

the irish people

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An Choismhuinir

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1973

Irish Life Ltd. and Ground Rent

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EXCLUSIVE



Lemass loses confidence in Building Societies

Mr. Noel Lemass, T.D. (Fianna Fail), will withdraw his savings from a Building Society because he failed to get an assurance in the Dail last week from the Minister for Local Government that monies invested by small investors in building societies would be protected by the Government.

He was told by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, Mr. Begley, that it was not the practice "for the Government to give assurances in the manner requested in respect of deposits, large or small, with any private financial institution".

Pressing Mr. Begley, Mr. Lemass asked whether small investors could "be reasonably sure" that established building societies will continue and "there is no danger of any of them going into liquidation".

Mr. Begley replied that "building societies have a good name" but did not give the assurance requested by Mr. Lemass. The Fianna Fail man then said "any few pounds I have in a building society and I will get it out unless I receive this assurance".

Just what Building Society will suffer from Noel Lemass' withdrawal is not known but Mrs. Kathleen Lemass, widow of Sean Lemass and mother of Noel, is a director of the Provident Building Society.

The Noel Lemass question could reflect the growing feeling of mistrust at the future for Building Societies in Ireland following ACRA's declaration of a mortgage strike. To counter this fall off in confidence the Irish Permanent has stepped up ad-



● Noel Lemass T.D.

vertising to attract new deposits while even the Provident has begun advertising in the past few weeks.

National pay guarantee

Senator Michael Mullen, General Secretary, Irish Transport & General Workers' Union has given a guarantee that a secret ballot will be conducted within the Union on a new National Wages Agreement.

"Each member will have an opportunity to take part in a secret ballot on whatever draft agreement the Employer/Labour conference may come up with", he said at a Union function in Dublin.

His guarantee will be welcomed by many trade unionists who had doubted

whether the proximity of the date from which a new agreement will apply, January 1, would allow the opportunity for such a ballot.

"This Union is neither in favour nor against a new agreement", Senator Mullen said. He added that it was entirely up to the members to accept or reject any proposals and said that each member should be made aware that his branch will offer him the fullest information and consultation of the draft agreement.

Dealing with Industrial

democracy Senator Mullen warned against the taking of "hasty action in this sensitive area". This remark has been interpreted as being directed towards the Minister for Labour, Mr. Michael O'Leary, whose ideas on the subject differ sharply from Trade Union leaders in many important aspects.

Senator Mullen said that the form which industrial democracy will take in Ireland will depend on whether the trade union movement is fully convinced of its value for the worker.

DEADLY RACE AMONG LOYALISTS

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

In the fog of political confusion north and south in Ireland following the decisions of the establishment of a Council of Ireland one thing is crystal clear: the Loyalists of the North feel utterly betrayed. They feel that they have been utterly betrayed by Brian Faulkner and by Edward Heath. The sense of betrayal permeates the entire Loyalist population from politicians like John Taylor, Harry West and John Laird to the para-military Ulster Defence Association, to the Ulster Volunteer Force and Ulster Freedom Fighters.

Already the indignation at the terms of the Council of Ireland agreement is putting stress on the U.V.F. cease-fire due to last until New Year's Day. One of the strongest strains in Loyalist thinking is that only a massive public display of armed force can now dissuade the British Government from proceeding with its new agreement.

A deadly race has begun between the armed and the political Loyalists which could lead to the greatest loss of life yet suffered in the North's conflict.

While the Council of Ireland is having the

effect of taking away much support from the Provisionals in the nationalist community it is having the exact opposite effect in the Loyalist community whose political figures have apparently been out-manoeuvred in the jockeying for power. Leaders like Paisley, Taylor and West now realise that unless they can pull something out of the fire in the brief breathing space left by the U.V.F. cease-fire then they will either have to tacitly support the coming wave of violence or be eclipsed.

Already the various secret armies controlled by the Loyalists have formed an Army Council to co-ordinate the attack on the new settlement. Their biggest problem is to decide exactly which target to attack. Neither the R.U.C. nor the British Army are targets likely to command full public support. The most probable first target will be the Catholic population and the most terrible sectarian holocaust in the whole of the North's agony could lie ahead in the months of January and February.

R.U.C. inability

For the new Executive, which will function from January, any such Loyalist attack will have serious repercussions. While not responsible for the police or military the Executive bosses will have to shoulder the political responsibility for the almost certain inability of the R.U.C. to deal with any Loyalist outburst.

The British Army have already done a major intelligence survey, on all Loyalist organisations and is ready, at a word from Westminster, to mount a massive internment campaign against the Loyalist armies. But the more likely initiative from Westminster will be one of a political nature, aimed at further splitting and confusing the Loyalist camp and postponing the day of mass organised violence. Above all else the top priority of the Tory Government now is a peaceful New Year in order to pave the way for a successful general election. To date the apparent solution of the northern problem has been the only major political success of the Tory Government and every effort will be made to keep up that appearance until the coming General Election in Britain is over.

Informed circles in the North hold little hope that the Loyalist armies will respect or even understand the Tory priorities. The Loyalist outburst now expected in the North could prove the nemesis of a Tory party which financed and supported Unionist bigotry in Ireland for hundreds of years.

the irish people

An Choisghuintir, Friday, Dec. 14, 1973.

EXPLOITATION

One of the clauses of the Sunningdale agreement passed almost unnoticed in the general clamour which accompanied its publication. Listing areas of activity for the new Council of Ireland the agreement mentions "Exploitation, conservation and development of natural resources and the environment".

This is a most intriguing mention as the Dublin Government is in open conflict with the British about the island of Rockhall. Britain have claimed jurisdiction over Rockhall and the Dublin Government contests this in order to maintain its claim to offshore oil and gas deposits.

Whether the declaration which it is intended to file with the United Nations covers Rockhall is not clear from the communiqué. It all depends where the Dublin Government draws the base line on the Irish mainland.

If Rockhall is off Derry then presumably Dr. FitzGerald will accept now that it is a part of the United Kingdom and not press any claim until a majority of Rockhall's sea gulls somehow signify a desire for national unity. If, on the other hand, Rockhall is off the Donegal coast then the dispute must be pursued with recourse, perhaps, to calling for a U.N. force on the island to prevent attacks on each other by the rival gulls.

But the hard reality of exploitation of natural resources is already with us in the south of Ireland. If Navan's mineral wealth is to be ceded to the Hughes and the O'Reilly's and the offshore oil to the Paddy McGraths and the Alexis Fitzgeralds then we already know what the word "exploitation" means in the communiqué. Presumably the North's mineral wealth will be exploited by the Sir Robert Kinahans and the Mackies in order to fulfil the terms of the Council of Ireland charter.

It will be interesting to see if the population of the North can be as easily "gulled" as that in the South on the issue of who owns what when it comes to natural resources.

OIL CRISIS

The oil crisis is more serious than many people think. On the use of Arab oil could hinge the issue of world peace or war.

Last week Israel's General Dayan visited Washington. Was he trying to set a resumed war in the Middle East which would win sufficient oil wells for the West to get by on despite Arab sanctions?

