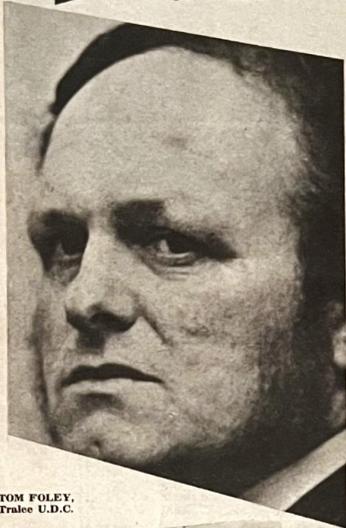
**JIMMY BRICK**, Galway Corporation and Co. Council.

**SEAN ROSSITER**, Wexford Co. Council.





**PÓL O MAOLAGÁIN,**  
Monaghan Co. Council.



**TOM FOLEY,**  
Tralee U.D.C.



**SEAN O'DONNELL,** Letterkenny  
U.D.C.

Both Paddy Murphy and Thomas Cassin are farmers and member of the Farmers' Defence Association and Paddy is also a member of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann.

Sean Walsh is very well known for his work with Slieveve Citizens Advice Bureau and has been very active on the many problems affecting people in the South Kilkenny region. He is a carpenter by trade and a member of the A.S.W. He is also a former vice-chairman of the N.C.A.

Standing for a seat on Kilkenny Corporation is **Liam Quigley** who is employed in Smithwick's Brewery, since 1962. Made a permanent employee four years ago he is now chairman of the Smithwick's section in the I.T.G.W.U. and is also a branch committee member. Aged thirty four he is married with eight children.

Moving up the coast to Wicklow, Sinn Féin is fielding a wide range of candidates. **Matt Heaney** and **Seamus Bracken** are both standing for Arklow U.D.C. and Wicklow County Council. Also standing for a seat on the County Council are **Justin Wall, Jack Burke, Jim Timmons, Michael Doyle, Seamus Doyle** and **Diarmuid (Berry) Kelleher, Seamus Doyle** of Enniskerry, is standing in the North Wicklow electoral area. A member of the Bray branch of the W.U.I. he represents it on the Bray Trades Council and he is chairman of Enniskerry Citizens Action Committee.

Five Sinn Féin candidates are going forward for seats on Bray Urban District Council. These are **John McCormick, Joe Doyle, sitting Councillor, John Lowe, Anthony Byrne** and **Bernard Cahill**, also standing for the County Council.

Well known member of the NATO executive, **Domhachadh MacRaghnaill**, represents Sinn Féin in the contest for Louth County Council and Drogheda Corporation.

Another candidate for Louth County Council and Drogheda Corporation is **John Clarke**, Branch Secretary Painters Union, member of Drogheda Trades Council and Vice-Secretary of Bellgrove Tenants Association.

In Dundalk **Maarteo Coffey** is contesting both Dundalk U.D.C. and Louth County Council.

Seven candidates are running for seats on Monaghan's local authorities. Standing for Monaghan County Council are **Owen Kirk**, also an active member of the Farmers Defence Association, is secretary of the Monaghan Comhairle Ceantair of Sinn Féin.

**Pól O Maolagáin**, a farmer in mid Monaghan has done much work to further the Irish language and culture.

Three Sinn Féin members are contesting seats on Carrickmacross U.D.C. These are **John Kelleher**, a Carrick shop

# DUBLIN

Four Sinn Féin candidates have been nominated to stand for Dublin Corporation. **Mairín de Burca**, who is contesting Area 5, needs no introduction to the many who have shared their problems with her, whether they were to do with a leaking roof, no roof or an illegally imprisoned child. Joint General Secretary of Sinn Féin she was a founder member of the Dublin Housing Action Committee and the Irish Women's Liberation Movement.

Also standing in Area 5 is **Pascal Mac Aodhain** who teaches in Marlboro Street School. A member of the Russell Curmann of Sinn Féin his job has given him a unique insight into the dire need for better educational facilities especially in the inner city area.

