

The Irish People

AN CHOISMHUINTIR

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12 1974

Civil Rights Association A.G.M.

• SEE PAGE 7 INSIDE

PROBE NOW

Three Cork tenants are in jail this week. But the lid is still sitting on the greatest housing scandal this country has known. The jailed tenants have been jailed because of trying to expose the scandal through a prolonged rent strike. Many others who have had to live in appalling conditions and pay high rents can also expect to be jailed soon.

And while the tenants are thrown in jail the architects, engineers, surveyors and contractors who worked on the schemes at Togher, Mayfield and the Glen and the National Building Agency who commissioned them are going scot free.

They are protected by the Ministerial posterior of Mr. James Tully sitting on a mine of explosive information which would indict them were he to order a Public Inquiry into the whole affair. They are being protected by Cork Corporation who have paid millions in excess of the contract price for the schemes and who will have to pay several millions more to put any of the 1,812 dwellings which do not have to be demolished into a habitable condition.

Delaney, McVeigh.

The architects involved are Delaney, McVeigh and Pike, who designed the scheme and were responsible for supervising construction. E. G. Pettits were the engineers who with the architects were responsible for seeing that the quality of the construction was in accordance with that required in the specifications. It was Dermot McCarthys the

N.B.A. tenants are jailed while criminals go free

surveyors (Cork) who had the responsibility of seeing that everything was in order before permitting the builders, Sisk Construction Systems, to receive the cash. All of these have been paid substantial fees for doing work which they have patently failed to do.

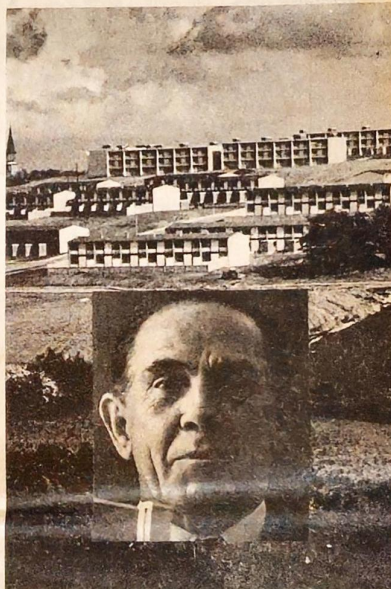
And the final proof of it is in reports drawn up by the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards. Although the Institute is precluded from making these reports available to anyone but the client who commissions them it is difficult to believe that the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Tully, does not know of their contents or is not in a position to get them.

Delaney, McVeigh and Pike, Pettits and Sisk Construction Systems know what

these reports contain. Mr. Brian Johnson of the Cork office of the IIRS told THE IRISH PEOPLE on Monday that Delaney, McVeigh and Pike had commissioned and

received a report from the Institute.

However, Mr. Hugh Skinner, one of the principals of the firm of architects, denied (continued on page three)



• The Mayfield scheme (864 dwellings) at Cork with (inset) Mr. Tully, Minister for Local Government. Can he not know?

Sligo lock-out due to wage deal trick

The lock-out of 70 workers at the German-owned Dental Mirror factory in Sligo is directly attributable to misinterpretation of the Substitution Clause of the new 15th Round National Wages Agreement. This is the controversial trick-of-the-loop clause about which opponents of the Pay Agreement were accused of spreading false propaganda by Mr. Ruaidhri Roberts, general secretary, Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

The workers at Dental Mirrors mis-understood Mr. Roberts and expected that the Clause meant an early application of the new 15th Round to them. When they discovered that this was not so they staged a one-day token stoppage. Their employers reacted by dismissing them. Their stoppage was unofficial. The Sligo Branch Secretary of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union, Mr. Thomas J. Higgins, agrees that the workers had misinterpreted the Agreement.

The situation arises from the fact that up to now the Sligo workers have been 18

months behind other workers in receiving wage rounds. On January 1 last when other workers became due for the first phase of the 15th Round the Sligo workers had still not received the first phase of the 14th Round! They are not due the 2nd Phase of this 14th Round until January 1, 1975. But under the substitution clause of the New Agreement (15th Round) they will not get the complete 2nd phase increase until January 1977.

Complicated

Under this unique in-structure Agreement they will instead get the first phase of the 15th Round based on a notional figure calculated as if they had received the 2nd Phase of the 14th Round.

Then in July 1975 they will get 1/4 of the second phase of their 14th Round Agreement, in January 1976 they will get the second 1/4, the third 1/4 will be paid to them in July 1976 and in January 1977 they will become due for the final payment under the 14th Round National Agreement negotiated in 1972! It sounds no more complicated than it is.



Ruaidhri Roberts: 'false propaganda'.

The current position in Sligo is that 'delicate negotiations' are in progress. Dental Mirrors are understood to be insisting that only 40 of the 70 workers will be re-employed. A Mrs. Hallee, to whom enquiries to the company were referred, told the Irish People that publicity on the dispute would not help.

The Industrial Development Authority has approved grants amounting to 194,950 to the company. Of this 184,160 has already been paid out.

'Meat for hospitals' plan meant to deceive public opinion?

THE 'meat mountain', first reported in The Irish People has now grown to 10,000 tons, 6,000 tons of which are stored in Amsterdam and Antwerp and English warehouses because Irish facilities are full to capacity.

Irish working families continue to pay up to 90p per lb. for beef while the Department of Agriculture buys hundreds of tons up in order to prevent consumer prices falling.

The idea of distributing some of this meat to hospitals and social welfare recipients, suggested by The Irish People is now being can-

vassed, though whether genuinely or as a palliative for public opinion is not yet clear.

Holiday arrangements

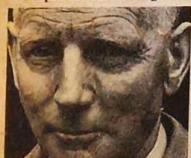
THE IRISH PEOPLE, in accordance with its schedule, will not appear on Friday next, April 18. We'll be back on Friday, April 26.

Meanwhile, a happy easter-tide to all our readers!

DOCK DEAL FAILS

The attempt to sell a new pay and conditions package to Dublin's Deep Sea Dockers has failed. The Decasualisation Scheme—Phase 2 proposals were rejected by a majority of 58 in a ballot held on Sunday last.

The scheme contained proposals for the implementation of disciplinary and negotiation procedures which the majority of dockers considered repugnant and unworkable.



• Mark Clinton: still storing it all away.

The Irish People

An Choismhuintir, Friday, April 12, 1974.

COMMISSION BUDGET

The function of the annual Budget has been more than overtaken by the weekly budgets of the National Prices Commission. With each increase in the price of non-food items Value Added Tax shops the extra percentage rake-off into Exchequer funds. What has been called the "price rise psychology" has numbed the mental faculties of the public to the extent that a price standstill on any article would now be deemed exceptional.

In this context personal income relief afforded by the Ryan Budget is derisory when compared to the effects of Prices Commission Budgets over the past few months. V.A.T. on Electricity Bills alone is sufficient to offset most of them.

The National Income Tax Relief Organisation are quite right to reject these reliefs as entirely inadequate.

What workers should realise, however, is that N.I.T.R.O. have achieved the beginnings of reform of the tax code.

Now is the time to support N.I.T.R.O.'s continuing campaign—if you want to make the tax break you are entitled to.

CUT AND TRUST

It is announced that the Irish Times newspaper has been incorporated in a trust to maintain the "serious and independent" character of the paper.

The statement said that the concern was to publish an independent paper "free from any form of personal or party political, commercial, religious or other sectional control". An inspiring charter and well worthy of support.

But one of the Trust Governors appointed gives cause for concern. James Walsley is Chairman of Eason and Son Ltd.

Eason hold a virtual monopoly in the retail distribution of books, magazines and periodicals in Ireland. The Board of Eason is notorious for decisions based on political malice. The Irish People has been discriminated against by Eason on a "decision of the Board". Recently Eason refused to distribute Eamonn McCann's "War and an Irish Town".

We will watch the new Board of Governors of the Times for signs of that other Board.

ACT NOW, MR. TULLY

Now that the National Building Agency scandal has erupted following the jailing of striking tenants it is time to hold a full Public Inquiry into all the facts.

First, release the jailed tenants. They have, at great inconvenience to themselves and their families, fought against the machinations of bureaucracy and the apathy of the media to expose this scandal.

The real criminals are to be found among the top echelons of the N.B.A. and its contractors.

