

the irish people

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An Choismhuinir

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1973

Contraceptives: why the Bishops said 'No'

What is the Catholic Hierarchy aiming at in its statement on the contraception issue? That is the question that puzzles parents, politicians, theologians and people from all walks of life following the shock statement by the Hierarchy condemning contraception as morally wrong.

One element in the statement by the Bishops shows that they do not feel it possible to prevent a law legalising contraceptives being passed in the near future. For the first time ever the Irish Hierarchy has stated unequivocally that what the Church considers to be morally wrong need not be banned by the State. "No change in State law can make the use of contraceptives morally right since what is wrong in itself remains wrong, regardless of what State law says."

"It does not follow, of course, that the State is bound to prohibit the importation and sale of contraceptives". What the Hierarchy actually want is to influence the law which will legalise the use of contraceptives. By next April the vast majority of people living in the Republic will have free hospitalisation as a right. A law which merely legalises the possession and use of contraceptives will not mean that to family planning clinics will automatically become an enforceable right of individual parents.

Strong Catholic influence

A strong Catholic influence exists on the Board of Governors of the three main maternity hospitals in Dublin, Holles St., the Rotunda and the Coombe Hospitals. On the Board of two of these hospitals the local Catholic Parish Priest sits as a member and on all three Catholic influence is powerful enough to delay or entirely prevent the establishment of Family Planning clinics with contraceptive facilities.

A mere legalising of contraceptives, therefore, will not change the situation very dramatically. Family Planning will be available, as at present, to those who can afford private treatment while the vast majority of working class mothers will have difficulty in getting the expert advice needed for the proper use of contraceptive devices.

That the Hierarchy is determined to fuel a public political debate on the issue to qualify whatever legislation is to be passed by the Dail is clear from the main question that is put in the statement: "What effect would the increased availability of contraceptives have on the quality of life in the Republic of Ireland?"

Beneath the careful archiepiscopal prose of the reply given by the Bishops is the clear suggestion that the legalising of contraceptives opens the floodgates to moral degeneration on a national scale. The "environment for moral living" will be

made "more difficult" for the youth: the "link" between contraception and abortion is mentioned as a "significant" factor. The statement then goes on to speak of the "contraceptive mentality" of certain unnamed "Western societies".

The final point made is the suggestion that the degree of inconvenience which the present law and practice causes to people of other religious persuasions and the effect on "attitudes towards the reunification of Ireland" might not be as significant as to justify changing either.

The aim of the Hierarchy in exercising its right to intervene in the debate at this point when Senator Mary Robinson's Bill is on its way through the Senate is thus made. The present law may be changed only in such a manner which will allow for the continuation of the present practice in all maternity hospitals where the Catholic presence exists.



● Cardinal Conway, Primate of All Ireland, the most important member of the Irish Hierarchy.

Did E.S.B. engineer the strike?

Will the disruption of E.S.B. services be responsible for the acceptance of a further National Wages Agreement? This is the question which opponents of pay agreements are attempting to answer this week.

Whether the real causes of the power blackouts emerges from the true talks now in progress remains to be seen. However as far as the "man in the street" is concerned they were caused by irresponsible elements within the E.S.B. work force.

The absence of an effective industrial relations structure within this huge semi-state body and the refusal of the management to have normal negotiations on a legitimate claim have been ignored. Also ignored is the possibility that the bullish resistance of the Board to negotiate could have been coldly calculated to cause the strikes and thus deflect public attention from serious management shortcomings regarding maintenance and equipment which would have caused powercuts even if strikes had never occurred.

In any case the chorus about "small but powerful sections of the trade union movement holding their fellow workers up to ransom" has already commenced. The Galway Chamber of Commerce and Industry were playing it last week with Nortgate Exploration's General Manager, Mr. Dave Fitzgerald, acting as lead tenor. Similar bodies as well as a number of Trade Union leaders can be expected to chime in during the next few weeks. Crescendo will not be reached, however, until some package for a new pay agreement emerges from discussions now in progress under the auspices of the employer/labour conference. Then opponents of pay agreements will, whether they deserve it or not, be pigeonholed as favouring "small but powerful sections holding their fellow workers (or the national economy) up to ransom".

It was fear of such groups, be they mythical or otherwise, that was largely responsible for the acceptance of the two previous national pacts. The first one came fast on the heels of the maintenance dispute — the maintenance men being the original "ransom seekers".

Although many workers recognised that national agreements amounted to self-castration the fear of being left behind in a free-for-all situation made them satisfied with being cunechs.

The opponents of a new pay agreement have recognised that this fear exists and have made it clear that they are seeking (1) a statutory national minimum wage for all workers, (2) a national minimum increase for everyone, and, (3) that those in a position to do so be allowed to fight for more.

(Continued on page 2)

Questions for the Mayor of Cork



● Mr. Kerrigan, Lord Mayor of Cork.



● Mr. O'Leary, former Lord Mayor of Cork.

The Lord Mayor of Cork, Senator Patrick Kerrigan, last week assured ratepayers in the city that there was no question of their having to bear the cost of repairing and insulating many of the dwellings built by Sisk Construction Systems Ltd. for the National Building Agency at Togher, Mayfield and the Glen.

The Lord Mayor did not say who was going to pay but it

can be assumed that he expects it to come from central funds. This might also satisfy some of Cork's ratepayers but before the working people of the country have paid for it through their income tax perhaps the Senator as Cork's leading citizen might answer the following questions.

Is the Lord Mayor satisfied with the results of the investigation carried out by the British expert commissioned

by the N.B.A. on the orders of the Minister for Local Government? Does he deny that defects other than those noted by this expert exist? A departmental press release said the British expert had examined and had "found some defects" in some houses: Does the Lord Mayor know of even one house examined by the expert during his apparently secret investigation? Even if the defects noted by the expert are the only ones which exist can the Lord Mayor say who is responsible for these defects?

What has the Lord Mayor to say about the defects listed by independent experts on the RTE programme "Enterprise"? Mr. Whelan, architect of the schemes, had an investigation carried out on his behalf by the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards. Can the Lord Mayor explain why the findings of this investigation never saw the light of day?

What has the Lord Mayor to say to the allegations that at least 12 million has been lost or strayed in the construction of the dwellings? These allegations have been made not by striking tenants but by the Lord Mayor's

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the ipish people

An Choismhuintir, Friday, Nov. 30, 1973.

LABOUR DIFFERENCE?

One assessment of the Monaghan by-election scene agreed upon by the political commentators is that there is now no difference between the major parties. Already Labour fears have been expressed at the apparent willingness of some Labour Ministers to sink the identity of their party in the emerging Coalition party.

If there is no difference between Fianna Fail and Fine Gael is it not conceivable that Labour, in certain circumstances, could switch its support either as a neutral or a partner to a Fianna Fail administration? That circumstance could be the prospect of a better deal on Labour's policy of nationalising the mines than Fine Gael seems willing to concede at the moment.

Fianna Fail's receipt of Labour's support or benevolent neutrality would be conditional on a public undertaking not to force the Minister for Industry and Commerce to give away the two billion pounds of mineral wealth presently owned by the Irish people at Navan.

Of course, if Fianna Fail wanted to hand over oil and natural gas resources to Senators Paddy McGrath or Alexis Fitzgerald Fine Gael might come up with another points programme which Labour could support. And so on. The prospect is fascinating. What about it, Brendan?

ACTION, PLEASE

The mortgage strike organised by the Association of Combined Residents' Associations, now in its second month, has attracted massive support in Dublin's suburbs.

The Building Societies have responded to the fall off in weekly income by increasing advertising to attract more investment. In doing so they add to the grievances of those who must eventually foot the bill — the ordinary householder buying the roof over his family's head.

