



THE
**STARRY
PLOUGH**

An Camchéachta
**THE
IRSP
PAPER**

E.E.C. NO

BOYCOTT THE EEC ELECTIONS!

10 GOOD REASONS WHY

1. BECAUSE UNEMPLOYMENT HAS ROCKETED
2. BECAUSE TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED
3. BECAUSE FOOD PRICES HAVE SOARED
4. BECAUSE THE LAND IS BEING DEPOPULATED
5. BECAUSE IRISH FISHING GROUNDS HAVE BEEN RAPED
6. BECAUSE THE IRISH LANGUAGE IS BEING KILLED
7. BECAUSE THE EEC PARLIAMENT IS A MERE TALKING SHOP
8. BECAUSE IRISH RESOURCES ARE BEING PLUNDERED
9. BECAUSE IRISH NEUTRALITY IS AT RISK
10. BECAUSE GERMAN – NOT IRISH – INTERESTS COME FIRST IN THE EEC

ÉIRÍMIS AS AN gC.E.E. ANOIS !

**EEC
RICH MANS
CLUB**

**225,000
Unemployed**

Food Prices Have Soared

They said that there was no such thing as an E.E.C. price. Yet in the seven years since Ireland joined the E.E.C. food prices have more than doubled. In fact the cost of dairy products, i.e. butter, cheese, milk, cream, and meat and fish to the consumer have risen as much as 400%. This situation has been made worse by the fact that the Irish Government has been forced to remove food subsidies on essential foodstuffs such as bread, butter, milk by its European masters. These scandalous price

E.E.C. — RESPONSIBLE FOR MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

After almost 7 years of Common Market membership the disastrous consequences of the Irish economy are becoming clear. The massive amount being spent on promoting the elections to the so-called "European Parliament" is an attempt to clean up the image of high prices, beef and butter mountains and rising unemployment which characterise the E.E.C. The promises of

Fianna Fail promises in 1972.

There is no such thing as an 'EEC price' to consumers

Prices for food and other items in the household budget vary greatly from one EEC country to another. Our prices will not have to be raised to the levels in any other EEC country. To say that Belgian or German prices will apply here is simply not true.

It is our duty to advise you that among the 12ES circulated in the Referendum campaign by anti-marketters you have been given alleged German prices which bear no resemblance to actual German prices.

Actual German prices are lower:
Cheese 22p lower per lb.
Milk 3p lower per pt.
Sugar 3p lower per lb.
Pork 6p lower per lb.
Eggs 10p lower per doz.
Tea 42p lower per lb.

VOTE YES

You know that paying only a little more next year for a limited number of food items is not as important as more jobs, better wages—a better Ireland in a better Europe.

Published by Fianna Fail

risers have occurred during a seven year period when there was in fact a glut of food available. E.E.C. policies have seen to it that butter and beef mountains have grown, that prices have been maintained at an artificially high level, in order to ensure maximum profits. The average Irish family now spends over half its income on food. This is an indication of an economy where the majority of the population are on the poverty line. By the end of 1979 the Irish worker will be seeing 28% of his wages go in tax — which will further reduce his spending power.

In 1972 they said that there would be no increase in costs such as electricity, gas, housing, rents, rates and transport. Yet all of these have soared beyond the reach of the average pocket. The price of housing has increased by 400% in this seven year period. A house which ten years ago could have been bought for £4,000 with a £3,000 mortgage will cost £15,000 to-day with an £11,000 mortgage.

The effect of the E.E.C. on prices is clear. It has caused soaring inflation. Food prices have rocketed and consequently living standards have declined. In contrast the wages of the working class have been held tightly in check by a series of National Wage Agreements. In the past two years social welfare spending has actually been cut, causing even more hardship to the poorer sections of the community at a time when unemployment is at an all time high. Contrary to Fianna Fail propaganda the E.E.C. has brought neither more jobs nor better wage nor greater spending power. Only the profiteers themselves have profited from E.E.C. membership.

