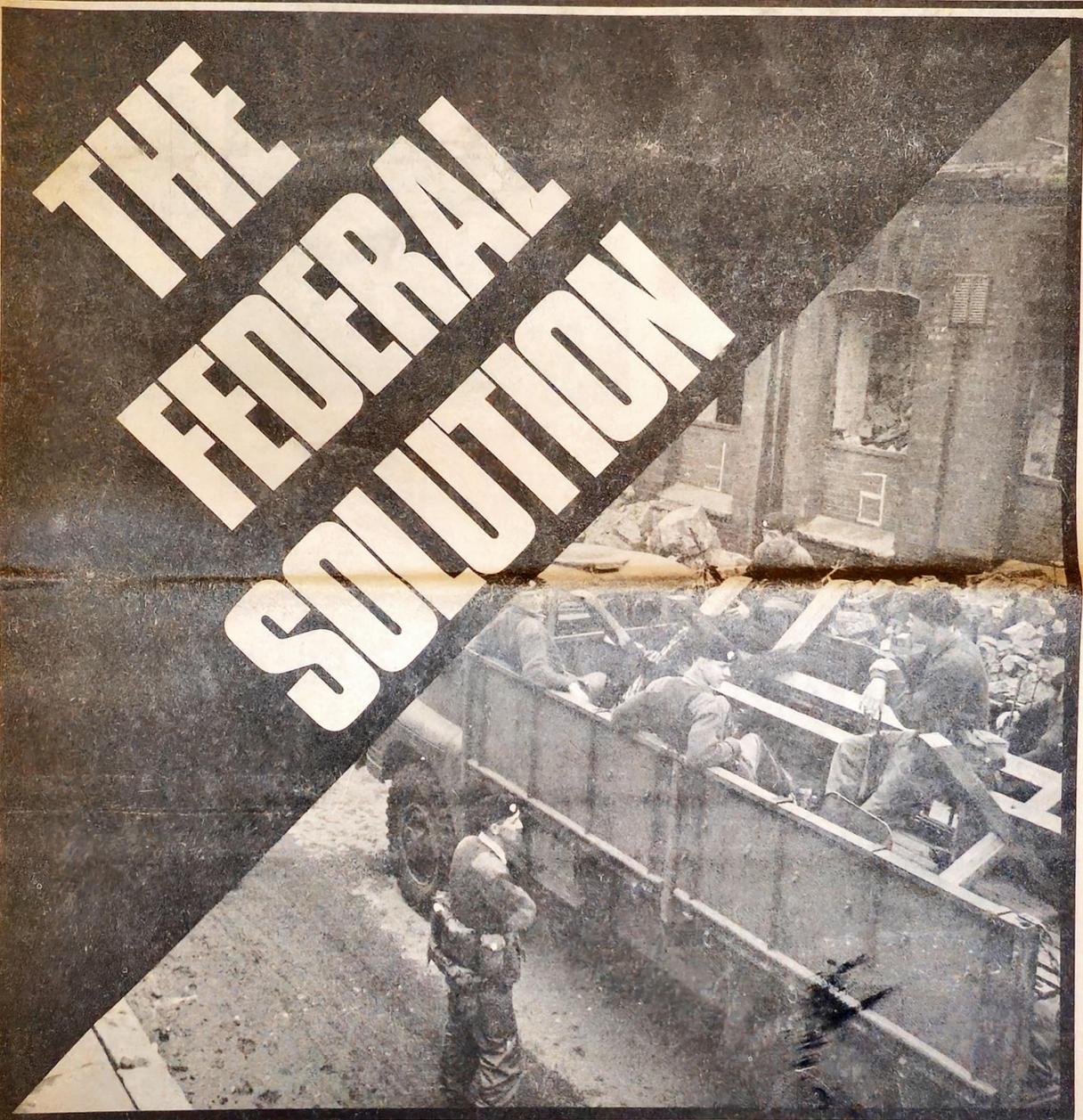


THE UNITED IRISHMAN

AN t-EIREANNACH AONTAITHE

Nollaig (Dec.) 1971, Iml. XXV. Uimhir 12. Luach 5p (U.S., Canada and Australia 25c.)

THE FEDERAL SOLUTION



For the last few years, the Republican Movement has been warning that Britain was planning a federal solution to her problem of how to keep the Irish people in subjection. This federal deal is now about to be implemented.

Britain needs to impose such a deal if she is to continue to maintain her dominance over Ireland inside the EEC, if Fianna Fail and Fine Gael succeed in forcing it on the Irish people. And indeed for the establishment in the South to stand the slightest chance of winning the referendum they

must achieve a settlement of the Northern crisis which, on the surface at least, gives the appearance of a fair deal.

This is why Britain introduced internment and the policy of mass repression which has scaled new heights of intensity in the last month. The aim was to smash the people's spirit by provoking a futile direct military confrontation and hammering them into the ground.

In the aftermath Britain hoped that the "moderates" could re-emerge to do a deal, while Jack Lynch dealt with the so-called

subversives in the South. This plan has failed owing to the magnificent resistance shown by the anti-Unionist communities of the North in their civil-disobedience campaign which the NICRA is co-ordinating.

Both sectarian states must be dismantled and democratic rights of civil and religious liberties won for all. The way forward is by unity of the masses of the people against EEC and federalism, against sectarianism and British interference, and for national independence and democratic control.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE DOCKS

A Chara,

As one who holds your Journal in high esteem I was surprised when you published unfair comment regarding my part in the deep sea docks decasualisation scheme without first checking all the facts. For the record I would like to outline briefly the situation as far as I and my union are concerned.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is completely opposed to any form of compulsory redundancy in the Port area, a policy which was clearly demonstrated in the decasualisation scheme for the Cross Channel docks.

(a) Membership of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in the deep sea docks totals 23 out of a work force of 350 to 900 men.

(b) I was not invited to participate in the decasualisation talks because the Marine Port and General Workers' Union are sole signatories to the agreement covering deep sea docks. I admit that I would have liked to be there, even in the role of observer.

(c) It is also true that I objected to compulsory redundancy as part of this scheme.

At the general meeting of the deep sea dockers when the final vote was taken on the proposals a ballot was conducted following a call from the floor to do so. I had requested the Chairman's permission to speak on at least three occasions before this vote was taken. However, the demand from the floor for the vote to proceed left the Chairman with very little option but to conduct a ballot vote. One would have expected a strong protest from the men who were in danger of being declared redundant but strangely enough they remained silent at this meeting.

It was my intention to speak against compulsory redundancy, but all of these matters are decided by an aggregate vote and the opinions of my few members would certainly not have affected the result.

You should also note that the ballot resulted in a seven to one majority for acceptance of the proposals which included compulsory redundancy. The majority of my twenty-three members will be retained on the docks (according to the latest reports) and some others are expected to accept a lump sum payment because of their age and other circumstances, etc.

I reiterate that I am opposed to compulsory redundancy being part of any scheme and I advocated this at a general meeting of deep sea dockers prior to the final meeting when the ballot was taken.

Mise le meas.

Walter McFarlane,
Branch Secretary, I.T.G.W.U.

NOTICE OF MOTION

Secretary,

Dublin Council of Trade Unions,
44 Lower Gardiner Street,
Dublin 1.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Please include the following motion on the Agenda for the December Meeting of the Council:

"That the Council lends its support to the demand of the Students' representative Council and the Union of Students of Ireland to have introduced by the Government a Comprehensive Grants Scheme to the following:

- (1) Make grants available to all students.
- (2) That grants be available to students in all Colleges of Higher Education.
- (3) That every student who is offered a place in a College of Higher Education be eligible for a grant.
- (4) That the level of grants be increased to £16.00 plus fees for students away from home and £13.00 plus fees for students living at home.
- (5) That the grant be divided into a maintenance element and a fee element so that further increases in fees are borne by the State instead of the student and his family.