The Government has decided to allow the bank rate to fluctuate according to the ebb and flow of sterling fortunes. It cannot or will not prevent the increasing mortgage burden which the weekly wage packet is expected to bear.

What the Government can do, however, it has not done. Meet with ACRA and the Building Societies and work out a solution before the strike reaches critical proportions.

Perhaps the Government awaits the report of the National Prices Commission before acting in this matter. If so, it should say as much. A statement now could save the thousands of pounds presently being spent on overkill advertising by the Societies.

GOOD NEWS

News from Portlaoise Prison during the week confirms that relations between political prisoners there are much improved. Good news.

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Waiting for the taxman

NITRO, ICTU and other organisations who have been campaigning for an upward adjustment in income tax allowances will have to wait until budget day, 1974, before knowing whether their demands have been heeded.

Replying to a question in Leinster House, Finance Minister Richie Ryan said: "Adjustments in the income tax personal allowances and reliefs are primarily budgetary matters and, as such, are reviewed annually at the appropriate time with other demands on Exchequer resources. I cannot, at this stage, give any indication of what proposals the next budget may or may not contain."

It was widely expected that the Minister, as part of the campaign to have a further National Wages Agreement accepted, would this month make an announcement of his intention to raise tax-free allowances. Any wage increases granted under a new agreement will be subject to income tax.

Did E.S.B. engineer power strike?

(Continued from page 1)
No indication is yet available of when proposals will emerge from the employer/labour discussions. A bare month remains before 88,000 workers are due for a new wage round. How the conference proposes to overcome this time shortage is not known. It could well happen that the 88,000 will be asked to wait for any increase until well into the New Year — a guarantee of retrogression to January 1 being understood. However I.C.T.U. leaders and the Employer bodies might plump for a hurried package believing that workers, sickened by the E.S.B. disruption and several weeks of depleted pay packets, would accept any apparently reasonable deal.



● A general view of the platform during the Sinn Féin Ard Fheis in Liberty Hall. Addressing the delegates (foreground) is Seamus Costello, Chairman, Bray Urban Commissioners.

Important definition on physical force

By Our Political Correspondent

The most significant aspect of last week's Sinn Féin Ard Fheis was the definition by President Tomas Mac Giolla of the circumstances in which Republicans believed the use of physical force to be justified.

That definition, given in the course of his presidential address, takes on the form of a challenge to Cruise O'Brien on the controversial issue of violence in politics. Stating that Sinn Féin never disallowed the right of people to use physical force, Mac Giolla went on to give a definition of the use of force as defined at the Labour Party Conference of 1972.

The Mac Giolla statement on the Sinn Féin position represents a significant contribution to the continuing debate on violence in politics and relates back to the Mac Giolla O'Brien clash on that and other issues before Cruise O'Brien became a Government Minister.

Mac Giolla said: "We are a political organisation whose methods of struggle are militant political action at street, local government and parliamentary level. We do not advocate a strategy of obtaining our ends by physical force or military means. But we have never said and do not

say now that the people have no right to use physical force at any time. To say so would be to say that the people must always leave themselves at the mercy of the state and imperialist forces.

"We believe that people have a legitimate right to defend themselves when force is used against them and our members in the Six Counties were continually guiding, advising and organising the people to defend their homes and communities when under attack. They did not, however, advocate a military campaign and indeed continuously opposed such a strategy. We were very glad to see that the Labour Party in 1972 rejected the Conor Cruise O'Brien policy and recognised the right of people to defend themselves against internment, torture and repression.

"The people of the North have already proved that they are prepared to fight for their rights in a peaceful and democratic but militant way and they have also proved that they are prepared to defend themselves physically when attacked. But they are obviously not prepared to engage on a purely military campaign as a method of achieving their aims when

they know and have proved that political methods of mass action can achieve many of them and can leave the enemy almost powerless to oppose them."

N.I.T.R.O. on the lump

A resolution calling on the Minister for Finance to make all contractors liable for ensuring that sub-contractors operate a P.A.Y.E. system was passed at the National Convention of the National Income Tax Relief Organisation held last weekend.

Speakers said that this could be a means towards ending the lump system as well as ensuring that all sums paid to sub-contractors would be liable for taxation.

Other resolutions called for the raising of the personal tax free allowance to £600, an allowance of £1,200 for married couples, pensioners, widows, or widowers with children; an allowance of £200 per child; equal income tax allowance for married working women and a £200 housekeeper allowance.

On tax evasion it was proposed that fines be raised to £15,000 in the case of companies and £500 in the case of self-employed persons.

COUNTDOWN

Drogheda

Twenty-three out of 200 houses, to be built at Rathmullen by Drogheda Corporation, will house elderly people when completed. A further 150 houses will be constructed in the second phase of the scheme, which will incorporate well equipped playing fields and a linear park. There are 253 people on the Drogheda Housing List at present.

Armagh

The joint problem of lack of recreational facilities has brought the Drumarg and D'Alton housing estates together in a unified campaign for a new community centre. The campaign committee has rejected a suggestion that a central building would adequately serve the needs of all areas of the city and forecast that a local community centre would act as a stabilising and unifying influence within the two estates. Locally provided facilities would particularly benefit elderly tenants, unable to travel far from their homes.

Killybegs

Pollution of the water has reached a pitch that hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of fish landed could be left unsold and the fish processing industry severely damaged. The Killybegs Water Consumers Committee stated that the water supply was completely unfit for human consumption and emergency measures to deal with the problem have been demanded.

Enniscrone

Concern at the proposed cut-back in drift net licences has spurred fishermen in the Ballina Enniscrone area to campaign in defence of their livelihoods. A branch of the National Fishermen's Defence Association will shortly be formed at a meeting in Enniscrone, open to all fishermen of the region. Jimmy O'Connor, secretary of the N.F.D.A., will address the meeting.

Newcastle west

Members of the Desmond Credit Union, which is due to hold its A.G.M. shortly, can expect the payment of a good dividend this year. All debts are reported to have been cleared up and assets now stand at £8,071.

Membership of the Union is 149.

Carraroe

A receiver-manager has been appointed for the firm of C. P. Fearanta, which engaged in the production of plastic moulded construction kits.

As reported in a previous issue of the IRISH PEOPLE, workers in the factory had been apprehensive of lay-offs, despite a denial by company directors that a close-down was in the offing. Fears of redundancy had caused the original work force of 120 to drop to 75.

In 1972 the company received a large grant from Gaeltarra Éireann which owns 5,200 shares.

Mornington

Six fishermen opposed to a five day cut in the fishing season under a new bye-law went fishing during the extended closed season in protest.

The six men, all from Mornington, a fishing village near Drogheda, appeared in court charged with fishing within the closed season on August 8-10 this year.

The case was adjourned until November 30.

Navan

The Navan branch of the Electrical Trades Union, in co-operation with the Trades Council, is to carry out a card check of all house building sites in the town, in a bid to organise non-unionised labour. Mr. Alan Brady of the E.T.U. stated that at least four sites in the town employed non-union labour.

Question on Cork housing scandal for Lord Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

predecessor, Councillor Sean O'Leary, who has recently been appointed by the Minister to the Board of the N.B.A.

Councillor O'Leary submitted a memorandum to Cork Corporation in 1970 which showed that by the halfway stage of the scheme a discrepancy of £2 million existed. Does the Lord Mayor see these millions coming from the ratepayers of Cork or from the tax paying public in general?

Does Senator Kerrigan not know that the economic rent of the houses in Togher, Mayfield, and the Glen will be based on the cost (including fiddles) of constructing the houses? Does he know that it is the tenants of these houses who will have to pay the economic rent thus calculated? Does he deny that the tenants of the three schemes are also ratepayers to Cork Corporation? Who is going to compensate those tenants for what they have suffered materially and mentally up to now? What has he to say to the parents of children whose health has been irreparably damaged by conditions in the houses?