Mr. Tully knows this. He should act immediately before the cover-up in Cork and Finglas assumes Watergate proportions. His hands are still clean.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

THE IRISH PEOPLE costs 6p on the news stands. For postal subscribers there is a special introductory annual rate, inclusive of postage, as follows:

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Fishermen say owners abusing the conservation lobby

FRANK GALLAGHER, outgoing Chairman of the National Fishermen's Defence Association, alleged that the private fishery owners were using the conservation issue as a smokescreen to help them drive salmon fishermen off the seas. The allegation was made at the Annual General Meeting of N.F.D.A. delegates drawn from fishing communities all around the Irish coast.

Naming John Mulcahy, the Irish-American millionaire and racehorse owner, as the financial force behind the Salmon and Trout Conservation Council of Ireland, Mr. Gallagher said: "The unseen pressure group which he backs with his finance has managed on two occasions to place full-page advertisements in the three national newspapers in an effort to enlist the support of genuine conservation-minded people against the livelihoods of the fishermen. This, in my

opinion, represents a manipulation of the conservation consciousness presently growing in Ireland by the private fishery owners."

Mr. Gallagher went on to say that if any group was entitled to the support of conservationists in efforts to gain a rational policy towards fish resources it was those who lived by fishing and not the private owners "who only see it as a source of profit."

Among the resolutions passed by the delegates was one demanding that fishermen suspected of illegal fishing be treated as innocent until proved guilty. It called on the Government "to abolish the current law of immediate confiscation of nets and gear of fishermen suspected of illegal fishing."

"In future," reads the motion, "fishermen so suspected and charged must be allowed retain their nets to fish and earn their livelihood

until tried by court of law". The motion was tabled by the Inver, Co. Donegal branch and carried unanimously.

Also carried unanimously was a resolution calling on Mr. Garret Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to convene a meeting of all fishermen to ascertain their views on the extension of fishery limits and other matters before attending the forthcoming world conference on the law of the sea.

On structure and organisation it was decided to form an umbrella body to allow full-time fishermen become part of the organisation.

Election of officers: Chairman, Charlie O'Hara (Aranmore); Vice-Chairman, John O'Neill (Baltimore); Cork; Secretary, Mick Johnston (Dundalk); Assistant Secretary and P.R.O., Frank Gallagher (Killybegs); Treasurer, Finbar Murphy



● Frank Gallagher, outgoing chairman, National Fishermen's Defence Association. (Carrigaholt); Assistant Treasurer, Willie Rouse (Enniscrone). Executive: East Coast: Seamas Mac Riacair, Paddy Daly; South Coast: Des Lavelle (Valentia) and Sean Brosnan (Dingle); West Coast: Mick Canning (Galway) and Jim Byrne (Mayo); North Coast: Fred Conaghan (Sligo), Don Patterson (Donegal).

Ground Rent survey at Harold's Cross

A GROUND RENT survey completed in the Harold's Cross district of Dublin by the Pearse Cumann of Sinn Féin gives a valuable insight into what older estates in the city yield in rent. The area surveyed in Harold's Cross is that of the Dublin Artisan Dwellings Company of which the Earl of Meath is a director.

Last year's company returns for Artisan Dwellings showed a profit after tax of £11,162, a rise of 12% on the previous year. The Pearse Cumann survey shows where approximately £1,871 of the profit originated.

Paid

26 houses in Armstrong Street paid 16 each; 30 houses in Ashworth Place paid 17 each; 29 houses in Darley Street paid 18 each; 31 houses in Drummond Place paid 16 each; 25 houses in Emmet Street paid 15.27 each; 35 houses in Fitzgerald Street paid 17 each; 7 houses in Greenfield Place paid 18 each; 120 houses in Harold's Cross Cottages paid 15 each; 4 houses in Harold's Cross Road



● The Earl of Meath, Dublin Artisan Dwellings.

paid 17 each; and 9 houses in St. Claire's Terrace paid 18 each.

The survey revealed that only one house, in Fitzgerald St., had bought out the landlord's interest.

Association launches flat survey campaign

Faced with the growing incidence of physical violence and intimidation being resorted to by unscrupulous landlords, as well as the generally deplorable conditions of the capital's 100,000 flatdwellers, the Dublin Flatdwellers' Association is undertaking a comprehensive survey of the city's privately rented accommodation.

At present selected areas of the city are being canvassed with the aim of finding out cases of overcrowding, dampness, high rents, lack of amenities and other problems which beset those who do not have a home of their own.

The Flatdwellers' Association point out that these issues were ignored by the government census, and say that the information which they hope to collect will be used to demand a radical new code for flatdwellers. This includes the establishment of a neutral rents tribunal to enforce statutory minimum conditions of maintenance, a fair scale of rents,

registration of all rented accommodation and an end to discrimination by landlords.

Sports grants allocated

£115,100 is the total of grants allocated to sports organisations in the current year. Announcing the grants the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, John Bruton, said that "exceptionally large grants" were being given to sports of a "lifetime" character where people could keep on benefiting from sport long after passing competitive age.

The 32 County National Athletic and Cycling Association (N.A.C.A.) received £3,700 while Bord Luchtéala na hÉireann (B.L.E.) received £11,300. Cumann Rothaíochta Naisiunta na hÉireann (N.C.A.) received £1,200 and a sum of £1,750 was granted to the Irish Cycling Federation (I.C.F.). The biggest single grant allocated—£15,000—went to the Irish Olympic Council.

COUNTDOWN

Drogheda

EX-OFFICIALS of Drogheda Corporation were accused of being responsible for the high level of rent arrears among Drogheda tenants by their refusal to implement N.A.T.O.'s agreement with the Minister for Local Government. The accusation came from Donagh Mac Raghnaill, a member of the executive of N.A.T.O., at a meeting where a total of £27,000 in rent arrears was reported.

Meanwhile, residents of Maple Drive housing estate have threatened to withhold rates from Drogheda Corporation unless it takes over part of the estate.

Brookville Park residents are already refusing to pay rates.

Enniscorthy

MR. WILLIAM MARTIN is to act as a secretary of the Enniscorthy branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union for the 14th successive year, following the recent annual general meeting of the branch.

Other officers elected were: Chairman, John O'Toole and Vice-Chairman, John Canavan.

Ballina

THE FOLLOWING committee was elected at the recent annual general meeting of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks: Chairman, William Anderson, Vice-Chairman, Joe Rafter, and Secretary-Treasurer, Paddy Durcan. Other members elected were Freddie Reilly, Sheila Scott, Brid Newcomer, Hilary Furey, Helen Treacy, Joe Connaughton, Willie Lyons, Gabriel Flynn, Cyril Walshe and Eddie Regan.

Navan

THE NAVAN branch of the Irish Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers' Union has decided to affiliate to Navan Trades Council and a number of delegates have been appointed to attend the meetings. The branch has 40 members.

Pontoon

ANGLERS from Castlebar, Crossmolina, Ballina and Pontoon met to discuss the increasing level of pollution in rivers feeding Lough Corrib and Galilee. An anti-pollution committee has been elected to pressurise local authorities to cut down on sources of pollution and to bring legal action against offenders.

Mitchelstown

RESIDENTS in the Mandeville Park area have threatened to withhold water rates if action to improve the water supply to the estate is not taken immediately. Water is frequently cut off for long periods in the 20 year old estate.

Cork

THE CALL for a public inquiry by tenants into the construction of the Togher, Mayfield and Glen housing estates has been backed by Sinn Féin which made a similar demand last week. Serious structural defects and consequent dampness have come to light on all three estates, which were commissioned by the N.B.A.

Rent and rates strike setback for Currie

By Our Political Correspondent

THE PERSON most embarrassed by the Merlyn Rees package announcement on security last week was Mr. Austin Currie, Minister for Housing in the new Assembly. Less than 24 hours before Mr. Rees stood up in Westminster, Mr. Currie stood up in the Assembly and announced new measures to combat the continuing rent and rates strike in protest against internment in the North.

But he tempered his threats with the promise that the new Labour Government was committed to the ending of the Emergency Provisions Act by May 20—the date on which the act must be renewed in Westminster.

Mr. Currie's statement that the Act would be renewed on that date left Mr. Currie in a most embarrassing political situation.

So on May 20 internment will get the go-ahead, the legislation from the Labour Government. This is rather unfortunate for Austin Currie because May 20 is also the date on which his new debt collecting methods for the strikers come into force. The present maximum family deduction from social security payments is £1.50 per week—a sum fixed by the then Prime Minister Brian Faulkner before direct rule from Westminster. Mr. Currie intends to raise this to £2.00 on and from May 20, and he also intends to levy an additional charge of 25p per debtor per week "to help offset the cost of the deduction system."