"Council is further concerned that the ratio of students of working class origin, five per cent, will be further eroded by making Higher Education not only at University but at Technical Colleges the exclusive

preserve of the rich. The Union of Students of Ireland puts it like this:

"At present the qualification for a grant is four honours, but matriculation in the N.U.I. colleges is awarded if two honours are gained. Therefore a student with two honours and money can enter an N.U.I. college whereas a student with three honours and no money cannot. It is barely necessary to emphasise that this discriminated DIRECTLY against the student whose parents are in poor financial circumstances."

"It is clear that the Government, in restructuring the second level of education, has not logically faced the consequences of the spin-off to the third level of University and Technical College and has again erected a class-barrier based on wealth and privilege between the second and third levels of education."

Yours fraternally,

M. P. McEgan,
District Secretary.

KENNEDY

Comrades,

Any readers might be interested in an American view of the Kennedy Congressional resolution on Ireland. Technically a resolution of Congress does not bind the U.S. Government in its relations with Britain.

Any politician here who truly stood for Ireland would call for the removal of the U.S. Naval Communications Station from Derry and the withdrawal of the 23,000 troops in Britain. Neither Kennedy nor any other office holder has done so because words about Irish freedom mean nothing compared to the profits of the Anglo American connection.

One-eighth of the manufacturing capacity of Britain is American owned. U.S. capitalists all want continued British American policing their worldwide investments, including the 275 million dollars put into Ireland by American interests. This resolution passes the British will not be impressed. They know their cronies here and understand that they must now give lip service to the Irish cause if they are to continue tricking the Irish-American voter.

In Ireland or America, the slogan of freedom is 'Break the connection with England'. By that infallible test the resolution is seen to be what it really is — a tricolour bag with nothing in it.

Solidarity,
William Roberts,
New York.

BAN ON BALLADS

A Chara,

I would like to see the Rebel Ballads back in the U.I. I think we are inclined to belittle the influence of our ballads on our people. Many times the ballad has contributed to inspire our freedom fighters down the years. With the ban on ballads in R.T.E. it is now more than ever that they should be in our paper. Your paper has improved greatly; it's a great paper to introduce new members to our movement. Keep up the good work, but please give us, the readers, a good few rebel ballads.

Is mise,
Tommy Foley,
Trillick Kerry.

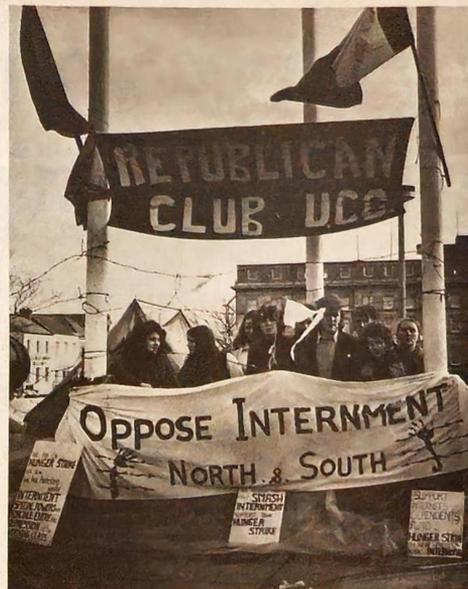
CAPITALISM INHUMAN

A Chara,

The inhumanity of the present capitalist system is symbolised here very clearly in Kilkenny. Scores of young married couples, many with children, have now spent years waiting for houses. Many live or try to live in squalid one roomed bed-sitters.

Yet for the past six months six suburban, semi-detached homes, all fully completed, have been sitting idle and empty waiting for the "right" customers. Imagine what would have happened, under Mulley's law, if any of the poor, unfortunate, deprived, married couples had occupied one of these houses, which were, by the way, built by a London firm!

Is mise le meas.
Sean O'Ceilleachain.



GALWAY PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

The U.C.G. Republican Club held a two-day protest against repression in Ireland and internment in the six counties in particular during November.

Eleven members of the club went on a 36-hour hunger strike in Eyre Square in a mock up version of the Long Kesh concentration camp complete with barbed wire. Republican literature and copies of the "United Irishman" were sold continually during the hunger strike.

A tremendous response was received from the people of Galway and the four public meetings which were held and the march with which the strike ended were all well attended. Addressing the crowd, Malachy McCarran, one of the Republican leaders who is most widely sought by the military authorities in the North, said that the civil disobedience campaign was the most effective weapon to fight against repression in the six counties.

"I urge the people of Galway to demand their own civil rights, through mass organisations like N.A.O. and others which are striving for basic improvements in the living conditions of the ordinary people. This is the most effective contribution which the people of Galway could make to the struggle of the people of the six counties, by joining the Irish people in their fighting against the establishment here. The only solution to the problems of Ireland, North and South, is the establishment of the 32 county socialist republic of James Connolly and Liam Mellows."

Earlier, Mr. Brendan Glynn, of the U.C.G. Republican Club, said that the purpose of the demonstration was to highlight repression in Ireland today. He declared that they were protesting against the indiscriminate shooting of civilians by the British Army and R.U.C., continued internment without trial of over 400 men and women and the brutal tactics and brutality used on those detained in the North.

In the South they deplored the economic repression that forced 7,000 workers to be made redundant in Ireland today. He declared that the Forcible Entry Act and the cultural repression of Irish speakers. "We must strive to build a unity of the people here that will overthrow the corrupt and inefficient system that is destroying the Irish people. Our struggle is here in Ireland."

The support given to the hunger strikers and the large attendance at the public meetings and on the march are a tribute to the energy which the students of U.C.G. put into organising the demonstrations. It was once said that the West was asleep, but there is no doubt now that the West is waking with a vengeance.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE IN BALLYMUN—SANTRY

During the last month, the Wolfe Tone Cumann of Sinn Fein in the Ballymun-Santry area of Dublin held its annual general meeting. The secretary in his report to the club pointed to the great progress made locally as well as nationally by the movement, and stated that the members could look back on the previous year as one of great success.

The continuing increase in the demand for the "United Irishman" and the willingness of the people to get involved in the fight for local amenities and the right of satisfaction from local authorities and public servants showed the extent of the success of the cumann's activities.

"Here in Ballymun we have a good example of this in the stand taken by the tenants to retain the allocated site for a swimming pool and a community centre, against the attempt by the undemocratic unselected Corporation to hand it over to a development company for the construction of a car park."

The report continued that the greatest threat facing both the nation and the movement was the proposed takeover of Ireland by the F.E.C. monopolists. To defeat this sell-out, and in so doing to lay the basis for the building of socialism in Ireland, it would be necessary for all members to spare no effort until the referendum.

"At the same time we must continue to give maximum support to our comrades in the North, to sustain their effort in defence of the people against the murderous assaults of the British aggressor army, and to increase the pressure for the ending of internment, the repeal of the Special Powers Act and the speedy implementation of the demands of the N.I.C.R.A."

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Far & Near

● At the general meeting of U.C.D. workers held in Belfield on Monday, 8th November, a resolution was passed supporting the aims of the S.R.C. campaign for a comprehensive grants scheme as outlined in the U.S.I. booklet, "GRANTS — education a right not a privilege."

The meeting was addressed by student representatives who outlined the case for a comprehensive grants scheme, which would make third-level education available to all who are academically qualified, and therefore increase the number of working-class students.

It was also agreed that all workers should work through their Trade Unions to gain support for the aims of the campaign (special mention being made of the need for support from the Dublin Trades Council).

● These are the facts about the dispute in C. & C. This firm has been closed by an official strike because of unjust and unfair action by the management who:

With no provocation, cast us in private and before other members of the staff on the reputation and the ability of our union, the I.T.G.W.U., and on its members in the firm.

Intimidated the members of the union and urged them to join the management's choice of union.

Invited an outside union and gave it the exclusive right to organise the clerical staff.

Let it be known that it was necessary to join that union to get on in the firm.

We want no sweetheart union agreements here. We want the right to belong to an Irish union like the I.T.G.W.U. or the U.C.D. We won't go back until the management goes back to providing a fair deal for all unions.

● A MEETING OF THE County Donegal Board of the G.A.A. was held in the Highlands Hotel, Glenties, in November. The large scale arrest and internment of fellow Irishmen was strongly condemned in view of the fact that many at present interned were members of the G.A.A.