ITEM	Irish Price 1972	E.E.C. Price 1972	Irish Price 1979
1 lb. plain cheese	20p	45p	72p
1 pt. milk	4½p	8p	11½p
1 lb. sugar	5½p	10p	18p
1 lb. fillet steak	60p	130p	230p
1 lb. pork	34p	56p	115p
1 lb. butter	28p	45p	68p
1 lb. cod fillet	18p	34p	75p
12 eggs	25p	45p	68p
1 lb. oranges	9p	18p	
1 lb. potatoes	1½p	6p	7½
1 lb. apples	12p	15p	
8 oz. instant coffee	76p	110p	179p
1 lb. tea	40p	120p	122p
1 lb. loaf	7p	9p	17½p
5 oz. packet jelly	5½p	20p	11p
1 lb. salt	3½p	10p	
16 oz. packet cornflakes	13½p	27p	32p
1 lb. tin custard	9p	22p	
½ pt. cream	14p	22p	27p

deströys agricultural jobs in Ireland they are supposed to be replaced by jobs created by multinational companies. The whole economic strategy of both the Fianna Fail Government and the Northern Ireland Office is based on the hope that they can bring foreign companies to Ireland by giving them huge grants and tax reliefs. In the year 1977 — 1978 alone the Industrial Development Authority spent £546,346,091 in grants to foreign companies. The real economic damage being done by the EEC has not become obvious yet for the simple reason that the multinationals will stay as long as they are guaranteed grants and tax concessions. When the grants run out they simply close their factories and move on to Hong Kong or Brazil. Under EEC regulations all special grants to firms operating in Ireland must end by 1981 i.e. there will be massive redundancies when the special grants are abolished.

What distinguishes the new multinationals from older established companies is that firms

West Belfast is a similar venture. It will use no local raw materials and is being established in the area purely because it is receiving grants for political reasons. Once the grants run out the factory will close leaving the work force to rot on the dole.

It is important to realise that these two factories are typical of the way the whole Irish economy is 'developing' in the EEC. Traditional industries are rapidly declining. E.E.C. rules forbid any government from taking protective measures. Recent closures of Irish firms which are due to the impact of the E.E.C., are Irish Leathers at Gorey, Co. Wexford and Irish Board Mills at Athy, Co. Kildare. Almost 40,000 jobs have been lost in agriculture since 1972. When the grants and tax concessions run out there is nothing to hold the majority of foreign companies in Ireland. They will simply close down their Irish operations and move to Central Europe where their main market is, or to Asia or Latin America where lower wages will allow them to make even greater profits. While the

Neutrality

ural machinery the EEC Commission has decided that there is a glut of steel. Hundreds of thousands of workers are now being made redundant because profits in the steel industry are not high enough.

The only choice the EEC can offer Irish workers is between emigration and unemployment at home. As new and old industries fold the need for a broadly based campaign against EEC membership becomes more urgent. The first step is for the Irish people to show that they will not be conned again by boycotting the farcical elections.

E.E.C. — END OF NEUTRALITY

Republican and Socialist campaigning against Irish membership of the Common Market have consistently pointed out that the transfer of economic and political power to the E.E.C. would eventually lead to full integration into the North

Don't let them con you

THE E.E.C. TRAVELLING ROADSHOW — OR GRAY-TRAIN ?



Boycott the EEC elec

like Guinness's and the leather works were largely dependent on local raw materials. While they usually paid low wages and invested their profits abroad they could not easily move to another country. Two examples of the type of employment being created by the EEC are the Ferenka plant in Limerick and the de Lorean car factory in Belfast. Ferenka was established with the help of £40,000,000 in tax payers money, it used no local materials and was entirely geared to the export market. When there was a strike for improved conditions and better union representation the Dutch owners (a giant multinational called AKZO) simply closed the entire plant and sacked the entire workforce. The de Lorean factory which is to be established in

Irish exports will fall as a result of closures the Irish market, North and South will be completely open to E.E.C. imports. To take one example: in 1972 20% of footwear was imported, after 7 years of EEC membership the figure is now 70%.

It is clear that EEC membership has been economically disastrous for Ireland. The policies of cut-throat competition are creating more and more unemployment throughout the Common Market. Since 1972 the overall unemployment figures have risen from 2.5 million to 5.6 million. At a time when millions of people are starving the E.E.C. is destroying and stockpiling farm produce to keep prices artificially high. Despite the fact that there is a world wide shortage of basic agricult-

Atlantic Treaty Organisation military alliance and the ending of the policy of neutrality pursued by the Fianna Fail Party since the Second World War. During the 1972 referendum campaign in the 26 counties the pro-EEC groups denied that membership involved any military commitments whatever. Shortly after the campaign was over the media and politicians began promoting the idea that it was "irresponsible" to look for benefits from the EEC if we were not prepared to defend it by joining NATO.