**Andy Smith**, ex-docker and a native of Pearse Street, is seeking a seat in Area 7. Andy, who now works full-time in the Education Department of the Republican Movement, has done trojan work over the past year on behalf of the people of his area. His name will always be associated with the Fenian Street scandal when he helped young married couples who were evicted from No. 15 Fenian Street by property speculators and forced to live by the side of the road for months, to finally secure proper rehousing.

Area 9, which comprises the largest flatdwelling belt in Dublin, is being contested by **Peigin Doyle**. A former chairman of the U.C.D. Republican Club Peigin's work over a number of years with the Ranelagh Citizens' Advice Bureau has brought to light numerous examples of illegal evictions, exorbitant rents and insanitary conditions perpetrated by private landlords.



**JAMES (DOC) DOHERLY,** Cork Corporation.



**TOM CONNOLLY,** Longford U.D.C.



**DAN O'RIORDAN,**  
Dun Laoghaire Borough Council.



**LIAM QUIGLEY,** Kilkenny Corporation.

## Election Round-Up

steward, **Gerry Markey** and **Francie O'Donoghue** who is a member of Carrick Trades Council.

Standing for his third term as member of Donegal County Council **Seamus Rodgers** is prominently identified with the agitation of salmon fishermen who were threatened with withdrawal of their licences last year and is chairman of the Donegal branch of the National Fishermen's Defence Association.

21 year old **Sean O'Donnell**, who is standing for Letterkenny U.D.C., is the youngest candidate in the election. Another veteran of the 1967 local elections is **Seamus Reid** who is seeking a seat on Sligo County Council. Employed as an electrician with the E.S.B. he is a leading member of the local branch of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann.

Another electrician, **Tom Connolly**, is running for a place on Longford Urban District Council and Longford County Council. Two candidates have been nominated in Galway. **Tony Coffey** is contesting a seat for Galway County Council and **Jimmy Brick** going forward for Galway Corporation and Galway County Council.

**Shibhan Thomas**, member of A.C.R.A. ground rent sub-committee and of her local Residents Association, is standing in Clare while seven candidates have been nominated throughout Kerry.

Life-long member of the Republican Movement and vice-chairman of Kerry County Council, **Redmond O'Sullivan** has a sterling record of work on behalf of the people in his 14 years as a Councillor. His fellow candidate **Paddy Callaghan**, a railway worker who is a past member of the Council and polled over a thousand votes in the general election. He is deeply involved in Cromane Fishermen's Co-Operative Society and is a member of the Kerry Mountain Rescue Service.

**Cathleen Casey, Gerald Horgan** and **Sean O'Grady** are standing within the Kilmurphy U.D.C. area. Cathleen works as a nurse in Killarney and has been active on housing issues in the Tralee rent strike and is chairman of Tralee Tenants Association. He is also chairman of the Strand Road Area Community Games.

Standing with Tommy is **Jimmy Coffey**, a shop steward in Kingdom Tubes factory. A returned emigrant he helped lead the Tralee rent strike and is chairman of Tralee Tenants Association. He is also chairman of the Strand Road Area Community Games.

Sinn Féin in Kildare has nominated **Vivian Elffe**, founder member of St. Mary's Park Residents Association, to contest the Glane electoral area of Kildare County Council with **Myles McGrath**, a native of Sallins and a shop steward in No. 5 branch of the I.T.G.W.U.

Moving eastwards again, both **Osgar Breathnach** and **Dan O'Riordan** are well known in the Dun Laoghaire borough area for their work on behalf of the homeless.