But Mr. Currie has made one important mistake—he said that this proposed action would be open to review if the British Government's commitment to phase out internment was not honoured by May 20.

Shocked

Informed political sources in Belfast say that Mr. Currie made this statement in the belief that Mr. Rees was going to announce the end of the Emergency Provisions Act. The actual Rees announcement is reported to have annoyed and shocked not only Mr. Currie, but all his Executive and Assembly colleagues in the S.D.L.P. who now find themselves with a moral obligation to support the rent and rates strike after May 20.

The Rees announcement brought little comment from Mr. Currie and it is now thought likely that the Parish Priest sponsorship scheme will be used by him in an attempt to head off any adverse criticism of his new measures.

His major error, however, raises two obvious questions: Do the members of the new Executive have any idea what the Westminster Government's plans are for the North, and is Austin Currie



● Austin Currie: spoke too soon?

intending to stick to his statement that his policy on internment should now come under review? The £1,000 rent and rates strikers will eagerly wait until May 20 to find out. In the meantime the strike goes on.



N.B.A. probe a necessity

(continued from page one)
that they had commissioned such a report. "Three or four" reports had been prepared and he was aware that one had been prepared for Sisks. Sisks, however, had no one available to give any information on the report.

It is this report which contains the most damaging indictment of those involved. Sisks have refused to make it available to Cork Corporation. Cork Corporation have paid Sisk more than £8 million for the construction work. This report shows just what the Corporation have paid for.

It is believed the Institute has strongly recommended that a number of dwellings be immediately demolished because they are liable to collapse and kill those living in them. This is because cross walls in the dwellings have no solid block walls to maintain them and the girder provided is not sufficiently strong. Floors are not tied sufficiently to walls. Force used against the gable walls of blocks of flats could cause the entire structure to collapse like a pack of cards.

The "minor" defects listed in the IIRS report covers dampness caused by projecting crosswalls insufficiently insulated or weathered; insufficient or no insulation in the asbestos-based glazed surface panels of which walls are made; panels are not aligned properly to frames, and the sealing used to join panels to frames is

unsuitable to the extent that children can pick it off.

Pettit, it is believed, have also obtained a report from the IIRS. The contents of this report were revealed exclusively in this paper last December when the Minister for Local Government denied any knowledge of them. His laboratory report from the Metallurgy and Material Department of the IIRS concerned the piping used for the central heating system for the dwellings.

The Institute found that the pipe which had been in use for barely three years had been thinned substantially by corrosion and would have to be replaced.

Replacement would entail that piping from boiler houses to 30 blocks of flats and running under the floors and through the dwellings would have to be ripped up.

No result has yet been announced of the examination which the Minister requested the N.B.A. to carry out in response to a letter from a Cork doctor last February.

Dr. Norman Doherty had told the Minister that he had treated several people injured by exploding heating units in the N.B.A. houses in the past year. He advised the Minister that unless swift action was taken fatalities could result from future explosions.

The victims of these explosions could be among those going to jail in the next few weeks. The criminals responsible still go scot free.

The O'Neill that Lord O'Neill would like to forget

The former Six County Premier Lord O'Neill stated last week that he always saw a look of surprise on the faces of his Dublin audiences when he said that without peace nothing was possible in the North.

"In private many sensible southerners will tell you that the last thing they want to see is a united Ireland."

No doubt the surprise on the faces of Terence's "sensible" southern friends is to hear his lordship refer, as he did in a recent article in the "Observer", to "extreme Protestants and extreme Catholics" with the objectivity of a life-long Buddhist.

One does not have to be a veteran of 1916 to remember that Lord O'Neill achieved absolutely nothing during the dormant years of his reign, apart from having tea and photos with "sensible" Sean Lemass, and that he was Premier when the R.U.C. rioted in Derry and battered Samuel Devanny to death.

In the accompanying photo we see the Captain O'Neill that Lord O'Neill of the Maine is desperately trying to bury.

A leopard never changes its spots, although an Ermine collar can be confusing to the eye of the beholder.

Straight from the cow's mouth

By James O'Donnell

Information straight from the horse's mouth, or rather the cow's mouth, is that the disputed orebody near Navan is an even more lucrative piece of property than originally thought.

Secret tests have been made by the Tara Northgate millionaires to find out just how much it's worth while at the same time not alarming the government before the White Paper on mining taxation makes it appearance.

Cows grazing on the land have undergone blood tests which show a high concentration of lead and zinc and this information has been sold under the counter to the interested parties. The analysis compiled by the Irish government is a useful informant to the Tara/Northgate directors.

Gortdram

Tests have also been made on their Gortdram site by Northgate. This area lies to the southwest of the Navan orebody which has been found to be strongest on the southwest of its axis, and Northgate have drilled at least ten diamond-drill holes in this part of the Gortdram license area.

The Tara-Northgate connection was established back in 1971 when 400,000 Tara shares were swapped for 500,000 Northgate shares giving Tara an 8% holding in Northgate and giving the Directors a nice little profit

as the Tara shares were valued at £2 million more than the Northgate shares. The Tara/Northgate directors are not the only mining men who believe in the maxim that unity is strength. Silvermines, which has a 25% holding in Mogul of Ireland the Canadian mining corporation, have linked up with British Petroleum through Aran Oil, a company 50% owned by Silvermines.

Aran Oil has been conducting surveys around the Irish coast for oil and natural Gas deposits below the surface during the past year and a half.

Enter B.P.

The entry of B.P. into the Irish scene could be an interesting indication of what lies at the bottom of our seas, for B.P. have rarely made mistakes in the past. Of course an obvious link is that barytes is essential in dealing with oil and gas and Silvermines own one of the world's largest deposits.

Despite the fact that they are still crying for compensation of £1 million for the IRA bomb at their plant some years ago, Silvermines do not need to diversify into underwater mining just yet.

Their profits for the last year were over £1 million, and recent drilling at their site disclose a further two million tons of ore averaging 10% lead and zinc.



VIEWPOINT

Socialists are supposed to be humanitarians. Let's see how that great "socialist" Brendan Corish measures up to a few simple tests in humanitarianism . . . and socialism.

At a recent demonstration by the Irish Civil Rights Association in Dublin, the organisation's P.R.O., Mr. Thomas Fay said that one word from Mr. Corish to the new Labour Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Wilson, would be sufficient to free the Price sisters and the others sentenced with them in Britain—but, added Mr. Fay, there was not a word on this humanitarian issue from Mr. Corish or the Government.

Well might Mr. Fay express doubt about Mr. Corish's concern for the Irish prisoners being force-fed in English jails. Not so long ago when the Wexford Area Council of the Labour Party debated

a motion calling on the British Government to return the Winchester prisoners to the North to serve out their sentences there, Mr. Corish was present was instrumental in having the motion defeated. He spoke against the terms of the motion and tried to have an addendum accepted calling on all extremists to stop their assassinations. Mr. Corish pointed out that the original motion, which was defeated by 14 votes to 12, would seem to be supporting men of violence.

Martin Rowe

The man who moved the original motion, Mr. Martin Rowe, secretary of the local tenants' association, and as such more in touch with local feeling than Mr. Corish, commendably refused to accept the addendum and asked that the motion be

CORMAC DUNNE

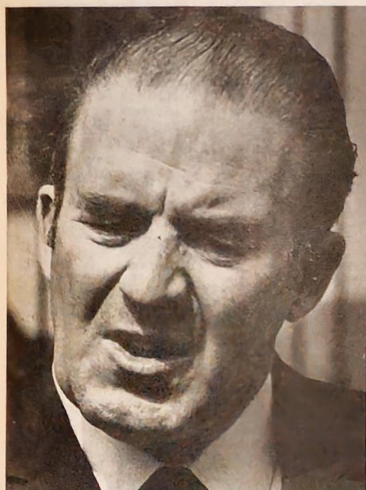
passed solely on humanitarian grounds. Again Mr. Corish and his minions voted it down. So much for Mr. Corish's vaunted humanitarianism.

But Mr. Corish has another test facing him—again provided by his own branch of the Labour Party. At a recent meeting the Wexford branch called for an immediate end to be brought to the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake and demanded the introduction of a National Lottery.