Serious?

Is the Senator serious in asking the tenants to end their rent strike without the foregoing questions being answered? Whether the Minister for Local Government has or has not 'shown himself to be a sincere person' is irrelevant.

Speaking of rent strikes and in view even of the N.B.A. commissioned expert findings does the Senator deny that the tenants were justified in striking in the past? Does he agree that the City Manager, in the name of Senator Kerrigan and his corporation colleagues, was justified in dragging these unfortunate tenants repeatedly through the Courts? The next step will be the commitment of these



• Mr. Dessie Creighton, shop steward, Irish Sugar Merchants.

Strike leader alleges bribe

The leader of ten workers who have been on official strike for the past five weeks claims that he has been offered £500 if he resigns from the company. He is Dessie Creighton, shop steward at Irish Sugar Merchants, Abercorn Road, East Wall, Dublin.

The offer, he claims, was made to himself and another striker by the company manager, Mr. Thomas Keleghan.

The ten men who are members of the A.G.E. & M.O.U. are seeking improved working conditions particularly the provision of adequate help on delivery lorries.

Drivers of the company's ten-ton lorries are at present paid £25.75 per week. No sick scheme, service pay, pension scheme, protective clothing or canteen facilities are provided.

The company has so far shown no sign of conceding the workers' demands. Some of the directors have interests in similar companies

and these are keeping up the supply of sugar to the customers of Irish Sugar Merchants.

The solution to the problem could lie in the hands of workers at the Carlow, Tunn and Thurlis sugar plants which supply these companies. The strikers have been in touch with shop stewards at these centres and are hoping that lorries supplying the Irish Sugar Merchants customers will be blacked.

Dessie Creighton believes that the £500 offer made to him is an effort by the Company to get rid of a union militant. Although the work-force is small it was strong enough to force the company to concede a 50 per cent increase to lorry helpers last July. Until then the helpers were paid £14 per week.

The manager is in possession of tapes which he has made of all discussions which he has had with the workers. He has played them on occasions and the workers say it will be a settlement condition that bugging of conversations will in future be banned.

VIEWPOINT/ COPINAC DUDDO

If ever the Testament quotation about seeing a mote in someone else's eye while ignoring the beam in one's own applied to anyone it must surely have particular aptness for the Government of the 26 Counties at the moment.

Consider two recent moves by Government representatives and judge for yourself. About a month ago this statelet was a sponsor at the United Nations of a resolution condemning South Africa for failing to release political prisoners. The resolution, co-sponsored by eight other states, also criticised the treatment of political prisoners in South African jails.

How unfortunate, then, for the 26-County government that the four daily newspapers in the State should publish exposés of the prison system, including jails for political prisoners, within the last week. Despite attempts by the Dept. of Justice, to limit the scope of the reports and to muzzle the reporters who visited the jails, all the reports agreed on several important points: Irish jails are out-dated, unhygienic, unhealthy and unsuited for the rehabilitation of their inmates. Irish jails are being used as punishment centres, rather than as detention centres where rehabilitation of prisoners should be carried on (detention in itself is supposed to be sufficient retribution for whatever 'crimes' prisoners are alleged to have committed).

The reporters who visited the State's jails and wrote the reports were not allowed to speak to prisoners. Some of the reporters stressed that Portlaoise, where political prisoners are held, had the worst atmosphere and worst conditions of all.

Government gall

Yet the 26-County government has the gall to condemn South Africa for its treatment of political prisoners. Surely it should put its own house in order before criticising another State, no matter how valid the complaints against that State may be.

Of course, reporting on prison conditions without being allowed to consult the prisoners is akin to describing hospital life without reference to the illnesses and sufferings of the patients or without their views on the hospitals in which they are placed. Mr. Cooney is a past master in sweeping unpleasantness under the carpet.

The second instance of official purblindness is slightly more amusing. You will have read, of course, of Dr. Garret Fitzgerald's revelation that the 26 Counties disputes Britain's claim to a hunk of granite rising out of the North Atlantic, to wit Rockall.

This same Minister, however, apparently thinks little about disputing Britain's claim to a sizable chunk of our national territory, to wit the Six Counties, and at this very moment is preparing to recognise Britain's right to legislate for that part of the national territory and to abandon its citizens (Irish citizens, according to the 1937 Constitution) to the tender mercies of British justice for many years to come.

But then, Rockall, with its bird-droppings, is more important to Dr. Fitzgerald than any of the six Irish counties and their inhabitants. The true story of Fitzgerald's and the 26-County government interest in Rockall will be told another day — and it does not concern gull-shite.

tenants to prison — will the Lord Mayor allow this to be done in his name?

Did the Lord Mayor examine the remarks of an "official spokesman" for the Corporation last weekend? The spokesman denied that the cost of the schemes (originally £5,272,569) would, as tenants claim, reach £10.7 million. The latest figure, according to the official, was just over £8 million. The official spokesman could not understand how the tenants could improve on this (£8m) because they "did not even have access to official documents".

What do the official documents on the matter show? Why are they not published?

Are any official documents available which show what

happened to the 18 missing dwellings which should have been constructed according to the original contract? Have Sisk Construction Systems or the National Building Agency accounted to the Minister or to the Corporation for these missing dwellings?

Fiasco

Finally will the Lord Mayor say if and why he is opposed to the holding of a public inquiry into the whole fiasco? The memorandum submitted by his Coalition colleague, Sean O'Leary, contained enough evidence to justify the holding of a public inquiry three years ago. What has happened in the intervening years has made a bad situation worse and has

made a public inquiry imperative.

The fact that Senator Kerrigan is Lord Mayor of a coalition dominated Corporation and that a party colleague is Minister for Local Government should not deter him from seeing that justice is done.

Citizens of his city, the unfortunate tenants of the dwellings, have been responsible for exposing the scandal. These citizens are not responsible for the scandal itself.

It is the duty of the Lord Mayor, the Corporation and the Minister for Local Government to ascertain just who is responsible.

It is those who are responsible and not the tenants who should be facing jail this week.

The Dailmations



SWEET WAIL OF AVOCA

Another mining operator, Avoca Mines Canada, walked about the end of the 20 year tax holiday last week and at the same time announced a net profit of 1.2 million dollars for the first nine months of this year.

The Avoca profits will not be considered spectacular. However it can reasonably be expected that by December 30 the profit figure will have reached at least 1.7 million dollars.

Avoca is a "marginal" operation and not in the same league as Tynagh, Gortdrum and Navan.

The company has made a submission to the government pointing out their "marginal" position and endeavouring to receive special treatment in the State's tax proposals.

It will be interesting to see how their case is spelled out. They have a better case than the other companies.

These too are making joint submissions on the damage tax impositions will do to them. But their arguments of the benefit which has accrued to the economy from their operations bears little examination.

The return to the state in ten years of mining operations by all the companies has been a derisory £1.7 million. The economies which have benefited from this country's mineral resources have been those of Britain, France, the United States and Canada. By comparison the Irish State's £1.7m amounts to little more than loose change.

THE ENTERPRISE programme on how Zambia wrested its resources back from the mining conglomerates will have opened many eyes.

The Zambian situation was different from the position here, however. There the companies had been operating the mines for a long period and could be said to have had a "legal" right to them.

By contrast in the case of Ireland's largest known ore deposit, Navan, no company has yet received even a semblance of a "Legal" right to the mineral wealth. But the government are now negotiating with a company, Tara Exploration, to give them such a right.