Israel knows that the Middle East conflict will be settled at her expense when the need for oil becomes critical. The United States and Europe, Israel knows, are quite capable of satisfying Arabs by salting Jews.

The idea of a renewed war with world dimensions cannot be dismissed out of hand.

Remember Suez and the Anglo-French expedition fifteen years ago.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

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● ABOVE: Carysfort students and supporters marched to the Catholic Archbishop's palace at Drumcondra in support of their recognition demand. BELOW: One brave nun was not afraid to show her support for the student rebellion.

Carysfort students demand union recognition

Carysfort Training College, until recently an institute swathed in clerical respectability, and a haven for the daughters of the middle class closes its doors today for the Christmas holidays with storm clouds still swirling ominously overhead. Carysfort is the latest of this country's ivory towers to come under attack from the growing consciousness of Irish Students, for long the most docile in the western world.

The dispute has traversed matters such as allowing the girls to wear trousers, and allowing first year students to change their elective

subjects. Both of these points have been conceded, if a trifle ungraciously, by college president Sister Cabrini, but the dispute now centers on the really important issue of recognition of the right of the students to be represented by their Students Union.

Sister Cabrini has rejected the constitution of the union, which has the support of the Union of Students in Ireland. It remains to be seen if Archbishop Ryan, who is manager of the school, is more willing to abandon the obscurantism of hierarchy-controlled institutions than the stalwart Sister Cabrini.



Jesuits on receiving end

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, recently decided to liquidate all its share holdings in South African companies in protest against the iniquitous Apartheid system which savagely discriminates against the indigenous and coloured population.

The move came as a welcome boost to the anti-Apartheid cause in Ireland but to date no other religious or educational institution has followed Trinity's lead.

Although information on church investment is extremely sparse there is no doubt that many religious bodies of different persuasions derive an income

from Trinity type investment. For example, two members of the Order of Jesuits, whose Provincial seat is at 87 Eglinton Rd., Donnybrook, Dublin, the Rev. William Dargan and the Rev. Brendan Lawlor, are nominated to receive yearly dividends in respect of shares in certain companies incorporated in South Africa.

Last year the sum of £645 was received from the St. Helen Gold Mines; De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. yielded £386 while a further £688 came from shares in Western Holdings Ltd.

U.S.I. pamphlet on mines a sell-out

An indication of the growing interest in the utilisation of the country's mineral resources is the demand for the pamphlet "What's mined is Ours!" published by the Union of Students in Ireland.

The first edition was completely sold out and a second more up-to-date edition is now available. In a foreword to the pamphlet the U.S.I. welcomes the announcement by the Minister for Industry and Commerce that it is the intention of the Government to publish a

White Paper on Irish mining. "We sincerely hope that the public will have the benefit of Mr. Keating's White Paper prior to any decision being taken on the development of the Navan mines," say the students who are convinced that a thorough debate "will clearly demonstrate that the proper development of Ireland's mineral resources under public ownership has the potential to change the face of this nation".

"What's mined is Ours!" is available from the U.S.I., 113 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin and sells at 15p.

COUNTDOWN

Pettigo

A total of £134,775 in malicious damages claims has been lodged against Donegal County Council arising from a bomb explosion which occurred in Pettigo on September 28. Compensation is not expected to be paid in respect of any claims before 1976.

Ballymurn

The annual general meeting of Ballymurn Credit Union, held recently, reported only one bad debt to mar the year's successes. The union, which has been in operation since 1965, also caters for the neighbouring parishes of Glenbrien, Ovelgate, The Ballagh and Screen.

The following were elected to positions for the coming year: Thomas O'Connor, President, C. J. Wood, Treasurer-Manager and Joseph Bishop, Secretary.

Drumkeerin

Thirty-nine pupils of Drumkeerin National School have been withdrawn from classes in protest at what is described as "the appalling conditions which prevail in the school". The two roomed school enjoys neither electricity nor playground facilities and has only a dry toilet. A site for a new school was purchased three years ago but no building work has yet begun.

Parents stated that the boycott would continue until work on the new school commenced.

Enniscrone

The newly formed Enniscrone and District branch of the National Fishermen's Defence Association at its inaugural meeting called for the publication of figures showing the catches of the Moy Fishery Company in Ballina.

It was pointed out that while drift net fishermen bore the brunt of criticism for depleting stocks there was no obligation on the Moy Fishery Company to reveal the size of its catches, alleged to be in the region of 20,000 salmon per season.

Sligo

Mr. Thomas Callaghan, a native of Sligo, has been appointed assistant branch secretary of the local I.T.G.W.U. branch. Mr. Callaghan was previously a shop steward within the E.S.B.

Drogheda

Anjon Ltd., builders of Brookville Estate, came under heavy criticism from Drogheda Corporation for proceeding with plans to build a further 20 houses on a site adjoining the estate. The site had been promised as an amenity area for residents of the estate and original planning permission had contained that stipulation.

On November 9 the IRISH PEOPLE reported a High Court award of £3,000 damages against Anjon (Cork) Ltd. for defects in a house built by the company.

Galway

A meeting of the Western Health Board was told of a sharp rise in the number of medical card holders within its area, comprising Counties Roscommon, Galway and Mayo. A total of 159,350 people within the three counties hold medical cards which represents an increase of 14.3 per cent over the previous year.

Castlebar

A 5 year housing programme was essential if people seeking accommodation were not to continue being exploited, a meeting of Castlebar Urban Council was told last week.

The Council is about to build four houses costing £50,000 on behalf of the I.D.A. The houses will be occupied by senior officials of new industries in the town.

Mornington

Six fishermen from Mornington, convicted of fishing the river Boyne during the close season, refused to pay fines imposed by Drogheda Court. They informed the court that they were fishing in protest against the curtailment of the season under a Ministerial bye-law. The men were given 28 days in which to pay the fines.

BALLYFERMOT PLANT ROW

SEMPERIT, the tyre manufacturing firm at Killen Road, Ballyfermot, has been the scene of a considerable amount of industrial unrest in the past. Indications are that more trouble is in store for the future.

Future trouble could centre around the treatment given to Austrians as against that meted out to natives by the company.

Some of the special treatment given to the Austrians, who work here on supervisory work permits and do not have to comply with normal trade union practice, are free overalls, special lockers, and a free taxi service when they are on overtime work. They also enjoy canteen facilities for the minimum payment while other workers on subcontract maintenance work have to pay up to double the normal charges.

No one knows what they are paid for their work which it is claimed is in no way highly skilled and could be done quite adequately by Irish workers.

The Austrians are, like the Irish workers, subject to the effects of one particularly obnoxious bye-product of tyre manufacture — a carbon black dust. However while they are supplied with free overalls to protect themselves

and have shower facilities available for washing purposes, the non-overall supplied Irish employees of maintenance subcontractors are confined to the use of one wash-hand basin.

Semperit apparently are adopting a Common Market approach to their Ballyfermot plant. They are treating the Irish workers as they would

emigrant employees in continental industrial camps.

For example a worker who wants to leave the plant during dinner time must have a special permit from the management. And if the permit is refused he cannot while away his leisure time by playing football in the yard. Such activities are strictly prohibited.