The County Secretary, Aodh O'Dalaigh, gave an account of his recent investigations into what was happening in the North and of the shocking political torture taking place in the six counties at the moment.

Sean O'Einne, a delegate from the St. Columba's G.A.A. Club, Gleann Cona Cille, proposed the following motion: Go bhfuil Coiste Thri Chonnail de C.L.C.G. anois ag cianmh go scaolair amach saor leathreach na himheorannal go raibata faoi ghllass agus daorsmach I gcampai geibhin na Sasanaich insna Se Chontaetha.

This motion was passed unanimously. Sean O'Einne thanked all the delegates for their support and their solidarity with their suffering fellow-Irishmen who were at the mercy of British tyrants who were well-known for their brutal methods in Aden, Cyprus and Kenya as well as in Ireland.

The following report appeared in the Irish Times on November 11th.

● We own firms Heavy money being invested with the Provisionals in the North is going to be as productive as the businessmen investing it think it is? It's not a subject, you'll understand, that people care to discuss in detail, but we've got the feeling that there is the sort of money going North that a few years ago might have gone into Taca.

There's the rub. Where is Taca now? It's not just that adverse publicity wilted the Taca high spirits, or that no one wants to be identified with violence — yet. It's a question of the internal rivalries that broke Taca's first fine flush. When the fee-paying businessmen found that too many of their friends were in the field, bidding against one another for business, Taca began to disintegrate like any club that has too many members to be exclusive and lucrative affairs.

We wonder if we same wouldn't happen investment in the Provisionals now? That is apart from the question of whether those who buy the tiger can control his claws.

STRIKE AT NAAS ROAD MOTORS LTD.

Men employed at the Naas Motors Garage, Clondalkin, were served with an injunction restraining them from picketing the works. The picketers were on strike over the refusal of the management to agree to a closed shop, with all the workers in the garage wanted.

The dispute revolved around Mrs Patricia Sutton, who is employed in the garage office and is a senior employee. Mr James McGown, a member of the Labour Party, who lives in Lucan, and who is the Service Manager, sought the injunction along with Hugh de Lisle Crawford, a director of the firm, who lives in Dun Laoghaire. They claimed that the men were causing loss of custom.

Immediately the injunction was served on the men, they stopped picketing and contacting other employees of the firm who work at three other garages owned by the group. As a result, some 100 workers went on strike in support of the claim by the union, the AGEMOU, for the principle of a closed shop.

Mr Eamonn Woods, who is an Executive member of the AGEMOU, feels that the employers are trying to break the workers' organisation within the firm and that they have singled out the six men served with the injunction to test their strength.

At no time, he said, was any customer forcibly prevented from entering the garage premises and pointed out that two celebrities, Noel Purcell and Michael MacLiammóir got service within the garage.

In a statement to the UI, the men claimed that one of the reasons why the employers want to break the union is because the firm caters for 'West Briton' clientele, who object to certain of the workers in the Naas Road plant.

entry into the EEC. There was a need, he said, to organise people on such issues as housing, ground rents and on our system of taxation where all taxes are set off by the middle men on to the consumer.

Speaking on the national question, the newly elected chairman of the Cumann, Mr B. Colclough said that sectarian bombings helped only to drive a wedge deeper between the Protestant and Catholic working classes, thereby insuring that the regimes of Capitalism, both North and South, would remain intact.

He went on to say that the tender links that had been built up in Belfast between Protestant and Catholic workers by the Republican Movement, had been smashed overnight by blind middle class nationalism.

Eddy Cowan, Secretary of the McGrath Cumann, pointed out that the Cumann was comprised solely of persons from the St. John's Park-Poleberry area and that its main efforts would be concentrated in this district. He said that the Comhairle Ceantair would be assured of full participation by the Cumann members in Citizens' Advice Bureau work.

Mr Cowan issued a warning to land speculators and the parasite like credit companies in Waterford and said that "the day was drawing near when these users would have to answer to the people". He stated that "this cheque book domination was no different from military domination, only that it was more subtle and that the people were not experiencing having their doors kicked in yet".

Sean O Ceallaigh, Chairman, Sinn Fein, Waterford Comhairle Ceantair, was also in attendance.

Officers elected were as follows: Chairman: B. Colclough, Runal; E. Cowan, Clisear; O'Keefe, V. Chairman: J. Hegarty.

Intending members can contact the chairman at Tel. 4148 or the Runal at J. Myers Estate, Ballytrueloe, or by writing directly to Sinn Fein, 113 An Ce, Portlairge.



● Sean O Ceallaigh

BRITISH GOVERNOR BOYCOTTED

As a protest against the crimes committed by the British Army in the Warrenpoint area, members of the Civil Rights Association boycotted the opening of the new county library by Lord Grey, British Governor of the 6 Counties.

As Grey arrived, demonstrators picketed the building, chanting 'internees out'. All the non Unionist section of the community absented themselves from the farce, including the Chairman of the Warrenpoint Urban Council, Mr. Jim McCart.

In a letter to Grey, the secretary of the local CRA, Mr. B. Devlin accused him of condoning the crimes charged by his silence on the matter. Unarmed men had been shot down, young men had been interned and tortured and David Rogers was held incommunicado in mysterious and disturbing circumstances.

MANSHOLT MEETING HECKLED

Sicco Mansholt, the second Cromwell, the man responsible for the Government's proposals to wipe out Ireland's farming community, received a rough reception recently in Dublin. Ticket-holders only were allowed in to see this evil man, but the Sinn Fein picketers outside let him know he wasn't welcome in Ireland.

ANTI-EEC CAMPAIGN IN SLIGO

The anti Common Market campaign being organised by the Republican Movement continued in Sligo with an anti EEC vigil held in the town recently. The vigil took the form of public sales of anti EEC literature, the distribution of literature and a sample poll of public opinions.

The vigil was organised jointly by the local Countess Markievicz Cumann of Sinn Fein and the Sligo branch of the Young Socialists.

Several short public meetings were staged and speakers included Breasal O Caollai Connacht organiser of Sinn Fein, and Claron Holmes of the Young Socialists.

Michael Mooney, who also addressed meetings, said, "If Ireland joins the Common Market, it will be the greatest confidence trick pulled on the Irish people since the Act of Union and the greatest disaster since the famine."

"A brief review of the effects of Irish membership shows that within the EEC we would lose whatever sovereignty remains with the Dublin government, our farming community would be forced to emigrate and work in the factories of Germany and Italy, and our native culture would be crushed as a result of the economic and political integration of this country with larger and more powerful states".

The opinion poll showed that of the one hundred people interviewed, not one thought that the EEC would not affect them. More than half thought it would affect them greatly.

However, 75 per cent knew little about the effects of entry but wanted to know more. Some 20 per cent

knew sufficient about the Community to be convinced either for or against entry. Of these, slightly over half were opposed to Irish entry.

This poll indicates the necessity of stepping up the campaign to educate the public as to what the EEC is all about.

NORTHERN AID COLLECTORS FINED IN CLARE

Four members of Sinn Fein were fined £1 each when they appeared at Ennistymon Courthouse charged with holding collections for northern relief without a permit. Justice Hurley rejected their defence and found the men guilty.

The day on which the men were collecting was the 51st anniversary of the burning of Ennistymon by the British and there was considerable sympathy among local people with the people in the North.

During the hearing of the cases members of the Republican Movement held a picket protesting at the verdict.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN THE NORTH

During the last few weeks, several men who have been acquitted by the civil courts of various offences have been re-arrested and detained under the Special Powers Act.

These include John Gillespie 21, of the Ardoyne, Anthony Lundy, 19, Keegan St., and Patrick Kears of Naples St. After Gillespie was discharged, a police sergeant and a constable told him they wanted to speak to him.

He was then locked in a room and shortly after, three members of the Green Howards came in and a corporal, who had previously given evidence against him, caught him by the hair and dragged him from the room. He was then taken to Girdwood Barracks, where during interrogation, the same corporal struck him with a rifle butt.