One fact which they did not bring to public attention is that there are already thousands of NATO troops in Ireland, British troops can only be moved to the six counties from their bases in Germany with the permission of

At Risk

the NATO high command. The old European colonial powers see the EEC as a new political structure which will allow them to continue exploiting their former colonies. Although they prefer to exploit the 'Third World' through economic rather than military means, powerful groups such as the British Conservative Party and the Belgian and French Governments have called for the setting up of a European Defence Force which would intervene anywhere in the world where French, British or German interests are threatened.

Because of the strong popular hostility to any Irish involvement in colonial wars the supporters of NATO membership have been getting the public used to the idea over a long period. Free State Army officers are being trained by NATO equipment, codes and weaponry are being standardised. There is increasing pressure on the 26 counties to join NATO in return for economic aid. The Fianna

again!



ctions

Fail Foreign Minister has already said (October 1978) that Ireland should become involved if our European partners go to war.

Despite the dominant role played by nuclear weapons, Ireland still has great strategic importance in any major European war. The U.S. Air Force, for example, has long been interested in using Shannon Airport as a refueling depot. For the first time Fianna Fail has become backtracking on its opposition to nuclear weapons. This is not surprising in view of the fact that Britain, France and Germany are the main exporters of nuclear technology to Ireland. For hundreds of years Irish troops have been used as cannon fodder in Britain's colonial wars.

In addition to the threat of unemployed Irish youth being used as cannon fodder in NATO's colonial wars continued integration into the E.E.C. brings us closer to nuclear annihilation in the event of a major or European war.

AGRICULTURE

One of the main areas which was supposed to benefit from the E.E.C. was the farming sector of the economy. For the ranchers and the bigger farmers this has happened. For the small farmers the story is a little different. Many small farmers — from the Sperrin Mountains to Wicklow, from Kerry to the Glens of Antrim — exist just above the poverty line. EEC policy is to get them off the land. Already many of their dependents have left. Between 1972 and 1977 the number of those employed in agriculture in the 26 Counties fell from 267,000 to 263,000.

Those small farmers remaining are being 'advised' by E.E.C. directives to expand their holdings. But land prices in Ireland are the highest in Europe. So there is little or no hope for those trying to expand or for those landless people who are trying to enter farming.

In addition, this migration of farmers relatives and farm labourers from the land — those with no "prospects" — means that the population on the land is an ageing one. Nearly half of Irish farmers are over 55 years of age. This trend, where the young leave, the old stay, and the farm sizes get bigger is one which poses grave dangers to the existing social fabric. The lack of jobs off the land adds to the threat. Ireland is in danger of becoming little more than a cattle ranch. Sir William Petty's dream of 1689 of turning Ireland into a vast cattle ranch and exporting the surplus population — is nearing reality.

Those industries based on agriculture, namely meat processing and the dairy industry, profit less and less from the EEC. Meat packing factories and creameries are employing LESS people not more. In addition, many of the factories and creameries remaining are being forced to either close or amalgamate. The result is a further loss of jobs. The cause of all this is the E.E.C.

Even those farmers who have gained from E.E.C. membership will find the going increasingly hard in the coming years. The benefits to date have been a result of the transitional period for agriculture. This period is now at an end. Price increases from now on will be less than inflation. There will be an actual fall in prices. Because of this some meat factories, e.g. the one at Muine Bheag, Co. Carlow are now in difficulties.

Ireland's greatest resource is its land. If properly used for the benefit of all the people, not just the ranchers, it could help provide countless jobs and overcome underdevelopment. We demand that the cattle take the road and the people take the land.

FISHING

Ireland has some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. Properly developed they could help relieve unemployment, overcome underdevelopment and contribute to improvements in basic services such as health and education. But E.E.C. membership has ruled this out.

One other country in Western Europe has fishing grounds which compare to ours. That country is Norway. The Norwegians decided against E.E.C. membership, be-

GEEN STERKE VLEUGELS VOOR DAT EUROPA

arbeid

vlaamse socialistische beweging

FLEMISH ANTI-E.E.C. POSTER.

cause it would mean the end of their fishing industry. They warned Ireland about the dangers.