A motion to this effect was passed unanimously, members saying that, in the light of a recent press investigation, the Government seemed to be delaying on the matter because of the interests held in the Sweep by Senator Paddy McGrath, who had been nominated to the Seanad by Mr. Cosgrave.

Over to you, Mr. Corish. Let's see how truly socialist—and principled—you are now.

An in-depth examination of two cases involving fatal and near fatal injuries where a public inquiry should have taken place—and what actually happened



● Neil Blaney: he asked a question.



● Eamon Heeney.

BY DENIS FOLEY

HOW

JUSTICE WAS AVOIDED

CASE NO. 1

Eamon Heeney

EAMON HEENEY (17), Cromcastle Drive, Coolock, died after being run over by a Garda car in a field at Clonsilla Road, Coolock on July 10 last.

The driver of the car, Garda Noel Kelly, came before Justice Breathnach at Sutton District Court last week. He was charged under Section 35 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861 that by wilful neglect in driving the car he did collide with Eamon Heeney causing him bodily harm as a result of which he died.

The charge was brought by the Attorney General who was represented in court by Mr. Patrick Farrell, Assistant State Solicitor.

On examining the Book of Evidence the justice found that the Garda had no case to answer. Garda Kelly was represented in court by a barrister, Mr. Lynch (instructed by Rory O'Donnell & Co. solicitors). Eamon Heeney's father was present in court but his solicitors were not. "You've no business here", a Garda Superintendent told Mr. Heeney.

Thus ended a case which started when Eamon Heeney and two of his mates bought an old car for £10. They were pushing it across a field (waste ground) on July 10 last when some civic minded citizen telephoned the gardai. He was suspicious that the boys were either acting in a dangerous manner or had stolen the car.

Hid beneath brambles

A patrol car was pushed to the scene and drove into the field in the direction of Heeney and his pals. The boys ran from the approaching car. Two of them fled through a gap in a ditch. Eamon concealed himself beneath some brambles.

The guard's car braked and skidded to a halt over the brambles. The gardai leaped from it. They chased and caught one of the fleeing boys. He pointed out to them that Eamon was beneath their car. A crane was used to lift the car but Eamon's life was beyond saving.

His arrested companion was never charged with any offence. It would therefore appear that neither he nor Eamon were doing anything unlawful before the Garda car drove into the field. They apparently took fright and just fled from the approaching patrol car.

A three day furore followed. Even if allegations that the gardai car was being driven recklessly were unfounded the wisdom of giving chase through a field with a car, even if an offence had been committed, was questioned. Protestors, including the dead boy's father were told "the matter is under inquiry". The Sutton Court case was the outcome. The man who killed Eamon Heeney was charged under an Act of 1861 on evidence collected by his gardai colleagues.

The evidence did not satisfy Justice Breathnach that a case had to be met. What this evidence was is known only to those who compiled it, to the Justice, to the Attorney General and to the Garda and his legal representatives.

There the matter ends. The law has taken its course. The inquiries have been completed. Not one newspaper noted the final episode of the Heeney case at Sutton Court. Presumably it was not thought worthwhile to report how justice was done.

CASE NO. 2

James Hughes

As Justice Breathnach was bringing down the curtain on the Heeney case at Sutton District Court this was being written on another case by the Minister for Defence in Dublin. Mr. Donegan was telling a Press Conference that there would be no inquiry into the shooting of an unarmed and innocent young man near Navan last August.

The Minister was speaking of James Hughes (20), a native of Belfast, who is in the National Rehabilitation Centre, Dun Laoghaire, as a result of being hit by a bullet fired by an Irish soldier at Stackallan, on the road between Navan and Slane, on August 3 last. Mr. Hughes will never have full use of his limbs again.

To understand fully the significance of Mr. Donegan's inquiry refusal it is necessary to look back to October 1969. James Hughes, son of settled itinerants, was then staying with the Hanahan family at a camp for travelling people near Monasterboice, Co. Louth. Some residents of the area were hostile to the travellers.

Late one night a raiding party of locals descended on the camp. It was led by Mr. Donegan, then an opposition T.D. A shotgun blast was directed at the itinerant camp. The gunman was Mr. Donegan.

No one was injured by the blast. Mr. Donegan was overpowered and disarmed by the people at whom he had fired. James Hughes was one of them. The people of the camp detained Mr. Donegan while the gardai at Dunleer were alerted.

Before the arrival of the gardai Mr. Donegan offered the itinerants money to "forget" the incident. The offer was rejected as were subsequent ones. Representations later made on Mr. Donegan's behalf by a priest and garda were also of no avail. The travelling people insisted upon the law taking its course.

Mr. Donegan was subsequently charged with discharging the firearm. He pleaded guilty, was convicted and fined. Patrick Donegan and James Hughes could not then have known that their paths were again to cross almost four years later — one the victim of an army shooting, the other as Minister for Defence and head of the army.

On August 3, 1973, James Hughes was approaching Stackallan Bridge in a car which, to quote himself, "I wasn't supposed to have been driving". Near the bridge was an Army road block. Hughes panicked. He put the car into reverse, got out, and made a run for it across a field.

Visibility was good. It was 6.30 on an August evening, the soldiers saw him and gave chase. Hughes possessed nothing that even remotely resembled a weapon.

He heard no call to halt — no warning of any description. (The Army claimed later that he had been called upon to halt several times and that a warning shot had been fired). Hughes dived behind a tree. Four bursts from a F.N. rifle were fired at him. One bullet struck him.

No firearm of any description was found on him. An intensive search of the area and of the car from which he had fled also produced nothing.

Shortly afterwards the Department of Defence announced that a "full inquiry" into the incident would be held.

The forthrightly reviewed, HIBERNIA, said the shooting had set a dangerous precedent, "one that has been all too easily ignored by government, press and public alike, stated as they are with violence on the other side of the border. The only way to dispel the fears aroused by this precedent are for the government to appoint an independent judicial inquiry to



● Minister for Defence, Mr. Donegan: "I studied it as seriously as I possibly could".

investigate and make public the facts of the case, and to inquire into the whole process by which joint Army/Garda operations are carried out."

On August 24 The Irish People exclusively reported the involvement of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Donegan in the Monasterboice incident four years previously and questioned the suitability of the Minister to set any inquiry. Army or Public, in turn.

On October 30 Mr. Donegan was asked by Mr. Blaney as to whether a full scale inquiry was carried out into the shooting and if the fullest details of it could be made available. Mr. Donegan replied: "The incident referred to has been investigated by the military authorities. It has also been the subject matter of inquiries by the Garda Síochána. Pending the outcome of those inquiries, I consider that it would be inappropriate for me to make a statement in the matter."

The Minister for Justice, Mr. Cooney was questioned in Leinster House on November 22. He was asked if the Garda inquiry into the shooting had been completed, and if so, would he make a statement on the matter. Mr. Cooney replied: "A Garda report on this matter has been submitted to the Attorney General, and, apart from dealing with any queries the Attorney General may have to raise on that report, the Garda will have no further function in the matter. Accordingly, the question of my making a statement about it does not arise."

Nothing further heard

Nothing further was heard of the James Hughes case until Mr. Donegan's statement of last week.

This paper had no prior knowledge of the Minister's press conference but reports indicate that the Minister confined himself to saying that investigations by the Attorney-General and the Army into the shooting showed that the soldier involved acted within regulations.

Two days later in an interview with Rodney Rice on the R.T.E. Radio programme "Here and Now" the Minister was more forthcoming. This is what he had to say:

"I am glad of the opportunity to explain the exact up-to-the-minute position there. What happened there was that the boy Hughes was running away and he was called upon to halt three times and the soldier who was nearest him was a better runner than he was and he was approaching him and at that point in time there was the belief that Hughes was going to attack the soldier and the soldier opened fire."

"Now that matter was with the Attorney General's office in the ordinary way as an incident in which you as a citizen would be involved in, would go to the Attorney General's office and eventually after all the law had been applied to it, it was found that the soldier had acted properly. Then the soldier came to be examined by me under army regulations and of course all the evidence had been collected on the spot at the time, by the Army."

"I got a full report. I studied it as seriously as I possibly could and I found that the private had acted very properly and that there was no case to answer. There the matter lies."

In the course of a reply to a further question the Minister said: "When these army fellows come out in that situation they are specifically forbidden to have blank ammunition, they must have the real thing and it is the most serious situation that one could envisage on the security front in the country and what I fear about the whole thing is that I think ordinary citizens sometimes when they see four Army fellows on a bridge with one guard and perhaps as happened when we had somebody murdered here in Dublin, that was the occasion in fact when the bridge was manned, this is for real, a situation has developed in the country where the ordinary Civil Power cannot contain subversion and the Army is taken out, at that point in time it is a most serious situation..."