Dundalk organises against ground rent

On Thursday, November 6, a public meeting in Dundalk discussed the campaign against ground rent and elected a committee to organise the campaign in the area.

Speakers at the meeting included Matt Larkin, General Secretary, National Association of Tenants Organisations, Donagh Mac Raghnaill, a member of the NATO Executive, and Seamus O Tuathail, Editor, THE IRISH PEOPLE. Louth representatives of ACRA (Association of Combined Residents Associations) also attended.

David Connelly, who chaired the meeting, was elected as Chairman of the Anti-Ground Rent Committee which is to organise a further meeting in the town with the aim of making the organisation as representative of the area as possible.

Among the eighty strong attendance were residents from the various housing estates in Dundalk — Scafield Lanes, Bay Estate, Glenwood Estate, Ard Easmuinn and Plunkett Park.

Monica Agnew, who helped organise the initial meeting, was elected Secretary to the Committee. Elected to the Committee were Michael Duly, Mr. Darcy, Mr. P. Sloan and Mr. B. Devanny.

One of the first tasks facing the new organisation will be taking up a ground rent census in the Dundalk area to discover the total amounts being paid in ground rent in the area.

Redundancies

Ten workers who have been on official strike for nearly two months have received redundancy notices from their employers, Irish Sugar Merchants, Abercorn Road, East Wall, Dublin.

The redundancies are to date from December 21 and the strikers have been offered their statutory entitlements plus a small lump sum.

The legality of the notice is being questioned by the ten workers and is under scrutiny by their union, the A.G.E. & M.O.U.

Internee's food described

People may queue up to be interned for Christmas. If the latest announcement from the North's Ministry of Home Affairs is to be believed. Following several reports from both Loyalist and Republican internees and prisoners about the continual poor quality and general inedibility of the food served in the camp, the Ministry decided to reveal a "typical Sunday menu".

It reads: Breakfast — boiled egg with porridge or cornflakes, plus tea, bread and butter; dinner — steak, creamed and roast potatoes, carrots and turnips, followed by cream and fruit cocktail; tea — beefburgers, fried soda bread and beans, with fresh fruit, tea, bread and butter; supper — tea and digestive biscuits.

This is in complete contrast with reports which the internees send out about their food. They claim that the food is always cold, rarely contains any recognisable ingredient and usually remains uneaten. Relatives generally have the responsibility of bringing weekly food parcels to keep the men alive.

N.I.C.R.A. at amnesty meeting

Delegates from the North Ireland Civil Rights Association, this week travelled to Paris to attend a special conference organised by Amnesty International on the subject of torture and brutality of political prisoners. The N.I.C.R.A. delegates had been invited to submit a memorandum giving details of torture inflicted on political prisoners in the North and they also put forward a number of proposals for discussion.

These included a demand for the investigation into the inhuman treatment of political prisoners in internment camps in the North and the delegates pointed out that this treatment applied to both Loyalist and Republican prisoners.

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VIEWPOINT/ COPINAC DUDDO

It now appears that the next step in the sell-out of national interests will be a concession on the issue of sovereignty. Already the matter has been raised and discussed at the tripartite talks and political correspondents agree that a "deal" between Britain and the 26 Counties may be on the cards.

You may take it that any concessions will come from the 26-County state and that the "deal" will involve some retreat from the high ground of republicanism traditionally held by patriots from Wolfe Tone, through the men of 1916 and of the First Dail, to the faithful few of the present.

It is indeed indicative of the national malaise that a praiseworthy declaration such as that sponsored by the Irish Sovereignty Movement, calling for a British announcement of intent on disengagement from the Six Counties and from Irish internal affairs, drew support from only 22 members of the Dail and Seanad — and that not one of those supporters came from the Fine Gael party.

The inference from this is that all other members of the Dail and Seanad — and they include members of Fianna Fail which boasts of being a republican party and of Labour which prided itself once on its nationalism — just could not care less whether Britain pulled out of the North and Irish affairs or not. Or is it that they want the British to stay? Are they so bankrupt of idealism and ideas that they want the British to take care of the cauldron that is boiling over in the Six Counties?

It has ever been obvious that the political parties of Leinster House would much prefer to maintain the status quo of their banana republic of 26 Counties — with its concomitant jobs and security for the politicians and their relatives — but the blatant betrayal of all the principles and ideals held sacred by Irish people down the centuries is a little too much for people to swallow today.

Sovereignty

If this question of sovereignty reaches the stage when a referendum is necessary, then truly will the patriots and traitors be differentiated. And the question could easily reach that critical stage, with the people being asked, in the name of "peace and reconciliation", to concede the right of the Irish people to rule Ireland, to give Britain a right to continue to interfere in Irish internal affairs through the Council of Ireland, and to abandon the national claim to rightful sovereignty over the Six Counties.

Is that what the men of 1916 died for? Is that what the First Dail agreed on? Is that what the Irish people really want? I feel certain that the Irish people want no such thing and that they will repulse any effort by the neo-Free Staters to negotiate a new Treaty that would give away more than the infamous Treaty of 1921.

To impose the terms of that Treaty on the Irish people required an army of 60,000 men. It will require more than twice that number to impose any new treaty tomorrow. Is that why the army of the 26 Counties is being built up?

That, and a lot more, could well have been discussed at Ascot last week. We are likely to see the plan for the "final settlement" of the Irish problem slowly unveiled, bit by bit, over the next few months. Be watchful.

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Prints and brochures will be on sale.
Refreshments served.



Shop stewards and officials of the Tralee Branch I.T. & G.W.U. who recently underwent a week-long course run by the Union's Research and Services Division.

The Dailmations

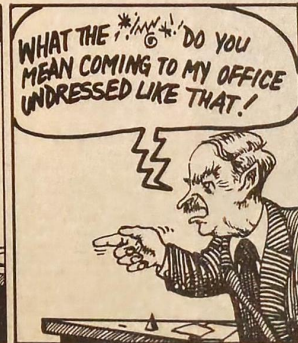
ANOTHER CRISIS FOR LIAM!

Army difficulties in getting underwear

Underwear shortage hits Army

No underwear

A NUMBER of recruits were not enlisted immediately because of difficulties in obtaining supplies of underwear, socks and other items from the Minister for Defence and the Dail said Mr. Sheehy, Minister of Defence.



Paddy McGrath:

THE MAN WHO WINS EVERY SWEEP



The draw for the Hospital Trust's final Sweepstake of 1973 will take place next week. And if an address made by the Trust's chairman, Senator Patrick McGrath, to workers at the Ballsbridge headquarters a fortnight ago is any indication then proceeds have shown a sharp fall on previous performances.

Senator McGrath told the workers in the middle of November that the returns were just not coming in. A new national lottery in Canada and the petrol shortage were contributory factors. Unless things improved redundancies could occur. However by the last week of November the situation had improved sufficiently for a number of temporary workers to be summoned for duty on Monday, December 3.

And as the temporary workers reported for work on Monday of last week they met a sight unprecedented in the 'Sweeps' history. A number of employees were picketing the Ballsbridge office.