It was from a government-sponsored geo-chemical survey of Co. Meath that Tara Exploration first learned of the zinc-lead mineralisation worth in excess of £2 billion at Navan. That was three years ago.

Two and a half years ago, on March 31, 1971, Tara Exploration gave the government an ultimatum. This was that unless they received a written promise of the Navan lease within 24 hours they would close down their existing mines. On

April 1 Tara got the letter they had demanded. This is what Tara still have, a written promise. Not a lease, not a right, legal or otherwise.

So at the moment 100 per cent ownership of the Navan mineral deposits is owned by the State for the people. The "promise" which Tara Exploration received on Fools Day, 1971, is that ownership will be transferred to them from the people.

The Resources Protection Campaign are calling on the Government to retain ownership of the deposits for the people. They advocate that the national mining and exploration company, Mianraí Teoranta, be revitalised to develop Navan and our other mineral resources.

dependent and several provincial newspapers are owned by Mr. Tony O'Reilly. O'Reilly owns 350,000 shares in Tara Exploration.

It remains to be seen whether enough public opposition can be generated to prevent the Government giving away the Navan ore deposits to Tara. To stave off opposition the Government might decide to take a minority state holding in the Company.

This would be a dream solution for the company. It would provide them with the insulation of a benevolent government partner. But the control of the company would still remain in private hands.



Lemass

It was the late Sean Lemass who established Mianraí Teoranta in 1945. Within two years however he was saying "the working of minerals is primarily a matter for private enterprise".

The Labour Party, when in opposition, had a stated policy of nationalisation. This party however has changed its attitude since joining the Coalition and their greatest advocate for nationalisation, Justin Keating, is the Minister who will give the expected lease on Navan to Tara Exploration.

The media also have been backers of the companies. It is money, through advertising, which is doing most of the talking here. An example is the Irish Independent which recently published an eight page advisory supplement on mining with most of the articles credited to senior Tara executives. (The In-



● Mr. Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce. Will he sign away Ireland's mineral wealth?

Need for White Paper on mining?

A White Paper on mineral development will be issued by the Minister for Industry & Commerce, Mr. Justin Keating, when he has completed his examination of all aspects of mining policy. Mr. Keating announced this in Leinster House but gave no indication on whether the White Paper will be issued before or after the lease on the Navan deposits is given to Tara Exploration.

The Resources Protection Campaign has repeatedly called upon the Minister not to issue the lease to Tara until a White Paper has been issued and full public discussion on mining policy has taken place.

An organisation which has been gaining ground rapidly as a national force last week added its voice to the mine debate. The National Income Tax Relief Organisation at its national convention held in Portlaoise called for the withholding of the lease from Tara and for the nationalisation of the existing mines.

The tax reform body fears that the proposed new mining tax structure would not generate the full development of metallurgical and spin-off industries.

Also actively campaigning for the nationalisation of mineral resources is the Limerick-based Irish Workers Concern.

Leaflets distributed by the organisation outline the value of the mineral deposits, how the wealth is presently being dissipated, and the steps which individuals and organisations can take to prevent what it calls "this immoral, unconstitutional and illegal sell-out of the birthright of the Irish people".

Navan

Navan Trades Council has decided to defer a decision on whether to support the nationalisation campaign. They are to ask a member of the ICTU executive to address them on the issues. A letter received from the secretary of ICTU pointed out that congress was committed to nationalisation.

A novel suggestion for the Minister for Industry and Commerce emerged from a meeting of the Meath Executive of the Irish Farmers' Association.

Mr. N. Meade of Stackallen told the meeting that the I.F.A. should oppose the nationalisation of the mines. Private enterprise was the most business-like manner in which to run the country.

Cluiche an da charta

"Mr. Faulkner, I presume?" Deir na finascálta gur shin iad na focla a dúirt Gerry Fitt nuair a tógadh na grianghrafanna úd de féin agus Faulkner, agus Willie Whitelaw ag seasamh in aice leis ar nós Deaidi móir mórálach, an lá ar eirigh leis leas a aicme féin a chur ina lúí orthu.

Tá sé cóir is dócha go mbeadh an saol ó thualadh sa pholaitíocht ar aon dul leis an saol ó dheas: comhráitis den eite dheis i gcumhacht, agus pé dream a thugann "lucht oibre" orthu féin báite isigh ann. Níl aon chuis nach mbeadh Fitt chomh cáirdiúil agus chomh síata le Faulkner is dá Corish le Cosgrave; agus beidh Paddy Sóisialach Devlin chomh mór ar a chomópóid is áit Justin Sóisialach Keating.

An Carta Poblachtach

Nuair a h-imríis an cárta Oráisteach i bpolaitíocht na hÉireann sa seanshaol (i.e. roimh 1968), dheintí é go h-oscailte agus go foannmhar. Mar an gcéanna leis an gcárta Poblachtach ó dheas i lárnaí Fianna Fáil. Tharraingt amach an dá chláir úd, Ath-bheochan na Gaeilge agus Briseadh na Teorann, agus dheintí rinnear ar an seánas nua go dtí go mbeidh an vóta deiridh comhráite. Chuir ar leataobh ansin iad go dtí an chéad toghchán eile.

Ach sa saol Crús O'Brianach hibrálach impríúilach ina mairimid anois, ní féidir leas oscailte a bhaint as an gcárta seo. Agus ba mhór an spórt é, sna seachtainí roimh an toghchán i Muineacháin, Fianna Fáil a fheiceáil idir dhá chine Bhealtaine, go Houdineach, ag ligint orthu go poibí go raibh an lá sin thart agus go rabhadar díreach cosúil leis an Chomhráitis; ós iséal ag baint oiread leas agus dob féidir as an gcárta.

Ach bhí sé an-deacair breathnú sa dá threo in éineacht, nuair a bhí smacht iomlán ag Cruise O'Brien ar Radio agus ar Thelefish; agus a dlúth-cháird i gcéanna ar an "Irish Times" agus an "Irish Independent". Deineadh tuairiscí ar gach cor "poblachtach" a chuir siad díobh. Agus fíid an "Irish Press" feir ní raibh sé muineach ar fad mar a bhíodh in aimsir Big Daddy; bhíodar níos tógtha le cárta poblachtach Aontacht Éireann.

Bhíodh rudai le rá uair amháin faoi pholaitíocht an "Green Flag" ag dúinn nach bhfuil sa bhfaisean níos mó — Séamas Ó Conghaile. Sílim go n-aithneodh sé na comharthaí sóirt i Muineacháin.



The full Story of Ground Rent in Ireland.

Price 25p. (incl. post) (Cash with Orders) from the Irish People Box 666, Dublin 9.

Only a few copies left

The role of the 26-County army today is to destroy by direct military action any serious "disturbances". The defence of the country from hostile foreign forces is a secondary role. All training in the Army is counter-insurgency and is based on Government strategy that in the event of a "rising" (demonstrations, rioting, political protest) the primary role of the army would be to stamp out such incidents in a manner identical to that used by the British Army in the Six Counties.

These incidents would not necessarily be IRA disturbances but any incident which challenges the Government on a serious level. Recruits in the Irish Army are being subtly brainwashed into an anti-republican frame of mind. So much so that in bayonet practice in Cathal Brugha Barracks recruits are told that the stuffed dummy being torn to pieces is an IRA man.

This type of training is designed to give soldiers an almost instinctive belief that anyone who takes part in a peaceful demonstration must be a monstrous gunman whose objective is to destroy the democracy of this peaceful state.

To fully understand this role it is appropriate to examine the methods of those from whom it has been copied — the British Army. Descriptions of those methods vary. Counter-insurgency, peacekeeping and anti-terrorist are but three.