Lundy was arrested after having been found not guilty of explosives offences. He was immediately re-arrested before he left the court and detained under the Special Powers Act. Lundy had told the court that he was not a member of the I.R.A. or any similar organisation.

Kearns was acquitted of causing an explosion in Belfast in August. The Judge had directed the jury to bring in a not guilty verdict because he said the evidence of the Crown witnesses was conflicting in some instances.

In all three cases, having failed to convict the men by the due process of law, Faulkner and his henchmen resorted to arbitrary arrest and detention without trial. Fortunately for Gillespie, representations to the military by his solicitors secured his release.

Under the rule of law, a man is innocent until proven guilty. However, under the military tyranny that exists in the North today, even if the courts clear you, Faulkner still says you guilty and so the gates of Long Kesh are opened on another innocent man.



● Her Majesty's forces are seen here intimidating a civilian. For how long must people endure these humiliations?

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MOMENT FOR A DECISION

The abyss of the Common Market looms ever larger as the Irish people face the gravest threat ever to their existence as a people, as a community with a distinct national culture, language and tradition. Britain's federal deal, already acclaimed by the lickspittle Union Jack Lynch, is now imminent. In the North a massive programme of repression has been undertaken by the so-called security authorities in a vain effort to wipe out the people's resistance and leave the way open for the imposition of whatever settlement suits Britain's imperial interests. This settlement will take place inside the EEC, unless the unity of the people which has sustained us for so long be maintained to defeat the attempt by Fianna Fail in

the South to impose the EEC on the Irish nation and unless the campaign of resistance led by the NICRA's civil disobedience campaign be carried through to victory.

The Provisional campaign of bravado and gimmickry, as opposed to the IRA policy of defence and retaliation, is now falling apart. This does not mean that the people have been defeated, because the people were never involved in this campaign. The Republican Movement, the IRA and Sinn Fein, have consistently stated that the only road to progress is by mass participation of the ordinary people in a struggle for social advance: in this struggle, the twin major factors are the civil rights campaign in the North and the anti-EEC campaign throughout the Republic.

Support for the programme of civil disobedience in the North is massive and total. In all areas the anti-Unionist communities have loudly declared that they will not treat with the state until three cardinal demands are met: release of the internees; repeal of the obnoxious and notorious Special Powers Act; removal of the aggressor troops. In the South opposition to the EEC is growing daily and more and more voices are raised in favour of national sovereignty and independence. The NATO strike shows the way of mass action together with the struggles of people in Conamara and throughout the West.

The forces of Imperialism are weak. Now is the time for us, the masses of the working people of Ireland, to exploit their weakness. The Unionist Party is rent asunder; Fianna Fail is bankrupt in ideas and policies and is also split. The other establishment groups have no alternatives.

Now is the moment for decision. Let the Irish people now start to build that democratic unity which inspired the initial struggle for national liberation. Democratic and socialist forces must now unite in a common fight for the national liberation of the Irish people, building on the great agitations that have moulded the whole character of present-day Irish politics: the demand for basic equality, democracy and dignity in the North; and the demand for social justice, for national sovereignty, for independence in the South.

Throughout the whole world, the corrupt and socially inefficient imperialist system is falling apart, as the capitalist economy is hit by rising unemployment and more social strife, caused by the insatiable greed of the exploiters, the investors and speculators. The EEC is the last bankrupt chance which the bureaucrats of Western Europe have to maintain for a few tenuous years their death grip on the throats of the peoples of the world and especially the nationally oppressed people like the Irish. Already we can hear the plaintive whines of the gombenmen and the place-seekers as they see their dreams of eternal toadying to foreign masters smashed by the resolute determination of the masses of the Irish people (workers, housewives, fishermen, farmers, working managers) to defend once and for all their rights to a decent life in their own country.

At this moment of serious crisis, then, it behoves all those who claim to represent the interests of the Irish people not to be drawn into action on the British-imposed border or in England itself. Such actions could only lead to frustration, to the alienation of our natural allies — the English working class — and to eventual defeat.

The road to victory, the road of revolutionary republicanism, is to activate the unity of the largest possible mass of the Irish people to win our demands for democracy and for national sovereignty.

PD ALLY WITH PROVISIONALS AGAINST NICRA

During the month, elements of the People's Democracy, most noticeably represented by Michael Farrell an 'erstwhile socialist', together with leading Fianna Fail supporters in the Provisionals like Aidan Corrigan set up an organisation styling itself the Northern Ireland Resistance Committee, in the hope of breaking the unity generated by the civil disobedience campaign called by NICRA.

The Provisional Alliance has felt for a long time that its lack of a political cloak left the ground for genuine activity and progress to the democratic organisations who support NICRA. They have been trying for some time, therefore, especially now that their campaign is beginning to peter out in the frustration of another go at the Border, to undermine the people's unity for their own elitist ends.

The PD have also felt the isolation caused by their intellectual theorising and they look to the Provisionals to provide them with the base which is so sorely lacking at the moment. This is the opportunist and unprincipled thinking behind the so-called Northern Ireland Resistance Committee.

In a hard-hitting statement from the Six County Regional Executive of Republican Clubs, Liam Mac Maolain expressed their continued support for the NICRA campaign, declaring that it was entitled to support from every genuine opponent of Unionism. "It is regrettable that certain elements should now decide to attempt once more to subvert and smash the NICRA as they tried and failed to do in the past. We refer to the establishment of the Northern Ireland Resistance Committee, which was formed in Omagh on Sunday by the same people who attempted to take over NICRA in Dungannon several weeks ago. The formation of this rival group can serve no purpose other than to create confusion and disunity at a time when the present successful disobedience campaign is causing such concern to the Stormont regime and is proving itself as the most effective weapon in the anti-interment armory".

The Dunganon meeting referred to in the statement took place in October when an attempt by PD and Provisionals to take over the NICRA was defeated by a resounding 150 to 31 votes.

The statement went on to expose the role of Aidan Corrigan. Readers of the 'United Irishman' will remember how in November, 1969 we exposed a similar attempt by Fianna Fail to take over the NICRA, through the discredited 'Voice of the North' run by Seamus Brady with Aidan Corrigan as a named sponsor. It is well known, since the events that lead up to the arms trial, the part played by Haughey, Blaney and Boland in this cynical plot. Now, it appears, the PD has joined the ranks of those who can be bought by Fianna Fail gold.

The Fianna Fail agents, Corrigan



● Aidan Corrigan

and Farrell, cloaked their sinister activities in a call for broader representation, but when Corrigan was elected to the NICRA executive he didn't attend. As the Republican statement points out: "He (Aidan Corrigan) charges that the Dunganon conference refused to yield to the call for broader based organisation, just as in October 1969 he charged that there was a need for a re-structured NICRA because he claimed it did not permit satisfactory representation of areas outside Belfast."

"The Dunganon conference, by an overwhelming majority, rejected this bogus call for a broader base, on the grounds that all areas in the Six Counties were adequately represented, through the regional committees, and in fact what was being attempted was a take-over bid by Fianna Fail elements and their fellow travellers in People's Democracy."

"In order to broaden representation on the NICRA executive Mr. Corrigan was elected as a regional delegate but since then he has consistently refused to attend any executive meetings, thereby clearly exposing his demands for broader representation as sheer cant and hypocrisy."

"Now as in the past Mr. Corrigan's motives are suspect, as also are those of Mr. Michael Farrell and the People's Democracy, who are courting the Provisionals in an attempt to win the political influence for themselves which they failed to do within NICRA."

"The extent of the degeneration of the PD, which at one time made such a fetish of its supposedly non-sectarian position, is illustrated by a remark attributed to Michael Farrell in the news reports of the meeting to the effect that 'Catholics had the right to fight for a United Ireland'. It appears the PD, like the Provisionals, have abandoned the idea of a united struggle for national freedom and are content to fight for Catholic power over Protestants instead of working class power over the collaborationists of Fianna Fail and the Unionist Party. "Republican News", the most rabidly sectarian of all Provisional news sheets, is now mainly written by Michael Farrell.