Trouble for the Sweeps began in January of this year. Then an investigation in the 'Sunday Independent' compared the massive amounts of personal wealth amassed by the families directing the Sweep — particularly the McGrath and Duggan families — with the paltry amounts provided for the actual hospitals out of sweep funds; a mere £1 million out of an annual running cost of 164 million. The image of the Sweeps was tarnished for the first time in this country.

As the months passed opposition to the Sweeps snowballed. An inquiry into the running of the sweeps was demanded from many quarters. Nationalisation was urged by several bodies including the Mid Western Regional Health Board.

The prestigious Journal of the Irish Medical Association, in September, called for the channelling of funds from the Sweepstakes into medical research. "The reasons for the existence of the sweepstakes needs to be redefined if we are to maintain faith with the subscribers. It is necessary to show that the funds are collected for some worthy cause," said the Journal.

But all was to no avail. Patrick McGrath sat tight and instead of being investigated by the new Coalition Government he was elevated by them to the Senate. Indications are that in his Senate position he has far more power than many Ministers.

The power of the Trust, or fear of it, contributed indirectly to the death of one publication during the year. 'Profile', a current affairs publication from the Creation Group, died quietly last month never having recovered from the non-publication of its original edition for July last.

The edition carrying a cover story entitled 'JOE MCGRATH — MR. SWEEP' was ready for distribution when the publishers decided that it might be too dangerous and the whole edition was scrapped. Some weeks later a new edition of the July 'Profile' appeared, minus the McGrath story, but the 'front' image became attached to the magazine. Sales fell dramatically and by December the magazine was off the market.

Profile

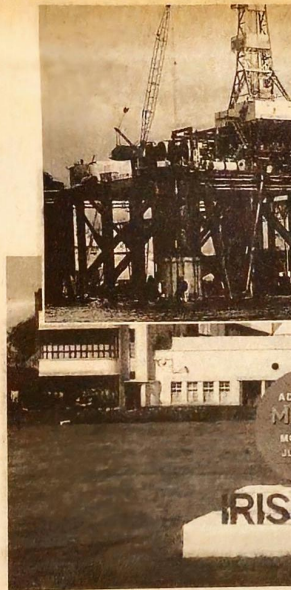
The suppressed 'Profile' story was featured in THE IRISH PEOPLE of July 20. Ironically another story on the Sweeps could have led to the death of THE IRISH PEOPLE six weeks earlier. On the edition of June 1 an article 'The Big Sweepstakes Non-runner' came under the scrutiny of the management board of Easons who were then distributing this paper. They did not like what they saw and their apparent fear of the Hospitals Trust led to their refusing to distribute that or any subsequent editions of this weekly.

The suppressed 'Profile' story outlined how the Trust's illegal enterprise was established in America. Central figure in this organisation was the late Drew Pearson, one of the most feared journalists in Washington. He had acted as lobbyist and fixer for the Sweeps in the American capital. Drew Pearson died in 1969.

The article contained the following questions. Who succeeded Drew Pearson as the Washington lobbyist and fixer for the Sweepstakes?



● Justin Keating: McGrath would have been impressed by his London speech. (Below): McGrath's Celtic Oil may soon be drilling for natural gas and oil off the West of Ireland.



Exactly how were the profits from the lotteries distributed?

Why did a semi-state company never submit a properly audited statement of its total sales, its total earnings, and the compensation paid to its employees?

How many Irish politicians, or their relatives, received income, or favours from the Irish Sweepstakes?

Who paid the legal fees and arranged bail for Irish nationals who were occasionally caught smuggling tickets into the United States and Canada?

How many other state sponsored companies were involved in the smuggling of tickets?

Was this 'underground' smuggling system used to bring arms to the provisional IRA? These questions were, of course, never answered. 'Profile' died.

But it is in the field of industrial relations at the Sweeps that the nose thumbing power of Patrick McGrath is best illustrated. For twenty-three years the Trust has refused to recognise or negotiate with the Workers' Union of Ireland which has workers organised at the Ballsbridge headquarters.

Their refusal to negotiate with the Union has been the subject of a number of Labour Court hearings. The Labour Court on three occasions, 1950, 1967 and 1971, recommended that the Trust recognise and negotiate with the Union but on each occasion the findings have been ignored by the Trust.

This refusal is in breach of the International Labour Organisation Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organise. The 26-County Government has ratified this convention and is required, as an obligation on member-governments, to see that the conventions are strictly observed,

particularly among their own employees and employees of agencies established or operating under laws which they have enacted.

When Liam Cosgrave appointed Trust Chairman, Patrick McGrath to the Senate it was felt that compliance with the International Labour Organisation Conventions would follow at Sweeps headquarters. It was expected that the influence of Michael O'Leary, Minister for Labour, Senators Fintan Kennedy, Michael Mullen, Michael Moynihan, Patrick Kerrigan, all leading Union figures, would have forced Mr. McGrath to change his tune.

Nothing happened

Even if this had not worked it was thought that the Labour Ministers would pressurise the Minister for Justice to make compliance with ILO rules a condition of authorisation for holding a sweepstake. Each sweepstake has to be authorised separately by the Minister.

But nothing happened. Senator McGrath's power apparently overcame the wishes of the Minister for Labour, can make National Wages Agreements (which contain clauses on union recognition and negotiation) meaningless, and can cushion his organisation from having to comply with international labour law.

The McGrath power was also displayed at the Royal Lancaster Hotel in London on Wednesday of last week.

A major speech on the Government's attitude in regard to oil depots in the Celtic Sea was read there on behalf of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Justin Keating.

The speech indicated clearly that mineral resources on land as well as at sea are going to be handed over to private enterprise for development.

Senator McGrath would have been particularly impressed by one sentence in Justin Keating's speech.

"MY THINKING AT THIS STAGE IS THAT THERE ARE GOOD ECONOMIC REASONS FOR ISSUING SOME EXCLUSIVE LICENCES AS SOON AS OUR POLICY IS FINALISED AND ANY LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ARE OVERCOME."

Senator McGrath knows that the recipient of one of these 'exclusive licences' will be the Celtic Oil Company. Senator McGrath is Chairman of Celtic Oil.

It has been said that the McGrath family benefits to the tune of £8,000 per day from the Hospital Trust operations. The bad publicity of 1973 could mean that this source is drying up. But with friends like Justin Keating, companies like Celtic Oil, and the resources of the country for the taking, Paddy McGrath has no cause to worry.

£3 MILLION SMELTER WASTE

The £30 million capital grant which the Government will make towards the establishment of a foreign owned aluminium smelter on the Shannon estuary illustrated again the unsatisfactory policy of the Irish Government as regards mineral resources, said Mr. Francis Walsh, joint secretary of the Resources' Protection Campaign, at a meeting in Trinity College last week.

Mr. Walsh felt this sum was being wasted. Instead of being utilised towards constructing a smelter to process Irish zinc and lead it was being invested in a venture over which the Government would have no effective control. The aluminium smelter will be

owned by the Alcan Corporation who will procure bauxite mainly from struggling Third World countries, process it in Ireland, and with value greatly enhanced the finished aluminium will be exported to other countries.