Until two decades ago the British had an imperial army in the truest sense. Its job was to "protect" the Empire's possessions. Apart from the two World Wars the main job of the British Army was to control or terrorise the Empires' "wogs", "chinks", and "paddys".

After the war in Korea, although not in the same league as Russia and America, the British still regarded their army as an imperial one. They found themselves in "peace-keeping" roles in Palestine, Malaya, Kenya and Cyprus. They killed their usual quota of native men, women and child terrorists before being forced to withdraw.

The British Army found itself in a contracting situation by the early 1960's. The streamlining and reduction in the size of the army brought some opposition from the Imperial General Staff — some of whose members still had visions of fighting major conventional wars and campaigns against native uprisings.

It was those however who saw for the B.A. a counter-insurgency future who eventually won out. The Imperial Army would in the future only be required and trained for counter insurgency activities — civil disorders in the jungles of Malaya and far foreign parts would be no more — the future would be concentrated in meeting civil disorders in Birmingham, London and Glasgow.

Brigadier Frank Kitson became the leading "mind" in the British Army and when the minority population became restive at repression in the Six Counties he was presented with an ideal opportunity to have his methods and strategy tested.

The British Government and General Staff appear to be satisfied with the "peace-keeping" tactics but it remains to be seen if similar ones are utilised against breachers of the peace in Britain.

In their "peace-keeping" operations in the Six Counties the British Army met with one major problem. In previous similar campaigns riots could be broken up fairly quickly, simply by opening fire on the crowd and killing a few people. News of this rarely reached the British press and when it did it was "black gunmen" who had been killed.

The North presented an entirely different situation. The wogs were paddies who spoke English and cameramen and reporters were behind every barricade. So the British Army decided to take a soft line on demonstrations — resorting to an armoury consisting of CS gas, rubber bullets, batons and six month jail sentences.

Advantages obvious

The advantages were obvious. Instead of shooting people dead, choke them with gas, break their legs with rubber bullets and if you were a good shot blind them, batter them as they lie on the ground and finish them off with a jail sentence when they got out of hospital. Although the British concede that they get very few IRA men in it the tactics outlined above are the ones used.

The type of equipment used in riot situations by the 26-County and British armies make an interesting comparison:



Whither the Irish Army?

By a Special Correspondent

26-County EQUIPMENT FOR RIOT DUTY: Protective: Steel Helmet and Visor; Flak Jacket; 5 ft. Makrolon Shield; Shin Guards; Respirator.

Offensive: Truncheon; C.S. Gas Canisters; Rubber Bullet Gun; SLR or Sterling.

26-County EQUIPMENT FOR RIOT DUTY: Protective: Steel Helmet and Visor; Flak Jacket; 5 ft. Makrolon Shield; Respirator.

Offensive: Truncheon; C.S. Gas Canisters; Rubber Bullet Gun; FN or Gustav.

To be fair to the British Army the equipment which they use was thoroughly tested and found by their Special Projects Department to be the most effective riot control agents.

None of the anti-riot equipment used by the 26-County Army is manufactured in Ireland nor has it been tested by them or the Government to ascertain the effect on civilians. The equipment was bought because the Government and the Officer Corps saw the effect on the minority population in the North. A cold decision was made in early 1970 when there was no "trouble" in the 26 counties at a time when the majority of the people supported the struggle for basic human rights in the North.

Irish Army armoured unit leave Mountjoy Jail.

Those who acquired them cannot but know that evidence exists which proves that some of this equipment can have permanent effect on the health of people against whom it is directed. Small babies have died in the North from the effects of C.S. gas. Any Irish soldier who has seen a mother from Andersonstown, Belfast having her eyes blown out by a rubber bullet fired by a sadistic paratrooper might be expected to have reservations about using a similar weapon on his own people in his own home town in the 26 Counties.

The soldier, of course, is told that these weapons are for use only against subversives, these being the IRA. The soldiers are told by their officers that the riot control weapons are humane and will not cause any permanent injury. This is exactly what is told to the newspapers, radio and television by British Army Officers. The British soldier knows different — the anti-riot weapons are brutal and effective.

The rubber bullet

The rubber bullet or baton is fired from a Verrey pistol. The bullet is 6 inches in length with a diameter of 1½ inches. It was originally designed in America when the National Guard and police were receiving too much adverse publicity by shooting dead black civil rightsists. The British first became interested in it when it was being used by the police force in Hong Kong. They noted its effectiveness against the Chinese and thought it would be ideal against the Irish. It has now become affectionately known among British soldiers as the "Paddy's knacker cracker".

To my knowledge no similar term of affection has yet been coined for the weapon by Irish soldiers — officers will no doubt find some mess term like subversive purgative. The weapons will be used in the 26 counties but against whom? The IRA are unlikely to be stupid enough to parade up O'Connell Street and start rioting. The government know this so why the CS gas and rubber bullets?

Obviously the British army is not the only one which has undergone a change of role. The British Army is no longer an Imperial one neither is the 26-County army any longer a national defence force.

Just as Kitson sees the future of the British Army in British cities (where there are no IRA men) keeping the British working class in its place, so the Irish Government has decided that the army will ensure that the working class of Ireland will also toe the line.

Issues such as mineral resources, housing, unemployment, exploitation by multi-nationals, land speculation are what will lead to demonstrations.

The rubber bullet guns and CS gas will be used in the hands of Irish soldiers will be used against such demonstrations.

This is the only conclusion that can be arrived at. If the stock of C.S. gas, riot guns, rubber bullets, shields and truncheons are not being held in reserve against such demonstrations but against an IRA plot then the public should demand evidence of such a plot. If the British are willing to tolerate such weapons of repression there is no reason why the Irish also should.

SPEND DEATH DUTIES IN MONTE CARLO

Irish farmers worried about the effect of death duties on their property should have a long look at the Headfort solution. The family seat of the Marquesses of Headfort is at Headfort House, near Kells, in County Meath, and it consists of a large family house and demesne lands surrounding it.

The Marquess of Headfort in question died in October 1960, but before his death he hit on a novel idea for avoiding death duties. His son, the then Earl of Bective, succeeded to his estate and title.

The idea was to buy a house in Monte Carlo, capital of Monaco, and so avoid the impositions of death duty on the property at home resulting from his death. Lord Headfort propounded the idea during a disagreement with the trustees of the Headfort Estate as to the use of the Estate funds in which he had only a life interest.

A memorandum survives in which the trustees undertake to "raise the sum of £15,000" to be "placed on joint deposit in the Bank of Monte Carlo in the names of Gordon S. Blair and Monsieur Rey". The memorandum goes on to detail how "the trustees will examine means of re-investing the death duties on the basis of the foreign domicile of the tenant for life and in particular the possibility of re-investing in (a) Irish tax-free funds, (b) foreign realty". Not a bad idea at all for the big farmers let down by the Coalition on the issue of abolishing death duties!

It will be remembered that when Princess Grace and Prince Rainier of Monaco took a short holiday in Ireland some years ago they hired out Carton Estate, Maynooth, for the duration. . . and discovered that it was twice the area of their own principality in Monaco!

Maybe it was Lord Headfort's ingenious solution to the death duties problem which first attracted the Rainiers to Ireland.

WHY FAULKNER TOOK A FITT

A REVIEW ARTICLE

The mental confusion at the announcement of a power-sharing Executive in the North, and the talks leading to a Council of Ireland will remain with us for many a day.

That confusion is personified by the sight of Brian Faulkner, the man who brought in internment in the North, and Gerry Fitt, the man who so opposed internment, standing side by side and agreeing to work together.

Some people on the minority side in the North say that Gerry Fitt and the S.D.L.P. have accepted a half share in Long Kesh, Magilligan, etc. More say that it is a great thing that at last Catholics have power and see in Fitt, Hume and Devlin guarantees that the black days of discrimination and ill-treatment are at an end.