Internees in Long Kesh Concentration Camp were 'appalled' at the news. "Viewed from behind the barred wire of Long Kesh concentration camp the decision made by some individuals to set up a 'co-ordinating committee' for the civil disobedience campaign can only be seen as disastrous. The widespread support given by the mass of the

people to the NICRA-led campaign against suppression and internment can only be harmed by this venture."

It is apparent that what the Corrigan clique is attempting is attempted within the Republican Movement in 1970. Having failed in Dunganon, they have now retired to Omagh to form their own committee just as the Provisionals walked out of the 1970 Ard Fheis and formed their own organisation. The wonder is that those at the Omagh meeting did not emerge from their deliberations claiming to be the NICRA. All republicans and opponents of Unionism should continue to support NICRA and avoid the so-called Northern Ireland Resistance Committee like the plague it is.

MASSIVE DEMONSTRATION AT EDENTUBBER

Several thousand people participated in the annual Edentubber Commemoration on Sunday last. The parade which was headed by a colour party carrying the National Flag, the Stars of the Provinces, and the Sharry Plough, marched to the spot where five men lost their lives in a tragic explosion in November of 1957.

Two bands from Newry and one from Lurgan also marched. Wreaths were laid on behalf of several organisations and a letter of support for the present policies of the Movement from the Long Kesh internees was read.

The oration was given by Malachy McGuire, Chairman of the Six County Regional Executive of Republican Clubs who said:

"Our task is to involve the people North and South in the struggle for the ownership of their lands. We have resisted the Bolands and the Haughey's and the Blaney's offer to buy us. Can the Provisional Alliance save the same? Can they justify their sectarian attacks on the Protestant workers and would they agree with the public spoken sentiments of their leader when he says that if the Protestant people don't like the Provisionals' Irish Republic then they get out?"

The main influence, he said behind the sectarian bomb attacks was the power struggle going on inside Fianna Fail by Blaney and Haughey. The Provisionals, he said, are welcome to these people.

"The time the Movement has taken in studying the mistakes of past generations has been well spent because it has brought us back on the true road to freedom, the revolutionary road towards a Socialist Republic."

"Our task is to awaken the conscience of the people, North and South to strengthen their determination and involve them in the uphill battle for the ownership of their own land; to defend the rights of the Irish people as theanguard of the Irish revolution; and to train and equip themselves and the people for the final engagement to destroy the enemy, and establish the only true basis for freedom — the Irish Socialist Republic."



"COME INTO MY PARLOUR" SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY...



SUCH A

"We're bought and sold by English gold.
Such a parcel o' rogues in a nation."

For generations the masses of Irish working people have struggled to win emancipation from a foul and corrupt system that put the profits of landlords and capitalists above the welfare of ordinary men and women. For eight hundred years an alien power has interfered in the internal affairs of the Irish people, wreaking havoc and destruction, sowing false divisions and constantly exploiting and robbing the working people of the produce of their labours and of their struggles.

In all this they have been helped by men of no principle for whom greed and personal power mean all; men who have abandoned all efforts to rebuild an independent Irish nation, who have given up all idea of recovering the liberties and wealth which was forcibly and violently robbed from our ancestors, and who are now dragging us all, like a sacrificial lamb, to the slaughter house of the EEC.

North and South, it is the men of privilege — the businessmen and the landlord class — who are united in their common desire for greed at the expense of the Irish people. It is the men of money who are loyal to Britain's imperial interests; it is they who uphold the connection of Ireland to the British economy and its undemocratic political system. They are the men who are so bankrupt in ideas, so totally lacking in moral fibre, so inadequate in sheer guts and determination.

Corruption

Fianna Fail, Official Unionism,
Fine Gael, Official Nationalist

Party, the right wing place seekers and imperialist apologists of the Labour Party — like Cruise O'Brien — and the Humites: none of them has anything to say or to put forward to lead to the progress of the Irish people. They are too busy in their petty corruptions and 'smart deals', in their gommeen narrowness, to do anything but sell out the future of this nation for foreign gold. They sell what is not their's, like the Irish chieftains who bowed the knee to Henry VIII. The Irish nation is not for sale, since it is the birthright of generations unborn.

The businessmen class has no ability left to develop the progress of the nation. The sorry tale of compromises, from the Treaty of Surrender to the Anglo-Irish free trade area agreement, is the story of a class that has run its day and has no more to offer. Ireland's only future lies in the working class coming into their own, seizing their inheritance of revolutionary resistance to foreign rule. It is the working people of Ireland alone, the workers, farmers, fishermen and men of small property, banded together under the leadership of the

working class militants, who will win and maintain Irish freedom.

Reconquest of Ireland

The struggle of our ancestors throughout the generations was never concerned with symbols. We fought for the wealth of Ireland which rightly belongs to the mass of the people, and not to those whose title is derived from alien conquest by the robber baron or the seoinin speculator. The Reconquest of Ireland by its people is the glorious slogan of our struggle; for we shall no more be fooled by the honeyed words of English politicians, by the smiling faces of back stabbing 'men of conscience'. The fine palaces of Westminster, Stormont and Leinster House reek of treachery while the stench of corruption and decadence disgusts all. There is more honesty and principle to be found in a whorehouse than in all the drawing rooms of the parliamentary gentlemen who bargain away our lives.

Only the Irish people can solve the differences that alien regimes and puppet hirelings have so carefully fostered. When Ian Paisley declares that the Northern problem will be

solved by the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities talking amongst themselves he is right. English politicians have no place in Irish affairs. Let them get out, and the masses of working people, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Irish-speaking and English-speaking, city worker and rural farmer, will build a peaceful and democratic Ireland. To the extent that Ian Paisley speaks for a sizeable section of the Protestant working class he should be listened to, and no efforts should be spared by Republicans to explain to the Protestant masses that our Republic will not be a playground for capitalists or landed gentry; it will be a democracy of the working people, a socialist republic in which all state power, the means of creating wealth, of sharing it, of buying and selling, will all be under the control of the masses of the people.

Imperialism

All of our problems can be traced back to the same one cause. We do not have true freedom in any part of Ireland. The withdrawal of the

NOLLAIG, 1971

British Army from part of our national territory did not alter the nature of the state. The landlords, the capitalists, the businessmen and financiers still rule and lord it over the people like they did when the Union Jack fluttered high over Trinity College.

The Union Jack flies proudly above the back street slums of Belfast and Lisburn, as the rich grow richer and the poor wear out their days in the frustration of poverty and hopelessness. Emigration, unemployment, hardship are the lot of the majority of our people. But in the eyes of our rulers we count for less than the horse that is jumped at the Dublin horse show when Faulkner and Haughey, Taylor and Cosgrave, Brooke and Lenehan drink sherry in common homage to the triumph of imperialism over the Irish people.

While the working people have been divided, and while the border has been spoken of, like some tangible malignant growth, there has been no division for the ruling class and no border for the London financier or the Tory peerage whose fine lands in Antrim and Derry, in Sligo and Waterford are protected and kept free of peasantry by the

British economic connection. But its immediate cause lies in the change in the relationship between the British ruling class and its loyal Irish subjects in Fianna Fail and in the Unionist party.

During the Thirties, Fianna Fail claimed to represent the interests of those who wanted an independent Irish nation. But, it was always unwilling to make any real break with Britain's imperial system: the gombeenmen had to look after their own interests first before the green flag could be waved in earnest. This is why Fianna Fail was never able to develop a genuinely independent state in the 26 counties. They used the phraseology of republicanism while preserving the imperial connection through Britain's control of the banks and investment and its pervading social influence.

Protectionism

Fianna Fail could do no more than bring in limited protectionism; and even this could not be sustained. The native capitalist class had no capability for building independence. Nor could it, because to have laid the basis for a truly independent Ireland would have

growing redundancies in the 26 counties. This year alone some 8,000 jobs have been lost to the class enemy. The EEC is the final step in this evil logic of national sellout and destruction. This is the context in which Wilson's plan must be read.

Wilson's plan, if in fact he is the author of it, which we doubt in view of Maudling's acceptance of it in principle, appears to be the product of a man who has seen much but learned little. He still talks in terms of Britain acting as an arbiter in a dispute in which they are an intimate part. This is the same kind of thinking which appointed Compton to 'adjudicate' on British atrocities, knowing full well what his verdict would be in advance. This is nonsense and is absolutely unacceptable.

