

# UNITED IRISHMAN



AN tEIREANNACH AONTAITHE SAMHAIN (NOVEMBER) Vol. 34 No. 11 10p (30c)

MONTHLY NEWSPAPER OF SINN FÉIN 30 Gardiner Place Dublin



## We need a million homes by 1996

"Ireland North and South needs a minimum of 1 million new houses in the next twenty years if the standards of our housing stock are not to slip further behind other European countries. Of these 1 million new dwellings 400,000 are needed in the North and 600,000 in the South and in both areas these figures are separate from house improvement or rehabilitation schemes", stated Belfast Republican Clubs Chairman Brian Brennan at a Housing Seminar in Belfast last month.

"In the North the recent Housing Executive report confirmed the size of the regional housing crisis and supported the continuous claims by Republican Clubs that up to 40% of all the existing housing stock will have to be replaced or renewed in the next twenty years. The report in fact states that 35% of all households in N. Ireland are deficient or sub-standard and require either repair or renewal.

"As the United Irishman pointed out last month Belfast is 'the city of slum landlords' and again the Report shows this clearly, identifying the worst housing as being in the privately rented sector in which only 1 dwelling in 6 is regarded as being in sound condition. In Belfast

itself 50% of all housing is sub-standard or deficient.

"The poor quality of housing stock is the major problem facing housing effort in both parts of Ireland.

"To the problems of building new dwellings to meet expanding household formation (due mainly to new and younger marriages) and reducing overcrowding and sharing we must face up to the fact that nearly half our housing stock is already obsolete and will have to be replaced over the next twenty years," Mr. Brennan stressed.

"The minimum of a million new homes within that time involves a construction programme which challenges the private enterprise basis of Ireland's building industry and the high profit - low standards

Continued on page 6

### O Dalaigh backs out

Labour Party Voters are at last realising that participation in the Fine Gael Government, where Mr. Cosgrave alone cracks the whip, goes far beyond the original 14 programme and includes backing up every Fine Gael political blunder including the incipient fascism of Ministers Cooney and Donegan.

It is clear that the Coalition Cabinet care little for "the institutions of the State" and are prepared to subvert their constitution when faced with the slightest opposition, from any course, when their legislation is challenged politically.

The decision of Cearbhall O Dalaigh to resign in face of the insults offered to him is understandable but the current political furore should not be allowed to obscure the crisis in which the whole country is plunged by the absence of economic policies in the Coalition Cabinet and from the Fianna Fail opposition.

Mr. Donegan is increasingly appearing in the mould of a South American Minister for Defence who views the army as a subsection of his ministry rather than as servants of the state.

The Fine Gael government and the Opposition have further reduced the level of political debate in Ireland.

### GARDA MURDER OUTRAGE

On Saturday, October 15, a booby trap bomb exploded in a house at Garryhinch, Co. Laois. Garda Clerkin was murdered and five other gardai injured. Two bomb attacks took place on the local garda station at Mountmellick last year and it is widely believed that the same gang was responsible for the three attacks.

It is also generally considered to be no coincidence that the latest outrage occurred shortly after the announcement that the Emergency Powers Bill was found to be constitutional. There has been widespread condemnation of the act and although gardai sources are aware of the gang to which the bombers belong there has as yet been no arrests.

### INSIDE THIS MONTH

- ★ I.D.Y.M. conference a youth movement of the Radical Left
- ★ The New Stockholm appeal: thousands sign for World Peace
- ★ Labour fails to keep Welfare promises
- ★ The decline of Gaelic Scotland: first of two articles

### Peace woman watch British raid

The ladies pictured on the right had gathered to observe a British Army raid in Gibson Street, Falls Road, Belfast last month.

They hoped by their presence to ensure that there would be no physical violence offered by the British Army to the people in the two homes they ransacked; on this occasion they were right. No one was injured.

During the course of the raid the British seized a quantity of Republican pamphlets including one on Women's Rights. They also, in spite of protests, took the minute book of the Perry-/McMillen Republican Club.

An interesting development in this type of raid is the attention which the military are paying to our educational literature. There is hope for the English Republic yet.

see also page 4



# Letters

Dear Sir,  
 I read with fascination your article in the August edition of the United Irishman concerning a pamphlet put out by the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign, the purpose of which was to "inform" British soldiers of the dangers of serving in Ulster.  
 I work during the university year with the McGill Daily which is a socialist oriented publication serving McGill University. I had planned on writing several articles on Ireland for which I ordered a subscription to your newspaper which is always full of useful information.  
 I would be very interested in receiving one of the aforesaid pamphlets, which according to the articles have been made available to individuals. I would sincerely appreciate the favour.  
 Yours sincerely,  
 Michael Lewis,  
 Montreal, Canada.

Sir,  
 We find your support of Soviet aid to Angola and of the revisionist party in Italy so serious that we want to stop selling your newspaper. Thanks, Oktober Bokhandel, Trondheim, Norway.  
 "Only the closest alliance among all the progressive forces of the world will provide us with the strength needed to overcome the still powerful forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and to wage a successful fight for the aspirations to peace and justice of all the people's of the world." Fidel Castro September 7 1973, Algiers, to the 4th Conference of non-aligned nations. Sinn Fein, The Workers' Party fully agrees with this analysis. — ED.

Dear Friends,  
 We were very happy to receive a copy of your newspaper UNITED IRISHMAN. We wish you and your cause all the luck in the world and success in winning peace and progress for the valiant Irish people.  
 Emmanuel Pitharoulis,  
 Head of the International Department,  
 United Trade Union  
 Anti-Dictatorship Movement,  
 E.S.A.K.  
 ATHENS, GREECE.

Other readers have been in touch with us on the same issue: the address of the BWNIC is:  
 5 Caledonian Road,  
 London N.W.

## Christmas Cards

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### EDENTUBBER

THE ANNUAL COMMEMORATION WILL TAKE PLACE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7  
 Assemble 2.30 p.m. at Border Inn  
 Chairman: L. Garragher (Newry). Speaker: S. Lynch (Belfast)  
 ALL AREAS ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE THE USUAL TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

## Bazaar

Saturday, December 18, 10.30 a.m., Cyprus Street Hall, Belfast, is the venue for the Northern Prisoners' Aid Committee (Cabhair) annual Christmas Bazaar.  
 The Committee are responsible for ensuring that the families of the prisoners in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, in Crumlin Road Gaol and Armagh have as comfortable and as happy a Christmas as possible. The Committee once again appeal for help in any way possible. In a letter to the United Irishman they ask our readers "to donate goods of any sort which can be sold at the Bazaar, or to make a cash donation, or both. Everything, large or small, will be gratefully accepted and all cash donations will be officially receipted and items will be collected by the Committee representatives".  
 All who have helped in the past are sincerely thanked and they are asked to continue with their much needed support.

# Cabhair

## Irish Republican Prisoners Defence & Aid Fund

### 30 Gardiner Place Dublin 1

Funds urgently needed for ● Republican Prisoners Welfare  
 ● Aid for Dependents ● Legal Aid

*All Contributions Acknowledged*

## Obituary

The Republican Movement learned with deep regret of the death of Noel Jenkinson in Leicester Prison, Britain, October 9. He had completed four and a half years of a thirty-year sentence for his alleged part in the Aldershot bombing. Noel had always protested his innocence and a campaign was afoot to have his case heard at Strasbourg.  
 In his last authentic letter to the United Irishman (others have since been published under his name), in June 1975, Noel clearly demonstrated his sincere regard and commitment to the politics of Republicanism. He attacked the politics and actions of those whom he likened to the Littlejohns, agents of the British ruling class, who had come to Ireland to murder leading Republicans. He condemned the assassination of "lifelong Republicans and Socialists and the attempted assassination of others who have given years of service to the Movement".  
 The events surrounding Noel's death and the total lack of regard that the British prison authorities showed for his health raise questions which the official inquest did not answer. Furthermore, Noel was subject to severe beatings at the hands of prisoners and warders, issues which also require investigation.  
 Members of Clann na h-Eireann, of which Noel was a member, and their legal representative were unable to gain admission to the inquest and the decision to ship the body secretly to Ireland was arrived at unknown to Clann. His remains were buried at Deans Grange Cemetery, Co. Dublin, on October 12.  
 Noel Jenkinson signed his last letter 'Venceremos'; it is a fitting epitaph.

## Clann na h-Eireann

### ARD FHEIS

The twelfth Ard Fheis of Clann na hEireann will take place on December 11 and 12 in Birmingham. Delegates representing Clann branches in England, Scotland and Wales will attend. One of the major tasks facing the delegates will be the outlining of a programme for the coming year. Clann are at the moment trying to explain to British workers the similarities between racism and sectarianism. They feel that such a campaign will help British workers to better understand the aims and policies of the Republican Movement in terms of their own experiences.  
 "The British Press", explained Clann PRO Seamus Collins, "make no attempt to distinguish between the Republican Movement and the Provos. This makes it difficult for us to even get people to listen to us because of the confusion that exists. We feel that as well as being actively involved in the class struggle in Britain, we can explain the situation in Ireland by presenting British workers with parallel examples." Already this year Clann have had some success in this area where Clann speakers have been invited to address a number of TU bodies and have always been well received.

## Belfast appeal

The generosity of our readers has never been in doubt, time and again they have responded magnificently to appeals for financial aid from diverse committees and for specific funds.  
 On this occasion the Belfast National Commemoration Committee have asked the United Irishman to publish their appeal for financial assistance to purchase a new Republican plot. They are also faced with the need to buy an additional headstone for the older grave to engrave the names of those who died as results of attacks in the past two years.  
 Our readers are asked to help in whatever way they can. No sum is too small. All donations (which will be receipted) should be sent to: The Treasurer, National Commemoration Committee, c/o 40, Cyprus Street, Belfast, 12.

## Angola

Sinn Fein's project of collecting £800 to provide an Electrocardiograph machine for the regional hospital in Dalatando, Angola has passed the £80 mark. Below we publish a list of donations already received and we ask for a greater effort to reach the total:  
 Jimmy Hope Sinn Fein Cumann, Dublin £10.  
 Andre Onin, France £3. Charlie Urell, Dublin £1. Mary Blair, England £2. Club Ul Cadhain function, Dublin £21.80. Gerald Porter, Finland £5. Sinn. Fein, Bray, Co. Wicklow £3. Liam Ashe, New York 20 dollars. Valerie Robinson, USA 10 dollars. Michael Stack, Youghal, Co. Cork £5. Tommy Byrne, Dublin £1. Pr. de Rossa, Atha Cliath £5. Sinn Fein, Waterford City £5. Lillian Luomo, Canada, 2 dollars.  
 Donations should be sent to: International Affairs Bureau, Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party, 30, Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, Ireland.

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Belfast Clubs have often been the target of right wing propagandists. Accusations of illicit drinking dens are quite common. Never is there any mention in the media of the vital social work done for young and old by members of these Clubs.

The old people pictured above at the Victoria Community Centre, North Queen Street, Belfast (with committee members from right, Patsy English, Seamus Lynch, Dan O'Hara and Frank Reid) and the other group pictured below at Cyprus Street Social Club benefited from the existence of the Clubs.

During September at the Victoria Club over 200 old people attended a first free annual reunion dinner and received a £1 gift. Some of the guests had not been together in over five years due to rehousing schemes in the area. Entertainment was provided by the James Connolly Band, the Magill Brothers, James McKenna and by the guests themselves. A memorable evening.

During the same month, the Falls Summer League Darts Committee (committee Jim Quinn, Ned Walls and Eamonn Kerr) entertained over a hundred old age pensioners in Cyprus Street Club to a free dinner and social evening. Unfortunately, we can only publish one of the two photographs sent to the United Irishman, but clearly the disco that followed on the dinner shows that the Lower Falls O.A.P.s have both feet well this side of the grave!

Both these clubs have plans well advanced for youth centres to fill the gap caused by redevelopment and lack of amenities for that age group.



## Resources Campaign

The Resources Protection Campaign once again presents a week dealing with the vital question of the squandering of Ireland's mineral wealth.

The theme for the week is the exporting of raw ore from the Navan mine and the failure of the Southern government to immediately begin the construction of a smelter. All events are at Liberty Hall, Dublin.

The two major events of the week are a public meeting on Wednesday night with Senator Mick Mullen in the chair. Speakers are Donal Nelligan, chairman of the R.P.C., speakers from the Left Alternative parties, Andy Conlon, Navan branch secretary of the

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and a speaker from Navan mines.

On Friday night the highly interesting film "The Mattei Affair" which deals with operations against the Italian State Oil company and the subsequent murder of its founder/director.

A slide show will open the week on Sunday, October 31, and there is the promise of an entirely new exhibition of the country's natural resources. In terms of the R.P.C. and its future growth there is the important public collection on Monday and Tuesday. Volunteers can contact the R.P.C. at 8, Belvedere Place, Dublin, 1.