# POBAL 24

# OIREACHTAS NA nGAEL

**AG ATROSCAILT MI QUIL FAOI NUABHAINSTIOCHT**

RUEBENS IN THE HOLLY TREE SWAMP POBAL	LÁ AN LUAIN-FOBALISÉAL meas an pobail POBAL	COIS FARRAIGE an ghlac lacht "cheo" an gceann-choilín ar leibhéal deiridh SAIBHNEAG GAEIL POBAL
--	--	--



An bhfuil cuimhne agat ar an am a dtúadh na bóid agus mór agus mion uaisleacht na tíre chug "fáiltid an Oireachtais" iad ar iad ina gcuitacha "moncaí" agus "Dickie" mór dubh buailte thall ar gach son duise acu—eachtas na mír dar adóidh a bhrúigh a n'iomarcacht feola isteach i "stays" le go mbeadh siad i ndon iad féin a thaisceadh isteach i ngúntaí iada "slinky" don céad. Níl fhios agam sa diabhail goide an doigh na nGael ar bun agus be ghaireid go bhfachtas nach fíoth ghaoimh a bhí ann ach rud dearfach ina cheart fhéin. Thug sé muintir na Gaeltachta le chéile i dtimpeslaíocht nadturtha, chuir sé oideantas reabhlóideach orthu, chuir sé spiorad iontu agus thainig meas orthu féin nach raibh orthu nuair a bhíodh siad a mbreithniú mar "fossils" ag an Oireachtas Oifigiúil.

Is obair mhílteanach Oireachtas na nGael a chuir ar siúl, tá cur amach mór airgid ag dul leis agus níl teora leis na deacrachtaí sagaracha a éiríonn o lá go dtí leis — ní daoiní saibhir nó iú daoiní le jobannaí maithse iad lucht ceoil, seanachas agus filiochta na Gaeltachta agus is mór an costas doibh dul ar an Oireachtas. Bíonn deachachtai ag dul le sulom, pobal mór a fíidil ar cíos, loistín & rí agus go deimhin smacht a choinéal ar lucht gainmin aitiúla o bheith ag scríodh na ndaoine lena gcuid praghasanna damanta ar ol & rí.

Bhuel de bharr sin bhí droch bhlianta ag an Oireachtas ach ní cóir míleán a chuir ar lucht a reachtais—tá siad ag leanam GNÍOMH — is orainne a chainneann iad agus na deannam FAIC atá an lucht. Mar sin tá sé de dhuilgas orainn gach uile chabhair a thabhairt do lucht Chorca Duibhne i mblianta ata ag reachtáil an Oireachtais ó 28ú-30ú Meitheamh.

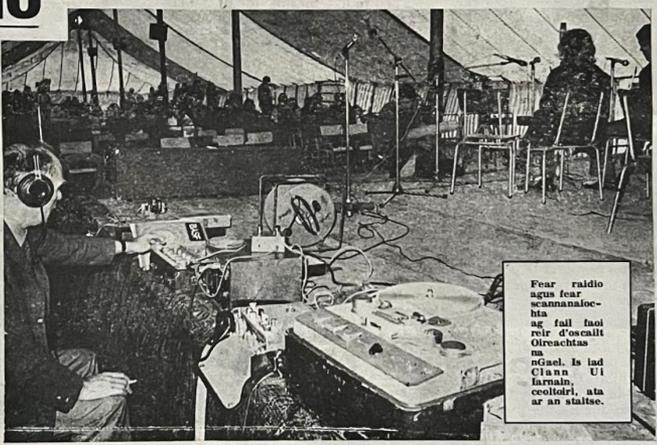
Tá daoiní ag rá gur choir Oireachtas na nGael a chuir ar ceal ar mhaithe le Oireachtas na Gaeilge. Seafoid. Ní h-ionann an da Oireachtas ne hi an "raison Dêtre" ceanna ata acu. Is rud briomhar beo beithioch Oireachtas na nGael a d'fhos on choismhuintir agus a bhaineann go dluth le na saol agus na streachtaí le maireachtáil. Is rud "establishment" é Oireachtas na Gaeilge. Rud marbh gan beatha agus d'Fheadaídh a thionóil i Hong Kong mar ní dheanfaidh se son difriche do na gnath dhaoiní. Mar sin o nach h-ionann an da rud ní cuir go gcúidí Oireachtas na nGael ar ceal. Ca mbeidh Oireachtas na Gaeilge an bhlian seo chugainn agus ca mbeidh muintir na Gaeltachta gan Oireachtas ansin? Ar aon son níl an da Oireachtas ag teacht salach ar a chéile agus mar sin tarann tuid ar na daoiní ata pairteach in eagrú Oireachtas na Gaeilge i gConamara gach uile chabhair a thabhairt do lucht Chorca Duibhne.