In the outline plan, we see the black shadow of the Federal Solution when Wilson talks of a united Ireland within the Commonwealth. Ignoring the fact that the Commonwealth is falling apart at the seams, we have repeatedly pointed out that a federation of Ireland or any part of it with Britain denies the one Irish nation the right to self determination and independent sovereignty. Within such an

SEACHT

of the men of property, the financiers and bankers, the landowners and ranchers, the mineowners and their backers in government.

Already there have been welcome signs among sections of the Protestant workers of this reality. Large masses of Northern workers, including Desmond Boal and Ian Paisley have signified their opposition to entry into the Common Market and to the monopoly of power by the business community. This is indicative of the latent radicalism and potential socialism within their ranks. When Mr. Boal opposes the right of the Orange Order to dictate policy to the Democratic Unionist Party, he is staking a position which we support, not only in relation to the DUP, but also to every party in every part of Ireland.

On limited issues, there is common ground between all the workers of the North and it is on the basis of these issues that unity must be built. We have consistently opposed the constitution of the 26 Counties as a sectarian one, giving rights to the Roman Catholic Church over secular matters which they are not entitled to have. We oppose any constitution which denies the right of

PARCEL O'

armed forces of law and order North and South.

Yes, as Wolfe Tone so clearly saw nearly two hundred years ago, the link with Britain is the most dangerous obstacle to the progress of our people, and the gombeen politicians the cancerous limbs which must be struck off if the dying patient is to recover. To break the link with England, the never-ending source of all our social, economic and political evils is our aim like it was Tone's; to unite the common people, Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter, in this struggle are our means like they were Tone's.

Common Market threat

This proud and glorious people have never been in greater danger of extinction than we are today. We have been placed up for auction to the highest bidder, and our resources are in the hands of foreign finance companies. Instead of being used to provide prosperity and security for the Irish people in Ireland, this wealth is squandered to fill the overfull coffers of bloated businessmen and investors, men who long ago lost all trace of human feelings. The EEC looms up through the murky lies and distortions: all who declare themselves in favour of the British connection must also be in favour of the EEC. All who support the EEC must also support the logic which will close down our factories making our workers unemployed and forcing them to emigrate, which will leave a mere two per cent of our farmers if Mansholt's threat takes place, which will decimate and destroy us surer than any famine or military campaign by the modern day Black and Tans.

The fundamental cause of the present crisis lies in the continued domination of the Irish people by the

placed the privileges and profits of the native capitalists in danger. They settled for client status, as the local managers of foreign owned businesses.

In 1957 Fianna Fail formally abandoned the old protectionist policies which then lay in the ruins of a stagnant economy. Ireland was nakedly and blatantly opened up to monopoly capital penetration. That is, the big finance companies of Britain, America and the continent of Europe, were given free rein to take over the Irish industries, to exploit our resources, to avail of special grants and tax free concession, before disappearing with the proceeds like the pirates of old who were hunted throughout the seas of Europe for doing what the big business concerns are doing here.

This piracy merely increased the greed of the speculators. Ireland for them became a promised land of milk and honey, which could be robbed at will. All that was needed was to give a back handler to the corrupt politicians, a little fiddling here and there, and the path was open for a free ride down the treasury trail.

Of course, the Irish people got none of this. Employment was temporarily provided in some places while the majority continued to be faced with emigration. The profits have gone to companies like Northgate and Mogul who were given control over our mineral resources, which they are exploiting to the tune of £20 million per year.

In 1965, Fianna Fail completed its sell out of national sovereignty by signing the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement. This disastrous agreement has caused a constant series of factory closures and

association we as a nation would be tied hand and foot to the British exchequer, a point not missed by Wilson when he suggests an injection of capital from British government funds to provide for an expansion of employment and for the equalisation of social services.

Wilson's arrogance

Mr. Wilson's object is obvious. He wants Ireland's present public representatives to accept continued rule by Englishmen and the servants of Englishmen, whose objectives will be to rule Ireland in the interests of England by corruption and repression. Such an intrinsic power, exercised with uniform pressure in a direction contrary to the true interests of the Irish people, has been resisted in the past and is being actively resisted now both by the Irish Republican Army, who defend the people, and by the people themselves, who are supporting the civil disobedience campaign.

The greatest omission in Wilson's analysis is his complete disregard of the roots of the trouble in the 6 Counties, the deliberate fostering of sectarianism by the Unionist Junta as a means of dividing the working class and maintaining privileged control. He talks of ending violence, yet, by his silence, condones the use of religion as a weapon of state violence.

We believe that the solution to the present crisis lies in the recognition by the British that they have no place in any part of Ireland, physical or economic, and accordingly give an unconditional undertaking to remove their troops. The future of this country lies in the recognition by all workers that they have common ground in opposing the rule

freedom of conscience as the 1937 constitution does when it prohibits the right of divorce, contraception and the enactment of laws by which the people can achieve these rights.

We have equally opposed the governmental structure of the 6 Counties which calls for a 'Protestant Parliament' and permits the use of sectarianism and bigotry to enforce that parliament's right.

In the short term, there can be no solution until there has been an unconditional release of all internees and political prisoners held as hostages by the British. Related to this, there must be the unconditional withdrawal of the British Army and their replacement by peace-keeping forces drawn from the workers themselves. This is imperative, for continuing and indiscriminate violence on the present scale can only result in the destruction of jobs and the means of livelihood for tens of thousands of ordinary workers with a further polarisation of the community into two opposing camps.

Fight sectarianism

The trade union movement must be galvanised into fighting sectarianism on the streets, as much as at the places of work. The street committees, in both Catholic and Protestant areas, have the basis for providing an effective peace-keeping force. Sectarianism and violence can only go when the British Army has been withdrawn and the men of goodwill on both sides allowed to come forward under the direction of the trades union movement to achieve a peace of the Irish people: instead of the peace of desolation which the British seek to impose of us in the EEC.

TENANTS' ACTION + = UNITY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The civil disobedience campaign in the North has brought the struggle of the people to a new height. Mass total participation, at least in the anti-Unionist communities, is bringing the Faulkner regime and the British government's federal plans to the brink of failure. This effort based on the people's unity must be carried through until the basic civil rights demands are achieved: release the internees, repeal the Special Powers Act and remove the aggressor troops.

The Northern campaign has brought in new methods of struggle, and has made important changes in the political situation in the whole of Ireland. The way is now being opened for a determined assault on the citadels of privilege and the bastions of reaction that have arrogantly been lordling it over the mass of the people for too long. The North has led the way in this development, but already the signs are there that the people of the 26 counties are learning the lessons of their Northern brothers.

At the same time many thousands of people are waging and sustaining a civil disobedience campaign in the North, the tenants in a great number of areas in the South have also gone on a rents strike.

This tenant's action has been organised by NATO, the national tenants association. Matt Larkin, the secretary of NATO, now believes that if Fianna Fail attempted to fight the tenants that the establishment would be defeated. The basis is here being laid for building the mass involvement of the people in their demand for social justice that is vitally necessary if we are to achieve anything in this country.

What we are witnessing is that both in the North and in the South, ordinary working people are fighting the arbitrary and undemocratic systems that have been imposed on the Irish people.

The Northern struggle is obviously at a higher political level, in that there the people who are carrying on the civil disobedience campaign have completely rejected the right

of the Unionist regime to rule them. Before, people were at least willing to acquiesce in being ruled, but now they will accept it no more. The issue in the South is a basic economic one. The continual and ever worsening rises in the cost of living, the price of necessities like food, heat and rents has faced people with the absolute need to organise to defend themselves against further attacks by the men of property whom George Colley is rewarding with luxurious government grants.

North and South

In this way what is happening in the tenants' case is as important for the future of the Irish nation as what is happening in the North. The Northern events are certainly more dramatic, and far more serious when we remember the lives that have been wantonly destroyed by the hired killers of the British Army, but ultimately it is the same fight that must be fought in the South as is

going on in the North. The tenants campaign is the first serious challenge to the corrupt authority of the establishment and its army of bureaucrats: the same bureaucrats who wish to drag us into the EEC.

