

# the **United Irishman**

AN T-ÉIREANNAC AONTAICHE

MEAN FOMHAIR (SEPT. 1973)

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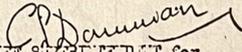
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CHIEF SUPERVISOR for  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.



# THE COLLABORATORS

SEE INSIDE STORY PAGES 6 & 7

DO

Now that the controversy excited by Coroner O'Neill's judgment has cooled slightly, it may be possible to examine the implication of his remarks more fully. In the first place, there can be little further arguments from any source about what actually happened that day. O'Neill, a fellow officer with Widgery, cannot possibly be accused of being a Republican propagandist.

In connection with this point it is worth looking at O'Neill's record since he became coroner early last year. At the inquest on two R.U.C. men killed by a booby-trap bomb, O'Neill said, "it was a shocking, brutal murder. They were two very fine policemen". At the inquest on four soldiers killed in Derry between August '72 and April '73, O'Neill used the exact phrase he employed about Bloody Sunday. "It was undoubtedly sheer, unadulterated murder". At the inquest on Sergeant Thomas McKay killed in August last year, he said, "it is horrible, brutal, unchristian. Animals would not do these sort of things".

**Rare animal**

O'Neill then would appear to be that very rare animal — the consistent, middle-class liberal. Most middle-class liberals "oppose violence" when the violence is being used by the under-privileged. They remain quiet when it is used by the

# STEEPED IN THE BLOOD OF THE DEAD

powerful. O'Neill, faking his views to their logical conclusion, has made the point that even by the establishment's own standards, Bloody Sunday was indefensible.

That certainly strengthens the demand that the culprits be brought to book. It is when we ask ourselves, who are the culprits, that the limitations of liberalism, even at its most rigorously consistent, are exposed.

Our condemnation of Bloody Sunday is not founded on any sanctimonious moralising about the evils of violence. We draw a distinction between the

violence of the oppressor and the reactive violence of the oppressed. We condemn Bloody Sunday, not only because innocent people were killed, but also because their killing was planned and carried out by an imperial power to strengthen its grip on this country.

**'Ran amok'**

And here we come to the nub of the question. O'Neill, having with a certain degree of courage expressed the honest, liberal viewpoint, went on to explain that the killing happened because the Paras "ran amok". The

implication of that remark is that the only murderers involved were the individual soldiers who actually fired the shots.

That is not our attitude. We do not believe for a moment that the Paras "ran amok". The Paras are a brutally efficient force. Any examination of the details of the Bloody Sunday events leads inexorably to the conclusion that the Paras went into the Bogside to execute a well prepared plan which had been approved at the highest level. To say that some soldiers simply "ran amok" is to funk the issue and, naturally, where there are issues to be funked the S.D.L.P. is right there funking. The day after the inquest, the Derry Constituency Council of that party issued a long statement which made only one demand — that those soldiers who fired ought to be further questioned about their actions — thus lifting the paras political masters gently off the hook.

We want the men who fired on Bloody Sunday brought to book — although unlike the S.D.L.P. we are not going to waste time appealing to the British Tory Government to do that for us. It was the British Tory Government which was responsible. They are the people who are steeped in the blood of the Bloody Sunday dead. They and the class they represent are the men who must be made to pay. The only way to make them pay is to end their rule in Ireland forever.



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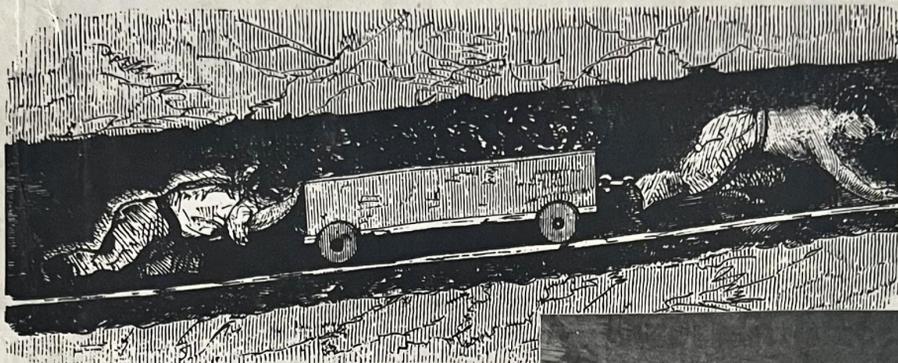
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NEWCASTLE  
1830

ARIGNA  
1973

# WHERE A MAN

# IS

# ONLY WORTH A TON OF COAL



Ireland's mineral wealth is currently being divided between several foreign mining companies who compete with each other for the right to extract each new mineral discovery in this country. But one company, which is not foreign, continues to extract one of our oldest mineral discoveries. The Arigna coal mines on the Leitrim-Roscommon border are owned wholly by the Layden family, who are Irish. But the Arigna mines are important not so much for their mineral wealth as for their history of Dickensian labour conditions which have survived to this day.

The Laydens obtained the mining rights here in 1929 and the high rate of emigration in the surrounding area guaranteed them an unending supply of cheap labour. Since then the Laydens have become millionaires through the effort of a small number of miners who produce from 45,000 to 50,000 tons of coal per year. In return for their labour the miners receive no security, no pension scheme, no sick pay and no washing facilities. They are forced to work coal seams as small as 18 inches high, often two miles into the mountain, in conditions which are extremely dangerous to limb and health.

employment rights does not convey the whole account of the horror that is Arigna 1973.

The miners begin at 8 a.m. They assemble at the mouth of the horizontal tunnel which runs into the face of the mountain, pause in prayer for a few moments (for safety) and then walk along the 'straight road' (main tunnel) for a mile and a quarter. The tunnel was originally 6 ft. high by 8 ft. wide, but constant roof sagging has reduced this height considerably and the



men are forced to walk the whole way in a crouched position.

The men work in pairs — a 'cutter' and a 'drawer'. The two men

work an 18 inch seam in a darkness broken only by the lights on their helmets. The ventilation is bad and water constantly drips from above. Because of the cramped conditions the cutter has to work lying on his side. He drills the coal face with an air pick which weighs two stone. He has to watch constantly for faults because it does not take a big cave-in to trap a man in such a small tunnel. He is paid £1.65 for every ton of coal he cuts out (compare that with the price of the last bag of coal you bought).

seen young lads of 15 or 16 cry because they just couldn't do the work."

At 2 p.m. the men converge at the main tunnel for their dinner — cold tea and sandwiches. At 4 p.m. as the day shift leaves, a few men turn up for the shift from then to midnight. They lay new railway tracks for the following day and blast away the slate rock that the day miners leave behind when they extract the coal.

And so the daily cycle goes on. The conditions in the mine are best described by a man who worked there for many years: "I know mining could never be made a comfortable job, but they (the Laydens) never think of the men. The men mean nothing to them. A man is worth every ton of coal he can take out for them, that's all. If the Arigna miners took every ounce of coal out of that mountain they'd still have nothing at the end of their lives". Nothing.

## No pay

The miners receive no pay if they do not work through causes which are no fault of their own, such as the mine being flooded, a cave in, an electricity failure or snow preventing lorries arriving up the mountain to the mines. But the lack of basic

## SINN FEIN DEMANDS FOR MINES

- The Nationalisation of all Ireland's mineral, gas and oil wealth without compensation.
- ... and in Arigna Collieries.
- An immediate end to all piece work and the introduction of a basic wage of £36 for "face" workers.
- The miners to be paid at the full rate when they cannot work through no fault of their own.
- The introduction of sickness and pension schemes with the terms being negotiated by the unions.
- An inquiry into conditions in the mines with particular reference to safety standards.
- The immediate provision of adequate medical and washing facilities.
- An end to exploitation of child labour and the provision of alternative employment in the local area.