**Sinn Fein—the Workers' Party-Ard Fheis in the Mansion House, Dublin**

**January 21, 22, 23. 1977**

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An tÉireannach Aontaithe

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# United Irishman

## CYNICS

Apathy, wrote American political scientist S. M. Lipset, is an index of well-being. Ireland judged by such an aphorism indeed would be a treacly little bit of heaven.

In the same sense Parliamentary Secretary to Taoiseach Cosgrave, John Kelly, also would have sounded plausible when he issued the epistle to the Irish people commanding them to stay on their knees and thank God for the gift of Irish residence.

To be sure Mr. Kelly's providential genius, like that of his colleagues in the 26 County government, is remote from the day to day world ordinary Irish mortals are compelled to inhabit.

Massive unemployment, rampant inflation, decaying manufacturing industry, squalid housing, putrid violence and Irish faces — English masks, are contemptuous irrelevancies for transcendent politicians.

These mundane trivia leave the Leinster House leaders unperturbed. They can only be aroused from contemplative slumber by such crashing issues as O Dalaigh's resignation. They were then provoked to anger and have been "tableting" their rage ever since.

The actual offence is however that public apathy could have given way to political concern. A transformation which the Kellys, the O'Briens, and the Cosgraves do not dare countenance; hence their exhortations to return to popular meekness.

On the other hand Fianna Fail, ever alert for the quick buck, the three-card trick manoeuvre, were quick to plunge the industrious knight, Charlie Haughey into the game to champion the anti-militarist, anti-fascist cause.

One of the progenitors of the Provisionals is promoted to be the acolyte of the democratic Róisín Dubh. A ploy which surely has not been missed by the simple Protestant people of the North.

Certainly it is understandable that an Opposition should wish to make capital from the crass stupidity of the Fine Gael government, but it is the undiluted cynicism of Fianna Fail which disgusts.

In Opposition they protest their Republicanism and now they present to the electorate a politician whose sole interest in Republicanism is to manipulate the naive, exploit the militant reactionaries and corrupt the essence of Republicanism.

There was (and some may say still is) a time when such cynicism would have passed unnoticed by Irish voters, it is not presumptuous to suggest that this time round Haughey and Company will find that holding the green flag does not bring the same rewards.

Sinn Féin, the Workers' Party, as is spelt out elsewhere in this edition, are intent on presenting the alternative to Haugheyism and Cosgravelism before as wide a section of the electorate as possible.

It will be a programme raising real issues, presenting real solutions. It will be a programme for the Irish people who believe in the future, raised from their apathy and rejecting the cynics, the exploiters and the manipulators.



Our somewhat unprofessional candid camera captured these pictures of the British Army searching the back-to-back houses in Gibson Street, Falls Road, Belfast. Bottom — shows two sappers at work digging up a backyard, watched by an NCO. Nothing of interest was found.

## Significant diggings in N. Derry

The Liam Mac Maolain Republican Club, Portstewart, noted with interest the recent finding by the Northern Ireland Geological Survey that there are commercially significant deposits of gold, copper, lead, zinc and baryte in the North Derry/West Tyrone area of the Sperrin Mountains.

All these substances are essential industrial raw materials, and they have been

discovered at a time when raw material prices are booming and there is a run-down of many industries in this part of Ireland.

The important point about these new finds is that their potential value to the whole community far exceeds their current market price. All of these materials can be refined and processed through several stages to create a variety of industrial goods, and it is vital that these job-creating processes be carried out within Northern Ireland.

The particular area covered by the survey suffers from extremely high rates of unemployment (e.g., Derry — 18%; Strabane — 28%), and many other depressed areas throughout the North could also benefit from the establishment of mineral treatment industries.

It is not simply a question of digging the stuff up and exporting the untreated spoil to the highest bidder. But this is just what is likely to happen if, as the survey recommends, private exploration companies are given a free hand. An example of what can happen when short-sighted Governments adopt this policy can be seen in the massive con-trick being played on the Southern Irish people by native speculators and multi-national companies.

Where there used to be a silver mine at Gort-drum, there is now a large hole in the ground. Every other important mine in the South, including Ballynoe, Tynagh and Bula, but with the exception of Navan, will be exhausted before the middle 1980s. And yet, incredibly, the Southern Government has nothing to show for it but a few hundred pounds in licence fees and the chairmanship of a mining company for a Limerick senator. None of the metal produced from these mines will even be processed in the country — it will be smelted abroad and sold back to Irish industry.

If Southern mistakes are not to be repeated here, all interested groups must call for the establishment of a State development corporation to plan and co-ordinate the exploitation of these and all future mineral finds. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that only State control can ensure the proper development of this wealth.

hungry man,  
reach for  
the book:  
it is a weapon

Bertolt Brecht

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26-Co. Minister for Transport and Power — Peter Barry.

# Sinn Fein Councillors reject Transport Minister's claim for C.I.E. closures

We, are most disappointed that the Minister for Transport and Power feels that "no useful purpose" would be served by his meeting with us and, particularly, by the indication given in his letter that he has no powers in relation to the activities of CIE.

## WHY WE WANTED TO MEET THE MINISTER

We requested the meeting with the Minister to discuss:

- (1) the lack of adequate public transport services in many areas of Munster;
- (2) CIE plans to even further reduce these services;
- (3) the recent closure of a number of stations in Munster;
- (4) the transfer of profitable road freight business from CIE to private hauliers, and, PARTICULARLY
- (5) CIE plans to drastically cut staffs and, presumably, services from almost all Munster stations.

Other points we had hoped to impress upon the Minister are:

- (a) the widespread need for industrial investment and development in Munster and the fact that one of the most important basic attractions for such investment / development would be the availability of a public transport service both for goods and for workers;
- (b) emphasise that as a result

## OUR REASONS FOR PUBLICISING THE POSITION

We wish to alert the general public to the threat to the existing public transport system; to draw their attention to the fact that a region without a public transport system is almost certain to be a region incapable of attracting industrial development and expanding employment; and to point out that added to the huge unemployment will be at least 400 CIE workers in the Munster region. The cost of providing

of natural gas discoveries and the probability of major oil finds off the South Coast and the consequent upswing over the whole Munster Region CIE should have policies of expansion rather than contraction in the region;

(c) stress the fact that, irrespective of any other shortcomings which it might have, the McKinsey Report which is the basis for CIE's contraction policies was carried out in 1970/1971 long before the natural gas and oil discoveries were positively made and that present knowledge would invalidate many of the conclusions arrived at in McKinsey.

Because of the gravity of the situation we have decided to make available to the public (i) the Minister's reply to our request for a meeting, (ii) information at our disposal covering projected staff layoffs in the general Munster region and (iii) a list of recent services withdrawn and transferred to private concerns.

alternative jobs for these workers based on current IDA figures (15,000 per job) will be in excess of £8 million.

Sinn Fein believes that this is a matter of grave public importance. The future of CIE is a most important political question and should be treated as such.

The Minister's letter indicates that he, and therefore the general public, have no say or no right to have a say in the running of CIE. He, and they, have merely the function of paying the piper — and have no right to call the tune.

enterprise is perhaps best illustrated by listing his 'other interests'.

He is either chairman or director in all of the following: Allied Irish Banks, Irish Shipping Ltd., Munster and Leinster Banks Ltd., Rohan Group Ltd., Crystal Products Ltd., John Tyzack and Partners Ltd., Southern Development Ltd., Jones Group Ltd., Celtic Coasters, Cork Steam Packet Co. Ltd., City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. Ltd., Dublin and Lancashire Shipping Co. and Irish Sea Hovercraft Ltd.

It can immediately be seen that the area of operations covered by these 'other interests' extend from activities in which they are in direct

A Chara,  
Mr. Peter Barry, T.D. Minister for Transport and Power, has asked me to refer further to your letter of 30th September, 1976 requesting a meeting concerning the withdrawal of specified traffics from a number of railway stations in Munster.

The Minister has asked me to say that the statutory position is that under Section 19 of the Transport Act, 1958 the Oireachtas gave full powers to CIE to terminate any train service provided the Board is satisfied that the service is uneconomic and that there is no prospect of its continued operation being economic within a reasonable period. In practice these powers are exercised by CIE within the broad framework of Government policy in relation to the railways.

A detailed investigation carried out in 1970/71 into the deterioration in CIE's financial position by the consultants, McKinsey and Company, showed that CIE's increasing losses were due mainly to inflation and to growing competition from private transport. The consultants recommended that the best course of action was to retain the railway but selectively to modify it and develop the type of passenger and freight traffic for which the railway is best suited.

The whole question of the future of the railway was considered by the Government in the light of the McKinsey report and in March 1974 they decided that the railway system should continue to be preserved subject to further concentration and re-organisation in accordance with the general concepts outlined in the McKinsey report as developed in further studies made by CIE.

It is against this background that the attenuation of certain train services must be viewed. In a situation where railway losses in 1975 were of the order of £20m. having increased nearly fivefold since 1969/70, CIE must make every possible effort to eradicate unnecessary expenditure so as to reduce as far as possible the ever growing burden on the taxpayer. This is a matter of crucial importance because if CIE do not succeed in containing losses, the continued existence of the railway system as a whole will be placed in jeopardy.

As already stated, the statutory power in relation to the termination of train services rests with CIE. In the circumstances, the Minister considers that no useful purpose would be served by his meeting the Sinn Fein public representatives as requested in your letter. The Minister has, however, brought your representations to the attention of the General Manager of CIE with a request that a reply be sent direct to you in the matter.

Mise, le Meas,  
G. W. Lumsden  
Runai Aire.

competition with CIE to areas into which CIE should extend its operations were it to develop and prosper.

(Signed):

**PADDY GALLAGHER**  
Waterford Corporation

**JOE SHERLOCK**  
Cork County Council,  
Mallow UDC,  
Cork Comm. of Agriculture.

**DONAGH COUGHLAN**  
Chairman Bandon Town  
Commissioners.

**REDMOND SULLIVAN**  
Kerry County Council.

**SEAN O'GRADY**  
Killarney UDC.



Donagh Coughlan.



Redmond Sullivan.



Paddy Gallagher.

PROJECTED STAFF REDUCTIONS IN THE MUNSTER REGION (Rail operative grades ONLY)			
KERRY — CORK AREA:			
Station	Positions at January 1976	Positions in 1980	Positions Lost
Barrigalee	1	—	1
Cobh	8	5	3
Cork (Kent)	78	51	25
Cork Goods	188	78	110
Farranmore	3	2	1
Listowel	3	2	1
Mallow	39	27	12
Midleton	2	—	2
Mogerly	1	—	1
Mogery	4	3	1
Rathmore	1	—	1
Rushbrook	39	28	11
Trillick	4	—	4
Youghal	4	—	4
<b>TOTAL POSITIONS LOST:</b>			<b>173</b>

LIMERICK AREA (covers Clare and Tipperary, Limerick):			
Station	Positions at January 1976	Positions in 1980	Positions Lost
Ballybrophy	7	6	1
Dundrum	2	—	2
Ennis	19	13	6
Foynes	4	3	1
Gort	2	—	2
Knocklong	4	3	1
Limerick (Colbert)	50	38	12
Limerick Goods	121	56	65
Limerick Junction	25	20	5
Nenagh	10	4	6
Patrickswell	1	—	1
Rathluiric	10	9	1
Roscrea	14	10	4
Thurles	23	17	6
Tipperary	7	5	2
<b>TOTAL POSITIONS LOST</b>			<b>115</b>

NOTE: Parts of Tipperary also contained in Waterford Area.

WATERFORD AREA (covers Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford etc.)			
Station	Positions at January 1976	Positions in 1980	Positions Lost
Waterford (Plunkett)	39	24	15
Waterford Goods	96	38	58
Wexford	21	15	6
Athy	9	4	5
Bridgetown	2	—	2
Cahir	5	3	2
Campile	5	3	2
Carrick-on-Suir	5	3	2
Clonmel	13	10	3
Enniscorthy	12	9	3
Ferns	3	—	3
Fiddown	2	—	2
Gorey	4	3	1
Kilmacthomas	2	—	2
Kilsheelan	2	—	2
Mulne Bheag	6	2	4
New Ross	4	2	2
Rosslare Harbour (Rail Only)	16	15	1
<b>TOTAL POSITIONS LOST</b>			<b>115</b>

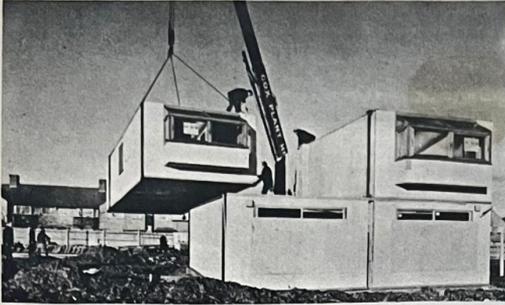
## RECENT CLOSURES AND WITHDRAWAL OF SERVICES.