The prime issue in the tenants' campaign, as was reported in last month's 'United Irishman', is the following demands: the right of succession of a tenancy at the same rent, the right of transfer at the same rent and a guarantee against further arbitrary rent increases. These demands all flow from the decision taken by Fianna Fail to hit the working people even harder to make greater profits for the men of wealth preparatory to the EEC.

This was particularly shown when Fianna Fail sent eviction notices to tenants in Cork city. The people's response was to burn the notices, and the authorities were clearly warned that any attempt at eviction would be resisted by the mass of the

people. Fianna Fail have been afraid to take up this challenge, knowing that they would lose it. Similarly, eviction attempts in County Clare (reported last month) and in Tralee failed because the people united in their common defence against the establishment forces of "law and order". Free State law is clearly landlord law.

The NATO campaign will naturally develop its tactics according to any changes in the situation, but throughout the 26 counties tenants have shown that they are willing to band together to resist any further deterioration in their living standards. The basis for encouraging people to make further demands of a similar nature obviously exists.

Meanwhile, in the North, the people's unity continues to sustain its campaign of havoc. Plans for phased extension of the civil disobedience campaign have been worked out by NICRA as the coordinator of the various street committees and area resistance committees. Unstamped letters continue to arrive on civil servants' desks asking them why internment continues. Christmas cards will not be posted in the North this year, thereby causing the post office a considerable loss of revenue.

Bankrupt

In all levels, the campaign is causing the Unionist regime to lose more and more money. So far all their efforts at legal intimidation have failed to dent the strength of support the people are giving to the campaign. Indeed more and more people are joining in, as the government gets more desperate every day. Total bankruptcy for the Northern state is fast approaching and Britain is hardly in a position to endure a long financial loss in Ireland.

For this reason above all others it is important to maintain the unity which is the major strength of the campaign. The opportunist attempts by Michael Farrell of the PD in alliance with right wing reactionaries like 'Count the Catholics' Corrigan, to take over the campaign and to destroy both NICRA and the unity of the people must be resisted. Their disgraceful activities must be seen as playing into the almost defeated hands of the British government. Republicans must make sure that the disruption plan does not succeed.

The struggle of the Irish people for full national and social freedom must go on in both parts of our sundered country, because both parts are subjected to British rule: either through the military presence in the North, or through the economic presence in the South. A common fight by all the Irish people is the only way to win a common victory. That is why these twin struggles going on at the moment are so important. The combination of the civil disobedience campaign and the tenant's action is the basis for the united action of the Irish people. Onwards to common victory.

LETTER FROM SEAN KENNY

A Chara,

On my return to New York yesterday from a West Coast and Canadian fund-raising speaking tour on behalf of the Irish Republican Movement I was shown a number of press cuttings from Irish newspapers which indicated that distorted reports of my speeches were sent to Ireland by the major wire services.

I have for example been described as the Adjutant-General of the Irish Republican Army which of course I am not and have never claimed to be. During the course of my tour of the U.S. and Canada I have been asked my views of Bernadette Devlin and explained that she was the first for many years to give a clear picture to Americans of the true nature of the Irish people's struggle for national liberation. I have defended her actions and have

pointed out that Bernadette attended the Ard Fheis of Sinn Fein in Dublin recently. The stories sent to the Irish papers represented me as attacking Bernadette Devlin during the course of my tour whereas I was refusing charges made by questioners.

I have also been reported as having said that the Official IRA "have not been involved in the killing of British soldiers in Northern Ireland" and that "it doesn't help the Irish cause to be connected with violence". This is another deliberate distortion. I repeatedly condemned all sectarian violence including the Provisional's bombing campaign against Protestant shops and houses. I made it clear however, that the continual violence and terror being inflicted by the British Army on the minority in the North is being opposed by the Official IRA who have inflicted heavy casualties on the British Army. Their role is one of defence of the people and reprisal actions against British forces who have been engaged in particular terror tactics.

I have, throughout my tour, pointed out that the major wire services coming direct from London, Belfast and Derry, have consistently misrepresented the struggle in Ireland as a sectarian pseudo-religious "holy war" instead of dealing with the true nature of the struggle — a struggle for a 32 County Democratic Republic with the Irish people owning and controlling the mines, rivers, lands and industries.

Throughout North America I have continually refuted these distortions and lies and yet they continue to persist. This can only lead me to believe that the major wire services are working for British Intelligence.

Sean O'Clonnoith,
37-76 64th Street
Woodside, New York 11377

DE BURCA IN JAIL

Mairin de Burca, joint general secretary of Sinn Fein has been in jail for over a month. She was jailed along with several other individuals for taking part in a demonstration outside the US embassy to protest about American atrocities in Vietnam in the same way as the Vietnamese protest about English atrocities in Ireland. For the heinous offence of burning a US flag and spilling ox blood in symbolic protest on the steps of the embassy the demonstrators received unheard of prison sentences — three months in Miss de Burca's case.

These sentences which were officiously imposed under the Diplomatic Relations Act illustrate the way this act is being used.



Speaking in Dublin on November 26, Sicco Mansholt blandly stated that only 2 per cent of Irish farms were viable in terms of the Common Market definition of viability. At least 50 per cent of existing farms in the country would have to go with the implementation of the Mansholt plan, which would mean that the small farmers will be driven out of business.

No amount of propaganda by the advocates of entry can hide this fact and Dr Mansholt himself did not even try to. The farmers have been led to believe that they will get better prices in the Common Market but what none of the politicians tell them is that only the larger farmers and middle men, who make more than the farmers do from agriculture, will reap these benefits.

An 8 cwt bullock sells at about £90 in the Dublin Market, which means the farmer gets about 10p a lb. The housewife, however, has to pay between 40p and 70p for meat in the butchers. It is the middle men who are taking the biggest cut. There is little actual waste from cattle, for the bones can be used in the making of soap and the hides can be used for leather.

What the Commission in Brussels proposes is that the small farmers are forced out so that the economies of large scale production can be applied to reduced costs. Thus, even though they offer higher to the remaining farmers, the main gainers will still be the middle men who use the higher guarantees as an excuse to raise retail prices.

Rural decline

Some advocates of the Mansholt final solution say that what it proposes is merely to harness the trend for people to leave the land in such a way that will bring economic benefits to the community. These are seen in terms of profits for the few.

Yet in Ireland the drift from the land in no way compares with the European experience. In a recent paper, Dr Brendan Walsh of the ESRI, found that Ireland has the 3rd smallest decline in farm workers of the 16 OECD states.

The only way to speed up and enlarge rural decline, as practised

THE LOGIC OF MANSHOLT



by Fianna Fail and the Unionists to provide alternative employment which will be more attractive.

Since it is commonly recognised that Irish industry will not survive within the EEC the prospects of this are dim. However, at the present time, there are grave labour shortages in Germany and the Benelux countries and planners like Mansholt see the dispossessed Irish farmers as the obvious candidates to fill these vacancies.

This is the logic of Mansholt.

Emigration

It follows that what Mansholt proposes is not only the destruction of Ireland's small farmers but also increased emigration from the country. By supporting Mansholt, Fianna Fail are tacitly supporting emigration as a solution to their inability to govern the 26 Counties in the interests of its people. Why else did they cut off the rural dole?

The lure of higher prices is being dangled like a carrot to make the

farmers vote for entry. Yet they have no guarantee that higher prices will last within the EEC. Already the dear food policy has produced huge surpluses of unsaleable goods. In 1968, France alone spent £630m on buying up its surplus.

The pressure from the taxpayers who must finance this wasteful policy and the industrialists who prefer a cheap food policy, will eventually lead to lower food prices. By then, the farmers will not be able to fight for better guarantees.

This pressure for cheap food will be further increased should Britain join, for her industrial wealth is based on low cost food.

People not wanted

It is certain that in the near future Brussels will do the equivalent of Britain when she repealed the Corn Laws in 1845. Ireland will find herself in exactly the same position as then, facing an agrarian crisis without being able to build up industries.