• Iris polaitiúchá agus soisialta.

## Pobal:

## iris do

## gach gael



Fear raidió agus fear scannanaloc-bha ag fall faoi roir d'oscailt Oireachtas na nGael. Is iad Clann UI Iarainn, ceoiléir, ata ar an staitse.

Nuair a thainig Pobal ar an saol roinnt blianta ó shoin (25 eagrán o thom) bhí borradh mór i saol polaitiúchá, sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta na tíre—go siú bhí athrú mór ag teacht ar smaointe lucht na hÁthbheochana de bharr scríbhinní Uí Chadhain. Ba mhaith againne Pobal le dearcadh na nGaeilgeoirí raidiúla ar na heachtraí agus smaointeacha na linne sin a fhoillsiú mar ní raibh an dara méán sin, i.e. bhí na hirisí eile chomh caomnach agus chomh beag in uchtach is nach bhfuil iad a léamh. (Go deimhin bhítheas a gceannacht ní ar a son féin ach ar mhaith leis "an chúis").

Ní glacfar le piosai seafóideacha faoi, "Lá Cois Farráige" & rí no le piosat acadúil faoi "Síoladh frog i Mongolia" no le aon saghas brocamas filiochta faoi "croithe bruite i bpeín" na bhfilí goineamhacha a shileann go n-éiríonn an ghrian as a dtóin fein agus ata dall ar an daorasmacht ata i imirt ar dhaoiní ar fud an domhain inniu.

Ta Irisí eile a fhoillsiú sa Ghaeilge a ghlacfas cac den tseort sin ach is Iris Pobal a bhfuil meas aige air fein agus gur mhian leis eifeacht a bheith aige. Sin rud ata ag teastáil inniu go héirithe agus ár gcultúr i nGaeilge agus i mBearla a scríos ag na Seoinníní ata ag tabhairt síntiúis go rialta ar son dílfíni bacagh cosúil le "Imniu" & rí. Ta gull againne go n-éirigh go gail le Pobal agus tá tacaíocht Poblachtóirí agus Soisialaigh tuillete aige.

Bhuel mhair Pobal ag teacht gach ré mí—cór uair go mí rialta mar bhí an tuafás deacrachtaí ag baint leis—go dtí le gairid. Bhfachtas do Phobal Teoranta, dream a fhoilsithe, nach bhféadfaidh siad é a chuir amach nóis mór mar go raibh sé ag teacht salach ar obair thábhachtach eile a bhí ar lámha acu. Tráthúil go léor bhí Coiste Riaracháin Chlub Uí Chadhain ag smaointeann ar Iris a fhoillsiú ag an am agus nuair a doirail Pobal Teoranta a n-iris doibh ghlac siad go fonnmhar leis.

An dtiocraídh aon athrú ar Phobal anois? Ní thiochfaidh aon mhór athrú air. Ba a polasai "Phobal" na deis a thabhairt do gháth mhuintir na tíre seo a gcuid smaointeacha a fhoillsiú faoi cursaí reatha, cursaí polaitiúchá, sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta na tíre seo.

Leanfaidh an t-eagarthoir nua den Phobal seo go briomhar. Má tá rud go maith seol chug Pascal Mac Aodhain, 3 Br. Chuilceannphort, Baile Átha Cliath. 9 é agus cuirfidh se i gcló é i meitheamh d'aoine.

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PLAS GARDNAR  
GACH OICHE SATHARN  
CEOL AGUS CRAIC  
ISTEACH: 30p**

**Ceannaigh  
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Scríobh chug:  
**POILIN ROYCROFT,  
(Bainisteoir)**  
3 Br. Chuilceannphort,  
Baile Átha Cliath 9.