## Lads cry

The "drawer" then shovels the loose coal into a hutch which he has to push from the face to the main tunnel (a distance rarely below several hundred yards). He gets 75p for every ton he pushes out. An Arigna "drawer" claims: "A drawer's work is the hardest. I've

# eagarfhocal

## The Collaborators

It is ironic. Major Hubert O'Neill states that the actions of the Paras in gunning to death 13 Irish citizens on Derry's Bloody Sunday was "sheer, unadulterated murder". Every Irish man, woman and child knew that on the awful day it happened. It was our Sharpeville, our My Lai and the people; the good honest people reacted. Thousands took to the streets in Ireland, in England, in the United States, throughout the world. The British Tory Party lied, squirmed, denied, sought refuge in the promise of an inquiry. Dublin made fame gestures. But could it have been otherwise?

It is tragic, but we believe that it could not have been otherwise. Five months previously, only nine days after the introduction of internment members of the Garda were formally instructed in a base message to afford every assistance to the agents of British imperialism in Ireland. This is called collaboration. A word that stinks in the nostrils of all freedom and democratic loving people. It smells of fear, not of the fear that all men know, but the fear that provided the guards for Nazi Concentration camps, the fear of the paid informer, the fear of the Quisling, the fear of the oppressor who watches the people struggle up from their knees.



This collaboration should have died in Derry, drowned in the blood of the innocent. But as the British Army step up their brutality, their harassment, as the Concentration Camps overflow, as vicious anti-democratic legislation is rushed through Westminster, we are confronted with the disgusting policy of abject appeasement of Britain by Dublin.

No words of anger, no international protest, no just demands. Instead an Amendment to the Offences Against the State Act. An Act which the nation now knows to have been terrorised through the Dail by murderous British agents and treacherous Irishmen.

There are the secret courts. They parallel the secret groups in the British Army, the killers of the SAS, who do their work so well in promoting sectarian hatred.

What of the hundreds brutally murdered by unknown assassins? The daily terror of life in the North, the fear, the hate? As far as the national broadcasting system is concerned there is craven silence. Censorship of RTE, whether official or otherwise, is a crime against the Irish people.



We, as Republicans, know the enemy. It is the same enemy as keeps young families homeless on Fenian Street, in the desolation of Ballymun or Creggan without social or cultural amenities. It is the same enemy which destroys working class communities in Dublin and Belfast for Ring roads and juggernaut lorries. It is the same enemy which exploits the miners of Arigna and steals the mineral wealth from Navan.

The enemy of the Irish people is British Imperialism. It is no different on the streets of Belfast or Derry than on the streets of Cork or in the villages of the Gaeltacht. Imperialism views Ireland as a single unit. There is no border in the stealing of profits.

And the political parties on both sides of the Border, Fianna Fail, Alliance, Fine Gael, Unionist and the SDLP are prepared to co-operate — to be totally subservient to the interests of British Imperialism. They are only concerned to have their slice of the cake and to hell with the Irish working class.

Republicanism stands for the reconquest of Ireland from Cork to Ballycastle. We are in the tradition of Tone, Pearse and Connolly. We believe in the sovereign people and we are committed to the ultimate victory of the Irish working class.

# Darling Dr. of the left

Where will the members of the present coalition cabinet stand on the thorny problem of extradition? One would want to be privy to the minutes of cabinet meetings to speak accurately on the subject, but there is room for an educated guess on the basis of the statements and political views of the men in power.

Take Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, for one. At one time one could have said that the brilliant Doctor was a racing certainty to oppose any attempt to hand over an Irish citizen to a British Tory administration. Now the odds have swung heavily in the other direction.

Populariser of the two nation's theory which attempts to underwrite the legitimacy of the Six County state and controller of the nation's communications which are saturated with foreign dope, Dr. O'Brien has undergone an amazing transformation since he was the



• Conor Cruise O'Brien.

intellectual darling of the left academics in the USA. It might be hard to believe, particularly if one demands political consistency, but the liberal Doctor was one of the most outspoken critics of the American war of aggression in Vietnam. He has been almost totally silent on the behaviour of our good neighbour's army in the North. Such a lapse in political honesty would suggest that Dr. O'Brien was infected by other things while in the States. Political standards in America as we all know are somewhat disgusting. Double talk and double think are common.

Still we have to wait and see. When the chips are down and the British are issuing the demands maybe, just maybe, the Doctor will recover some of the courage he displayed in the USA. Those threatened by extradition will be hoping and hoping.

## UNVEILING OF DERRY MEMORIAL

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association will be marching once again on the road between Coalsland and Dunganon on Saturday, September 8 at 2 o'clock. This is to be the first of a series of marches highlighting the continued denial of democracy and civil rights in the Six Counties. The C.R.A. have announced a further march for Derry City on October 6th at which the memorial to the Derry dead of Bloody Sunday will be unveiled.

The Coalsland-Dunganon March will be chaired by Brian Quinn; speakers will include P. J. McClean, former

secretary of the Long Kesh Camp Council, Jim Doris, Chairman of NICRA, Kevin McCorry, Organiser of NICRA, Edwina Stewart, Secretary NICRA and Malachy McCurgan of the NICRA Executive.

In spite of the fact that many recent marches, have been disrupted by riots, a large turnout is expected. Civil rights banners will be carried and posters demanding an end to internment, harassment and the withdrawal of British troops to barracks will be the main demands of the marchers.

## Cork protest on fishing rights

Mr. Donal O'Connor, Chairman of Dunmanway Sinn Fein Curhann and a member of the local angling club, opened a fish-in at Manch Bridge on the river Bandon. A 14 lb. salmon was caught.

The fishing rights, which are the subject of a court dispute, are owned by District Justice Fossett and the O'Connor family, who also own a large estate. The fishing rights are rented to Col. Dukecrow, Col. Bowsley, Col. Payne and C. O. Stanley.

C. O. Stanley is Chairman of Pyle Ireland Ltd., a director of Sunbeam

Wosley Ltd. and numerous other firms. Until recently he owned a 1,100 acre estate at Ballinascarty until local agitation forced the Land Commission to acquire half of the estate.

Sinn Fein in Cork recently called for the dismissal of the Cork Board of Conservators and its replacement by a democratically elected body representing anglers and net fishermen. They also demanded the nationalisation of Inland Fisheries. The Cork Board has recently

allocated 70 "illegal" drift net licences and turned down 120 other applications, many of them from bona fide fishermen and small farmers from the local area. Among those who received "illegal" licences were Mr. Sean Walsh, secretary of Blackrock Fianna Fail cumann, a rent collector for Cork Corporation who threatened to evict tenants on rent strike at Mayfield and Togher and the son of Mr. Dan Good, who is chief inspector for the Cork Board. In the past Mr. Good has often prosecuted "poachers" for "illegal" fishing.



-WHOM THE GODS DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD.



● Justin Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and T. K. Whittaker of the Central Bank of Ireland cooperate to blind the workers.

# The Dream Machine



Rank-and-file trade unionists will have to organise now to fight the National Wage Agreement. If they do not it is clear that the I.C.T.U. leadership will sign and implement an agreement which offers nothing to the working class.

From all sides workers are being bombarded with propagandist designed to confuse the issue and to weaken their will to resist. All three national newspaper groups are enthusiastically in favour of the new agreement. Ex-Trade union official Michael O'Leary is sermonising about "social partnership", while spokesmen for the Central Bank drone on about a "social contract".

For all their fine phrases, what these people are trying to do is to shackle the Trade Union movement so that it cannot fight for the working class. Workers should consider carefully the arguments which are being put forward.