CLOSED: Carrigtwohill, Rathduff, Dromkeen, Dundrum, Goid's Cross and Kilsheelan.  
IN ALL OF THESE CIE FREIGHT SERVICES have been handed over to private operators.

In Dundrum and Goid's Cross PASSENGER TRAFFIC is/have been HANDED OVER TO PRIVATE OPERATORS.

RAIL FACILITIES FOR WAGONLOAD AND SUNDRIES FREIGHT have/are being withdrawn — BANTEER, BALLINGRANE JUNCTION, LIMERICK JUNCTION, CAHIR and CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TRANSPORT OF BEET has BEEN HANDED OVER TO PRIVATE OPERATORS in Millstreet, Charleville, Nenagh, Tipperary, Roscrea, Cahir and Carrigtwohill.



## Industrialised housing to solve homes crisis



Continued from page 1

in which it glories.

"From the technical end of house planning to the very maintenance programme in new housing estates, the building industry is dominated by the corrupt ruthless 'get rich quick by any means' brigade whose actions are sabotaging the present and any future housing programme."

John Laing Construction was able to force through Belfast Corporation and the then Housing Trust the infamous high-rise package deal contract for Divis Flats, with the full support of Mr. G. Fitt M.P. and Rev. Paddy Murphy; whose concern for votes and 'Peter's Pence' demanded as many people as possible packed into the Divis Flats Development.

The Nationwide Building Society has revealed that housing prices in Northern Ireland are now higher than in Britain having come from 25% below to 4% above the average in Britain during the last 18 months.

Ray Canter, the new housing supremo, in the North announced an end to rent control of all privately rented dwellings by 1978 in a determined attempt to carry out his predecessors pledge to raise rents in the North to British levels—ignoring of course the low standard of housing and the fact that family income in the north is only 75% of that in Britain.

Local gomben builders have looked on the house building sector

as being ripe for profits by any means fair or foul. Northern firms like the McGroup and firms with southern backing such as Carnough Construction have no inhibitions about spanning the border in search of profit. Redevelopment work in particular is a very rewarding area.

In one case, for example, in the West Belfast area, a demolition contract involving the removing of some 20 old homes resulted in contractor's claims for nearly 60 demolitions.

Big builders like Laing and Unit Construction dominate the housing scene in the North; in one housing contract there is a 30% mark up on the contract price under fluctuation clauses. The 'Civil Unrest' in the North has created a claims bonanza for big builders in which work held up by a 'Shot in the air' or by a fire on the site can mean tens of thousands of pounds for the builder.

The Housing Executive—the public sector agency with the prime responsibility for housing—has been a favourite target for Provo bombers. The Executive's Headquarters has been bombed seven times and the notorious 'bomb in the lift' operation was directed against the Executive's main housing research and development section in the Equity and Law Building in Belfast's Wellington Place earlier this year.

The sorry state of the building industry, the high profit / low investment methods of the private

builders reinforces the growing demand for public ownership of the industry. Private enterprise cannot build 1 million homes in 20 years—only a publicly owned building industry is capable of such a necessary social objective.

As part of the general campaign to win public ownership and control of the building industry, Belfast Republican Clubs have called for the establishment of an industrialised housing sector in Northern Ireland. Better known as factory made housing, industrialised housing production could—according to Councillor Jim Sullivan—provide an additional 1,000 dwellings per year to the existing programme within a very short period.

The Clubs are campaigning for the establishment of such an industry on the new Glen Road Industrial Estate in West Belfast.

Based on the idea of building the inner shell of a dwelling under controlled factory conditions industrialised dwellings offer higher standards of finish and lower maintenance costs.

At a time when internal maintenance is being passed on to the tenants this is becoming more important. The factory-made housing shells come on site with plumbing and electrical work and even wall papering complete, and are then clad in a variety of finishes—like brickwork or tile hanging in the conventional manner.

The Republican Clubs see the

Northern Ireland Development Agency as being the industrial body capable of establishing such an industry. The Housing Executive have the technical know-how to design their own type of factory made house and areas like West Belfast have large pools of unemployed skilled building workers capable of producing the goods.

Fearing an extension of unionisation in the building industry through industrialised housing plants, big builders in the North are fiercely resisting attempts to establish this industry. This pressure has resulted in the future of an experimental plant due to be established in North Belfast being brought into doubt through lack of sufficient orders.

"The experimental plant and the 100-proto-type dwellings it produced have shown that the industrial housing project is feasible", said Councillor J. Sullivan. "Any teething problems can easily be ironed out and experience in other countries point to this type of building industry being a useful extension to manufacturing industry."

"There is a 300-400 job industry to be created here in West Belfast, and only the lack of imagination on behalf of the Department of Housing and the pressure from the big builders is preventing this industry from being created", concluded Republican Clubs Chairman, Brian Brennan.

## Home Assistance Reforms— how long must we wait asks a Special Correspondent

A year ago this month the Supplementary Welfare Allowances Act was passed by both houses of the Oireachtas. The purpose of this Act is to replace the existing much criticised Home Assistance service provided under the terms of the 1939 Public Assistance Act. The Home Assistance service, which has its origins in the Old Poor Law, provides assistance in cash or in kind to those who fail to qualify for other state welfare benefits. It can thus be seen as a 'last resort' service which carries all the stigma associated with a residual state welfare service to which people have no legal entitlement.

In introducing the Bill in July 1975, Mr. Cluskey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Welfare, hailed the reforms as ones of immense importance, "which will restore dignity to those people whose only crime was that in our society they did not have the basic necessities of life." Mr. Cluskey is also quoted as saying that "the Bill is a further step forward in the planned realisation of the government's objective of creating a genuinely comprehensive social security system. It is another positive element in the government's policy of alleviating and eliminating poverty. This policy is being implemented progressively and systematically."

Today, over sixteen months since the progressive and systematic, Mr. Cluskey first introduced the Supplementary Welfare Allowances Bill in the Dail, the new scheme has yet to be implemented.

It is unlikely, however, even if the reforms had been implemented that the material situation of Home Assistance

recipients would be substantially improved since the Act, despite Mr. Cluskey's claims, is particularly lightweight and is mainly concerned with administrative changes. The rates of allowances still remain remarkably low, for example, the amount to be paid to a single person with no means is approximately £8 per week. Neither have the discretionary powers of individual Assistance Officers been completely curbed.

It is still up to the Assistance Officer to decide whether a person can obtain a small increase over the stipulated allowance if he feels the circumstances so require it. Given the low rate of allowances, it is very likely that the Assistance Officer will still wield considerable power over the applicant. In addition, the Home Assistance service is a relatively minor service in comparison to the other state welfare services.

The amount set aside by Mr. Cluskey to cover the cost of the new reforms is a

mere 2 million pounds, a small sum in terms of welfare expenditure and one which can be hardly expected to cover all the changes and improvements outlined by Mr. Cluskey.

One wonders therefore, why there has been such a delay in implementing such a modest piece of social welfare legislation. Is it because the Labour Minister is experiencing difficulties in obtaining support for his social welfare policy from his more conservative partners in the cabinet? The recent controversy over the increases in social welfare benefits would appear to confirm this view. Mr. Cluskey and his Labour colleagues were unable to secure across the board social welfare increases this year, as a result those on unemployment benefit or assistance will not receive an increase to compensate

for the rise in the cost of living until 1977.

The delay over the Supplementary Welfare Allowances Act is another example of the governments inability to implement its social welfare policy. Mr. Cluskey himself, despite his earlier commitment to the new Act, is unlikely to pressurise the government for a speedy introduction of the new scheme.

It is indeed a strange reversal of policy for Labour Ministers in government to be sanctioning curbs on increases in welfare payments and failing to implement a very modest reformist piece of welfare legislation. Inevitably one must ask the question are Mr. Cluskey and his colleagues more interested in staying in power, whatever the cost, than in keeping to their by now long forgotten election promises?

### From Our Bookshop

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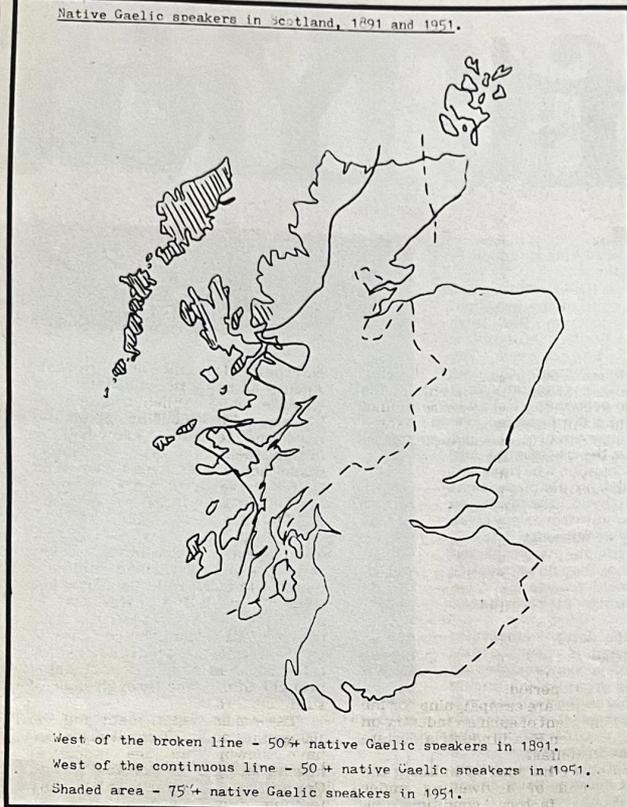
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FOR DETAILS WRITE: P. YEATES, 30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN 1.

### RECORDS AND CASSETTES

Native Gaelic speakers in Scotland, 1891 and 1951.



This article has been specially written for the United Irishman by a resident of the Western Isles. It clearly shows the similarities between the destruction of the Gaeltacht in Ireland and the Gaelic-speaking areas of Scotland. The second article will deal with official attitudes to Gaelic and the future of the Gaidhealtachd.

Gaelic, once the national language of Scotland, is today spoken by less than one in fifty of its people. Its very existence is now in peril.

Eighty years ago vast areas of the Highlands and almost all the Inner and Outer Hebrides were Gaelic-speaking, and the language could still be heard within twenty miles of Glasgow. But by the middle of this century, as the map shows, the Gaidhealtachd had shrunk to the very Western seaboard and the Islands. Successive national censuses reveal a decline in the numbers able to speak the language, from 254,000 in 1891 to 88,000 in 1971. The latest figures show that it is now almost extinct on parts of the West coast but still spoken by about half the population of Skye and several smaller islands, and that the Outer Isles (where some 80% are fluent) are now its major stronghold.

These data merely indicate fluency in Gaelic — they tell nothing of the frequency and quality of its use. But it is common knowledge, for instance, that many children are today not using it when in young company, except in the strongest Gaelic areas. And it is recognised that the quality of the spoken language is in decline, that each generation loses something of its richness through the replacement of old ways of life intimately associated with it, the narrowing of its spheres of use, and the 'interference' of English words and idioms.

In general terms the state of Gaelic is typically that of a lingual minority existing alongside a dominant world language. More specifically, this article seeks to show a consistent connection, past and present, between the prosperity of the language and the social economy of Gaeldom. In so doing it points to where solutions may be

sought to reverse its decline in the future.

#### A history of struggle for survival

We do not know precisely when Gaelic came to Scotland, carried by settlers from across the Irish Sea, but an approximate date would be 350 A.D. Concentrated at first in the kingdom of Dalriada, it later spread with the expansion of the Celtic church. Following the union of the Pictish and Scottish crowns in the ninth century the Gaelic language of the Scots prevailed throughout the newly united kingdom, and indeed in the next two hundred years was carried even beyond the English border. Scotland, that is 'the land of the Gaelic speakers', had become a single monarchy, Gaelic the language of its people and court, by the time of the Norman conquest of England. This was to be the high water-mark of its fortunes, whereafter its history is largely one of struggle for survival.

The Highlands and Islands remained loyal to the old language, clan system and economy. Their communication and sense of kinship were with Ireland rather than the Lowlands.

Almost at once the court of Queen Margaret adopted the language of Normandy and introduced to lowland society certain of the institutions of its feudal system. Meanwhile, burghs were being established in the south and east as outposts of English trade, to whose language the burgher merchant class were soon converted. Border raids and occupations furthered the process of language confrontation among all classes, until by perhaps the fourteenth century a tongue akin to modern Scots had emerged — really Northern English coloured by the Gaelic — which had spread to all parts south of the Highlands. The language change reflected the

change of social relations, the change to a feudal and commercial society.

The Highlands and Islands remained loyal to the old language, clan system and economy. Their communication and sense of kinship were with Ireland rather than the Lowlands. But from the sixteenth century, and with renewed purpose following the Reformation, Edinburgh sought to destroy their independence. After the Act of Union, England assisted in this 'pacification' of the Gaelic, Catholic Highlands much as she pursued the pacification of Ireland, for both were considered 'but two parts of one and the same work'.