**Oireachtas  
na  
nGael**

Corca Dhuibhne  
28ú-30ú Meitheamh

BUS (faoi choimirce Club UI Chadhain) ag dul ann ó B.A.C.  
Tuilleadh colais ó:

**C. MAC AODHAIN,**  
3 Br. Chuilceannphort,  
Baile Átha Cliath 9.

The most important function of a revolutionary movement, before winning power, is to commit the majority of the people to the struggle. In order to do this it is necessary that the revolutionary movement's policies are clearly seen to be in the best interests of the people. The revolutionary must understand very clearly what is happening in the economic life of the nation, and what the people think about how they live and how they work.

In the North of our country there are British troops and armed police on the streets, bombs go off and shots are fired. To the vast majority of our people this is an irritation; it is something which prevents them going about their daily lives in safety.

To the Provisionals what is happening is an 'economic war'! Some Provisionals claim to be socialists and some few have been known on occasion to give the clenched fist salute.

An economic war in the revolutionary sense can only be fought by the working class. It should, if it is to have even a remote chance of success, cut down the amount of profit the capitalist system takes out of the area where the conflict is being fought. It is impossible to divorce a revolutionary economic war from the working class; it should have the effect of uniting and strengthening the working class in the area of the campaign. Ideally, it should split the ruling class so as to further weaken resistance to the struggle.

Does the 'economic war' now in progress in the North meet any of these requirements? An examination of the figures for the period of most intense violence will show that it does not.

In the North all industrial production output was 7.8 per cent higher in August 1973 than in August 1972. Manufacturing production expanded by 11.2 per cent during the same period. Textiles were up 11.2 per cent 1972-73. Engineering was up 13.3 per cent 1972-73. Timber up 16.8 per cent 1972-73.

In general, since the end of the last war the British economic growth has been in the region of 3 per cent or 4 per cent. Economic growth in the North in the worst times of the troubles is therefore twice the normal British growth.

The North is an area with a small population, only about one and a half millions. This small population increased its exports by £92 millions or 11 per cent in 1972 by 11.41 per cent in 1970 and by 13.2 per cent in 1971 — exports during the period of most intense violence showed substantial increases.

No matter what standard is used to examine the economy in the North the same sort of picture emerges. The September 1973 unemployed figure was the lowest for seven years with 32,536 or 6.3 per cent of the insured population out of work. This was 10,000 less than September 1972.

The trade deficit for 1972 had fallen drastically to only £2 millions compared with a deficit of £83.6 millions in 1970. Over the last five years total trade rose by 77 per cent and exports by 84 per cent. During the period of this 'economic war' profits made by the capitalists in the North rose to one of the highest levels ever recorded in the North.

Our movement will be making a study of what sort of people have benefited by the explosions; who has moved in on the empty sites, to build an office-block or some such structure at great profit to themselves. Have speculators, who can afford to wait, taken advantage of the present state of the property market in places like Belfast? How much has gone on to the rates and what percentage of the damage will be paid by ordinary people? Who, in fact are the sufferers in this 'economic war' — it is certainly not the big capitalists, because the figures say clearly — to quote an old Tory slogan — 'they have never had it so good'!

A survey was carried out in October 1973 by the Northern Office of the confederation

of British Industries. The survey concluded that the level of business activity was exactly on a par with the performance of the rest of the UK.

Eighty per cent of six-county business firms experienced an improvement in 1973. Only a few firms interviewed by the C.B.I. considered that the political unrest interfered with production. Of the 12 per cent of business firms which declined in 1973 only 4 per cent attributed their decline to the troubles.

The only area where the campaign seems to have had any effect was in a number of new industrial projects which dropped a quarter in 1972 as compared with 1968. But the number of expansions of existing enterprises in 1972-73 was twice as great as in 1967-68.

It can be seen clearly that the 'economic' activities of the Provisionals has strengthened capitalism, native to or normally active in the six counties. Their activities have also widened the split in the Northern working class; how much genuine industrial action has been prevented, to the great gain of Northern capitalism, by this 'economic war' will never be known.