Ironical

"It will be more than ironical," said Mr. Walsh, "if Ireland becomes a party to what is blatant exploitation of under-developed economies while she is being subjected to the exact same process through the export of her valuable minerals in a raw

state to European smelters, as is planned by Tara Mines Ltd. with regard to the Navan ore body.

"It can only be regarded as wanton irresponsibility to hand out a huge sum of money for some hundreds of transitory jobs when an expenditure of a similar magnitude on a smelter based on native resources would secure not only a similar number of jobs, but also control over the smelter's operation, access to thousands of jobs in follow-up industries, and, even more important, tens of thousands of jobs made possible from the potential revenues derivable from a minerals-processing industry."

The Government should cease any negotiations they might be having with foreign companies concerning the exploitation of our mineral resources, said Mr. Walsh.

Instead it should undertake an earnest attempt to compose a policy on the development of our resources which would take account of not simply the creation of immediate jobs and the next election, but rather the long term needs not just of ourselves, but of our children.

Negotiations between the Government and Tara Exploration for the granting of a mining lease for the huge lead zinc deposits at Navan are still going on.

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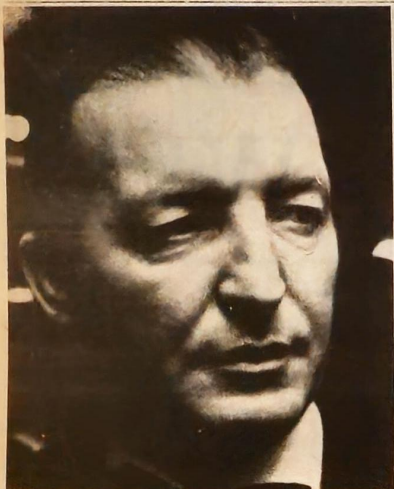
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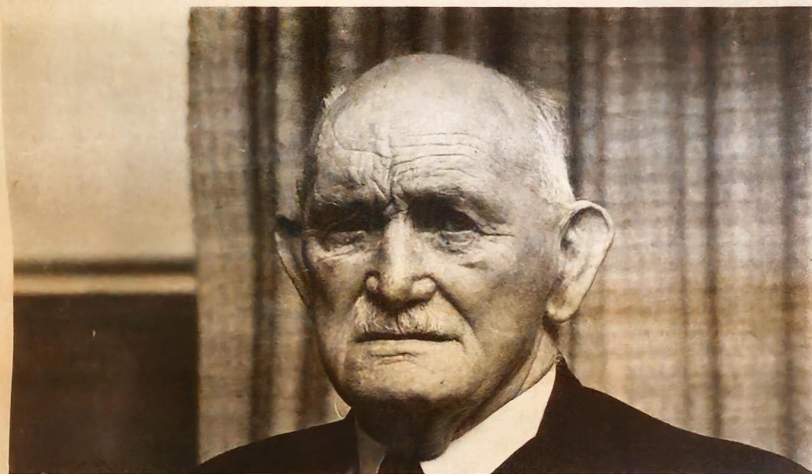




● Charles Haughey, T.D., represents the republican hope for many Fianna Fail members including (below) former T.D. and I.R.A. leader Martin Corry.

FIANNA FAIL'S HOPEFUL REPUBLICANS

By Our Political Correspondent



In the wake of Monaghan there is one name cropping up again and again in Fianna Fail circles. There is hardly a need to spell out the name — Charles J. Haughey.

Haughey's name is mentioned partly because he is known to have wanted the job as Taoiseach in the past. When Sean Lemass resigned suddenly on November 10, 1966, the much publicised succession race featured Charles Haughey and George Colley; that race is still on.

It is ironic to recall now that the "Old Guard" of Fianna Fail, under the generalship of Frank Aiken, backed Colley because of his republican image. One of the major changes of the intervening years has been that while Colley's republican image has wilted to a good extent, Haughey, thanks to the Arms Trial in October 1970, is looked upon as the republican hope of the party.

Old I.R.A. men, people who have never met Haughey, or studied his record, have him fixed in the back of their minds as the republican panacea for Fianna Fail.

What has Haughey done to earn the fame in men's minds which now chiefly characterises his image for the many? He featured in the Arms Trial charged with Albert Luykx and Captain James Kelly for allegedly trying to import arms illegally into the country. This he denied upon oath at the Four Courts trial and was found not guilty by the jury.

But no matter. For many political people he symbolises something approximating to Robert Emmett.

What has Haughey done since the Arms Trial to prove his republicanism? Publicly, nothing. He has not opened his mouth in the Dail. His most notable act as a T.D. was to go into the lobby and vote for the Amended Offences Against the State Act which arms the opinion of one of his greatest adversaries, Superintendent John Fleming, with judicial powers. For the rest, silence.

Haughey is quite right. If people are foolish enough to consider him the great republican then that part of his image is fixed and substantial. All he need do is work on other parts of the image. That is why he tends to concentrate on E. E. C. business, economic affairs and artistic occasions. As the repository of the republican hopes of Fianna Fail all he need only wait for is the tide which will carry him to office.

For his backers within the party — the Flor Crowleyes, Bill Loughnanes, Martin Corrys, and the grass roots supporters there are the years of working and hoping ahead — with the inevitable disappointment at the end of it all.

Given his real political record as shown in his actions, speeches and policies Haughey, when and if his hour comes, will be as great a disappointment to the Fianna Fail republicans as Jack Lynch is at present.

But try telling that to the Haughey fans!

Job Cumasach!

Tá Willie Whitewash á mholadh. Ní fhuair aon Sasanach riamh a leithéid de mholadh, d'adhradh nach mór, in Éirinn. Tá a thuis-cint, a chomhbhá, a dhonnacht, a ghéar-chúis, a chumas réitigh agus ní fíor cé mhéid tréith eile á mholadh go h-ard na speire. Is geall le Éireannach, honoris causa, é faoi seo.

Gan aon amhras, tá an ceart ar fad ag lucht a mhólaí faoi aon ní amháin — go ndearna sé job iontach agus go ndearna sé go cumasach é. Ceist eile ar fad áfach, cé'n job go díreach a rinne sé? Tá's againn ceadar a shunlaíonn lucht a mhólaí dá deanta aige: go bhfuil bealach chun síochána réitithe aige d'Éirinn agus don Bhreatain, agus Éire aontaithe mar cheann scríbe aige i bhfad amach anseo, ma's mian linn é.

Na Fáidheanna

Creideann a lán daoine a leithéid, i ngeall ar go screideann siad i gcónaí rud ar bith fhuad dá duine nó daoine mór-le-rá (polaitoiri, eaglaisigh, fir ghnó agus ghaimbín) á rá go mbeir agus go h-ardghlórach. Tá an port céanna ag gach fáidh sa tír faoi Willie — ó Backbencher Healy go Cruise O'Brien, ó Tony O'Reilly go Willie Conway, an sóisialach dearg Jimmy Tully go dtí an léine gorm Donegan. Is geall le fógra teleifíse iad le athrá agus stór-á. Is Goebbels comb-céilúirtha iad.