(Note: the quotations from the 'Here and Now' programme are taken from a transcript of the interview supplied to us by the Government Information Services.)



● An mbeidh níos mó cumhachta ag an R.U.C.?

Haughey pouring trouble on oiled waters?

Charles Haughey, former Government Minister, and now Joint Honorary Secretary of Fianna Fáil is trying to clinch a deal to buy an historic Blasket Island for a fraction of its value. Inis Mhicléain, most westerly island in Europe will be the natural first toe-hold for the commercial giants who will exploit the vast treasures in oil and minerals which lie beneath the seas around our coast.

Unease is spreading around lovely Dun Chaoin, the village on the mainland where most of the inhabitants of the Blaskets settled in the 1950s when they abandoned the islands.

Mr. Haughey spent some time last month persuading the very people his party helped to abandon the islands in 1956, that the Blaskets were ideal for Charlie himself to live on, and he wanted to buy them just to build a wee house on!

The owners of Inis Mhicléain were thrilled and flattered to be given a bird's eye view of their island during a jaunt in Charlie's helicopter (wasn't it smart of Mr. Haughey to think of a helicopter as the best way of doing the 'joy ride'?). An offer of cash-in-your-pocket of more than £18,000 was hard to refuse on top of all that!

Cynics amongst the community doubt whether Haughey really wants to live on their beloved island. The most charitable reading of what has happened is that Mr. Haughey's Government was saying to the people of The Blaskets... 'YOU can't afford to live on these beautiful islands, so get off with you. WE can afford to live there and here is £18,000 plus to prove it.



● Charles Haughey: ag togall tí ar Inis Mhicléain?

Real story?

But the real story may be that an ex-Government Minister, with friends in high places amongst the Multi-national Oil and Mining companies may have heard a whisper that when the giants move in to exploit undersea oil and copper, then a quarter of a million or a million pounds itself would be the asking price for the most westerly island in Europe... and as a bonus, vacant possession has been arranged years in advance! Courtesy of Fianna Fáil. The Blasket Islands are a national asset of enormous historical, cultural and now, probably commercial value. Home of many writers, poets and an heroic people, the tiny islands gave to the world such classics as 'Twenty Years A-Growing' by Mairéad O'Sullivan, 'The Islandman' by Tomás O'Crimhain, and 'Peg' by Peg Sayers in this century alone.

While public disquiet grows over the as yet unexplained rash of defective housing estates stretching from Cork to Tallagh Killarney has produced a housing scandal, in the shape of Ardshanavooly, Park Rd., comparable to anything which the National Building Agency has to offer.

The only difference between this estate and the notorious National Building Agency, estates in Cork, Finglas and Tallagh, is the fact that this Killarney scheme was built directly for Killarney Urban District Council, bypassing the middlemen of the National Building Agency.

Everything else is the same. Complaints are of dampness, fungus, warped woodwork, cracked walls and faulty wiring.

Even the reaction of the building contractor was identical.

"It is only condensation" was the answer to complaints of dampness, a

Bhfuil na B-Specials ag teacht thar n-ais?

Tá foirmle á lorg ag chuide chineál dílseoirí agus aontachtóirí faoi láthair. Foirmle a aontóidh iad. Tá fíoras acu céard a theastaíonn. Ach sé an fhadhb ná an rud sin a tháil faoi bhréigíocht de shaghas éigin sa chaoi go mbeidh rialtais Londain agus Atha Cliath in ann glacadh leis.

Tá's acu anois nach fíú líon na saighdiúirí sa Tuisceart a dhubailt. Ní bheidh de thoradh air sin ach tuilleadh cur-isteach ar an bpobal, agus an pobal níos mó in aghaidh na saighdiúirí ná riamh dá bharr.

Ná ní fíú cec an diabhail é an U.D.R. nuair atá sé. Táid ró-mhór faoi amacht ag Arm na Breataine; tá na dualgaí atá leagtha orthu ró-theoranta (gárdail ar láithreachta cumhachta, bacannaf bóthair uaireanta, etc.), agus go minic bíonn orthu na dualgaí sin a roinnt le Arm na Breataine.

Ní saoirse acu. Ní cead a gcein acu. Ní bhíonn deis cheart acu 'brú' a chur ar an 'namhaid' ach ar mhion-bhealaigh, agus sin i gceantachta dírithe tuaithe.

Ainneoin a bhfuil de chaim a dhéanamh faoi eisecadadh, ní hé an chloch is rúise é ar phaidrín na ndílseoirí (go maith siad an tseamhóid domh). Sé atá uathu ná "local forces", "forces operating in the areas where they live", etc.

Tá beim ar an gceinl seo cainte ag fós le tamall. Chuir teip suntasach Arm na Breataine le déanaí brí nua sa chaint seo. Tá áthas anois fíú ar Brian Faulkner, go bhfuil an teip seo chomh soiléir is atá. Tá áthas air go bhfuil Mervyn Rees ag caint faoi líon na saighdiúirí a laghdú, iad a tharraingt ar ais go dtí na beaircí, agus na póilíní a chur ina n-áit. Tá áthas air faoi dhí-láir na R.U.C., mar go mbeidh i bhfad níos mó cumhachta dá bharr ag na póilíní i gceantachta dírithe.

Nú ach breis beag agus 4,000 ball san R.U.C. Conus is feidir leo ghuir nach bhfuil faoi líon na saighdiúirí a dhéanamh. Fíú má mbéadafear go dtí 8,000 iad, rud atá a thuar, ní leor fós é ná baol air.

R.U.C. reserve

Tá sean-phort Craig agus Paisley, a d'imigh as faisean le dhá bhliain anuas, ar an mbealach ar ais. 'Tabhair ar ais na B-Specials'. Ní faoin ainm sin a thioctaidh siad ar ais gan amhras. Is feidir forbairt a dhéanamh ar an 'R.U.C. Reserve' agus ar an mBrainse Speisialta, b'fheidir, chun an ghnó a dhéanamh.

Ach pé bealach, pé foirmle, a aimséar leis an rud a chur i gcrích, tá gach duine ag teacht ar aon tuairim faoin rud seo a theastafonn: fórsa áitiúil, ar nós na sean-Specials, a mbeidh saoirse iomlán aige ina gceantar féin, sa chaoi nach mbeidh fíú lucht



● William Craig: tabhair ar ais na B-Specials.

'mhí-dhúis' in ann corraí gan bois an chait dhíis a bheith anuas air agus ar a mhuintir. Póilíní áitiúla a theastaíonn, a bhfuil eolas áitiúil acu—rud nach mbeidh go deo ag saighdiúirí gairmiúla.

Agus beidh ar Gefry Fitt agus a chairde deoch shearbh eile a shlogadh. Is iad a bheidh in ann Shlogadh siad Loch n-Eachach nuair a d'éirigh leo imtheorannú a shlogadh.

Killarney's Building Scandal

BY PEIGIN DOYLE

reply which has a familiar ring to N.B.A. tenants.

However in one respect Killarney Urban Council did go one better than the National Building Agency.

When the first complaints of cracked walls were voiced two months after occupation Council repair men appeared with buckets of sand and cement and a tube of polyfill. Cork tenants have yet to see this.

The houses were built for the Urban District Council by Sheehan building contractors of Caheriveen.

Despite this the estate has been cleaned only three times in their one and a half years of existence and this only at the insistence of residents.

The faults revealed themselves a mere six weeks after occupation.

A quick run-down of the estate reveals a cross section of complaints.

For example John Loughnane, who lives in 34 Ardshanavooly, complains of cracks in the gable wall, with dampness upstairs while rain leaks in through both front and back doors. The electrical wiring is also faulty.

The back wall of No. 16, where Denis McCarthy lives, is cracked both inside and outside in the kitchen and upstairs bedroom. There is dampness in the front bedroom and ceiling plaster is cracked.

Mr. Brendan Hurley, chairman of the Residents Association, has already spent £400 in trying to repair his house.

Each house tells a similar story. A detailed list of complaints has been sent to every member of the Urban District Council by Ardshanavooly Residents Association and each Council or has been invited to come in to the estate and see the houses for themselves. So far, no one has appeared.

