

THE UNITED IRISHMAN

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AN T-ÉIREANNAC AONTAITHE



EDWARD HEATH

British Army stole

"United Irishman"

The Henry Monroe Republican Club, Belfast, have apologised to the residents of St. James's for not being able to supply the "United Irishman" in October. They explain that the Royal Green Jackets raided the house of one of their members, completely wrecking it, and took writing material, books and personal belongings, and, in the process, 300 copies of the "United Irishman".

The club gave an assurance that such attacks would not daunt them.

"Our best weapon at present is mass-participation by all the people in peaceful protest, as has been demonstrated over the past couple of weeks, and will be demonstrated even more vigorously in the very near future", the statement said.



JACK LYNCH

IRELAND

Whitelaw's Green Paper on the Six Counties begins with, acknowledges and presumes a lie: that the British Government has a right to a say in the future of Ireland and that, in any discussion of that future, the British Government will play the role of honest broker.

Fianna Fail accepts the Green Paper as a useful document, welcomes the great admission by Whitelaw that the Six Counties are part of Ireland. More important for Fianna Fail, it seems to agree that Union Jack Lynch should have a say in the "final solution" of the Irish crisis.

The official Unionist Party accepts the Green Paper as a document which does not threaten its standing in the Six Counties and implies that there will be no change in the so-called Constitutional position of the Six Counties without the consent of the majority of the population.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party, at the time of writing are so pleased with the Green Paper that they have forgotten their pledge to the internees and their families and decided to talk to Whitelaw, the representative of the British administration that keeps the men interned.

Combine the lie of British involvement with the welcome of the Orange and Green Tories and you end where the Republican Movement has constantly warned the British Government and its allies were heading all the time: a federal solution.

UNITED

— WITH

BRITAIN?

The next few months will be spent by the British administration and its henchmen on both sides of the Border preparing the people of Ireland for the package that will return Britain to the overlord's position it occupied before the Act of Union when native shoneens, backed by British force, imposed Britain's will on the Irish people and tried to convey the impression that they were acting in Ireland's interest.

Wolfe Tone saw through the schemes of the parasitic shoneens and devised in Irish Republicanism the doctrine of separation from Britain. Separation, Tone wrote, was the only means by which the people of Ireland could be free to decide their destiny to be free to implement their decision.

Tone's doctrine was not of simple, physical separation, for he saw the links between social, economic, political and cultural affairs. One hundred and twenty years later, James Connolly adopted Tone's definition of separation and added the essential developments of socialism.

The Irish Republican Movement has long recognised the new moves towards union in a federal solution, imposed by the British rulers with the connivance of the native shoneens. It will be resisted with all the strength and determination which the Movement has at its command until there is in Ireland, one, undivided socialist republic.



WILLIAM WHITELAW

Query for Whitelaw

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association has questioned Mr. William Whitelaw's call of October 6th for people to help the police to uncover those responsible for "motiveless" sectarian murders. N.I.C.R.A. said: "We have for months past been drawing attention to the murderous activity of Mr. Whitelaw's 'James Bond' troops who apparently have a licence to kill."

"The public and the police are well aware of the source of the murders of Daniel Rooney and others. We again ask Mr. Whitelaw: 'Who are these faceless killers and what legal dispensations cover their operations?'"

N.I.C.R.A. also asked: "How can the public place reliance in an administration which admittedly engages in subversive activity and serves to create further tension in the community?"



BRIAN FAULKNER



— WOULD YOU PAY £78,000 FOR NINE OF THESE MEN?

DON'T WORRY, LADS, WE'RE ALL RIGHT.

It's Union Jack Lynch and his merry men, secure in the knowledge that, unlike the Ballingarry miners, the textile workers of Ardfinnan and the men in Brittain Motors, they're not redundant. In fact, they're waiting for a rise that lucky Liam Devlin promised them after they made him chairman of the committee that looked into their wages.

The boys haven't accepted Liam's offer yet, but no-one doubts they will, in some shape or form, before unemployment in the 26 Counties gets much higher.

There's Good News Childers on the left, hand to chin, wisely contemplating the health services he runs like an automatic machine.

You've got to plead poverty to qualify for a place in his overcrowded wards. Never mind: Erskine has been promised a 50 per cent lift of £3,000 — to £9,000 a year. To hell with your public wards!

Behind him, four-square behind Union Jack, is Gerry Cronin, who's in charge of Free State forces, lord of the Curragh Internment camp and master of co-operation with the British Government's uniformed thugs in the Six Counties.

Beside Gerry, Brian (No Problems — At Least Outside Gentex) Lenihan, the man who didn't know where he stood when the Fianna Fail crack-up about support for the Provisional Alliance took place in 1969. But for the crack-up, Brian would have been sacked — and for a better reason than the

workers in Gentex were sacked. Beside Brian, the man of the arms trade, Jim Gibbons, then in Defence, now in Agriculture, ever ready to switch horses in mid-stream, especially if the gravy-train happens to be travelling in the opposite direction. The man who knew Haughey knew and Blaney knew and, more important, who knew that Union Jack knew about the alliance, who would not be given squatting space in any Cabinet in the world but — he had his uses.

George Colley once told Republicans in the Six Counties to keep out of his way, to leave it all to Fianna Fail and everything would be solved. Since then, George has closed Ballingarry, confused everyone with the Great VAT fiddle and stood idly by Union Jack while,

In the rest of the country more people were out of work than at any time since the 1950s.

It's time George and his friends got out of the way of the Irish people. Instead of doing that, they're waiting — the Ministers in Europe's most mentally impoverished Cabinet — for a £2,500 48 per cent rise to £3,000 a year. That's a rise almost 300 per cent more than the average wage of a worker and 1,000 per cent greater than the money an average family on the dole has to live on.

Behind Colley, stands the Attorney General Colm Condon, to whom Devlin has offered another £2,500 a year, which would make his job as the director of show trials worth £7,000.

Gerry Collins, next to Joe Brennan, is Minister for Censorship, responsible for keeping Sinn Féin speakers off R.T.E., the radio television service you pay for, despite the fact that Sinn Féin is a registered political party. When it comes to freedom of expression, Jack can leave it to Collins to make sure that it isn't carried too far.

Brennan is Minister for Labour, a fine title for a well-fed merchant from Donegal who is supposed, too, to be looking after the interests of the less prosperous people in the community. A deserted wife can grab her £4.50 a week and look after the six kids, the merchant will look after himself — on £180 a week.

This is Fianna Fail's idea of cherishing the children of the nation equally.

Clover Brittain Ballingarry Ardfinnan

BALLINGARRY: PRIVATE PROFITS

The dirty dealings going on around the Ballingarry mines should not really surprise anyone. Here is a company that the government says is too risky for them to provide public funds so that the jobs of 150 workers can be saved. A whole community seems doomed as a result of that decision.

Yet there are plenty of people in private industry who see a good future (and profit) in Ballingarry. The notice of sale put out by the receiver, Mr. John Donnelly, is getting widespread coverage in the financial pages of most of the newspapers and influential journals. And why shouldn't it, since the prospects for the mine are by no means as bleak as Messrs. Colley and Lalor say.

According to independent technical reports, it is estimated that there is between 1,500,000 tons and 2,000,000 tons of high grade anthracite coal that can be dug out of the mine. In addition, prospective buyers will get two new Westphalia ploughs, hydraulic self marching supports, a washery which can deal with 100 tons of coal an hour, an emergency generating system and very up-to-date pumping equipment.

All that adds up to some of the latest machinery being used in mining. Add to this the highly skilled workers of Ballingarry and you have a very profitable future. That is except if you are in the

government and have no interest in state ownership.

The mine has a prospective lifetime of 15 years and there are indications that in addition to the underground mining, open cast mining could add another 30,000 tons to the mine's output.

Ballingarry is by no means the dead loss that the Fianna Fail people would like the country to believe. Perhaps they have some deep plan for the future. It will be interesting to see which TACA man gets Ballingarry.

ARDFINANNA

One hundred workers, on a payroll of £98,000 a year, are waiting in Ardfinnan, Co. Tipperary, on the response of the Ministers for Finance and Industry and Commerce, slippery George Colley and bungling Paddy Lalor, to their management's appeal for backing.

The woollen mills managing director, Frank O'Brien, says that the company needs £100,000 to stay open. The South Tipperary county manager, Robert Hayes, says that £250,000 underwritten would make the mills viable. Cutting out the jargon it means that £100,000 in cash or State backing to the extent of £250,000 could save the jobs of the Ardfinnan workers.

It's impossible to say how much effort the management of the company has put into it. For

the 100 workers employed there it has been a job of generations, in which their fathers and their grandfathers lived and died. There's no denying they put the sweat of long hours, the blood and tears of mill accidents into the enterprise.

Who is to say that their claim to survival should now be thrown in the wastepaper baskets where the claims of a million other workers since the establishment of the Free State have lain? Who, but George Colley, the man who is offering Ballingarry mines for sale, and Paddy Lalor, the fumbling deputy from Laois who is despised by industrialists because he can't even talk to them?

Will local opinion be heard with sympathy by Colley? Unless it has a strong leaning of Tacafeers, not bloody likely. Will local opinion be heard by Lalor? It might, but unless it can afford the fees at a preparatory school, it won't be understood.

The Fianna Fail regime has neither the capacity nor the will to help the workers of Ardfinnan as they ought to be helped — with State intervention and State supervision in the workers' interests. Lynch's lads would let Ardfinnan die because there's no money in it for themselves and too few votes to worry about.

Only the workers can keep Ardfinnan alive, with militant action and local support. Only the workers can keep any industry in Ireland going and the sooner they act on the recognition of that fact the better.

BRITTAIN MOTORS

The management of Britain Motors weeps in its cocktails as it claims that it cannot keep its Dublin assembly plant going. Poor chaps, doing their best for the Irish economy and won't be permitted by the misund-erstanding workers!

That's the public image, of course. Privately, the management of Britain Motors explains to reporters from the national papers and business magazines that they consider themselves involved in a fight between the vicious forces of workers bent on anarchy and the civilised capitalist bosses. British workers have responded to the call of Mr. Matt Merrigan of the ATGWU to black the

company's goods. The management of Britain claims it has not had notice of strike. The ATGWU served notice of strike on the management of Britain on October 3rd. The management refused to meet the union and refused to negotiate on the shop floor. Strike notice became effective on October 8th.

The cause of the strike is disagreement (a) over bonus payments and (b) over the laying-off of men at Drimnagh after a work-to-rule. The real issue is the determination of the Brittain management to beat the workers of Dublin into the ground and the determination of the workers to resist.