● **THEY SAY** that the new agreement will lead to real wage increases which will not be eroded by price increases.

**THE FACTS ARE** that the same was said about the last agreement — and the real wages of many workers have since fallen as prices outstripped the increases which were obtained.

● **THEY SAY** that the agreement is necessary to create the conditions for full employment.

**THE FACTS ARE** that in the 2½ years since the last agreement, which was also sold to the Trade Union movement as being necessary for full employment, the jobless total has risen steadily.

● **THEY SAY** — and this is their favourite and most pernicious argument — that the agreement would help the lower paid who at present lose out in a "free-for-all".

**THE FACTS ARE** that the agreement would prevent the lower paid workers fighting for real improvement. The bosses and their allies would dearly like the workers to believe that the low-paid are badly off because other workers are grabbing too big a slice of the cake. Those who put this argument forward are guilty of sheer dishonesty. Every employer, cabinet minister and union leader in the country

knows that industry does not work like that. If one group of workers agrees to give up a pay-rise, the money thus saved does not go to any other section of workers. It stays with the bosses to boost profits.

Moreover, under any agreement it is the worker and worst paid sections who are most likely not to get whatever increases are agreed — because it is precisely their employers who will be most likely to seek exemptions. This happened over and over again, in the past two years — in the footwear, clothing, food processing and woolen industries to name but a few.

## Standing ready

The low-paid workers do have a special problem. But it is not a problem which will be solved by relying on agreements with the bosses. It can only be solved by fighting to improve conditions. In that fight better off workers can indeed help their brothers, not by refusing to fight but by standing ready to come out in their support.

The advocates of the agreement have backed up their spurious arguments with a number of gimmicks. At the I.T. & G.W.U. conference in June, Michael O'Leary unveiled something called the "National Economic Council" as Fintan Kennedy and the rest of the platform fell apart with delight. As outlined by O'Leary, that institution would have no effective powers whatever. It is just one more dream machine constructed to further the illusion that the workers have a common interest with the bosses and therefore have nothing to fear from a binding agreement.

EEC membership is felt. In that situation the union will either have to fight — and fight in an increasingly political manner — or knuckle under.

It is a matter of some urgency for capitalism. Profits in Ireland fell slightly between 1969 and 1971. But now they are rising again and as we head into an era of possibly decisive crisis it is crucial for capitalism that the trend is maintained. The National Wage Agreement is intended not only to hold back wages but to tie the unions into a structure of the capitalist state, to use the union machinery to contain the militancy of the working-class. Thus every weapon in the propagandist arsenal is being used in the effort to control the workers.

## Union Independence

As the special conference comes around the three major newspaper groups will hammer away at the opposition on the agreement. They will wax eloquent about the "national interest". They will decry groups who seek sectional advantage. They will endlessly counsel "moderation".

The real issue which faces us is the independence of the union from the bosses and the bosses' state as organisation of and for the working class. It is not a question of whether the agreement is a good deal or whether better terms could be extracted by tougher or more skillful negotiation.

Half a century ago the paper of the I.T.G.W.U. said, "there is no such thing as a community of interest between the working class and the capitalist class". That is still true. No legally enforceable agreement should be signed.

Rank and file workers must organise themselves to fight against the signing of an agreement. It is not possible to rely on establishment union leaders who have shown that they do not regard themselves as worker's representatives but as middle-men between the bosses and the workers, as highly paid message boys for the ruling class. And if despite all, an agreement is signed we must organise committees within unions and across unions to smash through it.

TABLE 1 Top Profit Earners

Cement-Roadstone Holdings	£5,238,000
P. J. Carroll	£2,580,000
Waterford Glass	£2,157,000
Irish Distillers	£1,805,000
Fitzwillton	£1,403,000

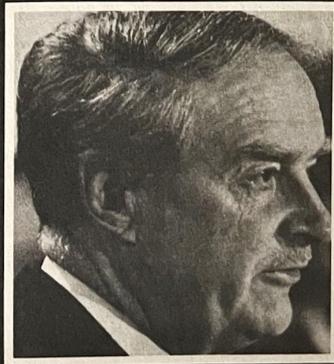
TABLE 2 Profit per employee

R. & H. Hall	£12,210
P. J. Carroll	£3,035
Crowe Wilson	£2,500
Irish Distillers	£2,006
Merchant's Warehousing	£1,469

Slater Walker Securities profits rise to £11,842m. (I. Times 10th Aug.)  
 Adams Foods' record year, pre-tax profits up from £354,000 to £387,000 (I. Times 9th Aug.)  
 Unidare interim profits jump to £480,000 for first half of 1975  
 Unilever pre-tax profits increase from £125.1m to £135.5m (I. Times 9th Aug.)  
 Helton Holdings Ltd. profits up by 39 per cent for the year ending April 1975 (I. Times 3rd Aug.)  
 Cadbury Ireland Ltd. profits rise by 25 per cent (I. Times 2nd Aug.)  
 Silvermines profits rise by 202.8 per cent (I. Times 1st Aug.)  
 Lyons Irish Holdings Ltd. (Gâteaux Ltd.) profits rise by 68.1 per cent (1st Aug.)  
 Pye (Ireland) Ltd. announce net profits rise of 104.1 per cent (I. Times 31st July)  
 Bohan Group Construction Company report 35.3 per cent rise in profits (27th July)  
 Central Bank record £10.8m profit (I. Times 25th July)  
 Irish Wire Products Ltd., Limerick profits soar by 45 per cent (I. Times 18th July)  
 New Ireland Assurance profits up 16.4 per cent (I. Times 17th July)  
 Butlins rise of 14.3 per cent in pre-tax profits (I. Times 16th July)  
 Irish Distillers, half year profits rise by 35.1 per cent (I. Times 9th July).



# WE ACCUSE



CG. 22/71.

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I.R.A. ACTIVITIES.

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*C. P. O'Donovan*  
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT for  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Carda Stochana Headquarters,  
Crino Branch,  
Section 30.  
Phoenix Park, Dublin, 8.  
Au uat 18, 1971.

The Republican Movement accuses the Free State government of the closest and most treacherous collaboration with the British government in the harassment and repression of Republicans.

The collaboration exists at many levels, as Uachtaran Sinn Fein, Tomas Mac Giolla, made clear at a press conference in Dublin in mid-August. It exists in daily communication between the Department of Justice and the British Home Office, in the exchange of information about anti-Unionist activists, in the supply of evidence for the prosecution of Republicans.

The collaboration runs deeper and is even more treacherous than that. At the Dublin press conference, the Education Officer of the Six County Executive of Republican Clubs, Des O'Hagan, said a Republican in the Bridewell had been questioned by a member of British security forces.

We now declare: There is documentary evidence to prove that, during the reign of Mr. Desmond O'Malley in the Department of Justice, an agreement between the Free State and Britain was put into practice so that British security forces could operate openly in the Twenty Six Counties with the full co-operation of the gardai.

On August 18th, 1971, a week after Brian Faulkner had imposed the viciousness of internment and the systematic brutality of British Army and R.U.C. interrogation on the people of the Six Counties, a directive went out to key gardai throughout the Twenty-Six Counties from C.3 headquarters in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

### Directive

The directive, signed by Chief Superintendent C. P. O'Donovan, on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner, was accompanied by a facsimile of the identity card carried by British police and Special Branch.

The directive drew the attention of the gardai to the identity card — each card included a photograph of its holder and the holder's signature. The gardai should first check that photograph and signature tallied



● Sackville Place where two men were killed by a British bomb. Why won't Cooney release the files? What has he got to hide?

with the appearance and signature of the person presenting the card at a garda station.