Ach má ghéilleann an gnáth-phobal don bhréag mhór go h-ionraic, ní h-amhlaidh do lucht canta an éiligh i gcoitinne. Tá's b-áiríthe, gur síocháin agus iontach ar mháiríse le síome na cumhachta agus an airdí dá ann. Ceanglaíonn sé muid níos dúilíthe ná riamh i gceoras eacnamaíochta, polaitoíríochta agus cultúrtha Shasana.

Caoimhnach

Is réiteach caomhnach é. Ní reiteach é a dhéanfaidh puinn díroíochta do dhaoine

i gceantacha neamh-fhorbartha bnaíthe i gceachtar den dá olléan. Tá na daoine sin ar a mbealach go dtí an leibhéal sin árá á réiteach don aicme is ísle san Eorpa: an deich milliún d'imroich ón tríú domhan ar scábhaithe iad dáiríre.

Réiteach caomhnach é mar gur caomhnach a rinne é. Rialtais caomhnacha a rinne é. I gceomhthéas an E.E.C. caomhnach a dearnadh é. Scáile é den aicme a chuir le chéile é.

Job Cumasach

'Sea, rinne Willie job cumasach. Job cumasach mar Shasanach agus mar chaoimhnach. Mar sin tá áthas ar éinne gur Sasanach nó agus caomhnach é. Tá áthas ar a lán de ghnáth mhuintir na hÉireann a bhfuil traidisiún caomhnach Réimnannach acu, ainneoin gur fhuailg siad féin agus a muintir trí imreac agus díthosaíocht faoi theorhalt an traidisiúin sin.

'Siad siúd an dream is truanhúil uilig — feilmeirai bheaga, siopadóirí beaga, gnáth-oibríthe nach féidir leo briseadh ón dúchas



● Mr. Donegan, leine gorm.

caomhnach, ainneoin gur iad féin dá á n-díothú agus á scaipeadh ag an gcaomhnachas céanna. An fear nach dtuigseann a chás féin, is trua an scéil é.

'Sea, rinne Willie job cumasach.

Derg dispute

Terence Maguire, who owns the Derg Furniture Stores and the Derg Removals firm in Strabane is becoming a well known local personality.

He is particularly known for his attitude to his workers. One of them, who recently worked more than a hundred hours per week on delivery and collection work became quite annoyed when Mr. Maguire refused to pay him more than the flat £25 per week.

He parted company with Maguire but was fairly insistent in demanding payment for the hours he had worked. His persistence resulted in his being accosted by two masked men outside his home. They warned him to stop bothering his former employer, Terence Maguire of the Derg, or he would "find himself in serious trouble".

The case has now been taken up by Tyrone Republican Clubs who have published the case in their paper "Voice". In the current issue Mr. Maguire's activities on behalf of British Army personnel is mentioned.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Derg furniture stores have prospered out of the present troubles," says "Voice" which promises revelations of the activities of the company "at a later date".

GAY BYRNE'S CHARITY HOUR

BY PEIGIN DOYLE

Oh, Gay Byrne, you really are the most awful tease! You had us all in the IRISH PEOPLE office absolutely on our tippy toes with suspense after a recent L. L. Show (no need to spell it out between ourselves).

What an absolutely super idea that was inviting every charity to write to you in hope of getting a few bob, four figures I think you mentioned, for their pet cause. It really does add spice to a game when there is a little do-gooding thrown in. One does get so bored with sophistication.

Of course, a few of them

around the office were just a teeny little bit sceptical about it all. They wanted to know who was putting up the money and why. I mean, it couldn't be just for charity's sake.

I was simply tickled pink when you explained that there was going to be a posh splash with an auction and ball and everything, to pay for the charity winner. I knew it couldn't be just some fusty quiet affair without any fun at all. I'm certainly going to go and I think I'll wear that new pair of chiffon hot pants I just bought. After all, we do go to

these affairs to be seen, don't we?

And I am glad, really glad, that the donors of those little knick knacks for auction decided not to remain anonymous. If I hadn't heard that Tony O'Reilly, Sir Basil Goulding and Dan (dear old Danny boy) Stephenson were giving something away for charity, I would have simply died of curiosity. I just would, that's all. So thank you, Gay darling, for accidentally spilling the beans. You know how we all like to hear what our great men are doing.

The North

letter
from
belfast
DES O'HAGAN

Fog of confusion after Sunningdale

The people of the North are politically confused. Before they had time to recover from the shock of the new Executive being formed they were ambushed with news of a Council of Ireland and the creation of a new political situation in the Six Counties for the first time in over fifty years. While everyone expected and was prepared for the end of the old system, no one quite expected the new system to come so quickly, and its arrival has led to one unifying factor among all political groups — confusion.

The Provisionals are confused because although one essential ingredient for their campaign, the British Army, continues to abound, the other essential quality — support from the people, is rapidly disappearing. This can be seen by the steady decrease in the number of their military operations in recent weeks and the constant news from the political front these days threatens to make their military campaign irrelevant for the first time since it began.

Many of their members still have the frame of mind they had when the campaign was going well in the summer of last year and few of them can fathom how the S.D.L.P., which began its political career as an I.R.A. messenger boy, has now become a Government Party in both a Six County and all Ireland context. They need a major reappraisal of their military policy soon.

There is also a certain confusion among the bulk of the Catholic people in the North. Some of them see the new Assembly as the first chance for Catholic power but others regard it with traditional suspicion. The trend, however, is likely to be towards the former view. All voters like to back a winner and since the Northern Catholics have never had the chance to back anything that even vaguely resembled a winner, they are likely to grasp at the chance and rally round the S.D.L.P.

Loyalists

There is an even greater confusion among the Loyalists. Lacking the political cohesion of the old monolithic Unionist party they drift in several different directions. The far coat brigade have stood behind Faulkner throughout his succession of political acrobatics and they now find themselves supporting a Council of Ireland without knowing how they got there. The working class Protestants are Loyalists with nothing to be loyal to. Politically they are selling around Paisley and his condemnation of the Assembly, the Executive and the Council of Ireland sounds reassuring. But Paisley realises that the only road to political power now lies through the Executive and he will have to participate in it if he wishes to remain in the political mainstream.

Among the pro-military groups the main problem is now defining the enemy. Whereas the Provisionals can always rest assured of some



● A scene which might soon become a bad memory for the people of the North — and the British Government.

support as long as they shoot at the British Army, the militant Loyalists cannot identify their targets as easily. They may well resort to regarding all Catholics as enemies as they have done in the past, but at the moment they too must have a major reappraisal of their policies. For this reason it was fortunate for the U.V.F. that they

decided to have a Christmas ceasefire as it provides a welcome breathing space for them.

The parties who are not confused are, of course, the established political parties: the Unionist party, the S.D.L.P. and the Alliance Party. They know where they are going but they do not know if they are going to get there.

The Tripartite talks have opened a new political era for the people of the North. They have also opened a new era of confusion for the people living there. And the greater the initial confusion the better chance the British settlement has of working. But explaining that to the people of the North would only add to their confusion.