COMPANY	AREA	JOBS
BRITTAIN MOTORS	DUBLIN	750
CLOVER MEATS	LIMERICK	350
BALLINGARRY MINES	TIPPERARY	300
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES OF IRELAND	DUNLEER	700
BROOKS THOMAS	DUBLIN	250
BRUNSWICK OF IRELAND	DUBLIN	150
ARDFINANNA	TIPPERARY	100
	TOTAL	2,610

CLOVER MEATS

At four o'clock on Monday, October 30th, Michael Collins, the general manager of Clover Meats, did what he had wanted to do for a long time — he sent a message from his office in Waterford to a colleague in Limerick, ordering the shutdown of Clover's Limerick factory.

For Collins's action, 350 men and women have paid with their jobs and the city of Limerick has lost one of its major industries. The surrounding countryside has

lost a major source of consumption for its pigs, with a loss estimated at £2 million for small farmers who can ill afford it.

The so-called reason for Collins's high-handed action? — He did not get the acceptance he demanded for a procedural agreement to be signed separately by all his workers. Collins, known even among his colleagues for his arrogance, wanted an acceptance rate of nothing less than 90 per cent. Democracy, how are you.

LATE NEWS . . . 1,200 more jobs to go in Mills closures (see page 11).

**Interview with Matt Larkin,
Leader of The National Association
of Tenant Organisation**

Q. How many members does your association now have?
A. The National Association of Tenants' Organisations has over eighty affiliated Associations, representing about 85,000 people living in local authority dwellings. There are 105,000 such dwellings in the State.

Q. When was it established and with what base in membership and organisation?
A. N.A.T.O. was formed in January, 1967 and was preceded by the Dublin Corporation Tenants' Central Council. Membership is based on being a member of an affiliated body. The organisational structure is as follows: A National Executive is elected at National Convention level, held every September. Each affiliated association has one vote, irrespective of numerical strength. With a President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Minutes' Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and P.R.O., the Convention also elects an officer board of twelve, with the proviso that the Dublin representation cannot be more than three officers. The policy to be pursued by the National Executive is the policy laid down, through resolution form, by the elected delegates, at National Convention level.

From National Executive level, the next organisational line is the Regional Councils. These are on a county or provincial basis, depending on the amount of affiliated bodies in any given area. Thus we have a provincial council catering for Munster as against, say, Leinster, where we have a Louth Regional Council and a Dublin Regional Council. Again, there is an annual election of officers at Regional Council level, elected by delegates from each affiliated body. Elections at association level are also via an Annual General Meeting. All positions are open to all members of N.A.T.O.

An association, before being accepted as an affiliated body, must declare their acceptance of the N.A.T.O. Constitution and their acceptance of all resolutions passed at National Convention or Special Delegate Conference levels. A Special Delegate Conference can be called by the National Executive, whenever they deem such to be necessary.

Present situation

Q. What is the present situation on nato fronts such as the differential rents issue?
A. The present situation is the growing belief that no permanent solutions to the long-standing grievances of tenants re rents, house purchase, etc., are forthcoming at local, Managerial negotiating level and that an immediate step be taken to initiate an impartial public investigation into these grievances be undertaken by the Minister for Local Government. That he further undertake to consider the memorandum, containing nato's suggested alternative Differential Rents Scheme and House Purchase Scheme, and that he commence negotiations with the National Executive on the basis of this memorandum.

At present, tenants in many areas in County Louth, in Tralee, in Dublin, in Killybegs, in Limerick and elsewhere are withholding their rents and rates. The total numbers involved would be in the region of 30,000. The issues bringing about this situation are basically the inherent anomalies of assessing Differential Rents, increases in rents and the present House Purchase Scheme introduced through the Housing Act of 1966.

Through negotiations, brought about as a result of tenants adopting a policy of militancy, many alterations have been introduced in schemes in many parts of the country, such as Shannon, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Cork City, Drogheda, Dundalk, Tullamore, Cavans, Cootshill, Portlannington, Arklow, Waterford, Dungarvan, Thurles, Limerick, New-Ross, Kilkenny and other areas. These resulted in rent freeze guarantees, changes in the Differential Rents assessment system, alterations in House Purchase Schemes, the carrying out of outstanding repairs and maintenance, the developing of sites for playgrounds, community centres and the establishing of negotiating rights for the committees of Tenants' Associations at all levels.

Q. Is the membership of the organisation to be extended? If so, in what way?
A. The membership of NATO is extending all the time. For instance, when the Dublin Corporation Tenants' Central Council was first mooted in the early sixties, it had a mere five affiliated bodies representing approximately 2,500 families. Today, the National Association of Tenants' Organisations can boast of representing 85,000 families. However, we will not be content until we have an affiliated body in every local authority scheme throughout the State.

32 Co. Tenants Movement

Q. Are the issues of NATO fights to be broadened? If so, how?
A. Although NATO's 'eternal triangle' of opposition to current and future rents, rates and house purchase schemes occupies a great amount of NATO's programme, that is not to say that we have been apathetic in other fields. Indeed, housewives look on NATO as their Trade Union, and it has been a constant platform in the airing of their grievances, often with successful results. Again, although priding itself on its independence and its adherence to a non-party political and non-sectarian status, NATO is not politically apathetic. This was evidenced by their successful campaign against the proposed Criminal Justice Bill and their condemnation of the Forcible Entry and Occupation Act, the Offences Against the State Act, the Special Powers Act and any other piece of legislation they feel would restrict liberty and freedom of expression. NATO has been to the fore in their condemnation of exploitation and speculation and the side effects of inflationary trends. In short, NATO opposes what is detrimental to their members and seeks what will be to their benefit. The policy of NATO at all times is the policy laid down by delegates, through resolutions, at successive National Conventions and Special Delegate Conferences of NATO.

Q. What would you like to see, as General Secretary of NATO in the 26 Counties in the next decade?
A. It is my earnest wish that there will be no 26 County State in the next decade. I would hope that both of the present States in this island would be replaced by a 32 county united Ireland and that this would be a unity, not only of the four green fields, but of all the people living in those four green fields. It is insufficient to change flags or the colour of pillar boxes, if repressive laws of former regimes are retained as additional bonuses. In the attempted attainment of real unity, Associations such as ours are given a golden opportunity bringing people together, united through common grievances that lead to common aims and objectives. As such, it is my wish that the present ties we already have with Tenants' Associations in the Six Counties will be strengthened in the years ahead, until we have a strong, viable tenant movement with affiliations from all of the Thirty Two counties. I would like to see an Ireland in full control of its own money, a nationalisation of the banks, an end to land speculation and its many evils and the distribution of the wealth of the land so that 100 per cent of the people will share equally in 100 per cent of that wealth.

**ITGWU
OUTLINES
PLAN FOR
DUBLIN
PORT**

Des Geraghty, Chairman of the Dublin Port and Docks Group of Trade Unions, addressed a meeting of the group at the W.U.I. offices in Parnell Square at the end of September. He presented outline plans on behalf of the I.T.G.W.U. for the future of the port.

What was urgently needed, he said, was a Port of Dublin development plan for the labour force and this must be formulated by trade unionists. In addition to physical planning for the port area, the Dublin Port and Docks Board must be forced to apply some modernisation to labour relations.

Common policy

Mr. Geraghty called for a meeting of all unions with members in the Port to prepare a draft common policy on the matter. In this way, the full strength of the trade union movement could be applied to get such a policy adopted.

He proposed that the Group should act as convener of the meeting but that they would seek representation from union executives to ensure that the National policies of affiliated unions were reflected in their discussions.

The Group would do all in its power to ensure that the Government, T.D.'s, Port and Docks Board and all Port employers respond to the workers needs and recognise that their views are more representative of the Community interest than a lobby of property owners' residents' associations.

A clear and determined trade union policy based upon the real needs of thousands of workers upon the Port for a livelihood had been missing, Mr. Geraghty said. This policy could take full account of the need to maintain natural amenities, protect jobs and ensure proper development to guarantee increased employment.

One of the unfortunate side effects of port modernisation had been redundancy among the dock labour force. To date this had brought the number of dockers from over 2,000 to approximately 700 with the prospect of further redundancies.

Whose responsibility?

The scramble for jobs had lead trade unionists into fighting the wrong people and caused serious division among the workers' ranks. Claiming jobs was a natural response to redundancy and insecurity but this flailing out could not solve the basic problem and it could create serious disunity in the trade union movement.

The responsibility for maintaining jobs rests with the Government, Port Authorities and Employers and it was the trade unionists' job to make them discharge that responsibility fully.

If we in the most intensely unionised part of this country, the Dublin Port area, cannot give a lead in fighting redundancies and demanding a policy of full employment, there is little hope for scattered and less organised workers succeeding. Now is the time for us to take the lead in this matter and protect our members' rights, both now and for the future," Mr. Geraghty said.



• MATT LARKIN

**85,000
TENANTS
ON THE
MARCH**



• TENANTS' DEMONSTRATION

LEST WE FORGET...



ON HIS 90th BIRTHDAY

- 1936 Sean Glynn, died in Arbour Hill.
- 1937 Peter McCarthy, shot in Dublin by Special Branch.
- 1940 Paddy McGrath, executed (1916 veteran, fought in Bolands Mill).
- 1940 Tommy Harte, executed.
- 1940 Sean MacNeela, died on hunger strike.
- 1940 Barney Casey, shot in Curragh internment camp.
- 1940 Tony Darcy, died on hunger strike.
- 1940 John J. Kavanagh, shot by Special Branch in Cork.
- 1941 Dick Goss, executed in Portlaoise Prison.
- 1942 Paddy Dermody, shot by F.S. forces in Cavan.
- 1942 George Plant, executed in Portlaoise Prison.
- 1942 Maurice O'Neill, executed.
- 1943 Jackie Griffith, shot by Special Branch in Dublin.
- 1944 Charlie Kerins, executed by hanging, in Mountjoy Prison.
- 1946 Sean McCaughey, died on hunger strike.

Held in British and Irish jails

These men are serving sentences ranging from 1 year to Life imprisonment.

CRUMLIN ROAD

Mick Mallon; Pat O'Hare; Brendan Mackin; Eddie McGee; Pat Moran; Brian Stewart; Sean Gray; Sean Bunting; Jim Robb; Sam Smith; Robert McConville; Mick O'Hare; Frank McAlorum; Frank Weir; Jim Goodman; Artie Maguire; Frank Quinn; Gerard Burns; Paul Patterson; Gerry Loughlin; Gerry Conway; Leo Davis; Frank McGrady; Peter Monaghan; Seamus Carragher; Pat Moran; Peter O'Hagan; Robert Montgomery; Charles Kelly; Tony Kerr; Pat McGuinness; Hugh

Torney; Tony McShane; P. J. O'Neill; Frank Goodman; Tim Todd; Pat Maxwell; John Madden; Sean Hanna.

LONG KESH

Frank Parke; Sean Treacy; Mick Chambers.

CURRAGH

Roland Giles; Ronnie Deehan; William Deery; Michael Doherty; Seamus Doherty.