At that time, as now, the Irish fishing industry was underdeveloped. It had great potential, both in terms of actual fish caught and a real fish processing industry. This was not to be. Even the Norwegian negotiator, Mr. Per Klegge, accused Paddy Hillery (now President of the Free State) of selling out this country's fisheries. The Fianna Fail and Fine Gael attitude was to say "not to worry" and "trust us!"

Over five years later the extent of that sell-out can be seen. Our 200-mile off-shore zone has now to be shared with the E.E.C. fishing.

Our small boats have now to compete with the factory ships of the E.E.C. These same E.E.C. fleets have largely exhausted their own fish stocks. They now intend to do the same to ours.

There is nothing either the 26 Co. government or the 6 Co. Administration can do to reverse this situation. Both are committed to E.E.C. membership. E.E.C. rules forbid protective measures against E.E.C. fleets. The vital decisions affecting our fisheries are now made by Commissioner Gundelach in Brussels.

The I.R.S.P. demands an exclusive 200 mile offshore limit for Ireland and the development of the fishing industry in the interests of the Irish people. Such a development would include adequate boats, a real fish processing industry and fishmeal plants. It would also include adequate conservation measures.

The I.R.S.P. sees the continued membership of the E.E.C. as being disastrous for our fisheries. Our aim is proper development not the sell-out of our resources to the E.E.C. powers.

There is nothing that can be done about it AS LONG AS WE REMAIN IN THE E.E.C.

an nGaeille sa Ch.E.E.

Cibé airgead a chaitheann an C.E.E. ar an nGaeille caitear é go díreach ar obair bolsaireachta — foilsíu postair, bileoga; forlonta a chur in Innis; turasanna chun na Bruiséile a thairscint mar dhuaiséanna do bhuaitoirí chomortais do mhic leinn meán-scoil &rl.

Cosúil leis na réigiúin neamhfhorbairtha eile in Éirinn tá na ceantair Ghaeltachta thíos go mór le ballraíocht an stait 26 chontae sa Ch.E.E. Tá na polasaithe talmaíochta, iascaireachta, agus saorghluaiseacht daoine, seirbhísí is capteil idir na Ballstáit ata a gcóir chun cinn ag an gC.E.E. tar eis a rian a fhágáil ar an nGaeilacht.

Is amhlaidh, mas ea, go bhfuil tairgreachtaí na n-agraíochtaí Gaeilge a ghlac páirt sa bhfeachtas in eadan ballraíocht sa Ch.E.E. fíoraíthe ó shin.

In addition to the second-rate status of the Irish language in the E.E.C., there are also other considerations. The E.E.C. is based on the domination of the weak countries by the strong. The smaller nationalities are ignored. Recently a Welsh representative in the E.E.C. "parliament" was ejected from that body for attempting to address it in Welsh.

The whole apparatus of the E.E.C. is geared towards the needs of the more powerful members — Germany, France and Britain. A very recent interview with Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister who applied for E.E.C. membership in 1961 amplifies this point:

"We argue about fish, about potatoes, about milk, on the periphery. But what is Europe really for? Because the countries of Europe, none of them anything but second-rate powers by themselves, can, if they get together, be a power in the world, an economic power, a power in foreign policy, a power in

REGIONAL POLICY

In a pamphlet issued by the 26 Co. Department of Foreign Affairs in 1972 the then Fianna Fail Government stated "Membership of the EEC, especially on the terms which have been negotiated, will be of great benefit to us in solving our problems of economic underdevelopment."

In their Election manifesto for the so-called EEC Parliament, the Fianna Fail Government now admits:

"that in the field of regional economic development, disparities and imbalances between the wealthy and poor regions continue to increase and could even lead to the disintegration of the Community."

Ireland is the most underdeveloped country in the E.E.C. At the time of entry there were pious "hopes" of E.E.C. aid, especially for the areas west of the Shannon and West of the Bann. But this did not happen. Instead we find ourselves in the position where the entire country is now classified as underdeveloped.