Once the gardai were satisfied that the person presenting the card was a member of the British security forces, then they should provide him with all the available information about the activities of the I.R.A. "and other subversive groups" in the area.

### Collaboration

Nothing can make clearer than that document the collaboration that exists between the Twenty-Six County government and the government of Britain. No such directive could be issued without O'Malley's knowledge and consent and without the consent of the Fianna Fail government.

This is what Tomas Mac Giolla has described as institutional collaboration. This is the treachery of which the Republican Movement has accused not only the Fianna Fail regime but the Cosgrave coalition as well.

The Republican Movement draws this damning piece of evidence to the attention of the Irish people, particularly to anyone who may have been sceptical about our assertions that, far from taking action against them, British operators were given every assistance by the Free State authorities.

The Republican Movement now demands of the Cosgrave Coalition:

- The immediate withdrawal of the directive of August 18th, 1971;
- A public assurance, to be broadcast immediately to the Irish people, that the directive has been withdrawn;
- A public assurance that no such collaboration will be carried out in the future, under any pretext;
- An inquiry, to be established without delay, into the extent of collaboration so far, so that the people may be informed of the damage that has already been caused to public safety and security.

# Why wasn't Thompson charged?

On December 1st, a Dublin taxi-man was asked at a centre-city rank if he would drive a customer to Enniskillen. The taxi-driver said he would, but that it would be expensive. The potential customer said that did not matter. The taxi left Dublin in the early evening of December 1st, some hours before two bombs went off in the city centre.

The driver duly carried his fare to Enniskillen, but when he asked for payment, the passenger pulled a gun, told him he should not worry about the money and ordered him to return alone to Dublin. The driver, now worried about the gun and the threat to him, returned to Dublin.

The incident was reported to the gardai, but for months neither the driver nor anyone else heard anything about the passenger who pulled the gun in Enniskillen or the money owed to the taxi-man. Until the driver spotted his odd customer at Dundalk races on August 15th and grabbed him. The man resisted, and the driver sent a friend for gardai.

When members of the Garda arrived, the taxi-man's customer was searched. He was found to have on him a British Army identification card, showing him to be Major Thompson; a Conservative and Unionist Party membership card, which confirmed his identity, and some other papers. The man was taken to Dundalk garda station.

Was he kept there? Charged? Brought before a court? — He was not. At 3 a.m. on August 16th, Major Thompson of the British Army who had pulled a gun on a Dublin taxi-driver in Enniskillen was released and allowed to return to the Six Counties.

Was he considered suspicious enough to be detained under the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act? To be considered by a Chief Superintendent to be a member of a group maintaining or seeking to maintain an illegal army?

Was he asked to account for his movements? To explain the possession in suspicious circumstances of a gun? Was the safety and security of citizens of the so-called Free State thought important?

We ask: Who is Major Thompson? The Government must know. We ask: Why was he so speedily released from custody in Dundalk? The Government must know. We ask: Was there any connection between his drive from Dublin on December 1st, and the bombs that killed two workers in the city that night? The Government ought to know.

Is it too embarrassing to inquire if there is more than a coincidence between the naming in the "Evening Herald" report of Fleming and Thompson and the Dublin taxi-driver's experience? With a British officer called Thompson? The people of Ireland have a right to know.

# WE NOW NAME THESE SPIES

The Republican Movement has promised to reveal the names of British agents still operating in the Twenty-Six Counties. At the press conference in Dublin in mid-August, Uachtaran Sinn Féin, Tomas Mac Giolla, said that the movement had confirmed the continuing activity of three men whose names and addresses would be made known.

We now name these men:

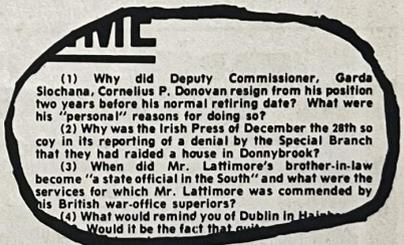
**Colonel Simpson**, of Sandford, Co. Dublin;

**A. J. Johnstone**, Wellington Road, Dublin and Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny;

**Van Dei**, alias Vandeur and Van Der Mee.

Simpson, one-time member of a crack British regiment, transferred to the Royal Marines to facilitate his operation in the S.I.S.; Johnstone, a diplomat, has had experience in all major trouble spots during the past 15 years, when he has been in Vietnam, Egypt, Aden, Gibraltar and Cambodia. He was John Wyman's contact in the British Embassy. Both men are permanently guarded.

Van Dei or Van Der Mee divides his time between the Six Counties and the Twenty-Six Counties.



- (1) Why did Deputy Commissioner, Garda Sióchana, Cornelius P. Donovan resign from his position two years before his normal retiring date? What were his "personal" reasons for doing so?
- (2) Why was the Irish Press of December the 28th so coy in its reporting of a denial by the Special Branch that they had raided a house in Donnybrook?
- (3) When did Mr. LaTimore's brother-in-law become "a state official in the South" and what were the services for which Mr. LaTimore was commended by his British war-office superiors?
- (4) What would remind you of Dublin in Haiti? Would it be the fact that our...

ABOVE we have reproduced some of the questions we asked in the January edition of the "United Irishman". They are still unanswered.

The recent Wyman/Crinnion case has raised more questions that have yet to be answered by the Minister of Justice of the Twenty Six Counties:

Why, if John Wyman produced a gun when he faced arrest, was Wyman not charged with attempted murder, with resisting arrest, with possession of arms without a certificate and with intent to endanger life?

Why, if Patrick Crinnion produced a gun when he faced arrest, was Crinnion not charged with attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon and resisting arrest? Why were letters which Crinnion wrote in Mountjoy not produced in evidence, after they had been in-

tercepted by the Special Branch?

Why were Wyman's associates allowed to leave the country?

Why, if the documents found in Crinnion's possession could not be produced because their contents would thus be divulged to Wyman, was Crinnion allowed to leave the country immediately after his trial — virtually ensuring that the information contained in the documents would be passed on to his British masters?

Who was responsible for the promotion to a central position in C-3, the secret political police, of Crinnion — a man who had already been in conflict with the police command and whose brothers-in-law were serving with the British Army, thus making him at least suspect at worst susceptible to pressure?

## PRISONER'S ROLE CALL

### ENGLAND

Noel Jenkinson  
Pat O'Sullivan  
Conor Lynch  
Joe Farrington  
Jim Flynn  
Michael Duignan

### CRULIN ROAD JAIL

Brendan O'Hagan  
John Nixon  
Martin O'Hagan  
Jim Shanks  
Gerald Duffy  
Patrick Breen  
Morris Smith

### MOUNTJOY

Roland Giles  
Ronnie Deehan  
Michael Doherty  
Dan O'Riordan  
David Gibson  
Damien Friel  
John Clarke

### LONG KESH

Bobby Brady  
Frank Weir  
Eddie Magee  
Seamus Faloan  
Peter O'Hagan  
John Madden  
Gerry Loughlin  
Sam Matthews  
Michael Mallon  
Brian Stewart  
Seamus Carragher  
Sean Bunting  
Tom Kearns  
Tony Kelly  
Gerald Burns  
Brendan Mackin  
John J. McAuley  
Michael Donnelly  
Paul Hemsworth  
Michael Gilmore  
Tony McShane  
Martin McKenna  
Frankie McGrady  
Noel Deagan  
Peter J. Monaghan  
James Goodman  
Sean Hanna  
Jim Todd  
Leo Davis  
Bobby McConville  
Pat O'Hare  
Thomas A. Power  
Peter McFarlane  
George McNally  
Artie Maguire  
Pat Maxwell  
Frankie Quinn  
Frankie McAlorum  
Joe Convery  
Kieran McCormick  
P. Ramsey  
Kevin P. Grant  
William Campbell  
Seamus Campbell



# What are these men's position on

## EXTRADITION?

There are fifty-one people living in the South of Ireland who are wanted in the North and against them extradition warrants have been issued. Corish, O'Brien, O'Leary and Keating are among those now deciding whether to execute the warrants.