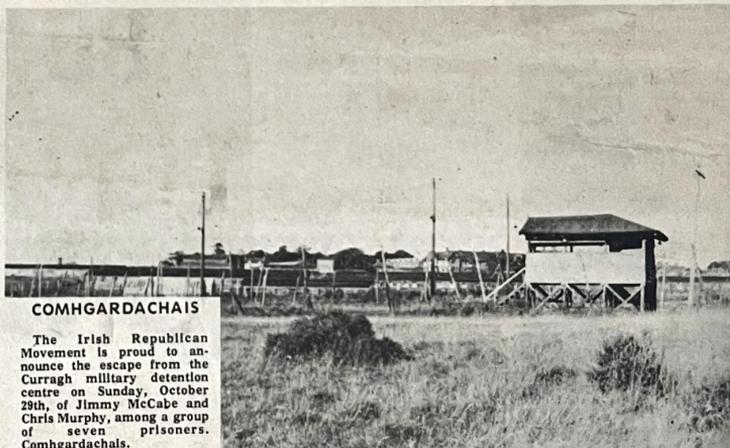
MOUNTJOY

John Clarke; Sean Kieran; Oliver McCaul.

ENGLAND

Eamonn Smullen; Pat O'Sullivan; Conor Lynch; Joe Farrington; Alan McCafferty; Richard McClafferty.

CURRAGH INTERNMENT CAMP



COMHGARDACHAIS

The Irish Republican Movement is proud to announce the escape from the Curragh military detention centre on Sunday, October 29th, of Jimmy McCabe and Chris Murphy, among a group of seven prisoners. Comhgardachais.

SAOIRSE, SAOIRSE, SAOIRSE

One of the issues overshadowed by the open conflict in the North is the plight of the prisoners in the concentration camps and jails in Ireland and England. The Saoirse committee of Sinn Fein has been coordinating efforts to obtain an amnesty for these men and to improve their present conditions in the various places of detention. A petition, calling for the release of all political prisoners is being circulated.

The petition states... We, the undersigned, in urging the release of political prisoners from jails in England and Ireland, do so in an effort to prevent the further brutalising of our society. A person in jail for political reasons has acted unselfishly in the interests of his fellow human beings, for you and for me. We call on all Irishmen and Irish women to sign this petition.

This committee also concerns itself with the improvement of conditions and the collecting of funds, books and so forth, for the prisoners; and has produced a draft document dealing with prison reform and covering the following aspects... Education and Job Training, Visits, Food and Canteen, Sports, Discipline, Work, Release. Further details will be published in the next issue of the "United Irishman" or are available by writing to the committee.

Among the many books which prisoners have requested are "The History of The Irish Citizen Army" by R. M. Fox, and "The Brehon Laws" by Laurence Ginnell, copies of these and other books of political, cultural and historical interest would be welcomed. All donations, gifts or enquiries may be sent to Saoirse, 30 Plas Gardnar, Dublin.

SHOW TRIAL

Sir Peter Rawlinson, British Attorney General, administrator of the Special Powers Act in Northern Ireland, seems set to spend a few weeks glory hunting in the "Aldershot" explosion 'trial' at Winchester. The explosion was an attempt to kill officers of the Parachute Regiment who were involved in the Derry Massacre. Given the biased coverage of the British press and other news media, and the Attorney General's opening speech, there is no hope of a fair trial. Rawlinson's remarks, devoted as they were to a description of the act rather than an attempt to trace the involvement of the men on trial, would indicate that the British Government intends to use the trial as a vehicle for propaganda.

"CABHAIR"

Coiste Foirthint na bPriosunach Poblachtach

Please give as generously as you can to help the wives and dependents of interned men and of those on the run. These people face great hardships as a result of Britain's policy of repression, and we all have a duty to stand by them. Because of the large numbers who have subscribed so generously already, it is impossible to publish a full list of acknowledgements, but the committees will receipt all monies received.

IRISH REPUBLICAN PRISONERS DEFENCE AND AID FUND
30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN 1.

NAME

SEOLADH

MEID

THE PEACEMAKERS

THE PEACEMAKERS

THE PEACEMAKERS

THE PEACEMAKERS

THE PEACEMAKERS

THE PEOPLE'S EVIDENCE

THE ONE DAY WAR

The following statements were taken by the Association for Legal Justice. The incident happened on the 10th August, 1972.

"A soldier walked out, my sister aged 13 was banging a bin lid on the ground, the soldier lifted his rifle and hit her on the head with it and she fell on top of me." — Teresa Healey, aged 16.

"The soldier had a strong smell of alcohol off him. I pointed this out to the Commanding Officer and he said that he was not of his Company. I brought the little girl to the doctor who certified that her injuries were consistent with having received a blow on the head with a rifle butt." — Rev. John Fitzsimmons. (A medical certificate is held by the ALJ.)

"I said I disagreed with any form of violence and explained our aims in the Divis Flats complex in connection with my job (Assistant Play Leader, N.I.A.P.A. and Community Relations).

I was put against a wall, leaning on my forehead, with my hands behind my neck, my legs crossed and my feet kicked back to the limit. Another soldier questioned me about 'my friends in the I.R.A.', my job, my name, my address, etc. Another three soldiers then took it in turn to question me. They kept going over what I said and kept contradicting me and putting words into my mouth.

"They were especially interested in the Cards and a list of names of old age pensioners in Divis Towers which I had in connection with my job.

"Every few seconds one soldier in particular kept pulling my hair and banging my head against the wall, then kicking my feet from under me." — Anthony O'Loughlin's statement given to Association for Legal Justice.

"A tall, blond soldier made me open my mouth and burned my tongue with a lit cigarette. I was put lying on my back on the floor of a saladin and taken away. On the journey I was kicked in

the stomach by the soldiers. I was taken first to an enclosed area with a tank. As I stood facing the wall a soldier came in and hit me on the mouth with a rifle butt.

"I was later taken to see the Medical Officer. Before I saw him one of the interrogators told me to sign what he put in front of me and I was not allowed to read it." — signed J. Long, 10th August, 1972 (ALJ).

"They broke a child's game, a sealectric motor game, a cup of a very old china tea set that I had stored away. They broke down under the garage doors, broke fencing, rose trees and plants and left everything strewn about the back garden and left the bedroom in a shambles. A bottle of Vodka and a half bottle of sherry were also missing. A soldier told my husband if they saw my daughter with anything that looked like a gun they would shoot her on sight." — Mrs. M. Hughes to ALJ.

"They kicked me repeatedly, gave me karate chops, beat me with what seemed like a piece of hosepipe prodded me with something I couldn't see properly; penetrated my penis with something, attached an electric lead to my penis and gave me shocks, squeezed my testicles, produced a razor blade and threatened to cut off my privates." Statement taken by Civil Rights Association (name withheld).

A particularly shocking affair is the harassment of some of the families of the seven men who have taken the British Government to the European Court at Strasbourg, accusing them of torture. The Bradley family have been the worst victims. The house is constantly raided and searched, at least every day for the past number of weeks. There have been so many threats against Gerry Bradley, that he will be shot, that none of the male members of the family dare to sleep at home. — Civil Rights Association.

THE B'S ARE BACK

The Ulster Defence Regiment was set up to satisfy liberal opinion which couldn't quite see the 'B Specials' fitting into the British way of justice. Politicians and church leaders advised Catholics to join. The Republican Movement dismissed the U.D.R. as nothing less than the 'B' men in a new uniform.

Some Catholics did join — and some of them have now paid the penalty, by being shot by their colleagues who recognised that the real function of the U.D.R. was to take over where the Specials left off.

Now, guns have started to vanish in broad daylight from

U.D.R. stores in areas where anti-Unionists could not penetrate. The Lurgan raid last month was just one example; guns have disappeared from stores in Antrim, Belfast and Down and, mysteriously, found their way into the hands of loyalist militants.

Anyone travelling the Six Counties will know what the U.D.R. stands for when they come upon their roadblocks side by side with U.D.A. roadblocks. Anyone who cares to observe them will see that in these circumstances it's the U.D.A. that decides who may or may not pass.

EVEN A BISHOP

"For many of us, the steadiness and courage of the police and patience, good humour and courtesy of the troops in the face of incredible difficulties and abuse, have been beyond praise."

— Dr. Cuthbert Peacocke, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

Surprise, surprise. Dr. Cuthbert Peacocke is the brother of Anthony Peacocke (left) the discredited chief of the R.U.C. under whose reign the attack on the Falls and Ardoyne was plotted and carried out in August, 1969. Bristeann an dachais tre shluibh an chaith.



THE STRATEGY OF THE BRITISH ARMY

British policy in the Six Counties in recent weeks has been aimed at testing the strength of Protestant militancy in general and of the UDA in particular. This has been done by regiments posted in East Belfast while other battalions have continued terrorising the people in the Catholic ghettos.

The aim of the British government is to finalise the fragmentation of all political groupings in the north and to increase sectarian tension so that the imposed solution can be presented as a relief to a weary people who will never again place their trust in the activists who have led them through the past few years.

When, in 1969, the newly-arrived British Army established a degree of contact with Jim Sullivan on the Falls and other citizens' defence leaders

throughout Belfast, they faced Protestant anger. By the time of the Tory victory in 1970, they abandoned this policy and set out for confrontation — a confrontation which threw much of Belfast's Catholic youth into the hands of the reactionary Provisional leadership.

Now in 1972, the same army has played the same game with the Protestant people. The "generals" befriended the UDA, sized up their political acumen (and found it wanting) and then, in late October, tested their military strength. Their purpose — to test the UDA's guns and the Protestants' will to fight.

They found that the UDA and other aligned groups had the arms to fight. But perhaps not the heart, for casualties were few and a peace was easily arranged after a curt and final-sounding declaration of war.

It is clear to anyone who watches the television and newspaper speeches of the UDA that the Association's leadership is still without a clear political policy. Jim Anderson and Tommy Herron have made on occasions reasonable speeches. They have stressed that the Unionist leaders of the past will never again represent them.

But they have failed to make the break with the bigot Craig. They have failed to present the Protestant people with a programme for improving the lot of the working class in the future.

And, most important, they have failed to accept that their lot is the same as that of the Catholic working class. That conditions of life are the same on the Shankill and the Falls. That when a British soldier calls a Shankill man "an Irish bastard", it's because he doesn't see or care

about alleged differences between this man and his Falls Road neighbour.

Nor does Ted Heath see any difference. No pure of Pope or Queen hangs in the cabin of his yacht. And Ted Heath says the warring has to stop.

It has to stop because of the needs of the EEC. Britain cannot rule in Brussels while unable to keep her own backyard in check.

But it doesn't matter if a few hundreds of the ungrateful die in the process. And that is why the British Army turned on the same UDA men with whom the soldiers had fraternised such a short time before.

Unionism is in disarray. There's Faulkner and Bradford, Paisley and Craig, the UDA, the LAW, the USC, the UVF. But no coherent unity. The opposition is in disarray. There's Hume and Fitt, Kennedy and McAteer, the Republican Movement and the Provisionals.