Was it for this that all the blood of the past five years was shed? No, but it is the result of all that struggle and bloodshed to date. Some of that blood was shed for civil rights, more of it for a 32 County Republic: most of it was the blood of innocent bystanders.

The two stage result — the Executive in the North and the Council of Ireland — is not a Civil Rights or Republican solution: it is the British solution as laid down in the White Paper on Northern Ireland. But is it the only solution which now appears feasible after all the blood and suffering of the past years: hence its acceptability to very many people. It is an escape hatch from violence from all sides.

Why the solution will please neither Republican or Civil Rights thinking can be traced to the defeat of the mass movement begun by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association on the evening in late August, 1968, when the first civil rights march took place.

Virtually the whole minority and sections of the majority in the North supported the idea of equal treatment for all citizens. The answer of the Unionist State was delivered by Bill Craig as Home Affairs Minister to the marchers in Derry on October 5, 1968. The mass movement blossomed. Within weeks march figures topped the 30,000 mark in protest against what happened to the bare hundred in Duke Street on October 5.

Monolithic Unionism began to splinter and crack in attempting to deal with civil rights demands. Craig wanted repression, O'Neill conciliation. Police brutality escalated.

August 12 in Derry witnessed the next high point when the Apprentice Boys rally ignited the explosion which was to convulse the province and lead to the no-go areas. Belfast exploded on the night of August 14/15 and British troops made their first appearance both in Derry and Belfast. From that date in 1968 until January 1970 the most important struggle going on was for control of the Republican Movement. Republicans oriented towards political awareness could see that the success of the struggle for civil rights



● Mr. William Whitelaw.

depended upon the struggle remaining on civil rights demands.

But in the ghetto areas of Belfast, recovering from the pogrom fears of August '69, a more traditional feeling asserted itself. From being virtually unarmed the minority areas had become relatively well armed.

The argument was advanced that now was the time to attack the British Army and win the Republic: the people were aroused and the time was ripe.

True, the people were aroused — but not about a Republic.

With the connivance of the Dublin Government, which feared the effects of a politically aware Republican movement in the south as much as in the north, the idea that a military attack be launched made ground. By January 1970, the Provisionals had been launched.

Civil rights was still making the running through 1970 and formed the political consensus of minority political unity. The fighting in the Unionist camp and the dogged refusal to yield an inch to civil rights demands lent justification to both the civil rights and Provisional campaign at one and the same time.

Finally, in August 1971, the last of the Unionist Prime Ministers, Brian Faulkner, implemented the final Unionist solution to all minority dissent, peaceful or violent — internment. In the months following internment any weapon capable of striking back at Unionist and British aggression was acceptable from the 'No Rents-No Rates' campaign of the C.R.A. to the bombing of the Provisionals or the shooting of the I.R.A.

It was during this period that the strongest political consensus ever achieved among the

minority prevailed. "No talks and no co-operation until internment ends" was the slogan coined by the Civil Rights Movement and espoused by the Provisionals, Republicans, P.D. and the emerging S.D.L.P. party. To break down that consensus became the main task of the British Government in Ireland.

First, it was tried by armed force and a blind support for the Unionist Government. That period ended, significantly enough, at a Civil Rights march — known throughout the world now as the Massacre of Derry, in January 1972.

The march at Newry showed, despite the growing strains within the minority over the bombing campaign of the Provisionals, that the civil rights consensus was stronger than ever.

There was no trust in Stormont any more — not even in Westminster now. And something had to give following the massacre in Derry. Stormont was abolished and Mr. Whitelaw sent over to accomplish with political guile what the combined weight of Unionism and the British Army had failed to accomplish.

Whitelaw's first action was to release some hundreds of internees to entice the S.D.L.P. back into the political arena. But for a long period the 'No talks, no co-operation until internment ends' consensus defeated his best efforts.

However, the debate about the bombing campaign, had reached its height and a clear split had emerged among the minority and its supporters throughout Ireland and the world on the issue. The S.D.L.P. must represent this feeling or abdicate entirely to the Provisionals. The big problem was to overcome the 'No talks and no co-operation until internment ends' barrier. It was the worst period for the S.D.L.P.

A solution was found in June of 1972 when

the S.D.L.P. acted as agent in setting up truce talks between the Provisionals and the British Government. The truce talks let the S.D.L.P. off the Civil Rights hook. Despite the embarrassment of having talked with the Provisionals the British Government had achieved movement at last. Minority unity began to dissolve into its constituent elements — Civil Rights, Provisionals, Republicans and S.D.L.P. From that moment onwards it was merely a matter of timing.

War-weariness meant that the minority wanted representative politics: that the S.D.L.P. could provide. The Local Elections in the North in May of this year gave the S.D.L.P. a clear mandate. The Assembly elections in June, the anniversary of the Provisional truce talks, witnessed the S.D.L.P. take every Assembly seat going to the minority. Provisionals did not contest. Republicans, who did, failed to gain a single seat.

The Provisionals, thanks to their campaign, can claim to be architects of the S.D.L.P. victory in more ways than one. Whatever about their claims to have brought down Stormont it is for their part in building the S.D.L.P. that the Provisionals should be politically remembered.

Britain, for the pains of Secretary for State Whitelaw, can look forward to an acceptable enough political administration in the North with a possible further major victory in a Council of Ireland where it can win recognition for its presence in Ireland for another long period of time.

In the North, internment, R.U.C. and the Emergency Provisions Act remains.

But now the Catholic business community can feel it has a half-share in the enterprise and enjoy the stability it could provide. Sectarianism has not been abolished, merely institutionalised.

Britain and the Council of Ireland

The Council of Ireland represents the second stage of the new British solution to the Irish question of which the Assembly and Executive in the North forms the first stage.

Britain has said that it does not envisage being a participant in the Council of Ireland. But Britain will be present at the talks leading up to the formation of that Council and those talks and subsequent agreements relating to the format and functions of the proposed Council will take place according to the agenda set out in the British White Paper on Northern Ireland.

Three topics come into that White Paper agenda some form of recognition of the position of Northern

Ireland, co-operation in certain fields such as tourism, etc., and the issue of Extradition.

But if Britain is not to be at the Council of Ireland table it is only because the Council of Ireland will have no function in the two most vital fields of the economy and security. When such matters are touched upon Britain will be at the table to protect its interests.

Mr. Whitelaw pointed this out clearly in his speech to the House of Commons at Westminster on Thursday last.

So Britain will be absent from the Council of Ireland so long as it confines itself to trivia but will have a right of access and, presumably, voting powers when matters of economics or security are discussed.

For the Dublin Government the main difficulties are recognition of the North and a form of Extradition. The Government will argue that meeting with the Executive nominees to the preliminary talks it is giving all the de facto recognition it can to a body which is not a sovereign Government.

On the Extradition front, which would involve constitutional change and a referendum, it will argue for a common law enforcement of a form of Extradition to be feasible, short of any constitutional amendment. In that manner it might avoid giving formal constitutional recognition to Britain's right of presence in Northern Ireland.



● On July 21, 1972, a Provisional bomb blast at Oxford Street bus depot killed three passers by.

The North



Letter from Belfast

DES O'HAGAN

Loyalist votes help Republican to victory

An event which could have far more significance than the formation of the Northern Ireland Executive took place on the same day and passed virtually unnoticed. That was the re-election to Magherafelt District Council of Mr. Francis Donnelly, Republicans Club member, previously disqualified on a technicality by the S.D.L.P. members of the Council.

The S.D.L.P. had moved against Donnelly's seat because an extra seat would have broken the deadlock with the Loyalist members and given them an overall majority.