GULF: PROBLEMS PROFITS

By Joe McGarry

LIKE all the other major U.S. oil companies, Gulf Oil depends to a large extent on its overseas operations in order to boost its profits. Ranking sixth in the league table of oil companies in the United States, Gulf has a capitalisation of 4,870 million dollars.

In terms of gasoline sales in the United States, Gulf ranked fifth in 1972 with 6.53 per cent of the total compared with Texaco's 8.13 per cent.

According to the Lundberg Survey Inc., Gulf sold 6,570 million gallons of gasoline in the United States in 1972 which represented a 4.52 per cent rise over the 1971 figure.

Somewhat surprisingly, Gulf is the only U.S. major international not involved in Saudi Arabian oil production but it has extensive interests in Kuwait (where it has a 50 per cent interest in the Kuwait Oil Company), Nigeria, Iran and Angola.

In 1972 48 per cent of its total oil production was derived from Kuwait, 17 per cent from the United States, 10 per cent from Nigeria, 9 per cent from Iran and 4 per cent from Angola.

Diversified

Among the U.S. companies, Gulf is the most diversified, regarding itself as a "total energy" company in which gasoline is only a part.

Gulf is also involved in uranium mining in Canada and coal mining in Pennsylvania through its subsidiary, the Pittsburg and Midway Mining Co., which is also involved in the production of synthetic oil and gas from coal.

Not surprisingly, Gulf sales from all operations have increased over the last six

years. In 1968 total sales were 4405 million dollars while in 1972 they reached 6015 million, an average increase of 8.1 per cent.

However, net income in the same period declined from 626 million dollars to 447 million dollars, a fall of 8.6 per cent.

Nevertheless, Gulf's earnings between January and September 1973 were 570 million dollars compared with 356 million dollars in 1972, an increase of 60 per cent.

Crude oil

In addition there is evidence that the October 1973 crude oil price rises were quickly translated into higher prices for refined oil. Thus higher prices were charged to the public for stocks in existence before the O.P.E.C. price increases were announced.

As a result between October and December Gulf earned in the region of 210 million dollars, giving it a 1973 total of 780 million dollars. This represents an increase of 74.5 per cent over the 1972 figure.

However, Gulf is currently threatened with a 60 per cent nationalisation of its operations in Kuwait and even its promising fields in Zaire could be taken over by the government there. Moreover, Gulf is also engaged in litigation battles with other companies in the United States and this could affect 15 per cent of its output in North America.

Given the current political climate in the middle east, Gulf's prospects look bleak yet it is estimated that between 1972 and 1980, it will record a growth rate of 12.7 per cent, which will produce a net income in 1980 of 1160 million dollars.

Pardon the pun but there is a wide Gulf between what the company's shareholders will be earning and that of yours truly.

INCOME \$m

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average Change 1968-72
Sales	4405	4479	5193	5729	6015	+ 8.1%
Operating costs including income tax*	1370	1758	4132	4688	4954	+10.1%
Operating income	(10)15	1021	(106)1	(104)1	(106)1	+ 0.6%
Flt + dividends, etc.	+6.1	+12.8	+12.3	+16.7	+10.9	+15.6%
Less depreciation, etc.	-47.0	-53.8	-63.4	-64.7	-73.3	+11.4%
Net income	646	611	550	561	447	- 8.6%

*Largely host government take by oil exporting countries.

BRAZILIAN AID TO CHILE

Chile, before the murder of President Allende, was a haven for refugees from the right wing regime in Brazil. So it was not surprising that when the Socialist Government was overthrown in Chile, Brazilian forces came to the aid of the new fascist dictatorship. Police imported from Brazil played a significant role in the interrogation and torture of Chilean prisoners.

Brazilian aid has not been confined, however, to activity within the Chilean borders. Refugees from Chile in various countries have come in for attention from the Brazilian secret police network. This network's strength is second only to the C.I.A. In the continent South America and is also said to be active in European countries.

A statement from the Irish Committee for Chile points out that 5,000 Chilean refugees in the Argentine are in a particularly precarious position. Having crossed the Andes they are finding that the right-wing swing of Peron's

government has made the Argentine far from a haven. Accommodation and employment is almost impossible to get.

The Brazilian secret police are particularly active there. They are believed to be responsible for the disappearance without trace of several Chilean refugees.

Among these are Joachim Pires Cerveira and Joao Batista Rita Percha. Cerveira is a former major in the Brazilian army. In April 1970 he was arrested by the Brazilian authorities and in July of that year was released in exchange for the freedom of the kidnapped German Ambassador. He subsequently took up residence in Chile until his flight to the Argentine.

Pereda also figured in a kidnap exchange. He was to reach Chile after being exchanged for the kidnapped Swiss Ambassador in 1971.

Neither Cerveira nor Pereda have been seen or heard of since December 5 last.

VIEW GUINNESS DRINK A TOAST

Budget day has once again proved a Bonanza day for Senator Lord Iveagh and the other owners of Guinness. Richie Ryan's decision to reduce the qualifying age for Old Age Pensions to 68 and at the same time increase the pension itself means that the weekly State gift to the brewery owners is at least £10,000.

This figure is based on the assumption that half of the 2,500 retired brewery workers are under 68. If all were 68 the State contribution to Guinness would be approaching £22,000 per week—that is an annual subscription to the brewery funds of £1,144,000.

The transfer of State funds to the Guinness coffers stems from the brewery owners policy towards their retired workers. Retiring Guinness workers receive a pension from the Company. But when they become entitled to the State Old Age Pension (now £8.50) the company pension drops by an equivalent amount. For example a man receiving a pension of £15 from Guinness will, on becoming entitled to Old Age Pension, receive only £8.50 from the Company.

The Guinness policy of deciding what is an acceptable level of existence for their retired workers was the main topic at the Annual General Meeting of the No. 9 Branch Workers' Union of Ireland. Standing Orders were suspended to allow a representative of the pensioners to explain the case of the retired workers. He told the meeting that the

pensioners were not seeking anything to which they were not entitled. They had spent their lives working for the brewery and were entitled to their retirement pensions. The knowledge that they would be receiving a pension always meant a lot to Guinness workers. It made for loyalty to the company. It encouraged men to stay with the company, it was looked upon as part of the weekly wage packet being saved for the men by the company to be given them after retirement.

Meeting told

The pensioners had during their working lives paid social welfare contributions each week, the meeting was told. It was these social welfare contributions which entitled the state contributory Old Age Pensions.

The pensioners called on the Union to take action to see that in future entitlements from the brewing company and from the State would go to those entitled to them. And if these entitlements brought the pensioners within the income tax bracket it is the state which should benefit and not Guinness.

The pensioners' submission was warmly received by delegates to the meeting which was presided over by Senator Jack Harte. A resolution was carried pledging Union support for the pensioners, who are all associate members of the W.U.I.



● Senator Lord Iveagh: drinking to Richie Ryan's budget?

IS THERE CORRUPTION IN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS?

Some 1,100 people are employed in the country's £20 million advertising business, spread over 35 odd agencies, nearly all in Dublin, except for half a dozen in Cork and Belfast.

Advertising, as a business, is comparatively new to this country, the first agency, McConnells being set up here in 1916. The agencies are keen to get away from a business image, and instead put over a "practitioner" image, complete with examinations and all the associated trimmings of a professional Irish organisation.

Professional image apart, advertising is big business, the income coming from a 17½ per cent reduction granted to agencies from the media. When the agency books on behalf of a client. Added to this, is a fee the agency charges clients for composing the advertisement. This fee is undoubtedly added back by the client, to the cost of the advertised product.

As business goes this seems fair enough. An R.T.E. commercial can cost £30,000, especially when agencies insist of employing British technicians such as Arks did recently, in the making of a Bank of Ireland commercial, and O'Keefes, in the making of an Army recruitment advertisement. Irish technicians, the agencies say, are too trade union conscious.

The agencies, while going to some rounds to maintain the professional image, really know what cash is all about. There are redundancies in the business, and when business falls off—as at present with the worldwide cut backs—the Irish agencies were not slow to fire staff. Irish agencies also manage to get a higher percentage reduction than in other countries, where the percentage is only 12½ per cent. All this the agencies claim, is part of the business of advertising, and in the business world, is fully above board. What then are the rackets in the business?

The main one is the entertaining of clients, or potential clients—people who until now have not used an agency—and who might be persuaded to use one. The Southern Health Board, for instance, gave over all their recruitment advertising to the Dublin agency of Healy, Quinn, McDonnell, a new agency formed by the three named, when they bought out McEvoy's Advertising last year.