Government neglect must further be held responsible for failing to remedy the social-economic deprivation of the Gaidhealtachd and the continuing emigration of its people.

The lawmakers recognised that social structure, language and culture are facets of a single whole and that by destroying one they could break all. So Gaelic, now significantly called 'Irish' and deemed 'one of the principal causes of the contumelance of barbarism and incivility amongst the inhabitants of the Isles and Heylands', must be eradicated as part of the general conquest. After 1745 the government lost interest in the language 'question', its authority in the Highlands now secured.

In those parts of the Gaidhealtachd which had remained Catholic, hedge school learning and community worship had long been undertaken in the language of the people. And now from the mid-eighteenth century Calvinism, by this time the dominant faith in the Highlands, abandoned its former hostility and lent the weight of its authority to Gaelic through its worship and educational provision. The Gaelic Bible in Protestant homes played a strategic role in giving status to the language and literacy to the people. Thus through its use in the most respected and cherished institutions of the society of the time the language flourished. In 1800 some 335,000 spoke it, of whom 300,000 knew no other, and the nineteenth century was a high point of a literacy and culture carried now by the people, by crofters and fishermen, the professional bardic scholars of the old order being long since gone.

At the same time the market value of sheep was prompting the tragic and brutal eviction of almost the entire crofting population from the inland glens. The Highland Clearances tore the heart out of the Gaidhealtachd, leaving it intact only in the furthest coastal townships and the Islands. Henceforth Gaelic would be the language of the periphery.

This fact explains the character of much subsequent legislation damaging to Gaelic, which has been inspired less by hostility than by a metropolitan unawareness. Such, for instance, was the crucial Education Act of 1872 which, by failing to make any provision whatever for the language, effectively dismantled the Gaelic-based schooling of the nineteenth century and destroyed the tradition of Gaelic literacy. Such too has been the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1973 which drew up new regional boundaries without considering boundaries of language. As a result parts of the Gaidhealtachd now fall within largely English-speaking Regions which show no goodwill towards the language of the minority.

Government neglect must further be held responsible for failing to remedy the social-economic deprivation of the Gaidhealtachd and the continuing emigration of its people. Male unemployment has been close to 25% even in normal times, while the cities are full of

qualified engineers, nurses and seamen from the Highlands and Islands. At the same time in the Gaidhealtachd itself every other manager, administrator, and such specialists as social and youth workers are incomers, holding strategic positions in the community. Meantime, influx and exodus alike seriously undermine the native tongue.

Most recently, multinational commercial interest has exported novel styles and views of life to a people whom years of dependency have rendered dependent. Many of the fruits of the most advanced stages of capitalism have been imposed rather suddenly upon a society that is essentially pre-industrial. The worst of the press, a T.V. service which for profit's sake has culpably undersold Gaelic, crass styles in dress and music, offer an effective and glossy alien rival. It is diluting organic culture, here as everywhere; but in this case — and more germane to the present purpose — it is diluting the local language. It is not by chance that anglicisation is most widespread precisely among that group which most succumbs to the Anglo-American anti-culture, the younger teenager and especially the younger teenage girl.

It is clear even from so brief a historical resume that every inroad upon Gaelic, each successive stage of its contraction, has been brought about by the expansionist designs of powerful outside interests. Such designs have been at different times military, ideological or financial; they have been manifested variously in persecution, infiltration or neglect. But common to them all has been the principle of exploitation.

#### The social economy of the present-day Gaidhealtachd

Seven-tenths of Scotland's Gaelic speakers live within the Gaidhealtachd. This is a region of rocks, moors and narrow coastal strips, and in the Outer Isles completely treeless. Its scattered townships lie among the glens and coasts, the largest rarely exceeding 500 in population. Its basic economy is subsistence crofting and fishing,

On the other hand, the language is strongest in those parts which, compared with the region as a whole, have the least amenities, the greatest deprivation, the most ageing population.

most crofters also undertaking full-time or seasonal employment to supplement the produce of their 8-10 acres. It is a dependent economy in that many commodities are imported that could be home-produced — meat, dairy products, fish, cereals and whisky, for example. Those that are won or manufactured locally (notably seaweed, fish and tweed) are exported 'raw' to be processed in the south. Thus both the consumption and production of the region provide profit and employment elsewhere. As a result, it fails to generate income for public and private amenities and it suffers the highest unemployment and emigration and has the most ageing population in Britain. On the edge of Europe, it has traditionally been unheard and neglected except when strategic or other considerations have jogged the memory of governments.

#### Notes and references

- Based on maps in Gaelic-speaking children in Highland Schools, Scottish Council for Research in Education, London: Univ. London Press, 1961, pp. 18-19.
- From The Seventeenth Census of Scotland, 1971. The census of 1881 was the first to include figures suitable for comparison.
- From the Statutes of Iona, 1618. This and the previous quotation from MacKinnon, K., The Lion's Tongue, the story of the original and continuing language of the Scottish people. Inverness: Club Lochar, 1974.
- Of the 29% who live away, the largest concentration, almost 13,000, is in the city of Glasgow.
- Two examples: there is no public swimming provision anywhere in the area; at the time of the last survey, 1972, 2% of housing in the Southern Isles was declared 'below the minimum (national) standard'.



# Left You

## MacGiolla address

Tomas Mac Giolla, President of Sinn Fein was guest speaker at the Conference to launch the Irish Democratic Youth Movement in Dublin on Sunday, October 10.

In the course of his address Tomas Mac Giolla said: The establishing of the Irish Democratic Youth Movement is a most timely and historic event. Never was it more important for young people to organise themselves into a cohesive force.

The combination of the massive emigration of the 50's and the rapid growth in population of recent years has resulted in a higher percentage of young people to the total population in Ireland than in any other West European country. Over one third of the population of the Southern State is under the age of 15 and almost half is under 25. The percentages in the North are not quite as high but are much higher than in Britain. These figures indicate the enormous influence on politics which the young voters can have over the next few decades — if

they are organised and equipped to exert that influence.

Organisation is the key. If they are not organised none of the excellent objectives set out in the Irish Democratic Youth Movement manifesto will be achieved. The youth should not expect others to fight their battle — especially in a period of grave economic crisis like the present. Take the fight for jobs for instance. There are almost 80,000 young people in the 26 Counties and 15,000 in the 6 Counties who have left school in the last couple of years at present unemployed. However, as far as the Dublin Government is concerned they do not exist. They do not appear in the unemployed statistics because they do not qualify for unemployment assistance — so they are doubly discriminated against.

This is why the Irish Democratic Youth Movement is now so important. If they concentrate on extending their organisation during the coming months they will be in a position to exert great influence on politics next year both in the General election in the South and in the Local Elections in the North. Politicians will have to listen to the organised youth.

## Conference Report

The inaugural conference of the Irish Democratic Youth Movement (IDYM) which was held in Dublin last month, was, as Tomas Mac Giolla, the guest speaker, remarked, "an historic and timely event". Over 150 delegates attended the two-day conference representing branches of the new organisation in Dublin, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Cork, Clare, Galway, Belfast, Derry, Tyrone, Armagh and Down.

The conference marked the culmination of almost two years of the discussion on the need for a clearly defined role for young people in the Republican Movement. The need for an organisation such as the IDYM had long been recognised,

The delegates at the conference, in a busy weekend, adopted a constitution, approved a draft manifesto and dealt with a wide range of resolutions from local branches. The primary aim of the IDYM, as set out in its constitution, is "to enable young people to play a full part in the struggle for the creation of a United Democratic Socialist Republic of Ireland, in which the people will own and control the wealth and resources of the country".

ANCO, the Industrial Training Authority, came in for considerable criticism from delegates from the 26 Counties, during the debate on employment. A resolution from the Finglas Branch, which was passed unanimously, called for the expansion of ANCO, and said that at present, it was "totally inadequate to cater for the number of young people in need of training". A

further resolution urged "the introduction of reforms to change the structure and courses of ANCO, so as to make it more democratic and relevant to the needs of today's young people".

Resolutions under the heading of International Solidarity dealt with the situations in Southern Africa, the Lebanon, and Thailand. A resolution calling for the IDYM to apply for membership of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was passed without opposition, and a formal application for membership is expected to be lodged shortly.

Elected unopposed to the position of Chairman of the IDYM was 19 year old Philip Moran from Drimnagh in Dublin. Others elected to the National Executive were Brian Heading, Kevin Kerr and John McLaughlin, all from Belfast, Brendan Dowling, Newry, Martha McGrath, Dublin, and Sean MacCartaigh, Cork. Four further members will be elected on a regional basis in the next few weeks.

Observers at the conference were particularly impressed at the youth of the delegates and the high standard of debate. Delegates — many of them still at school — displayed a thorough grasp of current political issues, and showed a keen understanding of the policies needed to create a socialist society in this country.

All in all, it was an impressive start for an organisation that promises to contribute so much to the development of progressive politics among young people in this country.



Delegates from all parts of the country at the opening session of the

## MANIFESTO FOR

The serious nature of the Irish Democratic Youth Movement in terms of its purposes was clearly demonstrated in the Manifesto which was presented to the inaugural convention. Copies of the amended version will be available early in the New Year.

The sweeping range of issues raised in the Manifesto occupied the bulk of the delegates' time; they included employment (apprentices), education (all levels), sectarianism, international solidarity, culture and recreation, the legal system and young people.

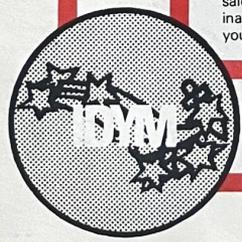
### Employment

We believe that youth employment is a special problem, but that there is no special solution to it. A political system run in the interests of profit and dominated by the monopolies regards unemployment as necessary and even desirable — a permanent pool of unemployed keeps wages down and makes it easier to sack workers. Therefore any real solution to the problem of youth employment must be one which reverses this and puts the interests of full employment in a planned economy before the profits of the capitalist class.

### Education

At this time among educationalists throughout both the socialist and capitalist worlds, certain general principles of what constitutes satisfactory facilities are being increasingly accepted. In Ireland, however, North and South, in spite of some differences there is little sign that modern educational principles are being accepted and introduced. On the contrary the Irish "educational system" portrays the worst features of any industrial society. It is organised along anti-democratic, sectarian class lines. Worse still it discriminates against the poorer and in favour of the better off sections of the community.

# BUILD A SOCL



# th Rally



conference.

## Solidarity messages

Messages of solidarity were received from numerous organisations and countries throughout the world. Among those read to the delegates (sections are quoted below) were: Clann na h-Eireann (Britain), Irish Republican Clubs of the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, All African Students' Union, General Union of Arab Students in the U.K. and Ireland, Danish Communist Students' League, Namibia Support Committee in London, Breton Democratic Union, Palestinian Liberation Organisation, Cymru Goch, Young Socialist League of Australia, Leeds Trades Council, Werkgroep Arbeid (Flanders), the American Indian Movement (Britain) and the Republican Prisoners in Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

Clann na h-Eireann (Britain) views the establishing of the IDYM as further evidence of growing support for the progressive policies of socialist republicanism among young people in Ireland.

The Irish Republican Clubs, U.S.A. and Canada, state that for too long Irish youth has been used as the unthinking cannon fodder or the stormtroopers for right wing nationalist fanatics to the detriment of youth and Irish Republicanism. The IDYM will give the young people of Ireland the opportunity to develop into real Republican revolutionaries. The Namibia Support Committee wishes the movement good wishes and solidarity at the inauguration of the IDYM and we are looking forward to bringing together all the progressive forces and people to mobilise against the forces exploiting the people of Africa, Europe and in fact all capitalist and imperialist countries.

The Breton Democratic Union expresses its congratulations to the Irish Democratic Youth Movement at the occasion of the launching of this new organisation. Be assured of our full solidarity in your struggle for peace and socialism in Ireland, which is also part of the struggle of the other oppressed people in Europe and all over the world.

The Young Socialist League of Australia extend with great pleasure warm fraternal greetings to the IDYM. We are sure that your conference will be a success and will contribute to the struggle for a united socialist Ireland and will give solidarity to the youth of the world. The Danish Communist Student

League send their warmest greetings and best wishes for a successful conference. We are convinced that your initiative will contribute to strengthening the struggle of the youth of Ireland and the world for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and social progress.

The General Union of Arab Students in the United Kingdom and Ireland express their solidarity with the Irish Youth Organisation. We look forward to developing links with your organisation in order to foster international co-operation and understanding among people.

Cymru Goch, Mudlad Sosialaidd Chwyldroadol Cymru; Dymunwn bob llwyddiant i ymdrechion Mudlad Democratiaid Ieuencid Iwerddon i ddefro pobl ifalnc Iwerddon i'r wydyr dros ryddid, democratiaeth a sosialaeth, ac yn erbyn sectaryddiaeth.