And the prima donna displays of her "elected representatives" as they jostle for power hasn't hidden their sectarianism. So the British have decided — since they refuse to talk to real spokesmen of the people — that they must

tell the posturers of the Stormont corridors how they must conduct the exploitation of the northern people.

To do this, they must exhaust the opposition of the people to Westminster edicts. And this they can do by encouraging sectarianism, since THEY can't cure it.

In the disillusioned Protestant working class, who have had taken from them everything that Unionist hegemony always told them they had and must hold, there are many who would grasp at any mirage.

The sell-out is almost complete. The job is being finished by Bill Craig who promises what he can't deliver. And that suits British policy.

As the British produce their Green Paper as the first step in the "final solution", Faulkner and Craig, Hume and Lynch are in fact helpless in the face of history — other than to encourage the futile loss of some more lives.

It is up to Republicans to build for the future by refusing to become the workmen who would the establishment's tools of sectarianism and hatred, confusion and exploitation.

The Multi-National Swindle

• LYNCH OPENING PFIZER PLANT



MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS STAND FOR: THE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER THEIR WORKERS, OVER THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY OPERATE, OVER THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE COUNTRIES AND THE DESTINIES OF THEIR PEOPLE.

While Ministers in the Dail were fending off questions about the extent of foreign control of industry in Ireland, Mr. Brian Rothery was providing the information in The Irish Times that deputies were looking for. He was pointing out that more than 75 per cent of all new industry in Ireland during the past 12 years was foreign controlled.

And that was industry alone; Rothery did not include the massive take-over of Irish distributive trade — the supermarkets, the chain stores, the wholesalers — that had taken place during the same period. When the Republican Movement talks of a "sell-out" this is what it means. Hand the control of business and industry to the multi-national corporations — and you might as well let them write the Constitution, the National Anthem and "Faith of Our Fathers".

Rothery, who has worked for multi-national corporations, takes a straight-forward view of their activities: "One might be forgiven today for looking towards them for one kind of solution to our national squabbles."

So, after his fashion, does the Church of Ireland Bishop of Meath, Dr. Robert Pike, he told his Diocesan Synod in Trim: "Today, we have a foretaste of that great day when nationalism will be an out-moded concept and will be looked upon as a strange idea that had a place in a former uncivilised and foolish age."

Some might talk of absorption, a take-over or surrender, Dr. Pike said. But that was far from the true facts. "It is rather a matter of living peacefully together, understanding and respecting one another."

Just what Rothery says: "What is the multi-national viewpoint on national and social issues? — The best way to find out is to work for one. There is no doubt that it regards everything that interferes with trade as a nuisance and a threat."

"It is particularly suspicious of under-developed nations that have unstable political institutions, as these have been known to seize the assets of the multi-national corporations in abortive if vain attempts to operate them themselves."

"The MNCs see themselves hedged about with too many controls from home laws, such as the U.S. anti-trust legislation and Trading with the Enemy acts, in the case of the Americans, to national constraints abroad."

Pike's God

Not only are the multi-national outfits going to bring smooth living (Rothery's view), they are going to bring us closer to God (Pike's opinion). The Bishop said: "Hated is being sown in the minds of the children. The only answer seems to be to love one another. We can only succeed if our works are of God, and all the evidence suggests that the E.E.C. is of God."

This, no doubt, will surprise many of the 217,000 Christians who voted against the E.E.C. They should have realised: God was not on their side.

But the multi-national corporations are not on their side either. As Rothery puts it, whimsically: "This brings us to the curious question of national identity."

With 75 per cent of a country's investment in foreign hands, most of it in the hands of the MNCs, what would happen if they applied pressure to a government? A federation of multi-national corporations.

Rothery foresees the day when national politicians played a secondary role to that played by the policy-makers of the multi-national corporations. Is that day far distant? Is there not evidence that Gulf Oil, Pfizer, I.C.I., Lever Brothers, I.B.M., Ranks and Weston now exercise more control over the destiny of the Irish people than Jack Lynch does?

But Tone didn't fight so that Pfizer could pour its chemical muck into the Lee. Connolly didn't die so that Weston could push small shopkeepers onto the road and IBM operate without the irritation of American anti-trust laws.

In all the talk about the blessings of the E.E.C. and the power of the multi-national corporations, one thing has been omitted: the rights, the heritage and the identity of the Irish people. There are countries

Somebody shouted stop

Clare County Manager, Mr. Joseph Boland, is refusing to pay the new bank charges recently introduced by the Irish Banks' Standing Committee. He announced this at the meeting of the Clare County Council on October 9th and received the full backing of the councillors.

He had already informed the Treasurer of this and had refused to pay the charges. He estimated that the new charges would impose a burden on the rate-payers of £3,100 a year. This could be increased by another £1,300 if the Council followed the Public Bodies Order, which requires the bank to mark off debits against the advice sheets.

Referring to the value of the Council's transactions to the banks, he went on to point out that total revenue and expenditure for Clare in the present financial year is estimated at 14,300,000. The financial standing of the council was backed by the state and there was, therefore, no risk involved so far as the banks were concerned.

Cork Corporation has also joined the growing number of Local Authorities who are planning to refuse to pay the extra Charges. One of the Cork members suggested that the corporation should investigate the possibility of creating a National Local Authority funding bank.

It is estimated that local authorities place £250 million a year with the banks which provides them with a profit of £1 million.

that have fought the multi-national corporations, countries that have retained their independence and provided for all their people, there are countries that are continuing the struggle, countries that will succeed.

The Republican Movement is determined that Ireland will be among them and that, whatever force seeks to impose its will on the Irish people, will be resisted with industrial, social, political and cultural activity. We will use all the means at our disposal to fight and defeat the enemy, however he presents himself.

Irish Investment League

Country	Amount Invested million £
Britain	41
U.S.A.	69
Germany	14
Netherlands	12
Ireland	53
Others	33

Value Added Tax . . .

Fiddling all of the people, all of the time

For dissembling and duplicity, Machiavelli himself would take his hat off in deference to the present Government in Leinster House. And the same government is a required study for repressive regimes everywhere.

For their latest exercise in "fooling all of the people all of the time", the introduction of the Value Added Tax system (VAT), the Government has unlimbered its powerful propaganda guns to bolster their case that this is an innocent tax turnover tax (as if that were not enough in itself to condemn it). One still recalls the reverberating outcry at the introduction of the turnover tax, and, more recently, the increase of that tax.

Now, however, Mr. George Colley of the smooth, forked tongue is trying to assuage the fears of most of the people in the country that VAT will send prices soaring, yet again adding to the non-stop inflation that is ravaging the country's economy. He does not address himself to the big fat cat, business tycoons who are already rubbing their hands in

glee at the onset of VAT. He aims his petulant platitudes at the plain people of Ireland, whom he and his henchmen have so often fooled in the past.

Colley is on record as saying there will be no increase in prices as a result of VAT, except "marginal" rises in a few, unimportant items. He denies that there will be any increase in the most important item of all, food. Even the Establishment-oriented retail grocers' association — RGDATA — recognises that for what it is, codswallop.

Wage freeze

The Secretary of RGDATA, James O'Reilly, has pointed out that VAT will raise prices on items other than food by up to 3 per cent. He adds: "It makes nonsense of the claim that food prices will only rise marginally when, in actual fact, the new system will only cascade prices and thus give greater impetus to the never-ending spiral of wages chasing prices."

But one does not have to turn to

any organisation to find out about the present situation and what it will be like under VAT. One has only to read the advertisements of the big merchants who for the past several weeks have been beating the drums about the coming of doomday for the wage-earner. On shop windows and in newspaper advertisements, the merchants have been urging "Buy now, and beat the VAT increases!" "Save money before VAT arrives!" One does not have to be a seer to realise what all this presages. It means that the Government will yet again be putting its greedy paws into the pockets of the wage earners.

With the coming of VAT, what momentous message have we received from the supermarket kings, Pat Quinn and John Quinn of Quinnsworth and Superquinn? Both have called for a wage freeze! As Mr. Patrick Duffy, general secretary of the Building Workers' Trade Union, has pointed out, the two clip Kings have made this call despite the fact that the workers of Ireland have (foolishly) accepted a National Wage Agreement in the

interests of the national economy. And this at a time when colossal income increases have been advocated for the top State and semi-State executives of the country. With their already fat incomes, those big boys don't have to worry about VAT. It's like a midge's bite to them. But for the underpaid workers of the country it means real hardship and an impossible effort to try to make ends meet.

Fair enough for John Quinn; he has admitted that "the Minister is kidding himself if he thinks he can control prices". At least, he seems to be frank enough to admit that he's going to put up his prices, and bugger the workers.



• GEORGE COLLEY

One does not have to be endowed with the mind of an intellectual giant to realise that while wages can certainly be controlled, it is impossible to keep down the level of prices and profits. The Government did a lot of talking, after the recent increase in turnover tax, about prosecuting merchants who would dare to raise prices. Well, the fact is, they increased them and there were no recriminations by the Government.

10 per cent

The same thing happened after the transition to the decimal system. Is there seriously any reason to doubt that there will be a repeat performance now that VAT has arrived? And looking even further ahead, the conversion to the metric system will be another golden opportunity for the merchants to fiddle some more.

Such a conservative organisation as the Irish Countrywomen's Association has quite categorically stated that the VAT on food could end up at as much as 10 per cent, and not the 5 per cent the soft peddlers have been trying to sell. That organisation has appealed, in vain, to Colley to exempt food from VAT in the interests of social justice.

eagarfhocal

We face today some of the most serious and difficult questions ever posed to the Irish people and to Republicans in particular. The conflict in the Six Counties has been reduced by the British administration to the position where an imposed federal solution may seem to many, war-weary people to be the only way out.

In the Twenty-Six Counties, the failures of Fianna Fail have sent the unemployment figures soaring to their highest point since the 1950s. Daily, there are reports of factories closing or threatened, of so-called rationalisation and of companies in difficulties.

Prices rise as supermarkets take over from small shopkeepers under the pretence of being able to sell cheaper because they sell more, and Colley adds to the increases by introducing, with criminal carelessness of the conscience, Value Added Tax with its promise of yet another fiddle.

More and more industries come under the heel of multinational corporations eager to grab a share of the country while the laws that govern them are so primitive and lax that they do not in any way hinder their activities.

THUGS INCORPORATED

And there is a connection between all of this and the intensifying brutality of the British Army's thugs in uniform and in multi on the streets of Belfast, Derry, Armagh, Dungannon, Newry and Strabane, on the darkened roads of Tyrone and Fermanagh where they co-operate with sectarian forces among the U.D.A. and allow the reincarnation of the B Specials, the U.D.R. to harass at will the opponents of the Orange regime.

There is a connection, too, with the increasing interference of Gardai and Special Branch thugs with the political activities of the opponents of the regime of Union Jack Lynch; with the more frequent appearances of the "Free State" forces in clashes with civilians and on the streets of quiet towns and cities.