The northern middle-class, the northern capitalists, are united as never before.

# BOMBS FAIL WHERE STRIKE WRECKS NORTH LIFE

Protestant capitalists and Catholic capitalists sit together in the assembly and denounce the two sections of the working class when they batter each other in the streets and the profits go up and up and up.

The civil rights campaign has gained a measure of success; it has put Protestant and Catholic in the assembly together. The middle class know that their best interests in the future are served by co-operation; the northern working class has been slow to learn a similar lesson.

Traditionally Catholic workers have been allowed less civil liberties than Protestant workers; they had also somewhat less security of tenure in employment and less chance of a job. On the job there was equal exploitation of both groups but the Protestant regarded the less favoured group as a threat to his security. This situation has prevented the emergence of a powerful, class-conscious working class movement in the most industrialised part of Ireland.

Any activity that widens the sectarian divide, no matter which side it comes from, certainly cannot be regarded as revolutionary activity.

Capitalists, as a class, are concerned only to make a profit. They will make a profit

# Capitalists profit as workers tear each other apart . . .



● A Falls Road pub wrecked in an explosion.



● Republican Club headquarters blasted by a bomb.

either by the efforts of a family firm, as part of a public company or as a subsidiary or even as an agent for some foreign firms. Since the end of the last war the Irish capitalist class both North and South have despaired of retaining full independence and began to prepare the ground for their continuing exploitation of the Irish working class as agents of foreign firms. Foreign capital was invited into both the North and the South.

In the North the ground was prepared by a series of industries development acts 1945-53; The capital grants to industries acts 1954-62; Aid to industries acts 1961-64 and the Advice and Enterprises Acts 1964-67. All this activity brought in foreign industry and 55,000 jobs at a time when the traditional industries, ship-building and linen-products, were in decline.

The enterprises which the new policy attracted were 258 firms from the U.K.; 34 from the U.S.A.; 5 from the Republic of Ireland; 3 from the Netherlands; 1 from Canada; 2 from Switzerland and 1 from France. Of these Subsidiaries 115 were established before 1960, 102 were owned by U.K. companies and 9 were owned by U.S.A. companies, but of the 198 established between 1960 and 1970, 25 firms were U.S.A.

and 156 were U.K.

Today the man-made fibre industry in the North is totally dominated by the following international companies: — British Enkalon, Courtauld, Dupont, Hoechst, I.C.I. and Monsanto. Big capitalists eat little capitalists and it is inevitable that the economy will come to be dominated by firms such as those named.

In the South between 1960-70 732 projects were set up with I.D.A. assistance. Ireland 228 projects £57.8 millions invested giving 15,478 jobs or 24 per cent. Britain 184 projects £43.1 millions invested giving 12,782 jobs or 19.8 per cent. U.S.A. 134 projects £88.3 millions invested

giving 16,184 jobs or 25 per cent.

Germany 93 projects £18.6 millions invested giving 8,064 jobs or 12.5 per cent. Other foreign companies 93 projects £74.7 millions invested giving 12,114 jobs or 18.7 per cent.

It can be seen that the U.S.A. has invested most money and has provided 25 per cent of the jobs — they exploit the largest percentage of the workforce.

We do not regret the passing of the little capitalist because we know from bitter experience that there is only one fate that is worse than being forced to work for a big capitalist, that is, being forced to work for a little capitalist.

# EEC

The referendum on the EEC two years ago saw an unprecedented amount of propaganda and distortion in favour of Ireland's entry. As was the case when the Act of Union was passed or when the Treaty of 1921 was forced on the people the well tried stick and carrot tactics were used.

On the one hand the people were promised that the EEC was the promised land, the culmination of our centuries' old struggle for survival, and on the other we were warned of the dire consequences which would follow if we did not go in.

But the promised land has disappeared in the welter of broken promises and forgotten treaties, while dire consequences press in on every side. And those who scoffed and derided at the warnings which the anti-EEC lobby gave at the time of the referendum are now whining about the very consequences which they said would never happen.