They all claim to be socialist. In their day a couple claimed to be Republican.

No socialist can agree with extradition. No socialist could agree to deliver people to the regime in the North whose crime is that they fought against that regime.

It is not important to know what particular "crime" a person is charged with. It is not important whether one believes that that "crime" was proper or aided the cause of Socialism or Republicanism. What is important is the principle that no imperialist power has the right to judge any Irish citizens — and certainly not for fighting against Imperialism.

The act of handing a person across the border would be a very clear recognition of the legitimacy of that border. If the Coalition does extradite the political "criminals" to the R.U.C. it will be a giant step on the way to a new constitution which

would formally recognise the North and pave the way for the Federation Britain so ardently desires for Ireland.

There are many people in the rank-and-file of the Labour Party who will oppose extradition on these grounds. We call on them to organise for the October conference of the Labour Party, to make extradition an issue at the conference and to make it clear to the leadership that if they dare hand over a single Irish worker to rot in one of Whitelaw's hell-holes they will not be acting for the Labour Party and the Labour movement.

We call on all elements inside the Labour Party and the Trade Union movement to join with us on September 23rd in a mass demonstration against this latest proposed collaboration with the enemies of the Irish people.

## MARCH AGAINST EXTRADITION

The Republican Movement is organising a campaign against extradition.

The campaign will open with a mass demonstration in Dublin on Sunday,

September 23rd.

The parade will assemble at Parnell Square at 6 p.m. followed by a meeting at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

Cumannn and Clubs are asked to organise Buses to Dublin for this important meeting.

All trade unionists and groups opposed to extradition are invited to attend.

Extradition is about to be breached.

ONLY YOU CAN STOP IT.

## ARD-FHEIS POSTPONED

The Sinn Fein Ard Fheis has been postponed until November 24/25th.

THE VENUE WILL NOW BE LIBERTY HALL, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN 1.

All Cumainn and Clubs are asked to note the following revised deadlines:

Last date for receipt of resolutions . . . October 13th.

Last date for receipt of delegates' names . . . October 27th.

Last date for receipt of nominations for Ard Comhairle . . . . November 3rd.

## SAVE MICHAEL WILLIS FROM WHITELAW'S TORTURE SQUADS

His case will decide the fate of many others.

Your donation can help his fight for freedom.

Send your subscriptions to:  
Cabhair, Prisoners' Defence Fund,  
30 Gardiner Place, Dublin.

# HELP FIGHT EXTRADITION

Poultry farmers in the North are now suffering as a direct result of E.E.C. membership. The prices that they are now receiving do not even meet their production costs, according to John McLaughlin, Chairman of the Ulster Farmers Union Poultry Committee.

Before entry into the E.E.C. Northern farmers imported 85 per cent of their feed grain requirements at cheap world prices and exported 70 per cent of their eggs and 55 per cent of their poultry meat to guaranteed markets in Britain using subsidised transport. A similar situation existed for pig producers before E.E.C. membership. However Holland, France and Belgium are now dumping their gluts of eggs and pig meat on the British market with a consequent fall in prices. In the first four months of '73 the U.K. imported 118 million eggs compared with 10 million in the same period in '72.

Smaller farmers are very dependant on highly intensive pig and poultry enterprises to maintain their standard of living. Now is the time to unite to demand the safeguarding of existing markets and subsidies.

Another issue around which small farmers can unite is the ever increasing prices of feedstuffs. As these represent 80 per cent of the cost of production, the nationalisation of the feed compounding industry — which is making huge profits at the farmers expense — is long overdue.

UACHTAR ARD

According to the latest issue of the FDA

NEWS, the newsletter of the Farmers' Defence Association, the farmers of Uachtar Ard, Co. Galway are as determined as ever in their opposition to the development of a golf course on their land. Apparently the developers, who include hoteliers, a



beer distributor and a business woman are planning to open the course very soon and to close it down again for the winter before the farmers have enough time to organise themselves. The plan is that the farmers will get used to the idea of a golf course and forget the protests. Then the business will have their course without a whimper being raised in protest.

Well that's how the story goes. And who knows, it may even be true and show just how the businessmen underestimate the farmers. As one local farmer casually remarked to a friend, "I'll see you at the golf course in the spring".

LAND SPECULATION

Over 100,000 acres of land are owned by non-nationals and as a result of the activities of business men, wealthy ranchers and auctioneers, "land has doubled in price over the past two years" according to Dr. Sheehy a U.C.D. economist.

Tony "multi-national" O'Reilly, owner of Independent Newspapers (and that's a joke), President of Heinz International and many other interests, has bought a 400-acre farm at Middleton, Co. Cork. He recently bid £210,000 for a farm at Sarsfield Court just outside Cork City. His purchase was made with the assistance of local Fine Gael T.D. Paddy Murphy. Mr. O'Reilly's good friend, John Mulcahy, also owns farms in Cork. His holdings total 750 acres — at Carrywohill and Leamlara — and one of the farms is devoted to rearing pheasants.

Land speculators can afford to pay £300 an acre over the agricultural rate and so price the ordinary farmers out of the market. The small farmer is then forced to either concentrate on intensive enterprises or leave the land. The General Council of Committees on Agriculture has asked the government to introduce legislation to stop speculation in land purchases. At a meeting of the Council in Dublin, several members blamed speculative deals for artificially high land prices.

Suggested programme

The following measures have been suggested as a method of curbing all such speculation.

1. An upper limit of 100 arable acres on all farm sizes. This is a generous limit and would stop large farmers expanding at the expense of their smaller neighbours.
2. No business or professional men, native or foreign, should be allowed to buy land.
3. All farmers in excess of 100 acres to be expropriated. This land could then be rented out to working farmers at a reasonable rent thus allowing them to use their limited capital to fertilise and stock their farms.
4. The replacement of the Land Commission by an efficient, democratic board which would have the sole right to acquire and distribute land subject to appeal concerning the price.

# Truth will hamper the grand design

The Minister for Justice in the Free State government, Paddy Cooney, says that he has no report linking a section of the British Army with the explosions in Dublin on December 1st, which murdered two busmen, injured about 100 other workers and let Liam Cosgrave off the hook of opposition to the vicious Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act.

The legalistic denial by Cooney was designed, he hoped, to squash a report by a leading correspondent in the "Evening Herald". The report said the government had been handed a dossier on the bombings by the Special Branch. Cooney denied that any such report had been prepared or was in the course of preparation.

Come off it, Cooney. Your denial did not fool anybody. The dossier exists and a report about the bombs has been given to the government. As the "Herald" said the day after his denial was issued, it would be extraordinary if the gardai did not have a dossier on one of the most serious crimes committed in the State in recent years.

It would be stranger still if the government, which prides itself in the title sovereign government over a sovereign state, had not asked to see the report. We can say, without denial, that both the Fianna Fail regime and the Fine Gael coalition were given by the Special Branch all the information available to them about the bombs.

This information includes several leads which point to the involvement of British agents in the bombings. Much of the information has already been published in the

Irish and at least one British newspaper. Could the Ministers of the Dublin administration have avoided seeing it?

The answer, of course, is that the government which wants more than any other to maintain favour with the Tory government, is not willing to add to Britain's embarrassment over the Littlejohn affair.