No one should now be under the illusion that all the manifestations of power, brutality and determination to dominate are unconnected or coincidental. No one should imagine that the masters of the Irish people showing their teeth is unrelated to their decision to become members of the Common Market.

For, as the Common Market unites the power of nine European countries, so does it unite the powerful, making the interests of one of the interests of all. It is not simply that Heath and Lynch wish to be rid of the unpleasant disturbances in their own back yard before they get into the E.E.C., their colleague bosses in France, Germany and Italy have let them know that it is in their interests that the "Irish question" should be solved as well.

Since powerful corporations exercise great influence on even the most powerful governments, so — when the corporations decide to invest in another country — will they get their "native" governments to put pressure on the "host" rulers to ensure that their operations can run with minimum disturbance.

It is not necessary to believe in the theory of conspiracy to understand and appreciate the links between redundancies, new investment, political power and the business of ensuring that the people of a country are kept under strict control.

RECOGNISE THE ENEMY

To fight what is happening, members and supporters of the Republican Movement must first recognise the enemy, how he operates and the identity of his allies. They must aim for the ultimate goal of a 32-county socialist republic, must fight for its establishment and towards its establishment and, in fighting, must appreciate the milestones passed on the way.

As the British administration in the Six Counties prepares to give the area an image of political normality, the Unionist hardliners are digging in their heels, fearful that the decades of sectarian power and privilege have come to an end and determined to retain what control they can, though the image may have changed in the view of the British public.

But the Unionist employer and big businessman needs the British Army to protect him and his interests. Moreover, he demands a strong sectarian police force to ensure that the political power his business means will not be eroded. To him, the threat of the removal of the British Army is unthinkable.

But the loyalist so lately disillusioned with the Unionist Party and its middle-class leaders sees no such threat. Still led or greatly influenced by the sectarian bigot Craig, he would welcome the removal of the British Army so that he could more freely relieve the frustrations and irritations of his position: on the people of the Catholic ghettos and isolated townlands.

The result has been threatened by Craig — a blood-letting such as never before witnessed in western Europe. Thereafter, massive shifts of population would almost inevitably lead to a new partition, with three of the Six Counties returned to the "Free State".

HEATH'S FRUSTRATION

But the British Administration is also irritated and frustrated by the refusal of the Six Counties to put on the face of normality. The British generals and majors are no longer suggesting that all they are engaged in is a mopping-up operation in a military campaign. Their most difficult moments have come, and will continue to come, when they face the mass of civilians in the streets.

Willy nilly Union Jack Lynch has been drawn from his cover,

THE MAIN QUESTION

to claim again — however weakly — that he believes the British Government should admit the Dublin Government to talks on the Six Counties. John Hume of the S.D.L.P. wants Lynch involved too.

What kind of Ireland do they want? Not a socialist republic, nor even a social democratic state. They would change the flags, the letter-boxes and the hymns, but not control of big business, not the strength of the multi-national corporations, not the condition of the people.

Yet it seems likely that the British Army will be withdrawn, that the British and Dublin governments will make a deal, that the Unionists will be sold short on their notion of connection, the Provisional alliance in its concept of separation and the people on their foul social and economic conditions.

It is for the people to respond. They know the enemy. Their power has been demonstrated on the streets of the Six Counties during the past four years. They have made the sacrifices, not for a limbo of insecurity but for real change in their lives.

It is time the people made their voices heard again, before the shifty negotiators in distant state-rooms leave them with nothing as a result of their sacrifice. The people, in the Twenty-Six Counties as in the Six Counties, must resist now. An imposed solution is on the way.

OIREACHTAS

De reir cosulachta theip ar Oireachtas na nGael i mbliana. Tionoladh i nDun an Oir, Corca Dhuibhne, e ag tus nu Dheire Fomhair. Thainig slua iontach mor — ach a bhfuimhor diobh 'as Baile Atha Cliath — ach nior tharla moran imeachtaí. Comortaisí ceoil is amhránaíochta, ní docha go rabhthas ann.

Bhí a lan daoine sna nuachtain laethula ag gearain mar gheall ar an eagru is an eagraíocht. Is deacair a ra an bhfuil se seo coir ar chor ar bith. Bhí chuile rud curtha ar fail, idir pabal le haghaidh na n-imeachtaí nar tharla, neart bia ag pragsanna reasunta, deoch go leor (murach an-iomad) agus loistín don dream a bhailligh le chéile ann. O thaobh ar eagru dhe, ní raibh locht air.

Ach is cinnte nach raibh an eagraíocht ann. Cupta daoine: sin an meid chaith a ndúthracht ar mháith leis an Oireachtas a chur ar fail. Ach ní bhfuair an dream beag sin tacaíocht go leor óna Gaeltachtaí eile, is na bi ag cainf ar lucht gambain aitiuil. Chuir lucht na dtríthe tabhairne i gcoinne an Oireachtais, cuid mhór, mar bhí an slua go leir ag dul ar Ostan Dhun an Oir. Mar gheall air sin, ní raibh an oirad pairt a ghlacadh ag muintir na haite is a d'fheadfadh a bheith ag slua leis. Níor thainig siad ach nuair a bhí lucht Bhaile Atha Cliath bailithe leo agus an t-Oireachtas thart.

Ach an rud ba mheasa na easpa tacaíocht na Gaeltacht fe chéile do. Níor thainig einne as Tir Chonaill, grúpa beag as Conamara is corr dhúine as Maigh Eo. B'fheidir go raibh Corca Dhuibhne ro-fhada amach ach amháin do mhuintir Gaeltacht na Mumhan. Ach 'speaitear freshin go bhfuil Gluaiseacht na Gaeltachta ag cailliúint a neart. Na daoine, mar shampla, a chur Saor Radio na Gaeltachta ar an aer dha bhliain ó shin, bhíodar as lathair ach amháin an bheirt a bhí ag obair don Radio Oifigiúil.

Traoslaítear an coiste aitiuil i gCorca Dhuibhne ar a n-íarracht, ach cuimhnítear air seo: braitheann Oireachtas na nGael ar na Gaeil, is mura bhfuilidne fíorphairteach ann ní eiroidh leis a choice. Ta suil againn ná e seo an tOireachtas deireannach, ach ma ta se le leanúint ní mor feachtaint isteach go gear i gcurais eagraíochta san Ghaeltacht.

GAELTARRA: ATHRU POLASAI? NO AITHINT TEIPE?

Tá sé fógartha go bhfuil Gaeltarra Eireann, an foras a bunaíodh le cabhair stáit a tabhairt d'fhorbairt eacnamaíochta na Gaeltachta, ag athru polasat. D'folar ceithre cinn de na tionscail a bhunaigh Gaeltarra, d'fhonn seo rithil iad ar bhonn an brabúis — ar an gceas capiteach. Dhá mhonaracha i gContae Dún na nGall, ceann i dTuair Mhic Eadagha agus ceann ar an Spideal atá i gceist. Tharla seo ar fáil le linn cuairt a bheith á tabhairt ag slua tionscail Gearmánaigh ar an nGaeathru Rua (ar chostas an stáit, ar ndóig: fáil nach mór a bhunódh tionscail eile san áit). Is dócha gurb iad a leithéid a bheadh ag ceannach na dtionscail seo amach anseo.

Bun An Athru

Cad é is bun leis an athru seo, D'folar gur chóir anois go go mbeadh na tionscail seo in ann feidhmiú go héifeachtach as a stuaim féin, nár chóir go mbeadh cabhair stáit a bhunódh tionscail siad bunaithe agus go gcaithfí siad seasamh ar a mbonn féin. Ní hé amháin nach gá go bhfuil se sin fíor, ach freshin tapann sé salach ar bhun-nriomsabail leithéidí Ghaeltarra. Bunaithe foras stáit mar sin sa chás go bhfuil easpa le brath ar chúrsaí inheistíthe phríobháidigh — nuair nach bhfuil na cúistigh phríobháidíochta ag bunú tionscail, mar shampla. Agus de ghnáth, is de bharr an áit bheith mí-oiriúnach nó droch-mheastachán ar an mbarúis bheith déanta, a tharlaíonn sin. Dá bhí sin ní sé le loighe

gur chóir go mbeadh tionscail mar iad in ann seasamh os coir an mhargaid mairtair.

Fath Gaeltarra

Ach tá pointe eile. Inheistíocht sóisialta atá ar bun ag Gaeltarra nuair a chuireann sé monaracha ar bun in áit nach bhfuil obair le fáil ag na daoine ann, nó in áit nach fáil ag na mórán brabús le fáil as. Cuirtear monaracha ann mar go bhfuil bunáistí níos tabhairt ná an brabús le fáil as — feabhas i saol na ndaoine, an comhludair aitiuil a choinneáil beo, an cuid ar choimhneáil. Agus b'fuilid ar loighe eacnamaíochta an tarthair, ní dlúid an bhfreagra gurb shin é fáth Gaeltarra.

I.M.I.

Tá sin á chaitheamh i leataobh anois ag an tuasaí fómhair O Cionnaith. Tá sé ag cur loighe agus teicnic an Irish Management Institute, ceannródaithe sin sin chaitheamh in Éirinn, anuas ar an tarthair agus ach go háirithe ar an nGaeathach, agus bíodh an deabhal na rudaí fonda a raibh sé i gceist go sábháilfid. Ar nós na dtionscail stáit eile, tá Gaeltarra dlúid inniu ar an seirbhís is cóir do bheith ag tabhairt don phobal is don tír, tá a shuíle buailte ar an ór aige, agus ní tharainneog ar spríoc sin iad. Má chaittear airgead ar mhonarchana sa Ghaeltacht, sin é an luach atáimid á chur ar air gultur. Is ar air muinteir. Is beag é £200,000 is gompáid leis an imirce a thar-

lódh dá éagmais. Ní aithneofar an cineál sin tuairime riamh san IMI nó in aon dream atá faoina ainm sin.

Ní i nGaeatharra amháin atá an galar seo le tabhairt faoi deara. Tá Gael-Linn tar éis an t-ostán a bhí ann san Oirthear, Osta John Devoy, a chur á dhóil; agus tá nós mór is níos mó dá gcuid gndíre ar airgead a dhéanamh seachas ar fíonmáir don Ghaeltacht. Ina theannta sin, ar ndóig, fíú nuair a táthar ag lorg deontais tionscail sa Ghaeltacht féin, ní mór do dhúine dul faoi scrúdú dion céanna ar an mbarúis a mbeifí ag súil leis, agus ní tabhairt na deontais mhóra ach do na dreamanna sin ar féidir leo dalladh mullóg a chur ar lucht rialtais.