The National Executive Committee of the American Lawyers' Guild believe that the task of organising Irish youth for the fight against imperialism, as well as sectarianism, will be crucial in the struggle to build an independent Irish Socialist Republic.

The Secretariat-General of the All Africa Students' Union on behalf of its 33 members welcome the Irish Democratic Youth Movement into the ranks of the progressive forces of the world who are fighting capitalism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation.

The American Indian Movement would like to convey their very best wishes on the occasion of the foundation of the I.D.Y.M.

## THE EIGHTIES

The important first principles which the IDYM will work for, are: an end to sectarian education, for co-educational institutions only, for comprehensive schooling, for free education from pre-school to third level and for an end to authoritarian education.

### Sectarianism

Everyone must play a part in destroying sectarianism. When people understand the problem they will act in an intelligent manner to create a democratic socialist society.

In opposing sectarianism, the IDYM shall work for the following demands: a) the ending of the ghetto system of housing allocation; b) a full community controlled non-sectarian system of education from pre-school to university level; c) a massive programme of government spending to provide the recreational facilities necessary to loosen the grip of sectarian organisations on young people; d) effective anti-discrimination legislation, with suitable penalties for offenders particularly in relation to employment.

### International Solidarity

The IDYM will work with the International Affairs Bureau of Sinn Féin to increase understanding abroad, particularly among young people, of the struggle of the Irish people. We will also consider it an important part of our work to organise support among young people for the progressive struggles in other countries and we will support the work of all principled broad front organisations engaged in work of this nature.

The IDYM recognises the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has the affiliation of youth organisations from more than 90 countries, as the most important youth organisation. Accordingly this conference instructs the incoming National Executive to apply for membership of WFDY at an early date.

## A song for Irish Youth

We are the youth of Ireland  
Part of the working class  
and we want peace and liberty  
for Ireland's toiling mass.

We're farmers' sons and  
working youth  
we're students young and wise  
we'll end our exploitation  
from our knees we will arise.

In school and university  
in factory, farm and mill

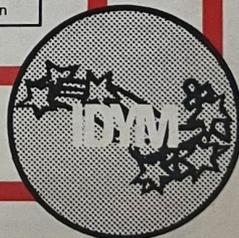
in culture, sport and social life  
we will struggle still.

To gain the socialist way of life our  
people must be freed  
from the leeches who exploit them for  
profiteering greed.

We'll follow Connolly's teachings  
by the people firm we'll stand  
to gain our independence  
and secure the rights of man.

Art Mac Maolain

ALIST  
FUTURE



# Republican Clubs Councillors gain all-party support at Belfast Council Meeting

Republican Clubs Councillors Jim Sullivan and Bernie McDonagh scored a remarkable victory at the City Council meeting on Monday, 4th October when they received all-party support for their resolutions on Social Reconstruction and Natural Resources. Both resolutions were passed unanimously.

The resolution on natural resources read: That this Council ask the Dept of Commerce to ensure that the terms of granting exploration licences in N.I. guarantee that the full potential of any exploration development in mineral, oil and gas fields, takes place within N.I. and the city of Belfast in particular.

Speaking on the motion, Cllr Sullivan stated: "N.I. must ensure that the wealth generating potential of our mineral resources will be used to create employment here. We must ensure that the policy of both the 26 Counties Government and the British Government, which allows its mineral, oil and gas resources to leave their country in the raw stage, is not repeated in N.I.

"No provision is made by the Dept of Commerce that any mineral resources found be developed within N.I. Under present legislation mining companies can export mineral resources in their raw stage without as much as one factory being set up or one job created in spin-off industries. In fact, companies with exploration licences are at present doing this. I cite the Irish Salt Mining Company as an example. Why is this natural resource being allowed to leave the country? Why does this Company keep its production figures a very close secret?

The purpose of the resolution is to recommend to the Dept of Commerce that all benefits accruing from mineral/oil/gas development in N. Ireland are used as such to maximise employment potential."

In speaking on the Social Reconstruction

motion which called on the Council to actively support the concept of Social Reconstruction in all areas of social and economic deprivation in Belfast, by demanding of Central Government that the curbs on public spending imposed on the Council be lifted, enabling the Council to tackle the social and economic deprivation facing our community, Cllr McDonagh stated: "I am asking this Council to state clearly to Mr. Mason that it is economic as well as political madness to continue with public spending cuts in troubled areas of Belfast in general and in the Greater West Belfast area in particular.

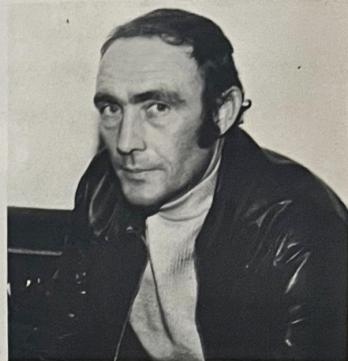
"At this crucial time with the growing demand for peace coming from the ordinary people, it is essential that the Government responds to this initiative by increasing public spending, thereby providing people with the weapons to tackle the appalling social and economic conditions in deprived areas which are a major factor of importance when it comes to recruitment of young people into para-military organisations.

"Instead of cutting public funds in these areas Mr. Mason should now increase public spending to put some real backbone on the peace effort to back up the bravery of the people from all sections of the community who have come on to the streets for peace."

The real victory in having these resolutions passed at the City Hall was that they brought support from all political parties right across the sectarian divide.

For the first time in its history class issues are being discussed at the City Hall and to date recognition of common cause in these issues has swept aside sectional and sectarian interests.

It is only a beginning, a small beginning, but it has been made and the Republican Clubs will see to it that no opportunity is missed to build the class struggle on the foundation laid to date.



● Councillor Bernie McDonagh.



● Councillor Jim Sullivan.

## Expand the State sector

"The task for Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party, is to prove itself worthy of the growing electoral confidence which voters have seen fit to place in our organisation over the past four years," said Tomas Mac Giolla, Uachtaran Sinn Fein and the candidate for Dublin South-West speaking at a constituency council meeting in Ballyfermot last month. "Doubling our share of the vote from 4 to 8 per cent in this constituency has proved no easy task — but it was accomplished. With a General Election imminent we must redouble our efforts to get the vital messages across."

Mr. Mac Giolla claimed that the most important problem was to solve the unemployment crisis. "Neither Fianna Fail nor the Fine Gael government even pretend to have a policy which will create full employment. But Sinn Fein have such a policy. It is a realistic and credible policy which incorporates many of the proposals being put forward by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. It is a programme based on trusting the one section of the Irish community never trusted in the past — the working people of Ireland," he continued.

"In the 20s and 30s the government supported native capitalism; in the 60s the government imported foreign capitalists and relied upon them for industrialisation. Now we still find ourselves in the depths of unemployment. It is time to ask fundamental questions and take fundamental decisions. We are told by the experts that we need a minimum 30,000 jobs per annum between now and 1986 to lower the unemployment rate to 4 per cent. Last year

we had a nett loss of 13,000 jobs in the Southern economy.

"This is where Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party, policy document 'Full Employment by 1986' provides the solutions. The state sector must be expanded to create thousands of jobs based on our known resources in gas and minerals," Mr. Mac Giolla demanded.

"In the North, our Republican Clubs have been responsible for launching the two most positive campaigns that the public have seen on that political wasteland. I refer to the policing document which spelt out the demand for an armed civic police service acceptable to all the community. I can also point with pride to the 'Sectarianism Kills Workers' campaign organised by our clubs — a sustained, original and pioneering work towards a lasting peace launched at a time when sectarian power sharing was the popular cry. We continue to support the Trade Union, 'Better Life for All' campaign."

Mr. Mac Giolla concluded by stressing that Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party was the alternative the working people of Ireland were seeking. In areas like Cork North East the Party had eclipsed the Coalition Labour Party and this process would be repeated on a wider plain in any future general election.

"We can expect, therefore, an increase in the recent spate of vicious attacks on our Party and our programme as our politics reach a wider section of the voters. We are the alternative for the eighties and we must prove this to the people," Mr. Mac Giolla said.

# Sinn Fein Platform

# SINN FEIN PLATFORM

## CORK

### Mayfield health hazard

Cumann M. C. Swiney/MacCurtain, the Sinn Fein cumann which operates in the North-east ward of Cork city, is appalled at the dangerous health hazard which exists in the Mayfield area. Housing estates in Mayfield are infested by rats which are coming from illegal dumps on the Banduff Road. Two years ago the cumann highlighted the dangers of these dumps but nothing was done.

Over the past few months, the cumann has been receiving complaints from residents of the Mayfield N.B.A. estate, Ballyvolane, Cahergal and O'Sullivan's Homes. All of these estates are infested by rats which are seen daily in gardens and playing greens.

The health hazard from rats, especially to young children, is enormous. Parents anywhere will realise the concern felt by parents living in these estates and the fears for their children's health. Only last

week the mother of a sick child in the Mayfield N.B.A. estate was told by her doctor that the child's illness was definitely caused by rats.

Cumann M. C. Swiney/MacCurtain and local residents are well aware that the rats originally came from the dumps on the Banduff Road. Since the matter was first brought to the attention of the cumann, many complaints have been made to the relevant authorities. The cumann feels strongly that if these complaints had been taken seriously and acted on at the time, the problem of the housing estates infested by rats would not now exist. With winter almost here, the problem will increase with rats moving into houses to escape the cold.

Cumann M. C. Swiney/MacCurtain has again written to the Health Authority and the Chief County Medical Officer to ask them to treat the matter with urgency.



• N.B.A. housing estate at Mayfield, Cork.

### Rent Strike ends

The Cork City Comhairle Cheantair of Sinn Fein welcomed the ending of the long drawn out rent strike in Cork.

The Comhairle felt that with this matter amicably disposed of progressive action on matters which affect not only Local Authority tenants but people occupying defective housing in the so-called private sector can now be anticipated.

The Comhairle called for the formation of a State Construction Company to carry out the actual erection of all Local Authority housing and feels that the ending of the rent strike should not mean that the N.B.A. scandal in Cork should be swept under the carpet

on the contrary it should be highlighted and those responsible for the disaster brought to justice.

For too long people living in National Building Agency houses in Cork, as in many other parts of the state, have had to put up with insanitary housing conditions.

Sinn Fein will continue to work on this issue while this disgraceful situation continues.

The Comhairle also noted that the provisions of the 1966 Housing Act are not always complied with in the public sector or in the private sector and consider this to be a matter of great concern for all householders and potential householders and calls for the strict enforcement of the 1966 Act.

## GALWAY

### Local jobs 'exported'

A few hundred jobs were again exported through the port of Galway last month. The jobs were destined for Bergen, Ghent and Antwerp, and took the form of ore from Tynagh Mines.

This ore will go to boost the economies of European countries, while at home up to 120,000 people are out of work. And prospects for the foreseeable future do not look too bright for all these unemployed people.

Thomas Mc Donogh and Sons imported fertilizer while the men who worked in Gouldings draw the dole.

Galway also entertained 4 oil exploration ships which are actively engaged in searching for our oil. If the multi-national companies have their way this oil will follow the Tynagh ore; it will be carried to other countries where it will provide the jobs, while we will still have to rely on Shell and their likes to import oil for us.

### Church's spending spree

Last month, Galway got a new Catholic bishop. The new man, Bishop Casey, brings with him a reputation for action and compassion from his days in the Catholic Housing group in London, but down in Kerry they reckon that anybody who talks so much hasn't much time for work!

There are some interesting points to watch out for now. What, for example, will be Bishop Casey's attitude on

schools for the new housing estates? Will more money be put into social amenities? Will some of the Bishop's estate be made available to the Itinerant Settlement Committee as was once planned?

By all accounts there is no shortage of money in the Galway diocese.

On the very first day of his installation, when Bishop Casey spoke so eloquently on poverty, etc., the Church spent £28,000 on food and drink, providing an unnecessarily lavish spread. In the Kincora Hotel alone 12 CHEFS from O'Connors Catering of Dublin stayed for the week-end. There was a monster 'do' in Seapoint for the thousands of people who had attended the installation of the Bishop, all free, of course.

It is very difficult to imagine how a celebration costing £28,000 can be justified in the present (or any) economic climate.

## BELFAST

### Councillor's resolution

Cllr. Jim Sullivan, Belfast, is to move a resolution calling for the introduction of a public register of Councillor's Commercial interests:

"The recent allegations of bribery have thrown a shadow over the operations of all City Councillors. Personal malice and political prejudice could well be the excuse for similar future smear attacks on any member.

"I think it is imperative that any commercial interests we may have as individuals be publicly seen to be above board and beyond reproach.

"What I seek is the establishment of a register declaring our interests on the lines of that used by Westminster M.P.'s.