Cork agencies found it strange that the Southern Health Board, who after all have their headquarters in Cork, should be enticed to pick an entirely new Dublin agency? By what criteria were they picked, and who in the first case thought it necessary to have an agency to pick out what papers or journals they should go to, and what to do with them? Healy, Quinn, McDonnell, to be fair to them, have made a good job of the advertisements, designing some eye catching work, and even if they did beat the Cork men to the draw—that is regarded as part of the tenacious game.

Real suspicion is aroused when a state supported body picks an unknown agency, sometimes one or two years old. Gaeltarra Eireann for instance—as if they did not have enough problems of their own—picked Wordsworth, a new Dublin



● O'Keefe's advertising agency, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. O'Keefe's handle the Irish Permanent Building Account. Raymond O'Keefe is a Director of the Permanent which last year spent over £400,000 on advertising and P.R.

agency that no one ever heard of. How come they were picked?

As no tenders, in the normal sense, are invited in this business, agencies seek out potential clients, and it is here that lavish entertaining pays off.

Irish agencies—now doing well whatever about the wailing about cutbacks—fear two coming events. One is the proposed beaming in of British T.V. This would make some Irish firms advertise with these stations, and probably get British agencies to draw up their advertisements, as these ads would be beamed to Britain also.

The second point of dread for agencies here, is a fast spreading Canadian trend to fire your advertising agency; set up your own "house agency", and demand the same percentage reduction from the media. What began as a trend among department stores there, rapidly spread to provincial governments in western Canada, who found they were paying out millions in agency fees—as we are here—and as a check of the report of any semi-State body readily shows.

A State advertising agency here could expect to turn over at least £3 million, and could also get non-State business. However, we generally slavishly follow Britain in such matters, making their mistakes 20 years later, but a State advertising agency would prevent corruption in this area.

The North



● The interior of Frankie Gallagher's house following a British Army raid.

British army wreck home of prisoner

A HOUSE belonging to a sentenced prisoner in Long Kesh was wrecked almost beyond repair by a British Army raiding party in the Falls Road area of Belfast recently.

Sentence

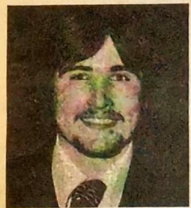
The prisoner, Mr. Frankie Gallagher, has only three weeks to complete of an 18 months sentence for arms offences. Shortly after his imprisonment he gave permission to a family left homeless by the troubles to move into his house in Hawthorne Street.

They lived there until two weeks ago when they moved

out on hearing that Mr. Gallagher was soon due for release.

At the weekend, just before redecoration for Mr. Gallagher's release was about to begin, the British Army wrecked it. They pulled up the floors and dug holes in them, broke up skirting boards, pulled down the ceilings, pulled out and wrecked the fireplace (see photo) and destroyed all the furniture.

In a statement condemning the incident, the local Sean South Republican Club described the incident as "a despicable act of vandalism" and said that it will not be forgotten by the people of the area.



● Tony Hughes: 19 years old.



● Jim McGerrigan: 17 years old.

Armagh remembers Hughes, McGerrigan

Black flags hung from many windows in Armagh last Sunday as members of the Republican Movement unveiled a memorial to two of their volunteers who were shot dead by the British Army a year ago.

British Army and U.D.R. road blocks were in operation on the main roads into Armagh during the day, and British soldiers maintained a watch on the ceremony from a short distance but made no attempt to interfere with the unveiling.

The monument is dedicated to the memory of 19 year old Tony Hughes and Jim McGerrigan, 17, two young Republicans who were shot within days of each other last April.

Over 3,000 people marched

through the centre of the town to the Cúldece Estí where the two Republicans were killed. The parade was headed by an advance party of volunteers wearing black berets and dark glasses and a group of women volunteers in black.

Cathal Goulding

Cathal Goulding promised in the course of his address that the Republican Movement would continue to resist British attempts to impose its solution on the affairs of Ireland with every means at its disposal.

The 12 ft. high memorial, which is of granite and engraved marble, was financed largely by contributions from the people of Armagh.

THE EIGHTH Annual Conference of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association was held in Coalsland on Sunday, April 7. The Conference, which was attended by delegates from all over Northern Ireland, committed the Association to a campaign for the total repeal of the Emergency Provisions Act.

The campaign will include the launching of a 'Repeal the Act' Petition, to be presented at Westminster, a publicity campaign on the Act, and the preparation of a Charter of Democratic Rights to be presented to the British Government. The Association will also hold public demonstrations in Northern Ireland.

The Secretary of NICRA, Mrs. Edwina Stewart, reported that many trade union bodies in Britain have already called for the total repeal of the Act and the Association would intensify efforts to highlight all aspects of the Act among the British Labour Movement.

Conference also repeated its call for the unconditional ending of Internment. Mr. Brian Brennan of Belfast, proposing the resolution, said that because internment is a major Act of violence against wide sections of the population, its immediate ending would be a major move towards peace.

Labour unable

He said that the new Labour Government still seem unable to break free from Tory policy on the internment issue and he said that the sponsorship of proposals were an insult to the internees, to their relatives and to the thousands of people who have campaigned for the release of all the legally innocent men and women at present held in Northern Ireland.

The Association are to mobilise people around the slogan 'Free all political hostages, Loyalist and Republican'.

An emergency resolution proposed by a Belfast delegate rejected this week's Rees Package as in no way advancing the struggle for peace and democracy.

Another resolution proposed by the outgoing NICRA Executive demanded that

POLITICAL expediency on the security issue is making big problems for the S.D.L.P. leadership. As members of the Executive they put their names to statements urging citizens to support the security forces while as individual S.D.L.P. representatives they will not urge people to join the same security forces or even give information to them.

Media interviews over the past few months have steadily elicited this double-standard approach by leading S.D.L.P. members.

In a statement issued on April 2 by the Northern power sharing Executive, the Alliance, Unionist and S.D.L.P. Ministers urged all citizens to tout for the security forces. "If reliance on the Army (i.e. the British Army) is to be reduced, the locally recruited security forces must be in a position to take on further responsibilities. This they can only do when they have the support of the whole community. This is our objective". So said the S.D.L.P. ministers.

Hiatus in S.D.L.P. attitude towards security

A few days later, on Sunday, April 7, John Hume was interviewed on Radio Eireann's "This Week" programme. He could not urge people to join the R.U.C. or inform on each other until Sunningdale was implemented.

Hume spent almost the full twelve minutes of interview avoiding the direct questions put to him and sailing off on long digressions about it being easier to destroy institutions than to build them. And on each occasion when the interviewer restated the direct questions on the R.U.C. and informing off he sailed again.

O'Hanlon

Before the recent Westminster election Paddy O'Hanlon was put in a similarly embarrassing situation in a television interview with his Unionist opponent Harold McCutcheon. Lacking the verbal agility of John Hume, Paddy was eventually forced to concede that he wouldn't advise people to join the Police Reserve.

S.D.L.P. reservations on the "security" issue must prove a great embarrassment to Brian Faulkner and Roy Bradford in their attempts to stem the continuing haemorrhage among their supporters and stop panic among their dwindling Assembly supporters.

While the S.D.L.P. continue their attempts at leadership level to complete the circle from opposition to oppression

to full support for oppression this hiatus in their attitude will remain at various levels in the party.

The guarantee which has helped them join in the pious Executive resolution at the top level is not any British guarantee to end internment — but the most important of all guarantees for politicians, a British Government guarantee that will not be a Northern Ireland Assembly election for four years.

PUBLIC LECTURE

MARXISM AND ITS CRITICS

By A. RAFTERY
(Editor Irish Socialist)

On Wednesday, April 17
at 8.30 p.m.

LIBERTY HALL

MAY DAY CONCERT

LIBERTY HALL

8.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY,
MAY 1

Tickets from:
30 Gardiner Place,
Dublin 1
or phone 741045



● Present at the eighth A.G.M. of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (from left): Mrs. Edwina Stewart, Honorary Secretary, Mr. James Doris, Chairman, and Mr. Kevin McCorry, Organiser.

Irish people sentenced for political offences in Britain should be given the choice of being transferred to Northern Ireland.

The Chairman of NICRA, Mr. Jimmy Doris from Cookstown, who was re-elected to the New Executive Committee, stressed the continuing need for a strong, broadly based Civil Rights Movement. He said that the British Government continues to seek political solutions by military methods. NICRA resolutely opposes this policy and will continue to do so.