Polasai Sóisialta

Níl polasai sóisialta ar bith taobh thiar den útamál seo ar fad. Tá na rudaí dena a déanadh le blianta beaga anuas á stiúir amháin is dá mba an polasai, mhéad pabliocht d'fháil astu agus is féidir, gar leithphingin níos mó a chaitheamh na mar is gá. Ach tugtar 350 tionscail ón nGearmáin go dtí an nGaeathru Rua díreach le monaracha beag de chuid Gaeltarra d'oscailt. Go dtí go mbeidh tuiscint ag daoine ar phríobháicht na ndaoine, agus tabhairt a gultur, beidh dreamanna ar nós Gaeltarra in ann 'thuas seal, thíos seal' d'imir le lucht na Gaeltachta, agus beidh polasai Mansholt in ann greim d'fháil ar shamhlaíocht na bpolaiteoirí.



An Gaeathacht, no aon aít eile sa tír amarach . . .



CLANN NA h-EIREANN

The eighth annual Ard Fheis of Clann na h-Eireann held in Oxford on the 30th September and 1st October was one of the most successful yet. Twenty areas had representatives from as far apart as Norwich, Glasgow, Scunthorpe, South Wales and London.

Seamus Collins, Birmingham, was unanimously re-elected President. Gerry Doherty, Glasgow; Organiser.

Elected to the Ard Coiste: Etain Arnholz, London; Kevin Brehony, Birmingham; Adrian Gallagher, Bristol; Martin Campbell, London; John Watts, Scotland; Eddie Collins, Liverpool; Clive Carroll, London.

October saw the launching of the Clann paper, 'Rosca Catha', to cater for the growing expansion of the Movement in Britain. Aimed primarily at the Irish community, 'Rosca Catha' plans to widen that circle, to consolidate the organisation and to win new support and friends from among the British working class.

The United Irishman, on behalf of the Republican Movement in Ireland, extends a warm welcome to 'Rosca Catha' and wishes it every success.

AMERICAN TOUR BIG SUCCESS

A speaking tour of America and Canada by Seamas O Tuathail has had to be extended for a further month to cope with the numerous requests from many interested Irish American Societies and universities.

Organised by the Irish Republican Clubs of the U.S.A. and Canada the tour commenced on September 16 on the East Coast of the U.S.A. with a swing up into Canada included on the schedule. O Tuathail has spoken to enthusiastic audiences in New York, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Portland, Maine and in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto in Canada. The schedule also includes frequent campus stopovers.

One marked feature of American public opinion, according to O Tuathail is the confusion caused by the bombing campaign and its effects on the sympathy and understanding of people for the civil rights demands of the minority in the North. The effects of this could be seen even in the U.S.A. where people are being indicted for alleged support of the I.R.A. at the urging of the British Secret Service. This was a follow-up to the propaganda victory with

American opinion which the bombing gave the British propaganda services in the States.

In Buffalo, New York, on Thursday, 5th October, at a public meeting organised by the Buffalo Irish Republican Club, Seamas O Tuathail urged all Irish American organisations to unite against the crackdown on Irish American support groups by the U.S. State Department.

He said: "For the first time in the history of Irish American relations the U.S. State Department is cracking down on Irish American support groups organising in support of the struggle at home against British interference in Irish affairs."

"No Irish American has to know the Fort Worth Five personally to realise that their arrest signals a new and menacing change of atmosphere here in the U.S.A. towards Irish support organisations of all varieties."

"It is becoming more and more obvious that the State Department acts at the behest of the British Government in this matter and this represents an intrusion by Britain not only on the traditional liberties of Irish Americans but on the whole issue of liberty of citizens in the U.S."

NAOI
"This pressure through the State Department by Britain could be tolerated by American public opinion because of the poisoning of public opinion here on events in Northern Ireland by British propaganda. Few Americans could quarrel with a crackdown on people represented as supporting 'mad bombers, thrill killers, etc.' in Ireland."

"There is also the pressure on Irish American organisations to register under the 1938 Act as 'agents of a foreign power'. This registration would provide British intelligence with a 'who's who' on Irish activists in the U.S."

"Irish American support organisations therefore have a double task on their hands. They must prove to American public opinion that it is Britain who acts the terrorist in Ireland and they must organise across the board in defence of their traditional and historic liberties to aid and assist the struggle at home by every legal means possible."

Mr. O Tuathail continues with speaking tours of Chicago, New York, Canada and California. His tour will raise money to help the Irish Republican Prisoners Defence and Aid Fund with offices at Gardiner Place in Dublin and his tour is being organised by the Irish Republican Clubs, U.S. and Canada 37-76, 64th Street, Woodside, New York 11377. Tour co-ordinator is Sean O Ciannait, Irish Republican Movement representative in North America and former Sinn Fein General Secretary in Ireland.

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BOOK REVIEW

American — Britain — Ireland. A Special Special Relationship (a new pamphlet from Republican publications: price 10p; US 25 cts).

This short pamphlet is essential reading for any serious discussion of Irish affairs. It fulfils a great need, as few people in Ireland or America are aware of the piece taken out of the Irish pie by American Capitalism.

Even above the economic factor is the imperialist necessity of maintaining the Anglo-American military alliance. The pamphlet documents the impact of the alliance on Ireland in the direct form of the U.S. Naval Communication stations in occupied Ireland and the American build up of Britain's war arsenal. The alliance compels America's capitalist politicians to support their British ally, even in Ireland; even Kennedy and McGovern are for Whitelaw.

This little work exposes the pro-British realities often lost sight of behind the smoke screen of the greener than green verbiage of American politicians chasing the "Irish" vote. Written for both Irish and American audiences, the pamphlet will go far to inform the Irish community in America. Irish Republicans in both countries should get a copy of this important pamphlet and study it.

It couldn't happen here..

Bangkok, Friday: A group of 11 Communist guerrillas surrendered in Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Southern Thailand, and told authorities they had to live on toads and chameleons while their chiefs feasted on chicken and duck, police said here. The men surrendered two days ago and said they were starving. (Agency report.)

Dublin, Friday: A group of twelve desperate old age pensioners surrendered to a social welfare office in Dublin, Ireland (an offshore colony of the EEC), and told authorities that they had to live on crusts and black tea while their chiefs feasted on chicken and duck, police said here. The men and women surrendered two days ago and said that they were starving. (U.I. report.)

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BRITAIN: CLANN NA h-EIREANN

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(212) 631-8844.

FARM FORUM

A large recruiting campaign has commenced throughout the West and Midlands by the IFA and Macra Na Feirme. It is believed that this is due to the continued expansion of the Farmers' Defence Association in these areas. The danger facing the IFA is best summed up in the letter of resignation to Mr. Maher, IFA President, from Joe Dunphy, IFA Chairman in County Sligo, former Chairman of the Rural Development Committee and several other national IFA committees. In it Mr. Dunphy stated: "Since I resigned as Chairman of the Rural Development Committee two years ago on the question of small farm policy, the only reason I remained in the Association was that I realised I had a better chance from inside to pressurise you and the council to adopt a reasonable and sane approach to the small farm problem. This I have failed to do, and I believe nothing will divert you from the suicidal course that will make the IFA irrelevant for over 70 per cent of our farmers".

Small Farmers' Victory

Perhaps the first major victory in recent times by small farmers against speculators was recorded recently in County Galway. The farmers' success was made known when Galway County Council stated that planning permission was refused to John Sisk & Son to develop a \$7m luxury housing estate on a secluded peninsula overlooking Galway Bay three miles from Oranmore. Over 50 farmers in the area had organised together and pointed out that many farms in the area are between 15 and 20 acres and that emigration from the area was high as in all western areas. They demanded the 350 acres of land adjoining theirs — 289 acres of which Sisk have already bought with options on the remainder — be acquired by the Land Commission and given to those in need. The luxury housing estate would have included a marina and facilities for 120 yachts, an 18-hole golf course, hotel and clubhouse, clay pigeon shooting range, swimming pool, playground, tennis and squash courts, riding stables, a church, school and shopping centre, to service the 700 houses laid out in clusters of 20 to 40 houses among trees on the scenic peninsula.

1970 land figures

The 1970 figures for land ownership in County Waterford and area show that Lord Waterford has a total of 5,596 acres; Robin De Vere Hunt has 288 acres; John E. Perceval Maxwell 480 acres; Shane Jameson 360 acres; Major Carew 450 acres; Major Davney 280 acres; Lady Dobbs 180 acres; Ambrose Cosgrove 524 acres; De la Paor 429 acres; Major P. P. O Shea 740 acres, and the Duke of Devonshire with 6,500 acres in addition to his County Cork land which totals 9,500 acres, making a grand total between both counties of 16,000 acres.

Uachtar Ard Golf Course

The National Executive of the Small Farmers' Defence Association have sent a letter to the Land Commission regarding the land dispute in Uachtar Ard, Co. Galway. The letter states: "The case of the Willie Estate, Uachtar Ard, is to come up for review by the Land Commission Court shortly. Our Association asks on behalf of the small farmers in the area: A. The case be heard in public. B. A representative of the Small Farmers' Defence Association be admitted to the hearing. C. The representative be permitted to examine witnesses. D. Our Association would protest most vigorously against the case being heard in secret as was done in the original hearing in 1969", the letter concludes.

Co. Roscommon Agitation
A land club has been formed at Aughlustinia, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Roscommon, to protest against the sale of a seventy-seven statute acre farm — the Towey Estate — to a local businessman who is also a Local Authority Employee. This is the second substantial holding of land which has left the hands of the local farming community during the past few years. The first land to go is now the Ballaghaderreen Golf Course with 47 acres. The new land club have put up posters around the area with the slogan "Aughlustinia Land Dispute — We want Land not emigration". Valuations on most farms in the townland are low, ranging from 13.50 to 19 and most of this land is of the poorest quality, the area being surrounded by bog and it is in parts wet and low lying.

Galway Conference on Western Development

Any and all attempts at helping the plight of the people of the west of Ireland must be welcomed from whatever quarter it may come. In this light we might view the recent conference on Western development held in the Great Southern Hotel, Galway. But when we look at the organisations represented at the conference you can be excused for getting suspicious of their intentions. Organisations represented included the I.F.A., Bord Failte, The Industrial Development Authority, Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland, Central Development Committee of the Department of Finance. Where were all the Western Fishing Co-operatives, the Small Farmers' Defence Associations, Gluaisceath Chearta Sibhialta na Gaeltacht, the National Waters Restoration League? Were they even invited to attend? Apparently they were not.

Most of the organisations which participated in the conference and in organising it have proved in the past to be anything but friends of the ordinary people of the west of Ireland. It was the I.F.A. who campaigned for the abolition of the multi-tier milk price system thus losing money for the average and small farmer; they have supported discrimination against smaller farmers through the functioning of the Beef Incentive Scheme and have constantly supported the big man in any conflicts with smaller farmer interests; Bord Failte were the people who obtained planning permission for the Speculators in Uachtar Ard through their promise of financial help towards constructing a golf course on the good land of the area and can be relied upon to support the gombeen interests every time; the Industrial Development Authority are the people who commissioned the Chairman of British Allied Potteries to investigate Inisfree Potteries in Sligo. The investigation found that there was no future for Inisfree and the I.D.A. withdrew all grants and so the factory was closed. British Allied Potteries were Inisfree's main business opponents. The I.D.A. are well known throughout Europe for promising European employers cheap labour in the West of Ireland — 14 per week per employee.

they advertise. These are not isolated cases but are part of the overall policy of these bodies and the government.