"We must recognise that Councils are the only elected forum left in N. Ireland and it is therefore crucial that all our private interests are known.

"The proposed register would make it impossible for scurrilous allegations to be made about any of our members or senior officers," said Cllr. Sullivan.

## DUBLIN

### Ground Rent Meeting

The Association of Combined Residents' Associations recently organised a public meeting at St. Benildus's School, Kilmacud, dealing with the ground rent campaign being pursued throughout the greater Dublin area. Residents' Associations in Rathfarnham, Ballinteer, Kilmacud, Stillorgan and Mount Merrion made up the approximate 150 audience.

The main political spokesmen present were Ruairi Brugha for Fianna Fail, Councillor Tom Hand representing an Taoiseach, Liam Cosgrave, Senator John Horgan, Labour and Tony Heffernan, Joint General Secretary of Sinn Fein representing Sinn Fein President Tomas Mac Giolla.

It emerged that the Coalition Government are soon bringing in legislation to prohibit the creation of new ground rents. When Councillor Hand announced this as a big deal he was booed by the audience who, naturally, were all interested in the abolition of existing ground rent.

Senator Horgan, on behalf of the Labour Party, pleaded Fine Gael as their excuse for doing nothing about the mediaeval rent.

Tony Heffernan, for Sinn Fein, was able to point out that Sinn Fein was the only party committed to outright abolition of ground rent and described how Tomas Mac Giolla, the President of Sinn Fein, had a possession order granted to the Irish Life Assurance Co. for refusal to pay ground rent on his Mount Merrion home.

## TYRONE

### Illegal Patrols condemned

In a statement the Tyrone Executive of Republican Clubs condemned the recent activities of the U.S.C. patrols in the Galbally, Cookstown and Ballygawley areas of County Tyrone.

The statement continued: "In recent weeks law-abiding citizens in these areas have been stopped at illegal roadblocks by members of the U.S.C. At these roadblocks they have been questioned about where they are coming from, where they are going to and have had their persons and motor vehicles searched by what you could only describe as 'creatures of the night'.

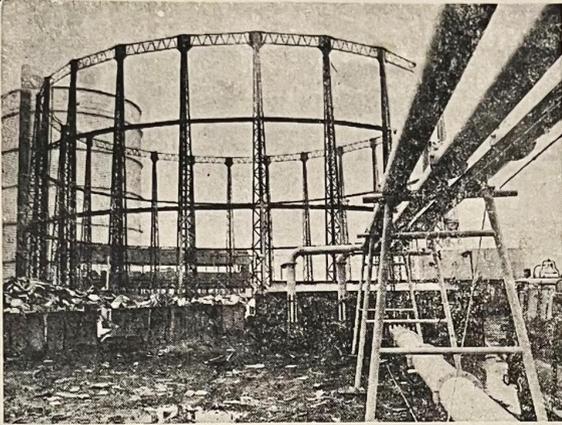
"To date no physical violence has been perpetrated by the members of these patrols but by their presence alone they have been intimidating the people

of these areas and have increased the sectarian tension in these areas.

"The people of County Tyrone have been harassed enough by the U.D.R., R.U.C. and Army roadblocks without being subjected to further harassment by these sinister masked patrols.

"The most serious aspect is that these patrols can seemingly operate when and wherever they want with immunity from either police or army detection."

In conclusion the statement said: "This collusion between these patrols and the so-called forces of law and order must be put an end to immediately and the members of these illegal patrols must be prosecuted for setting up illegal roadblocks and for intimidating the people of our county."



● An Mhanarca Gais, Bealfeirste

# Na Sealadai...

Níl aon amhras faoi na gurab e an cheist is mo ata ar intinn formhor phobal an tuaisceart i lathair na h-uaire na siocháin. Ní h-ionann sin is a radh go bhfuil tacaíocht iomlán a dhul don dhream nua faoi smacht Ciaran Mac Eoin agus a chuid cairde.

Ach is cinnte go bhfuil an tacaíocht a bhí ag na Sealadai ag imtheacht mar sneachta on chlaí gach la da dtig.

Tharla an mhí seo cáithe dha eachtra a chuireas sin in iúl go soiléir. Cailleadh truir Sealadach i bhpleascadh ag an Monarca Gais i mBealfeirste. Dubhradh ag an am gur ionnsaí a bhí siad a dheanamh ar na saighdiuirí a rabh comhnúí ortha san áit. Mas amhlaidh ba bheag ar n-aird ar bheatha mhúinntir Bhealfeirste. D'reir gach eolas da dteigheadh an Mhonarca Gais na h-íomlaine san aer, ní bheadh ach poll sa talamh — poll trí mhíle leathan.

Ní fios ca mheadh daoine sa limistéar fairsing sin a bheadh marbh. Taid ann a

dheanamh leithseal do na buamadóirí a maraíodh an oíche sin, cáithfidh se go bhfuil caighdeán moralta acu nach dtuigeann gnath dhaoine. Na go bhfuil siad comh dalta ag bolscaireacht na Seal adach gur chuma leo fa na mílte fhad is go gcluintear fothram na bpleascadh agus na bpiléar.

Shiuil an Mhuintir Sióchana i comhair a bheith gach baile sa Tuaisceart. Níor cuireadh isteach ortha áit ar bith. Shiuil siad ar Bhothar na Seanchille, agus cuireadh failte is fiche rompa. Annsin thainig siad go Bothar na bhFal. Ní raibh me fein i lathair ach chuala me o dhaoine a choinnigh suil ghearr ar an mhorshuil nach bhfaca siad a leithid ariamh.

Chaith scaifte Sealadach buidéal, leathbhrici agus clocha leo. Gortaíodh go leor cuid acu go dona. Mar a duirt fear amháin, agus sannas air, "Bhí se cosúil le Burntollet." Níl aon gha le na thuille a ra.



## An Punt glas— glas dubairlte

Ar na mallaibh duirt Uachtaran an IFA Paddy Lane go raibh se rithabhachtach go dtuigeadh gach feirmeoir sa tír na h-athraithe a bhí a dheanamh so Comhchargaidh i gcuráil feirmeoireachta. Luaidh se an punt glas imeasc na nethe mora seo.

Diluachaladh an punt glas le deanaí ach ní thearn se aon mhaitheas do bhunús feirmeoirí sa tír seo. Is cuma caide a deiréis Mark Clinton. Comh maith le sin ní dheanfaidh se difear ar bith do luachanna bídh sa mballe. Fanfaidh siad comh hard is ata siad.

Dar ndóigh ta na Sasanaigh lan tsasta leis an chorais mar ata se bheirtear foirdheontas comhair a bheith 50% ar an bhla a iomportallan siad. Ní beag an meid e. Aisteach go leor is iad na Gearmanaigh ata a díol as an dheontas do Shasáin. Ach ar fínscealtail an Chomhchargaidh is deacair sceal na mairteola a sharu. Ta ganntanas eallach ar an Mhor Roinn ach deir no heolaithe ma leanann an diluachalu go mbeidh ar an Colmisiuin meid an mhóir mairteola a chur ar leataobh chun na luachanna a choineallt ard.

Ag an am ceanna d'reir eolaithe elle ta an iomarca mhairteola Eíreannach a easportaladh go Sasáin. Áit nach bhfuil a fíor luach le fall air. Rud a bheas deachair a thuigbheall ag an ghnáth bhean tol a dhíolas luach damanta ar phunta mairteola sa mballe.



● Lardinois.

Is soiléir anois mar a duirt Sinn Féin ag an am le linn an reifrinn ar an Chomhchargaidh nar luigh se le leas muintir na h-Eíreann claru le "Club na Saibhir". Cuireadh iníul do phobal na tíre ag na páirtí mora go raibh se le na leas. Leann na feirmeoirí comhairle an IFA agus anois ta siad san áit a gcaithfidh siad míniú don phobal cen fath ar imthigh feirmeoir amháin on talamh gach 47 bomaite le fiche bliain anuas.

Leabhair nua bolscaireachta ata follsighthe ag an IFA "Farmers Have It Easy" agus dar ndóigh níl tada ann fa dtaobh den Chomhchargaidh. Cuireann siad ceist amháin an suimiúil:— "Why, if farmers have it so good, with free food, no tax and little work, have their numbers not increased but instead have fallen from 644,000 in 1926 to 262,000 today?"

Níor tugadh aon fhreagra ar an cheist. Ta roinnt fríci elle san leabhair a chuirfeas lucht obre sna bailtí mora speis lonnta. Luach mairteola mar shompla agus an meid a gheibheas an feirmeoir on luach síopa — níos lua na 50% de ghnáthach. Creid no na creid e.

O thaobh theacht isteach de (1974) deirtear 90 raibh 40% feirmeoirí ag saothru níos lua na £500 sa bhliain; 74% faoi £2,000 agus 3.2% thar £5,000. Is í gCuige Laighean agus Mumhan a bhí an cuid is saibhre de na feirmeoirí.



● Clinton Aire Talmhaíochta.

# Cursai Reatha

Bhi duine amhain sa tir ar aon chaol a chuir failte roimh an phalpeir glas a thainig on rialtas le deanaí. Mhol Peter Prendergast, cathaorlach Comhairle Dailcheantair Fhine Gaeil i mBlea Cliath thoir-theas, go bhfogrofar deire seachtaine machnaimh sa tir, le chuille shaghas sport agus siamsa curtha ar ceal agus na tithe tabhairne dunta chun go mbeadh seans ag muintear na hEireann machnamh a dheanamh ar mhóid an phalpeir. N'fheadair an aontodh moran daoine leis go bhfuil an meid sin abhar machnaimh ann.

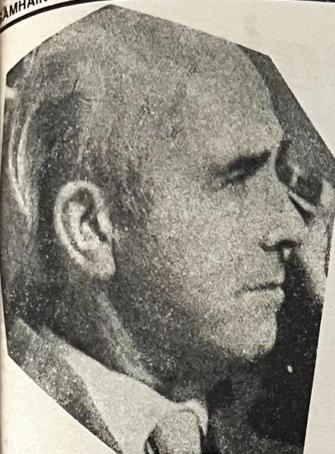
Is leir on meid a tharla sa scoll naisiunta i Phairc, Co. Muigh Eo nach mbaineann na coistitirarachain sna scoileanna i chumhacht an chleir i gcurai oideachais. Bionn beirt tuismitheoirí toghtha ar an goiste ceart go leor ach is e an t-espag a roghaionn an triur eile ar chomhairle an tsagairt pharoiste. Bionn an sagart paroiseitheir ar an goiste chomh maith agus an phriomh oide. Nuair a bhionn easaontas ar an goiste ansin bionn tromlach deimhneitheach ag an sagart. Sa Phairc bhí ar na tuismitheoirí coiste da chuid fhein a bhunú ar dheire chun cur i gcoinne an sagairt paroiseitheir a ruag ceathrar muinteoirí sa scoll.

Bhí go leor caint le gairid faoi Ceard Cumann na dTomanaithe Taxi toisc nach raibh siad sasta glacadh le bhean mar bhail. Ach on meid a bhí le ra ag tiomanai airtithe is toisc nach raibh si ag obair go leil aimsearach a chuireadh cosc lei. Nach silfeá mar sin go mbeadh bac ar dhuine ar bith, cuma fear neac ata ag obair mar tiomanai paroiseitheir aimsearach ach ní he sin mar ata afach.

Nach iontach an rud e go mbeadh Joan O'Brien, a bhí mar ceannaire ar an "Language Freedom Movement" michluiteach ud trath, anois ag caint faoi cearta cultúrtha treabhanna an Rhodéis (Sunday Press 17.10.76). Is faoi reim faisisteach Ian Smith afach a gcaomhnofar agus a leathnófar cultúr na gcini gorma dar lei siud.

Ta cursai dlí agus cirt ag eiri nios measa chuille la sa tir. Ta droch ide a fhail ag prionsuigh i chuille phriosun sa tir Nil an t-Aire Padraig O Cuanáigh sasta rud ar bith a dheanamh faoi sin dar ndo. Ach fiu sa phriosun oscailte le haghaidh daoine oga i gcaislean Shanganah ta an Roimn Dlí agus Cirt ag cur bac le gníomh ar bith ata an coiste cuairteorachta ag iarraidh a dheanamh. D'eirigh truir bail den choiste as le gairid toisc nach raibh an t-Aire sasta fiu eisteach leis an meid a bhí le ra acu.

## "Ta nios mo speise ag an phobal igceist bia agus obair"



O Dalaigh

"Se an rud is tabhachtaí a caithear a bhfuil bheith fa eirias an Uachtarain O'Dalaigh an solas a chaitheann se ar Rialtas 'dli agus siochain' an Cosgarach", a dúirt Tomás Mac Giolla, Uachtaran Sinn Féin ar chruinniú Chomhairle Ceannair Atha Cliath le deanaí. "Ta an cosuil eadar Donegan an Aire Cosanta agus na Airi Cosanta na dtíortha faisistíoch Mheiricea Theas. On la a ceapadh e na phost ghlac se curam air fein socru ce gheobhadh ardú ceime san Airm.