The main plank of the pro-EEC lobby was the argument that because Ireland was dependent on Britain that we had no alternative to join if Britain did. This argument ignored the fact, that what prevented rational industrial development in Ireland was this very fact of our overwhelming dependence on the British market and the stranglehold which British and other foreign capital has on our whole economy.

More importantly, however, it ignored the fact that Britain's position as an industrial nation, with a history of cheap food policy must result in its efforts to undermine the basis of the dear food policy, which spurred the Irish ranchers on to thoughts of frenzies of profits.

The interests of Britain's monopoly capitalist concerns, big cartels and finance houses have naturally been proved directly contrary to those of Ireland's weak, unprotected peripheral industry, our lack of national control over our own finances and resources and our still large agricultural base. Hence the whinings of FitzGerald and Clinton in Brussels.

During the EEC campaign we were promised that EEC entry would result in an increase of industrial investment from abroad — eager to share the advantages of the

EEC market and have the benefit of the special incentives to foreign investment available in Ireland — that any increase in competition would be offset by the EEC regional schemes which would redress the balance of our lack of industrial development, particularly in the West, and that the overall difficulties of the industrial sector would more than be balanced by the tremendous killings to be made by the farmers through the EEC agricultural policy.

Unfortunately, the expected up-

surge of foreign investment has not materialised. The whole capitalist world is going through a severe crisis, which has shown itself particularly in the continual monetary problems and uncertainties and in the current energy crisis. The well known maxim that when England sneezes Ireland gets pneumonia is proving even more real in the EEC. A peripheral underdeveloped area cannot attract the capital necessary to offset the losses caused by EEC conditions.

Secondly the regional policy has

disappeared. Ireland's share, considered so vital, has been continually whittled down, and even the passive compliant Coalition government has threatened its veto unless the provisions are improved. Meanwhile Ireland's small scale industry can only preserve profit margins by a considerable assault on the living standards of the working people.

It is here that the EEC has been most disastrous from the point of view of Irish workers. Government estimates of a 20 per cent increase in



When will Irish farmers take to the streets again to protest against the threat to their farms? Or has Mr. Clinton got them bluffed?

# UNREST GROWS AS FOOD PRICES RISE TO LIMIT



the cost of living seem definitely rosy when compared with the continual astronomical rise in the price of all necessary commodities, food, drink, fuel, energy, raw materials, with their effects on rents and all aspects of life.

In this situation wages are crushed beneath the massive spiral of price increases — increases of a magnitude that otherthrew a government in Poland and ended fifty years of fascism in Portugal. The response of our Coalition government has, however, been to try to divert the people from their problems by external diversions.

While polite noises have been made about human concern, and gentle talk made of taxing the rich (a little bit) and other worthy social democratic gestures made, a huge assault has been led against the trade unions.

The National Wage Agreement, forced through with the carrot promise of tax concessions (which have only half materialised) and the stick of a union leadership threatened by massive industrial unrest, is designed to hold the workers down.

The message is loud and clear: leave the thinking to the "elected" representatives. They may not look after your interests but they will certainly look after their own.

And what of the farmers who saw the land of milk and honey? During the campaign Sinn Fein warned that only one in seven of Ireland's far-

mers could hope to benefit from the EEC. And even that prediction is seeming a bit optimistic now.

Of course, most farmers thought that each one would be the exception, that it would be his neighbours who would go under. A house divided against itself must fall. The whole farming community is gravely threatened. The expected EEC bonanza has not materialised for the farmers.

The EEC has been an unmitigated disaster. And it is not only in Ireland that discontent is being expressed. In Britain pressure from the trade union movement is forcing the Labour government at least to renegotiate entry. In Denmark the referendum majority in favour of the EEC has dropped to only one third of the voters.

In Italy workers' discontentment has forced the government to abandon EEC rules to protect its workers against the massive food rises all are suffering. In France and Germany uncertainty and political strife add to the fears of a hard-pressed capitalism. The EEC is falling apart bringing all down with it.