Nobody can claim that these organisations are working in the interests of the ordinary people of the west of Ireland. But in can be claimed that they are working against the people.

The people of the west are fed up with being talked down to by the bureaucrats and the big business people. The Galway Conference apparently was yet another such exercise but this time in a more subtle manner.

SFDA NEWS

The latest issue of SFDA NEWS — the newsletter of the Small Farmers' Defence Association — is very informative on the possessions and positions of the I.F.A. leadership, the recent book on Income Distribution by the Economic and Social Research Institute, the Devlin Report on higher wages for the politicians and civil servants and the land position in Donegal. Each subject is discussed from an average and small man's point of view — a view seldom represented in other journals. All interested in land agitation and agriculture should not be without their copy. Copies can be obtained by forwarding a stamped envelope with your name and address on it to Tom Kilroy, General Secretary, SFDA, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.

Roscommon Citizen Advice Bureau

The Boyle Citizens' Advice Bureau sponsored by the Patrick Moran and Fein Cumann have extended their services. The expansion was forced by the large number of queries received by the bureau in its relatively short existence. Commencing in November, the bureau will hold sessions at Roscommon on the first Thursday of the month from 3 - 4.30 p.m. in the Central Hotel; at Ballaghaderreen from 4 to 5 p.m. in the 'Four Seasons' on the first Friday of the month; and at Longford Court House on the first Saturday afternoon of each month. The new bureaux are being sponsored in co-operation with the local curmish of Sinn Fein and people with problems of housing, social welfare, land, and industrial employment are invited to attend. All queries are dealt with in strict confidence. The weekly sittings of the bureau in Boyle will continue every Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Sligo Road Signs

The agitation against the new English-only Bord Failte-sponsored road signs in Sligo and area being waged by local Irish speakers continues to gather support.

Since last New Year's morning the signs have been painted out with large XXs and later with white paint as a protest against this latest attack by the authorities on the national language. The decision to paint out the signs was apparently taken after all other verbal and written forms of protest were ignored.

In a statement issued following the first painting, the protest organisers pointed out that in fact the English-only road signs are illegal, as it is statutory that road signs be bilingual in all non-Gaeltacht areas. Sligo County Council are in violation of this law and they continue to violate it each time they replace the English-only signs. The organisers also stated that their protest would continue until the Council observed this law. It is now almost a year since the first signs were painted out and even longer since the campaign was launched. Is it not well past time that the Government ordered the Council and Bord Failte to obey their laws?

WHO'S ARMY



The "Free State" Army, the gardai and the Special Branch now have not only the will but the capacity to put down the people's struggle.

"TO HARASS THESE PEOPLE"

In an interview published in "The Times", London, the Minister for Justice, Mr. O'Malley, states that public opinion would support the Government in any move it took against the I.R.A. "My major problems are legal problems, not political problems or problems of public opinion," he is quoted as saying.

The Minister admitted it was part of the general policy of the Government and Garda "to harass these people to the greatest possible extent. It's part of the overall policy to harass and inconvenience people who engage in illegal activities, and it forms part of the movement on a very wide scale against them."

Asked about the rumour that he was about to introduce legislation which put the onus of proof on the accused person, he said that there were numerous instances where the onus of proof shifted after certain things had been proved. "It's another matter to consider whether or not in the light of the European Convention on Human Rights it can be done in relation to the type of situations that we are talking about now," he said.

Mr. O'Malley refused to comment directly on the likelihood of his introducing such legislation. "Naturally enough, I wouldn't disclose anything of that nature in advance of the publication of the Bill. Obviously it would not be in the public interest to do it," he said.



WHO SAID THAT?

"Our fisheries were taken from us by the might of the sword and from what I see in Connemara today the sword may be used to take them back again unless justice is done. I feel sure the movement we have started will not rest until the ownership of every river and lake in the country is returned to the people."
BOBBY MOLLOY (April 13th, 1968).

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ARD COMHAIRLE STATEMENT

The Ard Comhairle of Sinn Fein and representatives of the Executive Republican Clubs at a recent meeting discussed the proposed British plebiscite on Partition.

It was agreed that Republicans should have nothing to do with this referendum and that we should adhere to the sentiments expressed in the statement of an Coisde Seasta on this issue which was first issued in August last.

That statement pointed out that a plebiscite on the issue of the border at this time would be negative and devious. It pointed out that the real issues in the North are on the questions of democracy and civil rights and the ending of military terror and said that the plebiscite should be on these issues. Let the question be put, it said, "Do you accept or reject the civil rights demands?"

The statement continued: "Republicans in the North will totally ignore any plebiscite on the issue of the border and will call on all the people, Catholic and Protestant, to do likewise. Those who oppose the union with Britain do not propose unity with the sectarian bigoted South. We have constantly emphasised that we would ask no one in the North to struggle for the extension of the Free State over the whole country".

McRORY

The meeting discussed the total lack of democracy under the new local government system as proposed in the McRory report. It was agreed that Republicans would fight the elections whenever they would be held and to use both the election campaign and any seats won, to expose the inadequacies of the McRory system and to fight for the restoration of real powers to the Local Authorities.

The decision in regard to article 44 has unfortunately come much too late to have any appreciable effect on the situation in the North. Since the mid-sixties, Sinn Fein has been pointing out the need to disestablish the churches from any influence in government, North or South, and by unanimous vote of our Ard Fheis we called for a start to the process of secularisation by eliminating article 44 which gives a special position to the Roman Catholic Church in the South.

The question of the vote for over 18s is another matter which Sinn Fein has for many years been advocating and has been calling for the scrapping of the present constitution in its entirety and the adoption of a secular constitution which will guarantee civil and religious liberty but will not attempt to uphold the morality or tenets of any particular religion.

DIVORCE IRISH STYLE

Desertion is the Irish form of divorce. For over 5,000 women in the 26 Counties, desertion means being unsupported financially, socially and emotionally. The very term "deserted wife" suggests that the woman is at fault and society makes her pay by pitiful welfare benefits and continual discrimination.

The greatest problem facing any unsupported mother is money. Her pension, like the widows, is insufficient to provide proper support for her and a growing family to survive on. It costs the government £8.00 per week per child to keep a child in a "home", but a mother with four growing children receives only £9.00 to feed herself and the children, pay rent, buy clothes, and pay ESB, gas, fuel and such essentials.

Deserted wives cannot support themselves and their family without the help of the community; but desertion is regarded as something shameful and for that reason, many deserted wives do not involve themselves in community life as much as they could or should.

One group of unsupported mothers recently formed in Ballymun is making demands that should receive the support of all the people in Ireland.

They demand the right to a home for every family whether there's a man there or not; the right of every child to good education, proper playgrounds and youth centres and an adult education and community centre in all areas. If deserted wives, widows, unmarried mothers, old age pensioners and the unemployed are to get the money they need to survive, people should unite in a common front in each community. It is the right of every citizen to enjoy a decent standard of living and basic human rights.

NOTE WORTHY DEFINITION

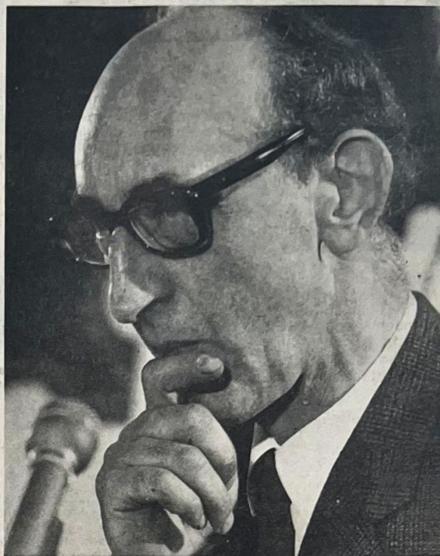
"To the average Irishman 'Southern Unionist' stands for the English garrison; the landlord and his employees — police, bailiffs, etc. — and all the forces that have been mercilessly used against the people of Ireland in their struggle against national and economic subjection; and the entrenchment of this class... is to most of us a symbol of how the same inseparable interests of capital and empire are to be entrenched among us in Ireland, whether the people are aware or not." — *Constance de Marlewic. An Phoblacht, January 5, 1922.*

BACK TO THE EMPIRE

The thinking of the British Government as outlined in their "Green Paper" is completely in accord with what we have continually asserted to be Britain's plan for Ireland. Britain wants closer economic and political integration between the whole of Ireland and the United Kingdom making them almost one unit within the E.E.C. Their final solution will be a federal solution — Westminster being the seat of Federal Government. Within that context Britain wants Ireland united — little different to unity under the Empire which we had for 120 years.

There is therefore no word of democracy in the Green Paper and no question of giving more power to the Irish people North or South. Every move of Britain both at local government and central government level has been to strip the people of democracy and power. This was why we opposed direct rule and supported the call for democracy. Direct rule was but a first step by Westminster to enable her to impose her own solution. Her new solution may well be acceptable to middle-class Catholics and Protestants but it will not be acceptable to either Catholic or Protestant workers who want both political and economic power to control their own lives.

Tomas Mac Giolla



CUMANN AND CLUB NOTES

TRALEE

Twenty members of the James Connolly Club, Tralee, took part in a protest at Tralee Garda Station — for three hours on the Special Courts. The following members of the Club are to appear in court for selling Easter lilies: Thomas Collins (Sr.), Johnny Quane, Tommy Quigley, T. Collins (Jr.).

Tralee tenants are still on strike, and the Club are giving their full support to the tenants of Kerins and Connolly Parks and to NATO on their national rent strike.

BELFAST

The Co-operative shops — formed by the Roger Casement Clubs (New Barnsley-Moyard), William Orr/Betsy Gray Clubs (Ballymurphy), and Thomas Russell Clubs (Turt Lodge) — have scored a major success in providing people of their areas with cheap food. As a result, local traders have had to reduce prices in order to compete with the co-ops.

The co-ops are now planning to expand their facilities in order to provide a wider range of goods at cost prices. The Casement club has purchased one of the latest knitting machine models, which will produce woollen articles such as children's jumpers, at almost half the usual cost for such items. More machines will be bought if sales continue at the present high level, and with local support the co-ops will be able not only to sell goods cheaply but provide employment as well.

NEWRY

A joint statement from Newry Republican Clubs criticised the S.D.L.P. and called for the resignation of the South Armagh S.D.L.P. M.P., Mr. Paddy O'Hanlon.

The statement said that members of the Clubs in Newry attended an S.D.L.P. meeting in Newry last month to have a number of questions answered.

Among the questions were — why the Party had broken its promise to support the Civil Disobedience campaign until the last internee was released; why they had deserted the poor and unemployed who were having deductions from their meagre assistance payments.