"Thug se na poist is airde do bha síd ata dlíle don Chosgarach. Le linn don tir bheith ar imeall tubaiste eacnamaíochta ní aon easpuigh airgid igcas na hAireachta Cosanta. Thog se beairici ur nua, seomraí conaithe ur nua, ceaintini agus aiseanna d'uile chineal chun an Arm a choinneáil sasta agus dlíle do fein.

"Se an rud ata deanta aige go bfuil na arm polaitíochta a chruthú. Arm a bheas mar uirlis faisistíoch fríochghníomhach. Nar labhair oifigeach de chuid an F.C.A. ar RTE, agus e ag caint mar oifigeach, i leith Donegan agus i gcoinne O Dalaigh? Is soileir go bhfuil muid nios deise don la nuair ata seans ann go gcuirfidh an Arm i gcoinne rialtas lobralach no soisealach ata tofa go daonlathach. Tharla seo cheanna i go leor eiteacha.

"Ní raibh se áriamh ar an cartai go mbeadh ar Donegan eiri as a phost. Se an taon fhear amhain e a bhfuil fíor-mhuinín ag an Cosgarach as. Na dhiaidh agus an



Mac Giolla

darna duine is congaráigh ta Sean O Ceallaigh i gcuideachta an Cruiser mar príomh-chinsire. Níl tabhacht leis an chuid eile don Chomh-áireacht ach siad an ceathrar seo croi agus intinn an rialtais 'dli agus siochain' Socraíann an Cosgarach agus Donegan na bearta agus miníon an Cruiser agus O Ceallaigh an chiall ata leo don phobal.

"Ta se thar a bheith fealtach ag ballraíocht Pairtí an Lucht Oibre bheith páirteach i dtogail agus cothu an rialtais a bhfuil a aird ar scrios cumhacht na nGluaiseachta Ceard Cumannach agus Oibre. Ní haon ionadh tacaíocht an Cruiser don Cosgarach le deich mbliain anuas labhair se go rialta go fríth-naisiunta agus i gcoinne na h-aicme oibre.



Donegan

"Ach ag an am cheanna ba choir do bha amharc ghear a thabhairt ar an chiall ata le 'dli agus siochain' d'air Donegan agus an Cosgarach. Dar liomsa go gciallaíonn se deireadh le saoirse cainte, mar ma deanann tu agoid, deirfeair gur treascraire thu.

"Níl aon phleann acu obair a chur ar fail, usaid ceart a bhaint as ar gcuid mianraí agus ola agus ní siad buartha fa dtaobh de. Is cinnte sna bliantaí ata romhainn dreir mar a thuiteas an reim mhairachtala go neireofaí cumhachtaí an Stait nios smachtula.

"Agus ní feidir bheith ag suil le haon cabhair o Fianna Fail. Mar is eol duinn go leir ní difear eadar an dha dhronn i gcurai eacnamaíochta go háithrid."

Tuigeann Poblachtanaigh Fianna Fail anois ta siad ag cur cuma ortha feir go bhfuil siad buartha fa stadas an naiseain. Seo cleas ata acu leis na bliantaí nuair is freasura iad. Ach ta cuimhne againne ar na campai imtheorannua, na dlithe fríth-dhaon lathuil a rith siad agus an tacaíocht a thug cuid acu do bhunú na Sealandach.

Níl aon amhras ormsa ní amhain go bhfuil siad ar shean a ndícheall ag iarraidh leas a bhaint as amaidi Donegan ar mhaithe leo fein ach nach fada uainn go gclumfidh muid gair fan Tuaisceart. Seo a an cluiche a bhfuil sean thaithe acu air.

Beid "An Poblacht" ar bharr a dteangaidh gach uair a osclais leithid Haughey a bheal. An uair seo ní doicthe go nisteofar lena gcuid raiméis.

An Cosgarach

"Ach d'ol bail eile an Phairtí deoch ar a náire agus caith i leataobh a gcuid prionsabal, ghlac siad le ordaithe an Cosgarach go hairithe ar ceist lamhaltais mianadóireachta agus ola. Agus ar an cheist bhunreachtuil ní raibh aon mhóil ar Halligan maide as uisce a htogail don Cosgarach nuair a bhí go leor tuigsint ag Airi Fhine Gael a mbeal a choinneáil dunta.

"Ta nios mo speise ag tromlach na n-oibríche agus a gcuid teaghlaigh i gceisteanna a bhaineas le na gcothu fein, go leor bídha a fhail, job a choinneáil no go firinneach job a simsiú. Is cuma leo sa tubaiste cen iar-pholaitíoir o Fianna Fail, Fine Gael no n Lucht Oibre a rachas go dtí an Phairc. Is beag difear a dheanadh se i saoil an ghnath dhuine.

## Caoineadh Airt Uí Laoire

Scannán déanta ag Cine Gael ar son Sinn Féin

Gach eolas ó Eamon Smullen c/o 30 Plás Gardnar Baile Atha Cliath 1



## International Round up

In August there took place the 5th Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka. Over 80 delegations were present from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, representing about half of the world's population.

The non-aligned movement emerged with the collapse of the colonial system and a reflection of the weakening of imperialism and colonialism is that at the 1st Conference in Belgrade in 1961 there were 25 delegations present whilst in Colombo there were 86.

The non-aligned movement itself is very broad and has within it a variety of political tendencies, nevertheless, its main trend is anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist. At the 5th Conference decisions were taken conforming with the interests of the peoples of Southern Africa and others struggling for national independence, peace and progress. Solidarity was expressed with the Palestinian people in their fight against Zionist aggression and support was also expressed for the peace forces of the world and, in particular, the process of detente was welcomed.

Prominent among the decisions taken were those concerning economic questions and it was stressed that the struggle for a new international economic order is a task of paramount importance. For the vast majority of the developing countries it is obvious that the capitalist world is still aiming to perpetuate the emergent state's dependence on foreign aid and the capitalist currency system; to smash these chains of dependence is the aim of most African, Asian and Latin American countries.

As the capitalist economic crisis deepens, the sharp contradictions between developed capitalism and the developing countries becomes even clearer. The debts of the developing countries to capitalist countries and international organisations, such as the IMF, now total 135,000 million dollars. About one third of all export earnings is used to repay these debts and this is far in excess of the so-called aid. This aid from the capitalist countries is continually reduced and it is important to note that between 1973 and 1975 (UNCTAD figures) over 23,000 million dollars was taken out of the developing countries in profit. This in itself indicates the present level of neo-colonialist exploitation and the total absurdity of so-called aid. The rate of growth of the gross national product in 45 developing countries in 1976 and 1977 will be lower than the average for 1965 and 1970.

One of the most important exports from the developed capitalist countries to the developing countries is that of inflation and in the last two years the prices of finished products and foodstuffs imported have gone up by 33%.

It is, therefore, an important task for all those on the side of progress to join in the struggle against new forms of colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation and to fight for the establishment of a new international economic order. The non-aligned movement with the support of the socialist part of the world will play a leading role in this struggle. It is appropriate that with the intensification of this struggle that the next Non-Aligned Conference will take place in Cuba.

# Soweto massacre

Jackie Mashabane, a black student was murdered last month by the fascist South African police force while in custody. His funeral provided another opportunity for Prime Minister Vorster's killers to attack the African people. Another six innocents were gunned to death, almost one hundred were injured by the hail of gunfire poured into the mourners at Mashabane's funeral.

In mid-September eight Africans were slaughtered by the same "police force" as they demonstrated against the visit of the American Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger.

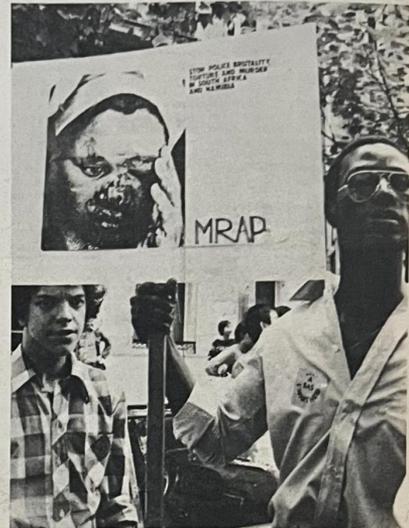
But Bloody Wednesday, June 16 must stand out as one of the most horrific days in the vicious racist South African system. According to official sources "only" 176 people were killed in the riots which began in Soweto and which spread throughout the whole country, but the African National Congress claim that over 500 were murdered, 2,000 men, women and children injured and more than 2,000 arrested, among them children as young as eight years old.

The record of murder, brutality and terror of the white South African minority against the black population must arouse sympathy in all the Irish people. Since 1910 when the British handed over power to

the whites by the infamous Act of Union hundreds have been slaughtered for seeking basic human rights. The 69 murdered in Sharpeville in 1960 were but a fraction of the hundreds of trade unionists, in particular the miners, killed by the South African police.

The ANC accuse Britain, the U.S.A. and France of bearing a heavy responsibility for the recent massacres. "While these countries pay lip service in support of the world's abhorrence of apartheid, they continue to invest in the apartheid economy, arm the racists in defiance of United Nations resolutions to the contrary, thereby giving the racist regime some measure of respectability and profiting from the super exploitation of our people, which is one of the main reasons for what happened in Soweto", claims the ANC in "Spotlight on Soweto".

Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC has called for international support to force the governments of Western Europe, North America and Japan to break their ties with the racist South African government. In Ireland concrete sympathy can be expressed by refusing to buy any South African product and by aiding the Irish Anti-Apartheid organisation on every possible occasion. Amanda Ngawethu - Victory is certain.



This demonstrator's poster shows graphically the terror that is part of life in South Africa.



Vorster's fascist forces look on as another of their victims is dragged away.

## SYRIA

In a telegram to the Syrian Ambassador in London Sinn Fein has expressed its opposition to the thrust of the Syrian intervention in the Lebanon, in particular its continued attacks on the Palestinian and Left wing forces under Kamal Jumblatt.

Asking that the text of the telegram be forwarded to the Syrian Government in Damascus, Sinn Fein urges the Syrians to help rather than actively hinder the just cause of the Palestinians.

"Sinn Fein expresses its absolute opposition to the direction of your Government's intervention in Lebanon. History will not judge kindly those who try to destroy the just and historic cause of the Palestinian peoples. Please forward to your Government in Damascus".

## THAILAND

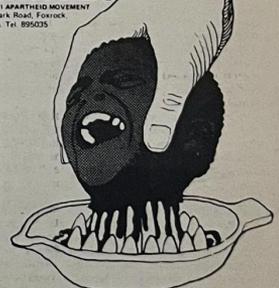
Sinn Fein, which maintains fraternal relationships with the National Student Centre of Thailand, condemns the American backed Military coup which took place on Wednesday, October 6th.

We call upon the Irish representative at the United Nations to support the demands of the students and people of Thailand for the immediate introduction of the United Nations' Declaration on Human Rights and an end to American interference in the internal affairs of Thailand.

In a telegram to the American Embassy in Dublin on Thursday Sinn Fein stated that the Irish people are horrified and disgusted at the support given to this new fascist regime by the American government against the people and students of Thailand whose only desire is to live in peace and freedom from external interference and exploitation.

## DON'T BUY OUTSPAN ORANGES

IRISH ANTI APARTHEID MOVEMENT  
20 BRIDEWELL ROAD, FERRISBURGH  
CO. DUBLIN, TEL. 895025



### Don't Squeeze A South African Dry

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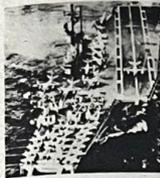
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

IRISH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT 30 Gardiner Place Dublin 1 Ireland

# The United WORLD

## Stockholm appeal for Peace

### Armaments: What they cost



An aircraft carrier costs 1000 million dollars.

This same sum would be sufficient to build a power station the size of the High Aswan Dam in Egypt.



Nuclear submarine equipped with Polaris rockets - total cost, 600 million dollars.

This same amount would finance the construction of 120 hospitals at a cost of 5 million dollars each.



An MRCA fighter jet. Cost - 8 million dollars.

8 sanatoriums with accommodation for a total of 800 people could be built with the same money.



A "Leopard" tank. Cost - 250,000 dollars.

A modern multi-storey school could be built for the price of four such tanks.



In his foreword to the New Stockholm Appeal Romesh Chandra, Secretary General of the World Peace Council makes five critical points as to the significance of this appeal for world peace and disarmament.

Second it is a world campaign and must be run as a world campaign. Third, it is a campaign which must in each country be linked with the national questions which affect each people. Fourth, it is a campaign which must be linked with the day-to-day needs and struggles of ordinary men and women in the towns and villages, in the factories and the fields.