The major significance of Donnelly's re-election is that without the help of the 592 Loyalist transfers which he received his challenge to the S.D.L.P. would have failed. A lesser significance is that his first count vote was some hundreds higher than at the original election and that of the S.D.L.P. two hundred lower.

The election battle proved intense and dirty and the night before the election all the signs of a major election battle were visible in South Derry. The Republican Clubs members were angered at the S.D.L.P. move against their man and

the S.D.L.P. were anxious for a victory to clinch their position on the Council.

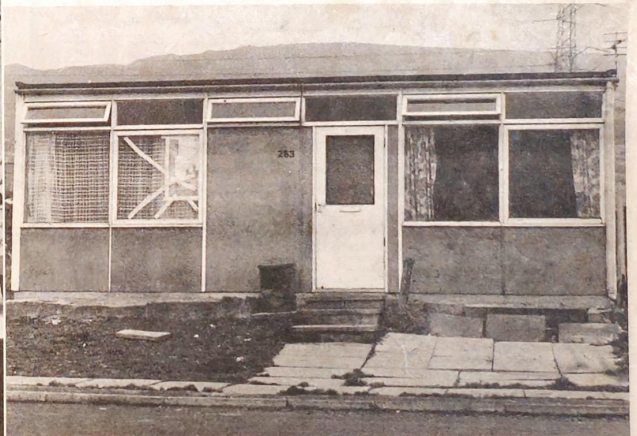
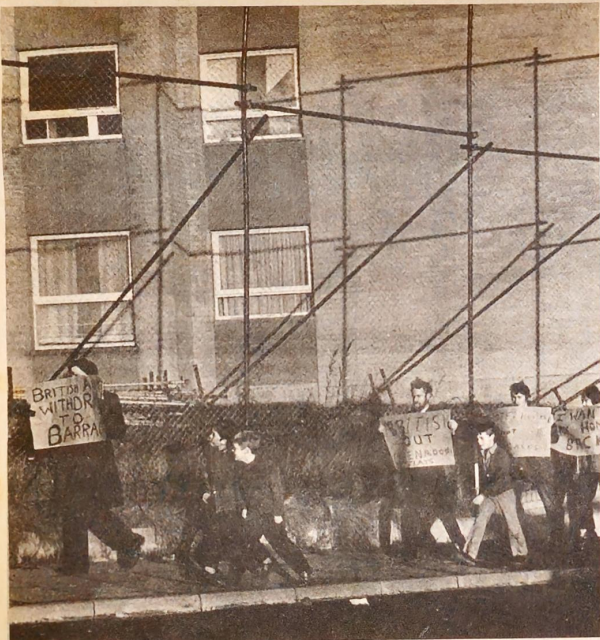
One of the big issues of the campaign was Donnelly's refusal to attend meeting of the Council — because he intends to boycott it until all internees have been released. His victory will be taken as a shot across its bows by the S.D.L.P. on the issue of internment. The Loyalist support for Donnelly arose from a desire to stop the S.D.L.P. making a complete voting takeover of the Council. But the significant factor emerging is that Loyalists may now vote Republican in

certain circumstances. Donnelly's victory and continued absence from the Council chamber means that the S.D.L.P. must continue to engage in power-sharing with the Loyalists despite their best efforts to gain the majority.

Results were: First count: Joseph A. McBride (S.D.L.P.) 2,131 Francis Donnelly (Rep. Clubs) 1,911 Eddie Thompson (Loyalist) 1,697 Second count: McBride 2,228 Donnelly 2,503

● Local people on the Lenadoon housing estate in Belfast picket outside a block of flats, the top storey of which is occupied by British troops. Their complaint is that people displaced as a result of the military occupation have been forced to live in prefabricated houses like this one pictured below.

— Irish People pic



Stratton mills to repay £100

The Belfast firm of solicitors, Mills, Selig and Baillie, has been ordered to repay one of their clients £100 by the Recorder, Judge Topping. The firm had deducted the amount from a personal injury award made to the client even though costs of £100 had already been awarded to them in a criminal injury case earlier this year.

Judge Topping said in his ruling that it was of the opinion that it was quite improper to charge costs over and above the costs agreed in court and he felt that the matter should be brought to the attention of the public at

large. Like legal firms throughout Ireland the establishment of Mills, Selig and Baillie has its political connections — in this case through Mr. Mills, who is none other than Mr. Stratton Mills, the Unionist M.P. for North Belfast at Westminster.

Honest man

Mr. Mills has the reputation of an honest man among Unionists, and he is unlikely to be happy about Judge Topping's remarks. If Judge Topping were to investigate the affairs of Mr. Mills even

closer, however, he would find some more interesting financial facts. Mr. Mills is a director of the Northern Ground Rent Trust, which operates through a system of buying freehold property throughout the North and placing a ground rent on it. The company also acts as a ground rent landlord for several housing estates in the North, including the Prehen Estate in Derry, which yields an annual total of £1,100. Mr. Mills is also director of several other companies, including Preference Sharehold Trust Ltd., Donaldson Estates Ltd.,

Shorethorpe Ltd., Edward Bates Mounthall Ltd., and Laganvale Estates Ltd. Mr. Mills was one of Brian Faulkner's "truth squad" who was sent to the United States to "tell the truth about Northern Ireland" after Bernadette Devlin had gone there shortly after the introduction of internment in the North. In keeping with his reputation his legal firm last week agreed to pay back the £100 to the client in question after truthfully admitting their error. But being a legal man, Mr. Mills can no doubt distinguish between one form of truth and another.

Return of full facilities is Armagh demand

The first shots in the battle for the restoration of full hospital facilities in Armagh have been fired with the appearance in local papers of an open letter from the Save the Hospital Committee.

"Over the past few years services at our hospital have run down to a deplorable extent. At the moment, what was once a flourishing hospital, is a Geriatric Unit with convalescing facilities for those who have undergone operations in Craigavon". So

runs the letter, which announces the taking up of a petition which reads as follows:

"We demand the restoration of a 24-hour acute emergency unit at Armagh City Hospital as the first step in the restoration of full hospital facilities".

The committee called for the full support of Armagh residents in the campaign for retention of the City Hospital and appealed for funds to continue the fight.