'Know thine enemies', says Kitson

When Brigadier Frank Kitson left the North he left many ideas behind him. One of his most important theories is based on that well known piece of biblical advice 'Know thine enemies, saith the Lord', and as a result, the British Army are currently carrying out one of their biggest intelligence operations since their arrival in the North over four years ago.

When they first arrived they relied entirely on information given to them by the R.U.C. Even their internment swoop was based on police information, much of which was out of date and generally inaccurate. As a result they began collecting their own intelligence and urged on by Kitson they took this a stage further and proceeded to build a complete information dossier on practically all the Northern's half a million families.

This massive undertaking has been going on since early 1972 and it has now reached the more remote and relatively trouble-free rural areas. In this respect Kitson's timing has been impeccable in



● Frank Kitson

that his urban-rural transition has coincided with the general shift in the centres of violence from Belfast to the country areas. Kitson believes that it is not sufficient to merely keep a file on 'subversives', but that the whole population must be filed so that potential subversives can also be spotted.

For this reason the information collected by his intelligence squads is absolutely thorough. They inquire not only how many people live in each house, but where each works. They also ask how many pets are kept in each house. They request

farmers to tell them how many acres they have and the number of different animals they keep. They ask about the families relatives — who is married to who, when they married, where do they live? This information is then cross checked with information received about other families.

At the moment, for example, the Welsh Guards are compiling information about families in the South Down and South Armagh area. Among the questions they are asking are: 'What would you do if your son joined the I.R.A.?' and 'What are your attitudes towards the Provisional and Official I.R.A.?' The latter question is accompanied with the addendum 'Do you know that the Officials are Communists?'

Other questions include 'What is your opinion of the new Assembly?' and 'Do you hope that it works?' Normally the British Army is not concerned with such matters as it prides itself as being 'non-political', but Kitson insists that the army's role at the present and increasingly in the future is a political one.

What exactly has Britain succeeded in doing in the establishment of the Executive in Northern Ireland? The full effects of the new power sharing arrangement will not be known for many years, assuming it works, but certain major features of the new arrangement are worth noting.

From depending on sectarianism, i.e. Protestant ascendancy, Britain has now switched its weight to leaning on class identity between Catholics and Protestants at a certain level. Since 1920 the binding force of sectarianism gave Government and stability to Northern Ireland. It also gave discrimination, unemployment and the Special Powers Act which added up to the almost total alienation of the minority community.

Now it offers stability and Government based on the identity of interests between the upper and middle classes of both Unionist and Nationalist thinking. Internment and the Emergency Provisions Act (which is a more effective Special Powers Act) will henceforward be reserved for the opponents of that stability whether Loyalist or Republican.

The breakdown of the sectarian Government was caused by the Civil Rights Movement which split the Unionist monolith down the middle in 1968 and which proved to the British Government the hopelessness of seeking to restore stability on that basis.

The Unionist breakdown

threatened the British position not alone in Northern Ireland but in the island as a whole. If, because of the breakdown, by any series of miracles, thirty-two county Republic independent of Britain came into existence then the basic relationship between Britain and Ireland could change to Britain's disadvantage.

Hence the audacious solution now being attempted. Take the upper and middle classes of the Catholic and Protestant factions and put them in harness in the North. Get the support of the upper and middle classes in the South for this arrangement through some form of Council of Ireland. The combined weight of the business interests of all three sectors should bring stability back to Ireland — and, most importantly, in terms which strengthens rather than weakens the British presence in Ireland. If this means that Republicans will be housed in the North and the South and the Loyalist community sent out in the cold because it fails to understand the game, then so be it.

Following the Sunningdale Conference Liam Cosgrave explained the common policing arrangements arrived at to a B.B.C. reporter. When prompted by the interviewer to tell what he had in common with Brian Faulkner, he smiled and said: 'We hunt'. The working of a Council of Ireland along the present guide lines as laid down under British supervision will mean a lot of hunting north and south in the coming years.

Foreign Cos. in Ireland

This county by county series is intended to illustrate the degree to which Ireland is dependent on foreign-owned industry.

Name of Company Parent company in brackets (✓)	Location	Product	Date production started
Adhesive Tapes (Ire.) Ltd. (Adhesive Tapes Ltd., Bristol, England);	Barrow St., Dublin	Cellulose adhesive tape	1958
Alumina Chemicals Ltd. (The Alumina Co. Ltd., Lancashire, England); (Peter Spence & Sons Ltd., Lancashire, England);	East Wall	Aluminium sulphate	1966
A.P.V. Desco (Ireland) Ltd. (The A.P.V. Co. Ltd., London);	Drimnagh	Stainless steel tanks	1955
Anodising Ltd. (Hamburg Metallveredlung K.G., Hamburg, Irish interests);	Finglas	Anodised aluminium	1964
Armour Pharmaceuticals (Ire.) Ltd. (Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, Illinois);	Corporation Industrial Estate, Kilbarrack	Aluminium hydroxide antacid gels and powders	1971
B. Parkinson & Co. (Ire.) Ltd. (B. Parkinson & Co. Ltd., Bradford, England);	Drimnagh	Wool and synthetic tops, wool scouring	1966
Bondsworth (Holdings) (Ire.) Ltd. (Bondsworth Holding Ltd., London, England);	Robin Hood Industrial Estate, Dublin	Bedding and furniture	1970
B.D.H. (Ireland) Ltd. (B.D.H. Drug Houses Ltd., London, England);	Santry	Pharmaceuticals	1962
Brunswick of Ireland Ltd. (Brunswick International C.A., Chicago, Illinois);	Cabra West	1) Bowling equipment 2) Fibreglass boats 3) Golf bags	1959 1970
Bercat Tires Ltd. (Bercat Tire A.G., Fribourg);	Tallaght	1) Industrial tyres 2) Steel bands for industrial	1960 1971
Consolidated Engravers of Ireland Ltd., Chapelizod. (Consolidated Engravers Corporation, Charlotte, Nth. Carolina, U.S.A.);	Chapelizod	Films for use in textile engraving	1966
Cure Memories Ltd. (Data Products Corporation, Culver City, California);	Coolock	Memory cores, stacks and systems for computers	1966 expanded 1969
Cubora Engineering (Ire.) Ltd. (Cubora Cubora Ltd., Guilford, Surrey, England);	Finglas	Sliding and folding door gear and garage doors	1969
Crosland Filters (Ire.) Ltd. (Burreess Galvin & Co. Ltd. and Crosland Filters Ltd., Bournemouth, Nottinghamshire, England);	Finglas	Filter elements for cars and for industrial use	1964
Colibri (Esport) Ltd. (Colibri Lighters Ltd., London);	Glasnevin Industrial Estate	Cigarette lighters	expanded 1970
Domair International Ltd. (Donahoy Industries Inc., New Richmond, Wisconsin);	Tallaght	Air compressors	1971
Diversey (Ireland) Ltd. (Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Illinois);	Glasnevin	Industrial chemicals	1965
Frederick Ltd. (Frederick Ltd., London);	Crumlin	Ladies' handbags	1965
Finglas Laboratories Ltd. (Gratipool Co. Ltd., Glasgow);	Ronald Lynn Industrial Estate, Glasnevin	Components for refrigeration plant	1966
European Printing Corporation Ltd. (Robert Maxwell & Co. (Pergamon Press) London, England);	Coolock	Photo typesetting	1966
Fine Arts Ltd. (Vile Goller Fine Arts Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd., Kansas);	Tallaght	Lithographic printing	1972
Galco Steel Ltd. (Mr. D. Ballymeyer) Irish interests;	Walkinstown	Hot dip galvanising	1971
Hallmark (Ire.) Ltd. (Hallmark Cards Inc., Kansas City);	Rathfarnham	Greeting cards	1959
Irish Plastic Packaging Ltd. (Merul Box Co. Ltd., London in association with Irish interests);	Ballyfermot	Plastic packaging	1963
I.B.M. (Ireland) Ltd. (I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, New York);	Burlington	Business machine cards	1960
Irish Containers Ltd. (Van Leer Tambores, Netherlands in association with Hammond Lane Industries Ltd., Dublin);	Inchicore	1) Steel drums and kegs 2) Tanks and cylinders	1961 expanded 1966
Industrial Plastics (Ire.) Ltd. (Industrial Mouldings (Warwick) Ltd. in association with A. Guinness and Son & Co. Ltd., Dublin);	St. James's Gate	Plastic articles	1961
Irish Printing Ink Co. Ltd. (1) Loriflux & Bolton Ltd., London. (2) Dame & Co. Ltd., London. John V. Doherty & Francis R. Doherty, Dublin;	Swords	Printing inks	1966
International Chemical Products Ltd. (W. David & Sons Ltd., London);	Glasnevin	Polyster paste filters	1968
Industrial Electronics Ltd. (Dunle & Miller (Holdings) Ltd., London);	Walkinstown	Electronic control units	1967
Irish Metals & Chemicals Co. Ltd. (Sipm A.G. Schönbühl);	Tallaght	Welding electrodes, filler metals and welding transformers	1967
J. & E. Hall Ltd. (J. & E. Hall Ltd., Dartford, Kent, England);	Northumberland St.	Components for refrigeration plant	1966
James North & Son (Ireland) Ltd. (James North & Son Ltd., Cheshire, England);	Darttry	PVC supported cloth	1956
James Wilkes (Ire.) Ltd. (James Wilkes Ltd., Bilton, England);	Dolphin's Barn	Continuous stationary	1959
Unison Ltd. (Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York);	Swords	Pharmaceuticals	1964
L. G. Harris & Co. (L. G. Harris & Co., Worcester);	Dun Laoghaire	Paint brushes	1955
Lines Bros. (Dublin) Ltd. (Lines Bros., Fil-Ag Works, Merton, London);	Whitehall	Frams, nursery furniture and toys	1963