WATERFORD

The executive staff of the Bureau at their weekly meeting decided to request that the Waterford Ceannairde Sinn Fein to appoint a local sub-committee to investigate the various types of money lending and H.P. firms at present operating in the city and to confirm reports that Waterford is considered by some people, rich ground for both old and new operations in this field.

This request is as a result of the alarming number of cases the Bureau has had to deal with of late in relation to the problems, conditions and exploitation that such companies create.

It is hoped that the terms of reference of such a committee would be such as to empower it to cure these problems by concentrating on the source.

Speaking at a Sinn Fein Local Government Policy Committee Mr. Billy McCarthy said: "That the rating system of taxation at present in operation in this country is obviously unjust in that it places a heavy tax burden on individuals irrespective of their capacity to pay, while many wealthy people who are not property owners are not taxed.

This situation can only too clearly be seen here in Waterford and the surrounds where in recent years the development of housing estates has made its mark.

Another factor sometimes ignored is that incorporated in the Corporation or County Council tenants rents are their share of "rates".

The rates burden also falls heaviest on the counties which are in economic decline. Sinn Fein advocates the abolition of the rates and valuation systems and proposes that the revenue for Local Government be revised by a more equitable taxation system based on incomes".

6 mills to close

A company of English consultants has recommended that six textile mills in the Twenty-Six Counties should be closed down with a loss of 1,200 jobs.

The consultants are the Atkins planning group of Epsom. The mills they say should be closed include: Worsted Mills, Portlaoise; Mulcahy and Redmond, Ardinnan; Fine Wool Fabrics, Wexford; Dripsley Woollen Mills, Cork and Foxford Woollen Mills, Mayo.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, through its vice-president, Mr. John Carroll, has expressed complete dissatisfaction with the way bungalow Paddy Lalor's department is handling the whole affair. Lalor, it's certain, will do as little as possible to help the workers affected by the closures.

The claim is made that the textile industry has suffered an international recession, that the closures are inevitable. The Industrial Development Authority admits that it cannot keep pace with redundancy, let alone provide enough new jobs to meet normal demands. They were 11,000 jobs short in one year, the I.D.A. chief executive, Michael Killeen, announced last month after he had helped win the E.E.C. referendum for Flanna Fail with promises of opportunities to come.

But the people who made claims about the textile industry, along with Killeen and the whole Flanna Fail propaganda chain, ignore both the interests of the workers and of the Irish people as a whole and refuse direct investment of State funds which, alone, would mean survival.

Vietnam "peace with honour"!

Sayings of the war:

"We are going to win in Vietnam. We will remain here until we do win."

Kennedy, Robt. F., 1962.

"I can safely say that the end of the war is in sight."

Gen. Paul Harkins 1963.

"It can be said now that the defeat of the Communist forces in South Vietnam is inevitable; the only question is how soon?"

Richard Nixon 1967.

Fact of the war: Two million dead, countless millions wounded or displaced.

Editorial changes

The structure and function of the editorial staff has been changed. Instead of an editor there is now an editorial committee appointed by the Sinn Fein Coisde Seasta. All decisions relating to the theme, policy and presentation of all future issues of the United Irishman will be taken by this committee.

The sale of our paper is now 70,000 and we are confident that given the continued dedication and effort of our sellers this figure will continue to rise.

An Bainisteoir.

CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM

We wish to make it clear that the views expressed in relation to the persons mentioned in the article, Capitalism and Imperialism, were the views of the author of the article and did not and do not represent the views of the Republican Movement.



"There cannot be anyone who witnessed the intensification of the British Army's campaign of terrorism during the past month, who does not now recognise the face of imperialism unmasked, brutal and intent upon domination of the Irish people.

"The Irish Republican Movement is now determined that no solution will be imposed on the people of the Six Counties, or on the people of the 32 Counties, which

does not stand for the advantage of the mass of the ordinary people of this country.

"The deaths in Ardboe, Co. Tyrone, of John Pat Mullan and Hugh Herron are evidence of the brutality of troops who feel free to shoot down unarmed men in cold blood. The Republican Movement pledges now that the deaths of these soldiers of the socialist republic will not go unavenged."

— CATHAL GOULDING



MURDEROUS TERROR

IT IS MURDER TO SHOOT AN UNARMED MAN

Fr. Patrick Smyth

At 8.45 p.m. on Monday, October 16th, the British Army murdered John Pat Mullan and Hugh Herron, two members of the I.R.A. and the Six-County Republican Clubs, at Ardboe in Co. Tyrone.

John Pat Mullan, O.C., Tyrone, and volunteer Hugh Herron were murdered by the uniformed thugs of the Staffordshire Regiment, not while resisting arrest, not while armed at a roadblock, not inside the car they were using. These lies were propagated by the British Army's smear machine to justify their callousness.

The two Republicans were outside the car they had driven to St. Patrick's Hall, Ardboe, when Hugh Herron was asked if he had a licence for the two rifles that were in the car. Herron replied: "No." A volunteer who was with the two men then saw the soldier who questioned Herron cock his rifle and shoot Herron. The bullet went through his body and embedded itself in the door of the car.

When they saw Herron being shot, Mullan and the volunteer made a run for it. Mullan, without warning, was shot dead. The volunteer escaped uninjured, although the British Army story was that he was in the back of the car and had been seriously injured.

This — the shooting of two men, one of whom was standing, unarmed, with his hands on the roof of a car, the second of whom was running, unarmed, from the scene of the murder — is the latest example of how the British Army is keeping the peace in the Six Counties.

Minutes after Herron and Mullan were murdered, the same members of the Staffordshire Regiment fired shots at children who were leaving St. Patrick's Hall after dancing classes. Young people coming out of the hall were warned they had better stay inside or go home immediately. They were ordered not to go near the bodies.

At a press conference at the headquarters of Sinn Fein in Dublin, Mr. Malachy Toal, P.R.O. of the Six County Executive of Republican Clubs, called for an immediate, impartial inquiry into the shootings and demanded that the British troops' "shoot to kill" instructions should be immediately rescinded.

Mr. Toal deplored a statement by Mr. Austin Currie, S.D.L.P., that the deaths of John Pat Mullan and Hugh Herron had been a result of a tip-off. Mr. Toal said he had been informed by the I.R.A. that they were confident there was no tip-off.

Three statements were presented by Mr. Toal at the Dublin press conference, one from the Rev. Patrick Smyth, C.C., Ardboe; the second from a 12-year-old girl, Janet Laverty, of Ardboe, who saw the men in the car and heard the shooting; the third from the volunteer who was with Mullan and Herron.

These statements, by three separate witnesses, give the lie to the smears of the British propagandists. We print also the graveside oration delivered by Cathal Goulding, who went to Co. Tyrone for the funerals of John Pat Mullan and Hugh Herron.

The "United Irishman" adds its tribute to two brave and unselfish soldiers of the Irish Republican Army. John Pat Mullan had been active in the Republican Movement for 15 years and had already paid the penalty for his courageous and determined loyalty to the ideal of a socialist republic.

Since the introduction of internment, he had been on the run among the people of his native county and, despite the dangers involved, he and Hugh Herron had decided to take part in patrols defending the working people of Tyrone against the excesses of the British Army and vicious sectarian forces.

It was as part of such a patrol that they were at St. Patrick's Hall, Ardboe on the night they were murdered. Their deaths were sacrifices to the Unionist greed for domination, to Provisional sectarianism and its loyalist reaction, and to the brutality of troops noted for their drunken bullying of civilians.

To the family of John Pat Mullan and to the wife and children of Hugh Herron we offer our deepest sympathy in a tragic time.



Cathal Goulding

Retaliation

A unit of the IRA ambushed a four-man foot patrol of the Staffordshire Regiment in Armagh City on Saturday night, 28th October. The patrol was entering the Culdee Estate when the IRA unit opened fire, seriously wounding all four British soldiers. The unit, in the course of its withdrawal, had to engage another British Army "duck squad" before finally making a successful withdrawal to base.

Statement from the Rev. Patrick Smyth, C.C., Ardboe:

I arrived at the scene of the shooting, in the car park at St. Patrick's Hall, about three minutes after the actual shooting. I was accompanied by my Parish Priest, Fr. Donnelly, who had heard the shots. We drove there in my car — the distance is about five hundred yards.

In the headlights I saw a green Ford Cortina parked at the top of the park. The back of the car was to the laneway hedge (see map). The body of Hugh Herron was lying, face up with arms outstretched, about three feet from the passenger door. His feet were towards the hedge. His eyes were open. I gave him the Last Rites. He was dead.

The doors of the car were closed. Someone started the rosary and I went to where Fr. Donnelly was attending to the other dead man. I did not know him.

There was no sign of any gun on or near either of the bodies. I am certain of this. Four soldiers were standing along the hedge at the top of the park, between the two bodies. I asked the one who seemed to be in charge why the two men had been shot. His answer was — "We apprehended these men, one of them tried to grab a gun so we shot him. The other ran away so we shot him".

I told him that both men were unarmed and I considered it murder to shoot an unarmed man. He then shone a torch through the side window of the car and I saw the butt of a rifle. It was lying on the floor between the front and back seats. I said — "But neither man had a gun when he was shot". He walked away and made no answer.

Later, I asked him if it was true that shots had been fired at three children who were crossing the park. His answer was — "I'm sorry".

While I was attending Hugh Herron, I heard a man ask a soldier if a doctor had been called. He said — "Yes". The shooting occurred at 8.45 p.m. A doctor arrived at 10.45 p.m. after he had been contacted by a local nurse. An ambulance arrived from Dunganon at about the same time.

Along with another priest I accompanied the bodies in the ambulance to the morgue in Dunganon.

Statement by Janet Laverty, Ardboe:

We came out of the shop and walked towards the gap. As we were walking towards the gap we saw two cars; one was white and the other was light blue. I could see the colours by the lights of the cars coming down the road. It was dark and I couldn't see the men who were at the car but I could see they were smoking. Later, after we had passed the petrol pumps, the white car moved away towards the chapel. When we had passed the car and the closed gap we heard the shots coming from somewhere around the car. Then we ran towards the house.

Statement by surviving Volunteer:

We were on a routine patrol. We were parked in Ardboe car park when three soldiers appeared at the windows of the car. They told us to get out. When we got out they said — "Put your hands on the roof of the car".

They searched me first, then they went round to the other side to search the other two men. They made them put their hands on the roof and they searched them. Then one of them opened the back door of the car and said — "Have you got firearms certificates for these guns?". One of the men said — "No". Then they shot him at the door of the car. At this point I ran away. They did not shout at me to halt but I heard the shots and I kept running.

SINN FEIN ARD FHEIS

WILL BE HELD IN THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN

ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY 16th & 17th DECEMBER

Closing date for receipt of motions: Nov., 4th

Closing date for receipt of delegates names: Nov., 18th

Closing date for receipt of nominations for Ard Comhairle: Nov., 25th