And lastly, it is a campaign whose success depends on the unity of all peace forces, on their acting as they never acted before.

Millions of human beings are signing this world wide demand for peace. What are the demands? Simply and clearly the demands are for an end to the arms race; the banning of all nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and for the calling without delay of a United Nations World Disarmament Conference.

The importance of this campaign

cannot be underestimated when the following facts are considered.

In 1973 the nations of the world were spending 300 billion dollars annually on their armed forces and armaments. In the same year 200 million undernourished children could have been provided with a special feeding programme for an estimated 4 billion dollars annually.

World military expenditure - according to the United Nations - exceeds more than 20 times the total assistance rendered to developing countries.

General and complete disarmament would place these wasted funds at the disposal of humanity. It would also release for creative work an estimated 50 to 60 million people associated with the preparations for, and the carrying out of war. A New Economic Order could be established wiping out hunger, disease and misery. What can you do? The Irish Peace Group will be organising a campaign of signatures for the New Stockholm Appeal. So sign it. Explain to your friends why they should sign. Peace concerns everyone. It not only promises a better future, it is the future.

#### WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Member for Irish Tour  
"Ireland and World Peace"

Steve Parry, (London) will speak at the following venues: Monday November 15, Belfast; Tuesday 16, Galway; Wednesday 17, Liberty Hall, Dublin; Thursday 18, Limerick; Friday 19, Cork.

## S.W.A.P.O. Statement

At its Central Committee meeting held in Zambia from the 28 July to 1 August 1976, SWAPO of Namibia reiterated once again their resolve and determination to redouble all their efforts to liberate every inch of Namibia, including Walvis Bay.

It was further reaffirmed that SWAPO, as the sovereign repository of the legitimate demands and interests of the Namibians, has a heavy responsibility to weigh not only the political and diplomatic options, but most importantly the question of assistance from friendly countries to match increased South African militarisation of Namibia, aided and abetted by certain Western countries.

It is against this background that President Sam Nujoma, the Commander-in-Chief of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), has embarked upon extensive missions which took him to Moscow, Colombo for the Non-Aligned Summit, a number of African countries, as well as the United Nations.

According to their own sources and other reports from Namibia, the occupation regime of Vorster is fortifying the militarisation of Namibia. This clearly shows that South Africa has no intention to leave our country. There is no progress on Namibia. There is neither commitment on the part of Vorster nor sincerity on the part of his supporters and collaborators in the West, to co-operate with the United Nations in finding a negotiated settlement regarding Namibia.

Vorster is using reactionary force to oppress us. We are therefore mobilising all our people to seize power by revolutionary force.

## Sinn Fein opens office in Italy

On the 4th and 5th October Sean O Ciannaigh, Director of the International Affairs Bureau of Sinn Fein, and the representative in Italy of Sinn Fein took part in a series of meetings with parties and organisations in Italy. Among the bodies with whom constructive meetings were held were the Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro (the left-wing General Confederation of Labour); the Italian Communist Party; the International League for the Rights and the Liberation of Peoples, and representatives of liberation movements.

The League for the Rights of Peoples held its inaugural conference last July in Algiers. On the 4th of July the conference adopted a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Peoples, two hundred years to the day after the proclamation of the American Declaration of Independence, one of the first successful blows struck against colonialism. Sinn Fein was represented at the Algiers Conference by Tomas MacGiolla.

The Sinn Fein delegation to Italy was informed, in the course of discussions with A. Bonaccini of the CGIL, that the

Executive Committee of the European Council of Trade Unions had resolved, at a recent meeting, to declare a week of solidarity with the Irish people, and its members were ready to come to Ireland to take part in marches and demonstrations in support of peace and popular unity. A march from Dublin to Belfast would find active support from trade unionists in Europe, Mr. Bonaccini said. In the course of other meetings, the suggestion was put forward that a group of Italian MP's should also visit Ireland to study the situation here at first hand.

After a meeting with the Italian Communist Party a joint communique was published in the press. It read: "A delegation of the Sinn Fein party of Ireland, composed of Sean O Ciannaigh, head of the International Affairs Bureau, and the representative of Sinn Fein in Rome, has been received at the headquarters of the Italian Communist Party by Antonie Rubbi, members of the Central Committee and vice-secretary of the Foreign Affairs Section, and Lina Fibbi, of the Central Committee.

"In the course of the talks the representatives of the two parties

discussed the difficulties of the Irish situation and the relations between the working class movements of Italy and Ireland.

"The two parties stress their agreement on the urgent need in Ireland of peace based on the development of a broad popular unity, aimed at supporting - within a framework of harmonious relations between the different communities - the Irish people's desire for autonomy and progress. The two parties declare their support for the 'Better Life for All' campaign of the Irish Council of Trade Unions and their solidarity with the aspirations of the Irish people for liberty, independence and the democratic development of the country."

All the meetings took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and solidarity, and as well as the links which have been forged with fraternal organisations in Europe and elsewhere as a result, we are able to announce that Sinn Fein HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN ROME. The address of the Sinn Fein office is: Ufficio Stampa Irlanda Libera, Via Della Dogana Vecchia, 5 Roma, ITALY.

# PEOPLE IN POLITICS

## WHAT NOW

The presence of Seamus Scally, Secretary of the 26-County Labour Party, at last month's annual conference of the Northern Ireland Labour Party is raising some interesting questions for political analysts. Particularly when it is known that the British Labour Party studiously avoided sending the usual fraternal delegate.

According to Belfast sources, the British absence is due to their distaste for the current ideological orientation of the N.I.L.P., reported to be firmly controlled by the two nations' theorists of the British and Irish Communist Organisation.

The election of Derek Peters to the new executive would seem to confirm the British suspicions. Peters, former founder secretary of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, defected from the Communist Party of Ireland in July, 1970 to the BICO. This is his first public reappearance.

Scally's presence is being interpreted as underscoring the Cruise O'Brien line within the Southern Labour Party, as it is generally accepted that O'Brien has more than sympathy for the two nations' dogma.

## PUN

That well-known far-right Tory M.P., John Biggs-Davison, who has been burbling on prophetically about "Ireland — Britain's Cuba" since 1970, recently produced an hysterical paper on the solidarity links of Republicans with other national liberation movements.

An interesting report in the Daily Telegraph quotes Mr. Biggs-Davison as claiming that "Northern Ireland offers Britain some scope for dispersal in the event of nuclear exchange". Now that certainly is the sort of solidarity links which the loyalist population will be anxious to maintain with the Crown. Who ever said they would fall-out? Ouch.

## BIG MOUTH

Generals and other high-ranking officers are well known for their idiosyncrasy when it comes to commenting on the follies of the politicians who hire them. One expects that politicians should be more circumspect when it comes to such delicate matters as figures who are in many senses political but in a crucial sense above politics. It is this which makes Mr. Donegan's remarks an issue which cannot be dismissed lightly.

President O'Dalaigh has quite rightly refused to allow the matter to blow out like a storm in a teacup.

The Defence Minister figured in an equally distasteful case some years ago when he was convicted of discharging a shotgun in a public place near an encampment of travelling people.

Dr. O'Brien must feel uneasy at having "a man of violence" sitting at his elbow.

## HARASSMENT

Social workers in West Belfast have always managed to perform their extremely difficult duties even at the height of the worst violence in that area. They are respected by all the people of the different ghettos.

Recently, however, their position has been undermined considerably by the behaviour of one or two members of the Supplementary Benefits Branch, employed as Special Investigation Officers. Apparently two of these gentlemen fled their car during a riot in the Turf Lodge area and a briefcase containing a revolver subsequently was discovered in the vehicle.

Small wonder that the welfare officers in the area have refused to continue with their duties until the matter has been investigated thoroughly.

## NOTIONS

One of the less interesting slideshows at the recent British Labour Party conference in Blackpool was a reporting back session of the Troops Out Movement. Star of the evening's entertainment was the sparky Ms. Bernadette McAlliskey, who described herself as a member of the I.C.S.P. which currently has a membership of twelve, according to her good self.

The Chairman of the meeting was a Mr. Paddy Prendergill, who spent most of his time attacking Sinn Fein whom he accused of having frustrated the delegation's purpose in coming to Ireland.

Apparently, he was of the opinion that Sinn Fein were responsible for the refusal of the Dublin and Belfast Trades Councils, N.I.C.R.A. and the I.C.T.U. Better Life for All Campaign to meet with T.O.M. Undoubtedly very flattering for Sinn Fein but somewhat insulting to the Trades Unionists in both our major cities.

Next issue published November 25

## Southern election preview

# Apathy the major enemy

About this time last year after the Provisionals inserted a bogus death notice in a Northern newspaper a reporter from the Belfast Telegraph asked the unfortunate victim a very original question — "What are you going to do about it?" The man gave the very true but helpless reply "What can I do?"

"What can we do?" is a very common utterance today in the 26 Counties. The unemployed, the housewives, industrial workers, small farmers, fishermen, school leavers saddled as they are with a Government and Opposition whose economic policies are identical have good reason to feel apathetic. What can they do indeed? They see themselves as having no choice, no alternative in the general election which is looming — a swing from one shower will merely elect the other shower.

It is the removal of this apathy which is the primary task of Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party over the next few months. The electorate must be convinced that there is an alternative to both showers in Leinster House; convinced that a strong and independent workers party in Leinster House can hold the balance of power and dictate that this balance will tip out of office any government which refuses to adopt measures to correct the frightening economic crisis in the country.

Sinn Fein will have enough candidates in the field to get into a 'balance of power' holding position, enough candidates in enough regions to give the election Mac Raghnaill. He will have the opportunity to start building the parliamentary alternative which many of them despair of ever finding.

It is realised, of course, that putting candidates in the field is not sufficient in itself to remove the appalling apathy that exists among the people. Apathy is a clinging malady, something more than gestures is required to shake it off.

That is why Sinn Fein has made an early selection of the constituencies which it will contest and has made it a condition that in any constituency where it is intended to put forward a candidate stiff organisational targets be met.



Joe Sherlock.

In Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford and Cork North East, the apathy of the people is being replaced with a realisation and a determination that in Councillors Sean Walsh, Paddy Gallagher, and Joe Sherlock, they will have, respectively, representatives to fight their cause in Parliament.

Cork City which has not had a TD who even pretended to represent working people since the death of Sean Casey almost a decade ago could have tenant leader Ted Tynan standing as the Sinn Fein standard bearer.

In Louth it will be Councillor Donncha Mac Raghnaill, in Donegal Councillor Seamus Rogers. And in Dublin at least five Sinn Fein candidates will be in the field among them Tomas Mac Giolla whose spelling out of the Sinn Fein alternative at the recent by-election captured national attention.

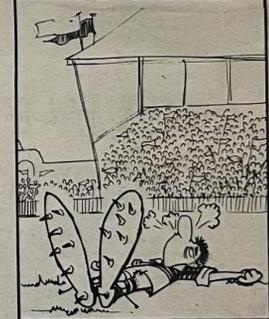
Wicklow, Monaghan, Galway, Mayo, Limerick, Kerry and West Cork are other areas in which a spirited attempt to elect the Sinn Fein alternative can be expected.

A massive effort will be required. All the organisational resources of the party will be put into providing the alternative.



The central election fund now being established will give friends of Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party, overseas an opportunity of helping in the effort. Contributors to this fund which will be used to finance the production of campaign literature and assist in the employment of election organisers, will be kept informed of all developments in the campaign and will be provided with all literature used in it. Donations to it should be sent to Sinn Fein, Central Election Fund, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

## TONY O'REILLY'S LAST GAME



**Sinn Féin  
The Workers' Party**

**PEACE,  
WORK  
& CLASS  
POLITICS**

"Where ever there is conflict between the masses and the interests of the ruling few, between capital and the value of human life, the Republican Movement will take its stand with the people, to educate, organise, agitate and fight so that the people may go forward in dignity and consciousness to the final success . . . ownership of their resources, control of their destinies." (Liam Mc Millen Bodenshtown, 1973)

For further information write to:  
Sinn Fein Headquarters, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.  
or to one of the following addresses.

Belfast: P. Killeen, Kilmore.

Belfast: Republican Club, 40 Cyprus Street, Belfast 12.

Bray: D. Tobin, 77 O'Byrne Road.

Cork: Thomas Ashe Hall, Fr. Matthew Quay.

Derry: 28 Great James's Street.

Drughda: Foresters' Hall, North Quay.

Galway: 5, New Docks.

Kerry: Brendan Mac Gearailt, Ballyferrier.

Limerick: F. Reynolds, c/o 19 New Road, Kileely.

Newry: 1 Trevor Hill.

Britain: Clann na hEireann, 173-175 Lozells Road, Lozells,

Birmingham 19.

USA & Canada: Irish Republican Clubs, 180 9th Avenue

(Rm. 604) NEW YORK 10010, U.S.A.

Australia/New Zealand: Irish Republican Clubs, P. Gorman,

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