Meanwhile countries outside the EEC, like Norway, heave a massive sigh of relief. Their governments have not surrendered their authority to defend their national interests, and determined action to preserve national control over resources like oil and gas means that Norway is keeping its potential for future



Sinn Fein in their anti-E.E.C. campaign pointed out that Ireland was being handed over to big business. Irish workers have since paid for that sell-out.

capital and industrial expansion, a potential that is being sacrificed in Ireland to international finance, to world imperialism.

The alternative to the EEC is for the Irish people to cast off the shackles of imperialism, and to reassert the right of the people to own all the wealth and wealth-producing resources of Ireland and the seas of our coast.

In this way the present drift of capital out of the country could be halted and industrial development achieved without the bloodsucking of foreign investors.

Next month the whole question of the range of alternatives will be gone into more thoroughly.



The Festival will commence at 2 pm on Monday, the 2nd of July, in Dublin. Ample opportunity will be provided for participants wishing interviews with the leadership of the Republican Movement.

On the 3rd of July the Anti-Imperialist Festival moves to Belfast. Social evenings and tours of Belfast are planned. The Festival ends with International Solidarity Day, focusing on the struggle of the people of South Africa, Vietnam, Cuba and Chile.

Lectures have been arranged for both venues. They will deal with various aspects of the Irish struggle against British Imperialism. Speakers will be leading members of the Republican Movement.

# ANTI-IMPERIALIST FESTIVAL

The reason for the anti-imperialist Festival is to clarify, mainly for people abroad, but also for our own people, the wide range of imperialist activities, the effects of imperialism in all of Ireland.

There is the impression abroad in particular, that the fight in Ireland is solely a fight against British troops in the North whereas we have continuously emphasized that it must be a struggle of the whole Irish Nation again imperialism.

This Festival will particularly emphasize the aspects of cultural and economic imperialism in all of Ireland. It will also bring home in a very stark and clear way the terrorism of British troops in the North, the effects it has had on the people, both Catholic and Protestant and on all areas in the North.

People of the North will have a clearer picture of what the struggle is like and what aspects of the struggle are being dealt with in the South and, similarly, the people of the South will have a clearer opportunity of seeing the great difficulties under which our Movement is working in the North.

It will also, and I think this may be the major importance of the Festival, bring home to the members of our Movement the importance of the international support and solidarity and the great work which our support groups abroad have been doing over the past number of years, the tremendous dedication of many of these workers in Europe, in America, Australia, in other parts of the world.

We hope that they will come in large numbers to the Festival to meet the members of our Movement and that it will create international solidarity between them. I think this will be the great effort of this Festival. It will bind together the International Movement against Imperialism through clarifying the effects of imperialism on one small nation here in Ireland.

In order to reserve a place at the Festival, all those interested must send a registration fee of £10 — for the two weeks — to Sean O Cionnaith, International Affairs Bureau, Irish Republican Movement, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, Ireland, IMMEDIATELY.

Join  
the  
Republican  
Movement



We stand for the overthrow of British Imperial Rule in Ireland.  
We stand for an independent Irish Socialist Republic.  
We oppose all foreign financiers, speculators, monopolists, landlords, and their native collaborators.  
We place the rights of the common man before the right of property.  
We claim the ownership of the wealth of Ireland for the people of Ireland.

Contact local Sinn Fein members or write to An Runal, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin.

1. NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_
2. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_
3. ORGANISATION AND/OR NEWSPAPER YOU ARE REPRESENTING \_\_\_\_\_
4. REGISTRATION FEE ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_
5. ACCOMMODATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 — I am willing to provide my own. Please send me more information \_\_\_\_\_  
 — I am unable to provide my own. \_\_\_\_\_
6. MUSICIAN AND/OR OTHER TALENTS \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please indicate whether you will be able to contribute to the programme of entertainment and in what way.) \_\_\_\_\_

I Wish to Join the Republican Movement

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_