The amount of aid received has been minute. For instance the sums of money received by the 26 Cos. has amounted to only 2% of current Government spending, in the years since joining. This aid has been scattered over so many small projects, that it can only be regarded as a token gesture. Now the EEC is to be enlarged with the accession of Spain, Greece and Portugal. These countries are even more underdeveloped than Ireland. This means that the tiny amount of regional aid has to be stretched further.

While Ireland as a whole is underdeveloped, some parts are worse off than others. Attempts to change this have only contributed to the "development of this underdevelopment." Multinational corporations are being given a free rein in desperate attempts to provide jobs. Firms with no real interest in the country other than cheap labour and handouts are encouraged. The dangers of depending on this strategy can be seen from the recent fiascos at Ferenka in Limerick and Standard Telephone and Cables at Newtownabbey and Enniskillen.

This development strategy, because of the lack of development aid from the so-called EEC Regional Fund, also involves the switching of funds from some industries to rural areas. The end result is a thin spread of the amount of aid available. This causes underdevelopment in industrial areas like Dublin. The inner city area of Dublin has an unemployment rate of over 30%.

The lack of funds for development West of the Shannon and Bann means that emigration becomes the only answer. Strabane in Co. Tyrone, for example, has the highest rates

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Our Language Being Killed

CULTÚR

An Ghaeilge agus an cultúr Gaeilach sa Chomhphobal Eorpach

Sa pháipear bán, *The Accession of Ireland to the European Communities*, a d'fhoilsigh Rialtas na 26 chontae in Eanáir 1972 maidh go rabhthas ag aithní na Gaeilge "mar theanga oifigiúil de chuid na gComhphobal méadaithe."

Níl an Ghaeilge ina teanga oifigiúil den Chomhphobal Eorpach, ámh. Níl luaiter i mar theanga oifigiúil ar aon chaispeis de chuid an Ch.E.E. Níl stádas oifigiúil, teoiriciúil na praiticiúil ag

defence equal to either of the superpowers."

This is the type of set up the E.E.C. represents — one of the old imperialist powers joining to preserve as a group what they could no longer maintain separately — that is, control over their old colonies and the weaker European countries, in the face of U.S. and Japanese competition.

This is the type of set up Ireland has joined. The culture is one of oppression — not liberation.



continued from page 3

of unemployment in Western Europe. This development is not unique to Ireland, but is shared by Brittany and Southern Italy.

Despite the lip service to regional development, the fact is that the major powers in the EEC want no change in the existing position. They see areas like Ireland, Brittany and Southern Italy as providing cheap labour for their industries. Britain has built its economy with the help of Irish labour — Irish people with no jobs in Ireland due to years of British exploitation. German and French industrial survival depends on the slave labour of hundreds of thousands of Italians, Turks, Slavs, Algerians and Moroccans.

The E.E.C. sees Ireland as a source of food, cheap labour and a relatively unspoiled holiday ranch. Nice scenery for German tourists and sheep walks will not be any substitute for proper development.

E.M.S.

Essentially, the Free State's membership of the European Monetary System is a reflection

imperialists will not be of any use when the "good will" runs out.

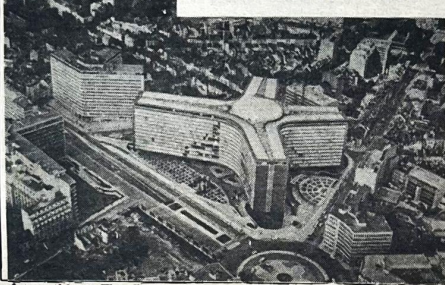
The EMS marks the increased integration into the German "sphere of interest." It will mean increased unemployment, higher prices and complete loss of what limited fiscal autonomy the Free State possessed.

SOVEREIGNTY

Prior to the EEC the Free State possessed little sovereignty. The 6 Counties continued to be under British Control. Free State sovereignty amounted to formal political independence but little else. Economic control lay in the boardrooms of London, Toronto and New York. Even that limited political power is superseded by the E.E.C. Commission — who are only in reality exalted civil servants. The loss of popular support has forced the E.E.C. bureaucrats to involve the E.E.C. electorate in direct elections to the E.E.C. "parliament".

The fact that the "parliament" has no real power has been

THE HOME OF IRELAND'S NEW MASTERS.



of two things. The first is the ever increasing debt of the 26 Co. Government in their efforts to stave off economic disaster. The other is the increasing power of Germany within the E.E.C.