The Coalition, with its righteous supporters of British involvement in Irish affairs, O'Brien, FitzGerald and Cooney, not only wants to avoid embarrassment to Britain — it wants to cloak the collaboration between Dublin and London which has been going on since the Civil Rights movement threatened the status quo.

Dublin was as worried as London by the thousands of citizens who took politics onto Irish streets and away from the cloistered atmosphere of Dail Eireann, Stormont and the Mother of Parliaments. Fianna Fail saw the threat and reacted by becoming godfathers to the Provisional Alliance. Fine Gael and the parliamentary Labour Party, traditional upholders of law and order and traitors to the labour movement, used the forces of the State to make their contribution to collaboration.

Not only did the Cosgrave regime continue the daily exchange with Britain of information about the opponents of British imperialism, they covered so-called intelligence operations by British agents in the Twenty-Six Counties who were guilty of murdering, maiming and harassing the citizens of the State.



● Declan Costello, "peddling a common law enforcement policy".

Cosgrave, Costello and Cooney are unwilling to let the people of Ireland know the depth of their collaboration. They are fearful that the people would then appreciate the treachery of their attempts to get the country back under the umbrella of British imperialism in a federal system.

Costello, with Unionists like Roy Bradford, has been peddling the notion that a common law enforcement area should be introduced which would make unnecessary any legal complications surrounding the extradition of political activists. This is another example of federalism, linking the Six Counties and the Twenty-Six Counties in legal affairs as the Twenty-Six Counties and Britain are already linked in economic affairs.

O'Brien would say that such a "re-organisation" would make little difference to the majority of law-abiding citizens. This is nonsense. The majority of law-abiding citizens in the North are already affected, in the most serious possible way, by the forces of law and order. O'Brien, for all his hypocritical expressions of concern for the working-class, is so far removed from them as to be unaware of this.

For him, as for Costello, Cosgrave and FitzGerald, the really important thing is to achieve the closest possible relations with the British government before the people of Ireland realise what is going on. Arrogantly, they imagine they know what is best for the people without having to go to the bother of consulting them.

It is Cooney's function, in the Department of Justice, to see to it that nothing in his area — like telling the truth about the Dublin murders — will hamper or hinder their grand design. Arrogance, corruption and treachery walk hand in hand, in shabby coalition.



● Roy Bradford, liberal Unionist and supporter of the Federal solution.



## Steering a middle course

Chile is in a crucial position of compromise. The election of Salvador Allende as president in 1970 focussed the world's attention on what it saw as the anomaly of a Marxist president of a Latin American country. It was seen as a test case; could there be a peaceful road to socialism, in, of all places, a continent as traditionally violent as Latin America?

Allende's attempt at steering a middle course, and the sabotage and economic blockade carried out by the right-wing opposition within Chile and international, but mainly American financial circles has kept the interest alive.

Allende heads a coalition, United Popular, which is mainly composed of his own Socialist Party and the Communist Party. They only received some 36 per cent of the votes in the 1970 election, but because the conservative and liberal parties had not been able to agree on a joint candidate at the time, Allende was elected. The opposition quickly saw its mistake and has ever since waged an obstructionist campaign, both inside Congress where they have the majority, and by extra-parliamentary means.

Despite the opposition majority in parliament Allende quickly implemented some of the basic points of the UP programme, nationalising the largely American-owned copper-mines and other large industries and speeding up the land reform which was

started under the social democrat President Frei.

There was a crash economic and social programme which redistributed income and brought industrial capacity up from 75 per cent in 1969 and 1970 to between 90 and 100 per cent in 1971.

### Holding

After that the going was tough, and the UP policy has become a holding operation. Only one-third of the proletariat is unionised, the poorest 60 per cent of the population receive only 28 per cent of the national income while the richest six per cent get 46 per cent.

In April 1971 the coalition received 50.9 per cent of the popular vote in municipal elections, as against 36.2 per cent in the general election. Predictably the percentage was down again in the congressional elections in March this year when the UP jointly received 43.4 per cent of the vote. Yet even that was a setback for the opposition which had hoped for a two thirds majority in congress. So it is still a stalemate, with Allende controlling the executive and the opposition with a majority in the assembly.

The coalition strategy was from the beginning to initiate economic and social reforms which would give them a surge of popular support. On the strength of this they would then present a new, socialist, constitution to be adopted by plebiscite.

It is now a question of whether they have left it too late. Large sections

of the petty bourgeoisie which at the beginning was inclined to support Allende have now become disillusioned. Instead of a follow-up, politically, to the initial reforms, they have seen the Right demonstrate their strength through mass demonstrations and strikes. The lorry owners strikes, which were begun after they had won economic terms which they said were highly satisfactory, is only the most blatant example.

### Gradualist

Instead of the revolutionary line of his own party, Allende has played along with the CP's gradualist approach, presumably in order to contain them while at the same time not antagonising the Right opposition too much.

It is indicative that the MIR, a small revolutionary group has remained outside the coalition. Instead they have been critical supporters. But the

situation has been allowed to polarise, and it is now hard to see how the tide can be reversed.

The obvious time for the plebiscite adopting a constitution which would dismantle the capitalist structure was directly after the municipal elections. Unaccountably it was not done then, and the Right capitalised on this failure to seize the opportunity.

Still, the right reaction has also thrown up various bodies of direct community involvement, local co-ordinating committees which organise distribution of essential supplies hit by the strikes.

These, and a corresponding rural ones could, with the workers who have developed a high degree of solidarity with the government and kept the factories running in the face of blue-collar sabotage, provide a nucleus for genuine change towards a socialist state.

## GERMANS FIGHT BACK

During a recent protest about the use of a N.A.T.O. bombing range near the German town of Nordhorn, 2,000 local people marched on the base and occupied it. During the occupation three British lorries were burned and attempts were made to knock down the control tower with a bulldozer. Local police blocked the bridge leading to the range but workers from a nearby factory constructed an emergency bridge which they successfully defended until the next day.

These protests are the climax of a three year campaign to have the base closed down because of the danger to local people. Just a few weeks ago an unexploded bomb, which the British had lost, was discovered on the outskirts of the town where it could easily have been found by children. Day and night the townspeople are in constant fear of their lives as jets screech over their chimneys, bombs explode and with the incessant noise from the tank and artillery range young children wake up screaming hysterically in the middle of the night as the British pilots make simulated night bombing raids.

### Refuse to act

Despite the protests by the people the Minister of the Interior of the provincial government refuses to act on their demands and has repeatedly defended the use of the bombing range. On one occasion the minister sent in a thousand extra police to restore "law and order". The police baton charged the protesters who were occupying the range and made wholesale arrests.

The R.A.F. were not satisfied that the police were doing enough, so they decided to take action themselves. Jets simulated dive bombing attacks on the people, swooping down almost to ground level and veering up again at the last moment.

The people reacted by barricading the whole town and brought all traffic to a standstill. Truck drivers agreed to use their lorries as barricades and local shopkeepers refused to serve the police whose superiors had forgotten to provide food supplies for them. Local schoolchildren marched to help in the defence despite the objections of the headmaster. Running battles continued throughout the day and the demonstrators refused to give in.

### Protests continue

Later that day talks were held between the police and representatives of the people. All of those arrested were released and the barricades were taken down. Sporadic rioting continued over the next few days and the police chased "suspects" and harassed anyone who might have been a ringleader. Since then the marches and protests have continued but still no action has been taken on the use of the bombing range.

Nordhorn has set an example for other German communities who are also suffering because of the presence of N.A.T.O. forces, and action committees have now been formed in other areas. Hostility to the troops has now increased because of the actions of the R.A.F. and the police. But no one should be surprised because the ordinary people are the type of "enemy" that the N.A.T.O. forces are trained to fight.