Foreign Cos. in Ireland

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

Names of Company Foreign Company in Brackets ()	Location	Product	Date Production Started
Aircraft Furnishing Ltd. (Aircraft Furnishing Ltd., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey).	Kilkeel	Aircraft seats.	1967
Bolter Work (ND) Ltd. (Saarbergwerke AG., Saarbrücken, West Germany).	Bangor	Hand tools.	1966
Burbshire International (UK) Ltd. (Vanity Fair Inc., Reading, Pennsylvania, USA).	Newtownards	Knitwear and hosiery.	1947 Expanded 1979
Canadian Technical Tape (UK) Ltd. (Canadian Technical Tapes, Montreal, Canada).	Bangor	Pressure sensitive tapes.	1966
Crope Weavers Ltd. (Courtauld Ltd., London).	Newtownards	Weaving, knitting and processing of man-made fibres.	1948
J. & J. Colman Ltd. (Reckitt & Colman, Norwich).	Newry	Mashed potato powder.	1946
Dynadrive Ltd. (Bibby & Barton (Holding) Ltd., Bury, Lancs., England).	Bangor	'Dynadrive'.	1968
Donaghadee Carpets Ltd. (Vivella International Ltd., London).	Donaghadee	Tufted carpets.	1968
Down Shoes (Luton). (Luton Ltd., Stafford, England).	Banbridge	Ladies' footwear. Men's footwear.	1947 1968
Dehretta Ltd. (Dehretta Ltd., London W1).	Bangor	Ladies' outerwear.	1955
FMC (Newry) Ltd. (FMC Ltd., London).	Newry	Meat products.	1967
Franklin Mills Ltd. (Franklin Mills Ltd., London).	Newry	Warp knitted nylon fabric.	1969
GEA Air-Exchangers (ND) Ltd. (GEA Luftkühlungs-Gesellschaft Happel GmbH & Co., 463 Bochum, West Germany).	Bangor	Industrial cooling systems and heat exchangers.	1968
Gainsborough Rathgael Ltd. (Gainsborough Rathgael Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk, England).	Bangor	Warp knitting.	1969
Gammone Pritchett Ltd. (Gammone Pritchett Ltd., London).	Portlough	Nottingham lace.	1960
Homa Engineering Ltd. (Homa Engineering Ltd., Leicester, England).	Newcastle	Castors and allied equipment.	1964
Hills (Ireland) Ltd. (F. M. McAteer Investments Ltd., Dublin).	Newry Road	Road traffic and industrial signs.	1966
L. G. Harris & Co. Ltd. (L. G. Harris & Co. Ltd., Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England).	Ardglass	Processing pig bristles.	1968
Ira Ichtingill & Co. Ltd. (Ira Ichtingill & Co. Ltd., Bradford, England).	Crossmaglen	Worsted yarns.	1968
International Rectifier Co. (GB) Ltd. (International Rectifier Corp., El Segundo, California).	Newry	Semi-conductor devices and associated products.	1969
Levitts Manufacturing Ltd. (Levitts Mfg. Co. Ltd., Romford, Essex, England).	Newry	Ladies' and children's underwear and nightwear.	1969
Metal Spinners (Newcastle) Ltd. (Metal Spinners Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England).	Newry	Spun metal products.	1970
McKee & James (Engineers) Ltd. (Edgar Pickering Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs., England).	Bangor	Carpet machinery and general engineering work.	1969
Moulds, Tools and Dies (ND) Ltd. (Moulds Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex, England).	Newtownards	Moulds, tools, dies and jigs.	1964
Peter Marsh & Sons (ND) Ltd. (Peter Marsh & Sons, Bootle, Liverpool, England).	Newry	Jute bags.	1961
Moss Lane Spinning Co. Ltd. (Moss Lane Spg. Co., Oldham, Lancs., England).	Annaborough	Cotton yarn.	1948
Milwata Weatherproofs Ltd. (Stark Bros. (Salford) Ltd., Salford).	Banbridge	Rainproof clothing.	1963
Osborne Electronics (ND) Ltd. (Osborne Electronics (IW) Ltd., Ryde, Isle of Wight).	Newry	Electrical and electronic components.	1970
Orsida Silversmiths Ltd. (Orsida Ltd., New York).	Bangor	Cutlery and tableware.	1961
Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. (Plessey Co. Ltd., Bford, Essex).	Ballyvaughlin	Telecommunications equipment.	1953
Reed Corrugated Cases Ltd. (Reed Paper Group, London).	Warrenpoint	Card and fibre containers.	1948
Stark Bros. (Salford) Ltd. (Stark Bros., Lt. Broughton, Salford 7).	Newry	Rainproof coats.	1946
Ulster Plastics Ltd. (Lindsay & Williams Ltd., Manchester).	Bangor	Plastic injection and compression moulding.	1969
Ulster Textile Mill Ltd. (T. J. Stevenson & Co. Inc., 89 Broad Street, New York 4, USA).	Newry	Cotton and rayon yarns.	1962
Wright Industries Ltd. (Wright Industries Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA).	Newry	Carpets.	1970
Warner's (UK) Ltd. (Warner Bros. Corp., 325 Lafayette Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut).	Dromore	Ladies' foundation garments and lingerie.	1963
Witex Ltd. (W.L.B. Traders, 40 St. Martin's Lane, London WC 2).	Bangor Newry	Ladies' hosiery.	1958 1963
Wetherdale (NI) Ltd. (Wetherdale Ltd., Church St., Bradford, Yorks.).	Ballyvaughlin	Raincoats.	1949 Expanded 1963

NO. 17 DOWN



● Mairin De Burca and Tomas Mac Giolla having a quiet word during the Feis.

The Sinn Féin Feis was held yesterday. Mr. Tomas Mac Giolla won a medal for dancing and Miss Mairin de Burca came first in the under-12 singing competition. The judges said that standards were very high. There were three judges present — two from the Special Criminal Court and one from the Dublin District Court.

Mr. Mac Giolla gave his Presidential Address at 26 Main Street, Dublin 1. He launched a fierce attack on the British Tory party and as a mark of protest he refused to dance the Waves of Tory. Officials from all over Ireland were present including Bank Officials, Post Officials and Official Secrets, but there was no Official Confirmation of this. Cardinal Conway later revealed that he is the only man in Ireland entitled to give Official Confirmation.

Throughout the Feis many delegates insisted on standing by refusing to take their seats. A resolution calling for the restoration of the Irish language suggested that the Clár of

the Ard Feis should be sent to the Coiste Seasta of the Ard Comhairle and the Comhairle Ceannair of each Cumann. One delegate disagreed with this and said his Cumann was going, but he later admitted that he did not know if he was Cumann or going.

One of the most articulate delegates proposed that the main resolution be taken as an amendment to the original proposal but this was voted down in favour of taking the second amendment first, followed by the composite resolution which was voted on first and later divided by two so that all delegates got the number they first thought

Big Feis successes

of. Everybody agreed and something was passed unanimously. The delegate for South Kerry said that he wished to raise a point of order. He was allowed to do so and ordered two pints and a medium. The next speaker said "British Imperialism, democratic centralism, puppet fascists and revolutionary rhubarb". He was informed through the chair that the gardiner in Gardiner Place was now

in a position to supply the rhubarb. This was agreed on unanimously and the rhubarb was later elected on to the incoming Ard Comhairle. Because of pressure on time a number of resolutions were shelved including two New Year Resolutions and a resolution on the revolution. These motions will be debated at next year's Feis which promises to be even more entertaining.

EXTRA TIME WIN FOR FAULKNER

All seats in the new Executive are now booked out. It was announced last night. Reservations have been made for some time and Mr. Paddy Devlin admitted that he has reservations about the whole idea. The final set-up of the Executive will be 6-4 (after extra time).

It was originally 2-6 to 3-4, but a good second half by Brian Faulkner at mid-field ended the match 6-4-2. This final figure was agreed upon by adding up the I.Q.s of party leaders and multiplying the answer by the number of British troops in the North.

Serving problem

There has been a great problem finding someone to serve on the Executive. Last week Mr. Curry was served, but with extra portions of rice at 20p each it was not considered a very appetising dish. Opponents of the Assembly have also been served — most of them with detention orders — while the remainder are serving anything from a year to life imprisonment.

The Executive has been condemned from many sides. The National Graves Association

has said that it views the matter with grave concern and it intends to erect a suitable memorial to mark this grave issue. The Executive of Republican Clubs in the North said that it was the only real executive there. "We are the Official Executive", a spokesman said, "and if this executive wishes to continue it will have to be called a Provisional Executive".

The British Army have welcomed the move and they have asked for a move for themselves — preferably back to England. They took the opportunity to apologise for recently straying into Crossmaglen and they promised never to enter the area again.

Meanwhile there is a growing concern about the petrol shortage in the North. The worst affected group are the car bombers. Throughout yesterday hundreds of car bombers queued at filling stations in many areas. Last night they were queuing again — to blow up the remaining stations. A spokesman for the petrol bombers said that his organisation was very badly hit and they were now down to a gallon per man.

Heating has been switched off in Stormont, but events in the next few weeks are expected to generate enough to keep it going for some time.