The prime motivation behind the decision to join the E.M.S. was the offer of £1,250 million in loans over a five-year period and grants of £250 million. The Free State government has become so indebted to other countries that it needs these loans to keep up the repayments. Between 1967 and 1973, 26 Co. borrowing averaged 6.3% a year; from 1973 to 1978 it averaged 11.9%. The ratio of public debt to GNP increased from 60% to 93% between 1968 and 1978. The ratio of foreign debt to GNP has grown from 5% to 19% over that time.

With regard to this increased dependence on borrowing, a recent study concluded that of all the OECD countries Ireland "appears to lead the field in reliance on debt to finance current spending." The EMS merely extends this debt and puts our valuable resources in the hands of the EEC major powers in exchange.

With regard to Germany hegemony — the EMS reflects this growing German power. The EEC always served as a means by which Germany and France retain their powerful positions by co-operating. The EMS merely spreads the task of maintaining the D-Mark among the other members. Ireland's participation, while Britain stays outside, reflects — in addition to the panic of the Free State Government — the extent to which the 26 Cos. has become dependent on the EEC and in particular Germany.

For the 26 Cos. EMS membership may, in the short term, help keep the creditors at bay by paying some of the interest due and handing over our resources to keep up the repayments. But there is a limit to the amount of borrowing and total capitulation to the foreign

carefully concealed. Even if it had, what effective voice would Ireland — with only 18 seats out of 410 (3 for the 6 Cos. and 15 for the 26 Cos.) — have. The fact remains however that this so-called "parliament" has no power.

The Parliament meets once a year as of right and it's only power is the passing by a two thirds majority of a vote of censure on the Commission (i.e. the civil servants) — which entails the wholesale resignation of the Commission members. This, of course, does not amount to anything resembling parliamentary control of decision-making in any ordinarily accepted sense of the word.

This "parliament" is only a talking shop. Those who claim that participation is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of Irish workers — namely — Sinn Féin The Workers Party — are either extremely naive or deliberately dishonest. By portraying the E.E.C. "parliament" as something effective or meaningful is to conceal the E.E.C.'s real nature. That of an imperialist power, serving the imperialist interests of France and Germany, who want to participate in the exploitation of the Third World on the same footing as other Super Powers.

The E.E.C. "parliament" has no power and can make no laws. Even after the European elections the rules will be laid down — as they have been for the past seven years — by the E.E.C. Commissioners. The Commissioners will continue to make directives and regulations which will have to be implemented by the member States. In the E.E.C. Referendum on May 10th 1972 the electorate in the 26 Cos. were asked to vote "Yes" or "No" on whether they would allow the Constitution to be amended. That amendment itself was never put before the electorate and its provisions state that nothing in the Constitution can make invalid any law passed as a result of the E.E.C. membership. In

The role of the EEC in Ireland today has to be viewed against the background of the conflict which has been going on in Ireland for the past 10 years. The repression and economic recession which are affecting both parts of the country have been greatly intensified by EEC membership. The British presence in the North has been consistently supported by EEC Governments through both NATO and Common Market institutions. The most notorious example of this was the verdict handed down by the so-called European Court in Strasbourg. Because of political pressure applied by Britain through the Common Market Governments, the judges claimed that the treatment of the hooded men was not torture. Similarly all of the EEC Governments encourage censorship of news in Ireland, particularly in relation to the armed struggle in the North. The constant pressure being put on the 26 Cos Government to end the right of political asylum and join NATO — is an indication of the type of threat to civil liberties and political sovereignty posed by continued EEC membership. This pressure will undoubtedly be stepped up if the Irish people fail to show their discontent with the EEC by boycotting the June 7th elections.

In the 1972 referendum Republicans and Socialists campaigned against entry to the EEC not because of any satisfaction with the existing system North or South but because we recognised that entry would destroy most traditional industry, decimate agriculture and put us fully under the political and economic control of the multinational corporations. The facts speak for themselves. The fishing industry is collapsing, the footwear, clothing and car-assembly factories have made thousands more redundant, prices continue rising because the EEC stockpiles food to keep them high. Thousands are leaving the land while speculators push prices higher and higher. Even Fianna Fail have admitted that the EEC 'regional policy' has been a failure. And

other words the Free State Government by joining the E.E.C. abolished whatever rights were conferred by that supposed safeguard of legal and political standards in the 26 Cos. the Constitution.