# Timpeall na h-Eireann



agus  
suil  
thar lear

## Droim laimhe don fluiminteacht

Cuireadh tús le Oireachtas na nGael cheithre bliana ó shin mar agóid in aghaidh foirmeálacht méan aicmeach Oireachtas Chonradh na Gaeilge i mBaile Atha Cliath. Cheap grúpa beag de mhuintir na Gaeltachta is a gcairde go raibh sé in am fíor fhéile a bhunú a mbeadh a gcultúr féin in uachtar inti agus droim láimhe a thabhairt d'ocáidí 'gléasta' ar diúltáidh cead isteach don chosmhuintir nar thug a bhfeistiú dubha faoina ascaíl leo go Bleá Cliath mar aon le cupla punt an duine le cead isteach a cheannacht. Bhíodar bréan den seó Gaeltach a theastaigh ó Ghaeilgeoirí Ghluaiseacht na Gaeilge sa phríomh chathair chuide bhliain — seó a chuidigh leis na Gaeilgeoirí úd a chur ina lú orihu féin go raibh leas na Gaeltachta a dhéanamh acu. Ní raibh lucht Oireachtas na nGael ag iarraidh go mbeadh seans bliantúil ag Eamonn de Valera agus Jack Lynch a "ndúthracht" i leith na Gaeilge a léiriú go poiblí ag an bhfálú oifigiúil. Ba mhór ab fhíu na taispeántais sin don Loingseach ach go háirithe, ó thabhairt vótá d'be, lá toghcháin . . . .

Gaeilgeoirí móra oifigiúla ag umhlú go talamh roimhe ar an scáileán teleifise, iad buíoch dó as a chuid oibre ar shon na teanga.

(Nach iomaí corr a thagann sa saol. Ní fheadar céard a dhéanfaidh Childers agus agus Cosgrave i mbliana! An dtabharfaidh Conradh na Gaeilge cuirí dóibh?)

Agus omós poiblí á thabhairt ag boic mhóra i mBaile Atha Cliath bhí an Ghaeltacht ag treabhadh léi, gnáth-mhuintir na gceantreacha seo ag imeacht leo i gcónaí ceal oibre, ach sprid na troda á mscailt i measc na ndaoine óga. Léiríodh é seo go maith nuair a tháinig Gluaiseacht Chearta Sibhialta na Gaeltachta le chéile agus nuair a d'éirigh leo tacaíocht mhór a fháil do Pheadar Mac Con Iomaire i ndáil cheantar Gaillimh Thiar.

Thug Fianna Fáil an baol a bhí ann dóibh agus thosaigh siad ag déanamh mion ghníomh anseo is ansíod le bá na ndaoine leis an nGluaiseacht a mhaolú. B'éigean dóibh radio a bhunú le saor-radio Chonamara a bhaint de aer. D'éirigh lena gcuid cailiméireachta roinnt ach tá borradh nua tagtha faoi na Gaeltachtaí ó shin rud a léiríodh go maith i gCill Chiaráin.

## Oireachtas na nGael

I gCill Chiaráin, i gConamara a bheas Oireachtas na nGael i mbliana agus beidh sé ar siúl ón 14ú go dtí an 16ú Meán Fómhair. Sacraíodh é seo ag cruinniú a tionóladh ar an gCeathrú Rua le linn Comórtas Pelle na Gaeltachta faoi Chincis.

Toghadh coiste náisiúnta ag an gcrúinniú sin agus tá an coiste áitiúil ag obair ó shin freisin. De réir ráitis a chuireadar amach le gairid bíonn cruinniú poiblí i halla an pharáiste chuile oíche Dhéardaoin.

Ar na socraithe atá déanta cheana féin, de réir an ráitis, tá ceann-an-tábhachtach; suíomh púball in a féidir imeachtaí éagsúla a chur an siúl. Beidh áit sa bpúball seo do 2,000 duine agus tá láithreán feiliúnach faighte faoina chomhair. Maidir le ceist thábhachtach lóistín, iomlán na deireadh seachtaine ó thrathnóna Aoine go thrathnóna Domhnaigh. Beidh páirt-chothú de réir an ráta sin. Tá liosta iomlán lóistíní ar fáil agus mion-bhus le cuirteoirí a thabhairt ón oifig eolais chuig na lóistíní.

I dteannta an dá ósta atá i gCill Chiaráin beidh púball óil agus púball bia ar láthair an Oireachtais. Dá bhri sin ba léathair go ndéanfaí freastal maith ar bhun-riachtanais an duine. Tá molta ag an bcoiste áitiúil nach mbeadh aon comórtasí ann do dhaoine fásta mar gur mó mó an taitneamh a bhainfeadh idir cheoltóirí agus lucht éisteachta as "taispeántas" seachas comórtas. Ach san am céanna measadh go mbeadh daoine óga ag siúl le comórtas. Sacraíodh clár na n-imeachtaí ag cruinniú ar an gCeathrú Rua Déardaoin agus beidh siad dá bhfoilsíú go gairid.

Deireann an ráiteas go bhfuil cupla céad punt bailithe ag an gcoiste áitiúil de bharr céilithe a bhí ar siúl i Halla Chill Chiaráin chuile oíche Chéadoin. Tá an coiste áitiúil ag siúl go bhfaigheadh siad £100 an ceann óna títhe ósta os iad seo is mó a mbeidh brabach acu de bharr na

na deireadh seachtaine. Tá siad ag siúl le cúnaimh airgid óna siopaí áitiúla freisin agus díolfar ticéid ar an láthair d'fhonn na costaisí iomadúla a ghlanadh.

Tá tuilleadh eolais i dtaobh Oireachtas na nGael le fáil uathu seo leanas: Máire Bean Uí Thuathail, Cill Chiaráin; Pádraic O Cuaig (Seamus), Cill Chiaráin (Teil: Chill Chiaráin 13); Seosamh O Cuaig, Cill Chiaráin (Teil: Gaillimh 3741 agus Cathar na Mart 70).

Seo é an ceathrú Oireachtas na nGael. I gConamara a bhí an chéad dá cheann agus i mBaile an Fheirtéirigh a bhí ceann na bliana seo caite.

## Omos don Chadhnach

Thug Máirtín O Cadhain, Poblachtach agus scríbhneoir, treoir agus tacaíocht ní hamháin do dhaoine óga na Gaeltachta ach do dhaoine ar suim leo go fírinneach an Ghaeilge agus tabhacht an chultúir Ghaelaigh. "Is ionann slánú na Gaeilge agus athghabháil na hEireann, is ionann athghabháil na hEireann agus slánú na Gaeilge." Manna nach féidir béim ró-mhór a leagan air.

Tá sé feiliúnach go mbeadh siompóiriam ar an bhfeair agus ar a chuid saothair le linn Oireachtas na nGael, á reachtaíl ag Gluaiseacht na Poblachtachta.

## Teist eile

Ag deireadh na míosa seo caite d'fhógair Meiriceá go raibh sí le hairgead a chur ar fáil mar chúiteamh as na

● Ta postae de Mhairtín O Cadhain curtha amach ag Gluaiseacht na Poblachta, 20p a luach.

céadtha de mhuintir na Cambóide a mharraigh a cuid ciltéin bhuamála tré "thimpist" ag tús mí Lúnasa. Rinne na heitleáin bhreatha seo trí dhearmad trí lá as a chéile cupla lá sular thóigh a shuíse Uisce Faoi Thalamh Nixon stop a chur leis an bhuaimil. Tairgíodh 400 dollar an corp dá ngolta — sin thart ar £160. Meas Mheiriceá ar bheatha an duine.