● Paddy Devlin

Fight of the year at Stormont

From our Boxing Correspondent at the Assembly ringside.

Rev. Ian Paisley (14 st. 3 lbs.) last night knocked out Mr. Brian Faulkner (10 st. 8 lbs.) in the ninth round of a scheduled ten round contest before a packed house in the Assembly arena. This heavyweight bout had everything and the fans loved every minute of it. Afterwards Paisley danced around the ring singing "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee — I am the greatest".

It was his now-famous Paisley-shuffle which won him the fight. Throughout the contest he relied on his right and sometimes on his extreme right. His knock out punch was a straight boot in the face three times in succession. The Marquis of Queensbury raised a point of order but he was over-ruled by the speaker.

Earlier in the evening Peter McLachan (unpledged flyweight) was quickly disposed of by Rev. William Beattie (middleweight, South Antrim). McLachan pulled no punches — a fatal mistake which cost him the contest. McLachan's shock defeat means that he has now lost the chance to fight the pro-British champion Henry Bob Cooper. Speaking at a parliamentary press briefing later, Mr. Cooper said that as far as his forthcoming contest with the Honourable Member for North Antrim was concerned, "A'll kill de burn in one".

Last night's contests were relayed live by satellite to London and Dublin, and the Whitelaw-Solomons promotion duet can feel pleased at the evening's success.

Tomorrow night is Assembly wrestling night and top of the bill is Paddy Crusher Devlin v. Dirty Bill Craig. When asked to submit in his last contest Craig shouted "No surrender" and threw Ivan the Terrible Cooper into a half-nelson double jointed lock.



● Brian Faulkner

normally used to keep the gates of Long Kesh closed.

There will be pre-wrestling entertainment too. Speaker Nat Minford will be the main star in a mace-lifting competition and he will accept challengers from the floor.

Late news: Result of South Down by-election just announced: Joe Frazier (Alliance) 11,896. George Foreman (S.D.L.P.) 8,951. Frazier elected on points.

Very late news: The British Army last night began building sandbag emplacements around the Unionist benches. As they erected barbed wire entanglements it was revealed that an S.D.L.P. patrol had been captured after it had accidentally strayed across the floor of the house. Negotiations were going on at kilometre 101 for their release.

WILLIE NO COME BACK AGAIN?

People wept openly in the streets of Belfast yesterday as the news spread that Mr. William Whitelaw had left the North. Mass hysteria broke out. Rev. Ian Paisley said he could understand neither the hysteria nor the mass. Cardinal Conway said special prayers for Mr. Whitelaw en masse.

"I was sorry to see him go," said Mr. Gerry Fitt, "So was I," said the head barman in Stormont, "he owed me a pound". Mr. John Hume said that there would never be another supreme wizard, genius, whiz kid, brainchild, conman like Mr. Whitelaw, and he was sure that Mr. Pym was also a supreme wizard, genius, etc., etc.



● Willie Whitelaw

Mr. Whitelaw deserved the award in view of his long connection with Casement Park. Mr. Whitelaw later confirmed that he had always been regarded as a "jolly good sport".

In Long Kesh internees broke down and wept when it was gently broken to them that Uncle Willie had gone. Throughout the North hundreds of people broke down — mainly because of a shortage of petrol.

Mr. Whitelaw was too drunk to comment last night.

INSIDE STORY

The following agreements made at the historic Sunningdale conference were made available to the "Irish People" by means of a tape recorder cunningly concealed in a wax dummy of Paddy Devlin which was present throughout the talks.

● All British army helicopters are to be available on demand to Paddy Donegan.

● Commencing January 1st, Big Ben will strike the Angelus every evening at 6 p.m. and a film of this is to be made available to Conor Cruise O'Brien for broadcasting purposes on RTE.

● Anyone living in the Republic of Dublin who was born in the north is to wear a large white star sewn on to their outer clothing.

● On behalf of the nation, Mr. Cosgrave presented Mr. Heath with a papal knighthood, and the keys to the Bank of Ireland.

Award

The G.A.A. last night voted Mr. Whitelaw their first "Personality of the Month Award", sponsored by the Grabballyoucanget Building Society (75 per cent tax free interest to Catholics). A spokesman for the G.A.A., Archbishop Croke, said that

NO. 19 DUBLIN (Part 1)