The absurdity of this E.E.C. "parliament" and its effects on Ireland are even starker when seen in the context of the 6 Cos. In the 6 Cos. the British army of occupation patrols the streets Direct "repression" Rule is imposed from Westminster. 3 out of 410 representatives in Brussels will make no difference at all to the fundamental lack of democracy in the artificial statelet of Northern Ireland. Superficial trade and customs agreements between imperialists and their Irish hacks will not remove the problems caused by imperialist rule. Those political problems can only be solved when imperialist control is broken not tinkered around with and presented in a different form.

the worst is yet to come. By 1981 all special protection for Irish industry will have to end.

The I.R.S.P. has consistently stated that the only long term solution to the present political and economic crisis in Ireland is the establishment of a 32 County Democratic Socialist Republic which will use the resources of Ireland for the benefit of the Irish working class and small farmers. But we are prepared to work with all democratic and progressive groups on short term aims.

We believe that a united campaign for complete and immediate withdrawal from the EEC is an urgent necessity. The IRSP believes that this campaign should demand:

"The recognition of the right of the Irish people to political sovereignty."

"The complete withdrawal of British troops and the breaking off of all collaboration with NATO."

"The nationalisation of Ireland's vast mineral wealth to provide jobs in spin-off industries, such as smelters and metal works."

"The immediate declaration of a 200 mile fishing limit to conserve fish stocks and create jobs in both fishing and canning industries."

"The establishment of a limit on the number of acres of farming land that could be held by one individual and the seizure of land bought up by speculators."

"The nationalisation of all building land the immediate declaration of a housing emergency to provide jobs."

The I.R.S.P. will be carrying on an active boycott campaign against the E.E.C. elections on a 32 County basis. Our ultimate aim is complete Irish withdrawal from the E.E.C. In the course of this campaign we would welcome help with finance, canvassers and transport. Anyone willing to help, wanting to join, or looking for more information should contact their local Starry Plough seller or:

The Secretary,
I.R.S.P. National Anti-E.E.C. Committee,
34 Upper Gardiner Street,
Dublin 1.
Tel: 721175.

The IRSP is organised on a 32 County basis with the aim of establishing a 32 County Democratic Socialist Republic with the working class in control of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

ANTRIM, FERNAGH,
DOWN, TYRONE & ARMAGH:
C/O
MRS. COLETTE DORNAN
392 FALLS ROAD,
BELFAST 12.

CARLOW: Michael Aherne, 7
Royal Oak Rd., Mhuine
Bheag or Noel Doyle,
10 St. Oliver's Drive,
Rathos, Tullow.

CORK: Jack Lynch, 21 Earlwood Estate, Cork City.

DUBLIN: IRSP Head Office, 34 Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin 1. Tel. 721175

DERRY: IRSP, Connolly House, 8 Chamberlain Street, Derry City.

CLARE: Bridie Makowski, 16 Tradegore Court, Shannon, or Anne Kennelly, 28 Corravrin Green, Ennis.

LIMERICK: John Gilligan, 143 O'Malley Park.

TIPPERARY: Tony Quinn, 4 Thomond Place, Nenagh.

WICKLOW: Maelsiosa Costello, 5 New Cornelascourt, Dublin Rd. Bray.

(Block Letters Please)

Name (Name):

Seoladh (Address):

Tel. No.:

DO YOU KNOW?

*That the media frequently calls the EEC "Europe." In fact the EEC only has 9 countries. The other countries in Europe are:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

E.E.C. & APARTHEID

The March issue of the E.E.C. Community Report carries an article condemning Apartheid and all its works and pomps. The article makes great play with the moral condemnations of the South African regime by the EEC. But there is another side to the coin.

Documents stolen from the South African Embassy in Bonn have revealed the close co-operation between West Germany and South Africa in developing nuclear weapons. France is also involved in supplying nuclear weapons.

The EEC is now South Africa's main trading partner. British and French companies control the oil industry, paying slave wages to the black workers. All the major EEC banks have huge investments in the electronics and chemical industries. Without EEC investment and EEC trade the Apartheid system would collapse.

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