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## republicans in local government

### 4. JOE SHERLOCK



## Not only the Council Chamber

Joe Sherlock has served on Mallow Urban District Council since 1967. His record shows that Sinn Féin can win people to its policies if there is active involvement in the problems of the local community. In 1968, when he was Chairman of the Council, Joe used our local government programme as a guideline in tackling the problems of the town.

As Chairman, he was responsible for setting up *ad hoc* committees to speed up work on badly needed industrial and housing estates, as well as a swimming pool to improve the town's recreational facilities. The swimming pool will soon be completed and a three phase plan to build 136 houses is now in the final stage.

### Eliminated jobbery

Joe was also responsible for urging the Council to adopt a fairer system of house allocation based on "letting priorities". This means that the waiting list for houses is drawn up by the Housing and Medical officers and then passed to the council for approval. This new system eliminated the usual jobbery that

plays such a big part in local government politics.

His determination not to restrict his political activity to the Council Chamber probably accounts for his popularity in the area. When the Hospital Board announced the closure of the local general hospital, Joe was one of the first to mount a campaign to fight the proposal. He sees this as the biggest and most immediate task facing the people and says that opposition will continue until the North-East Cork area is guaranteed a permanent general hospital.

### New traffic plan to save Mallow

An active trade unionist, he is now Chairman of the I.T.G.W.U. branch in the local sugar factory. The drive to build a residents' committee and a campaign to get the Council moving on a new traffic plan to save Mallow from the rush hour chaos of bigger cities are demonstrations of Joe's determination to organise the people at all levels to fight for their rights. Certainly the 2,500 electors who gave him their first preferences at the last general election are firmly behind him.

As Joe said, "if we continue to work with the people in the local communities, in the unions and tenants organisations, then they will begin to see who is really working in their interests and Sinn Féin will win much more support for its policies".

### 5. SEAMUS RODGERS



## Gaelteact's Special Problems

The area in West Donegal which Seamus Rodgers represents in the County Council includes large tracts of the Gaelteacht and so presents its own peculiar problems. With high unemployment, emigration is still seen as the only solution by many of the young people. When the "dole" was withdrawn from rural areas a few years ago, Seamus organised the unemployed to demand their basic right to work.

He has been actively involved in campaigns to fight for improvement of water, electricity supplies, sewerage and roads in the rural areas. "Unless we have these minimum amenities", he says "what chance have we of

establishing industries in the local area. Unless something is done now the young people of these communities will continue to take the emigrant ships to America and England".

At the present time he is involved in the Rosses Group Water Supply scheme and is trying to force the Government to speed up and extend the scheme to serve a substantial number of people in the Ardara rural area.

In recent years he has exposed the method of appointing rent collectors and was responsible for forcing the powers that be to change the method of selection. After his good showing in the recent election, Seamus is confident that the young voters are now beginning to see the need for radical politics as evidenced by the influx of new blood into the movement in the Donegal area.

Ba mhaith le Seamus slí bheatha a bheith le fáil ag na fir óga sa cheantar anseo sa bhaile comh maith le saothar fiúntach do na cailíní óga.

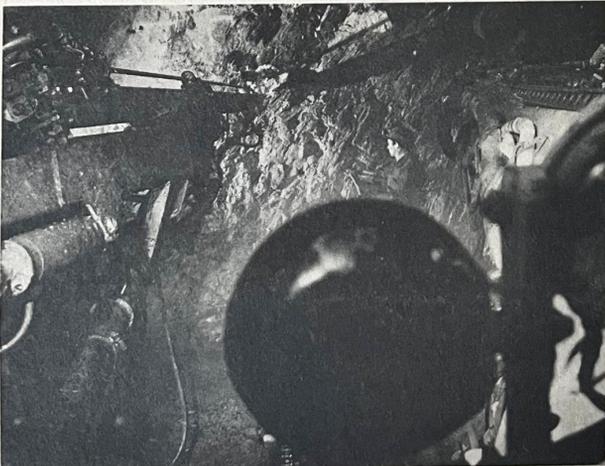
Tá sé ag obair le cuidiú le daoine atá tnois ag teacht abhaile as Albain agus Sasain le toighe a chur ar fáil daobtha. Dar leis má bhíonn leigh-treachais, beataí móra maith, uisge agus searachais le fáil ag na daoine fa'n tduath go mbéidh sé na chuidiú mhór leis na daoine a choinneall 'sna ceann-tair seo.

Dúirt sé liom, "Tá bealach mór fiúntach a dhith ar mhuintir Oileán Bó Finne, an t-Oileán beag a bhíofaí daoine le croí mór ann an dream sheasúigh amach in eadán dhul isteach sa Comh-Mhárghach."

Tá Seamus i lathair na h-uair sa tóir ar Roinn na Gaelteacht le airgead a chur ar fáil leis an bhealach mhór a dheisiú. Comh maith le sin tá baint aige le cuid mór scéimeanna grúpa uisge sna Rosann agus é ar shean a dhiceall le uisge a chur ar fáil do daoine anois i gceannair Ard a' Ratha, Cloich an Fhaoilaidh agus Gaath Dobhair.

Mar focal scúr d'innis sé domh, "Tá uchtach mór agam go dtiocfaidh athrú ar an córas polaitiúil anseo nuair a thíoscais an taos óg ann i neart, mar bhí seo le feiceall san toghachan ginearalta anseo an tEarrach seo chuaidh thart."

# THE GREAT MINE ROBBERY



£1,550,000,000 (one billion, five hundred and fifty million) is a lot of money. It is the estimated and, to date, uncontradicted gross metal value of the Navan ore body.

It was a lot of money when Fianna Fail were in power. It still is a lot of money. It is dug out of Irish ground but the Irish do not benefit from it. This is why for many years various groups have been criticising as "criminal", governmental failure to have this fantastic mineral wealth utilised for the benefit of the people of this country.

Among these groups was the Labour Party. This party at its 1972 Conference in Wexford passed by a large majority a resolution committing the Party "as an essential feature of any Government in which it participates to the establishment of a State Board for the exploitation and processing of the country's ore, gas and oil deposits and the nationalisation without compensation of all these enterprises".

The Labour members of the Government appear to have

forgotten the resolution from their 1972 Party Conference. This is not surprising. The activities in relation to the mining companies by one of them, Mr. James Tully, Minister for Local Government, are detailed in a document published by a Labour Party group, the Liaison of the Left Committee.

Three weeks after the Labour Conference Mr. Tully informed his Constituency Council that he would prefer not to contest the next election on a party ticket if the "nationalise the mines" policy prevailed. He made a similar statement at this year's meeting of the Council.

But Mr. Tully's interest in the mining companies had not begun at a Conference of his Party. One day in October 1970 a farmer attending Mr. Tully's clinic in Navan mentioned that in excavation he had dug up a rock which contained a mineral not unlike copper. Mr. Tully immediately passed on the information to his son, the Secretary of Tara Exploration and Development Ltd. John

Tully moved quickly and within a matter of days Tara had acquired a licence for the area. Our present Minister for Local Government, the Labour Party Socialist James Tully, had put them on to the largest lead/zinc mine in the world.

Mr. Tully has made no secret of his opposition to any policy which would lead to the utilisation of our mineral wealth for the benefit of our people. His Labour and Fine Gael colleagues, by their failure to act, would appear to be of similar mind.

Remember that the one and a half billion pounds in the ground at Navan is only a fraction of the total. The deposits at the other mines, the gas resources off the South coast will provide many more billions for the few.

And if you are not interested in your share of it remember that in the 26 Counties alone 800,000 are living in poverty or near poverty. The pensioner living on a weekly income of 16.15 could do with a little of this wealth being taken from our ground.