He also warned that the appointed power-sharing administration at Stormont, a system which has deep roots in British colonial history, holds no guarantee of advance for democracy in Northern Ireland.

Spoils, patronage

He said what the British Government had done was to create an Institution based on sectarian division and leading directly to a spoils and patronage system and he predicted the new arrangement could only harden attitudes and provide a climate where sectarianism would thrive rather than shrivel.

In the main political resolution, the Association reaffirmed its commitment to a Bill of Rights enacted at Westminster, giving a legal guarantee of civil rights for all

the people here, the return of British troops to barracks pending their ultimate withdrawal, the reform of the RUC, the reform of the judiciary and an amnesty for all political prisoners.

A resolution from Belfast CRA congratulated all those who actively supported the rent and rate strike and noted that members of the SDLP have challenged the leadership on this matter. The Resolution called on the incoming Executive to intensify the strike and broaden the movement of Civil Disobedience.

Two resolutions from Tyrone Civil Rights Association dealt with the social justice aspect of the Association's work. The resolutions called for a more adequate compensation system for workers and small businessmen who lose their livelihood as a result of the present troubles and the second resolution urged trade unions, Tenants Associations, Credit Unions and all interested groups to co-operate in the formation of consumer groups to beat inflation.

Finally, the delegates declared that because no one political party or group has alone proved capable of ending internment and martial law conditions a campaign against these evils and for democracy can only be successfully waged by an organisation such as NICRA

which is pledged to building the broadest possible unity of the people irrespective of class, religious or political differences in mass political struggle for full civil rights and social justice.

The Annual Conference also elected a new Executive. Re-elected were last year's Chairman, Mr. Jimmy Doris from Cookstown, last year's Secretary, Mrs. Edwina Stewart and last year's treasurer, Miss Ann Hope from Belfast.

Bridget Bond

Other members of last year's E.C. who were re-elected were Mr. S. O'Diochon from Belfast, Mr. Malachy McGurran from Lurgan, Mrs. Bridget Bond from Derry, Miss Margaret Dawes from Belfast and Mr. Brian Brennan also from Belfast.

New members elected to the E.C. this year are Mr. D. Mullen from Derry City, Mr. Colm Hegarty from County Derry, Mr. Sean Morrissey from Belfast, Mr. P. Shivers from Toomebridge, Mr. Richard Graham from Belfast and Mr. Carmen Morrissey from Belfast.

Later this month, local meetings of the Association will elect regional representatives for the incoming Executive Committee and the Association will meet soon to elect its new Officer Board.

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MEN OF EASTER WEEK



● Liam Cosgrave: "that's what's wrong with Ireland today".

At a special Easter Commemoration yesterday, Mr. Cosgrave unveiled a memorial to the men who died for the Sunningdale Agreement in 1916. Leaders of church and state were present at the unveiling where the guest of honour was the last surviving member of the G.P.O. garrison, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien. In his unveiling speech Mr. Cosgrave condemned the men of violence and said that the 1916 Rising was the most peaceful rebellion ever seen. "That's what is wrong with this country today", he said, "violent men have become involved in Risings".

Speaking in Irish Dr. O'Brien thanked the men of 1916 for their co-operation with the Gardaí during the week long sit-in at the G.P.O. He pointed out that all those who took part in the Rising supported the Coalition Government and urged them to reflect on Connolly's statement "We serve neither King nor Kaiser, but the Council of Ireland".

At a Republican ceremony in Dublin the head of Cumann na mBan, Easter Lily, said that if Pearse was alive today he would be 147. She revealed that the National Graves Association has received requests from many political leaders to include them in the 1916 list of dead so that they can become heroes, but they have rejected the idea as it would mean rewriting history.

The Minister for Education, Mr. Burke, immediately applied for the job.

Meanwhile the Minister of Defence, Mr. Donegan, has rushed off the Banna Strand after an alert Garda in Dublin Castle spotted an intelligence report that a shipboard arms is due to arrive there on Good Friday.

Rees plan for 'be kind to internees' week!



● John Hume: a massive dose.

MR. MERLYN REES has asked the people of the North to sponsor a number of parish priests. The priests must promise to be of good behaviour and failure to do so will be regarded as a mortal sin under the terms of the Emergency Provisions Act.

The announcement was part of a package of reforms which Mr. Rees carefully unwrapped in the House of Commons yesterday. Among his other measures is a bill requiring all ex-internees to walk about ringing a bell and shouting "Unclean, unclean".

The Minister for Health in the new Assembly, Mr. Paddy Devlin, has asked all those people who have come into contact with ex-internees in the past few weeks to contact their doctors immediately, where they will be injected with a massive dose of John Hume.

Rent an internee!

Mr. Rees also announced a "Rent an Internee" scheme by which people will be able to hire out an internee for up to a week at a time. It will also be possible to buy shares in internees and most wealthy families in Belfast now have at least two internees decorating their front lawns.

To ensure that there is no unfair employment of these men, Mr. Rees intends to hold a "Be Kind To Internees" Week, starting next Monday. Ex-internees will be allowed to remove the large stars from their foreheads for the whole week and all the Churches have agreed to offer special prayers for the conversion of present internees.

Mr. Rees has also said that in future these men will be charged. They will be charged with being internees and the minimum sentence is indefinite detention in Long Kesh.

The Secretary for the North last night opened another package which exploded and killed him.

How Corish does good and Cosgrave looks after friends

THAT WAS the Budget that was. Which one? The one introduced by Richie Ryan on Wednesday or the one introduced in the February report of the National Prices Commission? Scarcely had pint drinkers time to drink one to Richie's health when they were met with the 1p increase in price.

In a very neat way (no pun intended) juxtaposition of the Budget speech and the Commission's Report underlines the irrelevance of the Budget as a decision maker on the cost of living. With the National Prices Commission announcing a budget increase almost every week Mr. Ryan could have forgotten to produce his own and few would have missed it.

Richie's Value Added Tax will take its share of the price increases announced by the Prices Commission on every commodity with the exception of food so that "revenue buoyancy" has an almost limitless meaning to the Exchequer as prices keep soaring.

The tax reliefs were most disappointing to those most in need of them. A married man on £2,500 will benefit to the tune of about £35 while the same category on £10,000 will gain several hundred pounds.

But the fact that tax ceilings lifted at all is the significant factor. It proves the effectiveness of the campaign waged by the National Income

Tax Relief Organisation. Workers who consciously participated in that campaign either directly or through trade union resolutions can feel that they had an influence on the Budget.

N.I.T.R.O., quite rightly, have criticised the amount of relief afforded by the Budget but with their impact clearly visible nevertheless and with the next Budget only nine months away they must step up their campaign and extend their organisation.

Another significant breakthrough was the decision to tax farmers above £100 Poor Law Valuation. Donal Nevin, Research Officer of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, had suggested that £50 P.L.V. was a sufficiently affluent level among the farming community. Again, the pressure exerted by N.I.T.R.O. and I.C.T.U. led to this decision.

There is one serious anomaly, little remarked upon, in this area of taxing the "five per cent rich farmers". The very best off farmers look like escaping scot-free. The blood-stock industry, according to Mr. Ryan's Budget speech, is a "particularly high-risk business" and he went on to speak of "special consideration" in the region of income and capital tax.

This is an amazing exception as any business which makes no profit pays no tax.

There is only one explanation of this — Mr. Cosgrave likes to look after his friends and many of them belong to the horsey fraternity. Even poor Charlie Haughey is likely to benefit from Liam's munificence.

And speaking of Charles, did you read his speech on the budget? Fianna Fáil's favourite game at the moment is trying to create political stress between Fine Gael and Labour by accusing the former of turning "socialist". But Charlie's naked support for unchecked private enterprise will lose him votes among that section of Dublin North East voters who think as well as work.

The best Ministry to emerge from the Budget speech was undoubtedly that of Brendan Corish in Social Welfare. Corish has the good fortune (or the good foresight) to stand at the strongest point of Coalition — where Labour's concern for the weaker sections of society and the Fine Gael just society thinking converge.

But can Justin Keating prevent the social welfare increases from being eroded by Mark Clinton's efforts in Brussels on the farming front and his own decision to hand over priceless mineral wealth to foreign enterprise?

The Budgets that will tell the tale are already in the pipeline — from Justin's National Prices Commission,



"I always look after me friends."