Those who support entry do not want people on the land. "The landlords of Ireland are at length deeply convinced that though a stock of cattle will afford profit, a stock of mere human beings, unemployed, will not".

Thus said a British Tory in 1825 but his words are just as applicable to Dr Hillery and bodies like the NFA, who support entry.

What we will see if this evil plan is adopted is not the cosy 'rationalisation' spoken of by Fianna Fail and the British government, but the wholesale eviction of the small farmers, North and South.

Co-operatives

This need not happen. The permanence of farmers on the land depends largely on the expected standard of living they can enjoy. Present government policy is designed to guarantee them nothing if they are small holders.

Their salvation as farmers lies in the adoption of the co-operative system of production, similar to that already operating in Denmark. Small farmers should be encouraged to join co-ops of 5 or 6 holdings and capital grants should be made available to them. This would enable the small farmers to acquire machinery in joint ownership, to pool expenditure and to bulk buy fertilisers, seed and feedstuffs. Thus, instead of 5 or 6 farmers all buying a tractor, which in each case might lie idle most of the time, one would be used by all. Accordingly, costs would be reduced but in this case, unlike Mansholt's amalgamation of holdings, the benefits would be to all the farmers and not just one.

Moreover, by establishing marketing boards for farm produce, the parasitic middle-men would be cut out and hence costs to the consumers would be reduced as well. The profits from the government sponsored marketing boards could be used to subsidise the capital grants programme.

In the August issue of the UI we looked at the position of Northern hill farmers in relation to the EEC. It was shown that within the Common Market, their income would be reduced to £5 per week compared with £10 now. This will mean that 90 per cent of the North's hill farming community will have to leave the land.

Catastrophe

The consequence of this for the rural communities in the Sperrins, in the Mourne area and in the Antrim hills, will be catastrophic. Rural depopulation will result, bringing with it serious social effects. As the size of the population declines so does the quality and quantity of social services. The rural schools will be but memories, as in areas of the 26 Counties like Montpellier.

With the elimination of schools, clinics and recreational facilities, the pressure to migrate to the towns will grow. It is vital that subsidies and grants to the hill farmers should be increased and not reduced. As in other forms of farming, co-operatives can help save the hill farmers.

The position for the Northern pig producers is no better than that of their 26 County colleagues. Within the EEC, there will be full competition from the Danish producers, who farm in co-operatives and are a lower cost industry than here.

Northern farmers

Without the present subsidies they receive, the Northern farmers will go to the wall. It is imperative that they should have government support, either through direct grants or through guaranteed prices.

At the same time as re-organising the structure of farming within the co-operative system it is vital to expand markets. As pointed out in the pamphlet, "The EEC, An Alternative", published by Repsol, Irish cattle exports to Britain will not be seriously threatened if we stay out of the Common Market and they go in.

The export of live cattle to Britain from the 26 Counties amounted to £54m in 1969 constituted 23 per cent of total export value to Britain. This situation cannot change radically because of two basic reasons. First, because of the proximity of Ireland to Britain, transport costs are cheaper than any other source of cattle for Britain.

Secondly, because there has been concentration by the EEC countries on the industrial sector and with it a relative decline in the farming sector, Britain has no place else to get live cattle at competitive rates other than Ireland.

Defeat the EEC

As stated in last months UI, we have opportunities to develop markets both in Europe and in Japan for our agricultural produce. This would be the responsibility of the government marketing boards.

As things stand, a look at the Common Market and its policies, leads to the conclusion that the 'planners' are tied up with their own theories. They are making people serve the system rather than making the system serve the people.

In the immediate future, the task is to defeat the government on the referendum by supporting the Anti EEC campaign. Bodies like the Land League and Small Farmers Defence League are fighting for rural Ireland. All those interested in the survival of the rural areas should fight for the land now before Mansholt takes it from us.



REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY IN ARMAGH CITY

As a result of the serious injuries inflicted on the Armagh internees during the riot in Long Kesh concentration camp towards the end of last month, members of the Pearse Republican Club, Armagh, took statements from internees' relatives who had visited their menfolk a few days after the riot.

The statements all included serious allegations against the so called security forces. These included the batoning of men to the ground, followed by the pouring of CS gas into the confined spaces where the men lay injured. A number of statements containing the full facts of the riot were handed in by members of the Club to Jack Lynch, the British Embassy, Cardinal Conway and Dr. Simms. When the four members of the Club arrived at Aras an Uachtarán their way was blocked by padlocked gates and members of the Gardai. Only the British Embassy acknowledged receipt of the statement; the rest were too interested in proving their loyalty to Britain.

The Club also challenged the Faulkner regime to let the Worcester Valve Advance factory (now occupied by British troops) to either of the two firms which had applied for the tenancy. Jess Foods Ltd., which is now employing 40 people, intended expanding to employ 100. But to do this they needed new premises, which were refused by the Faulkner regime who want to keep the people of Armagh in subjection to the British Army, and unemployed. They will not succeed.

At the AGM the following officer board was elected: President Charles McGleenan; Chairman Seamus Trainor; Vice-Chairman Patrick Houlihan; Secretary Maria Dwyer; Asst. Secretary Adrian Clarke; Treasurer Anthony Duffy and PRO Malachy Toal.

CR CAMPAIGN ORGANISERS ARRESTED

During the night of the repression of the British military against the Roman

Catholic and anti-unionist population grew in intensity, several arrests were made which clearly established the whole basis of the military repression as being a sordid attempt to eliminate political resistance to Unionist misrule.

Two civil resistance campaign organisers, Paddy Byrne and Paddy Flynn, were lifted by troops for no other offence than their sterling work in organising the people in their own defence against military aggression and Unionist repression. The people of Andersonstown area have loudly let it be known that they will not be intimidated by such tactics from carrying through the programme of civil disobedience which the people have devised for their defence.

One result of these arrests which the British didn't expect was that members of the Michael Davitt Republican Club, Andersonstown, came out in a demonstration to prove that the Republican clubs had not and would not be driven underground so long as the Irish people needed organised Republicanism for their political advance. Over 600 copies of the 'United Irishman' were sold, and total support was pledged for the release of all interned men.

REPUBLICAN BREAK-THROUGH IN AUSTRALIA

As a result of the work of the Michael Dwyer Irish Social Club in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, there has been a growing interest in the efforts of the Republican Movement in Ireland to bridge sectarian divides.

As a result of the selling of the United Irishman in the city, Orangemen have expressed an interest in the policies of the Republican Movement and particularly the attitude of Republicans to the social and economic problems that beset both

Protestant and Catholic workers.

According to Barry Stewart, of the Michael Dwyer Club, much of this interest stems from the realisation of many Irish Protestants who have emigrated to Australia, that it is only through Socialism that a lasting solution can be found to the divisions of Ireland.

During the last four months there has been a growth of interest and sympathy by Irish Protestant workers in the Protestant and the Republican Movement and in addition many Australian socialist groups have expressed an interest in the work of Irish Republicans, not only in relation to the national struggle but also in local affairs.

The Michael Dwyer Club is open to all these people who have a genuine interest in resolving the problems of the working classes both of Australia and Ireland. A welcome is extended to Irish Protestant workers, left wing socialists and members of the local Orange Order to meet the members of the Club and discuss common problems. The address enquiries is: The Sec. Michael Dwyer Irish Social Club, Box 225, Nth. Brisbane P.O., Brisbane.

INAUGURAL MEETING IN WARRENPOINT

On Wednesday November 10th the James Connolly Republican Club, Warrenpoint, held its inaugural meeting.

A resolution was passed expressing solidarity with those held in the various internment centres and a vote of sympathy with the relatives of all those murdered by the British forces in the North was carried unanimously.

One Warrenpoint man, Davy Rogers, has been seized, tortured and imprisoned without trial. There have been a number of provocative daylight raids by troops on homes in the town. Of late the number of military patrols throughout the town has been greatly increased.

These obvious attempts to break the spirits of the people would not succeed. The people of Warrenpoint are united in their opposition to the repressive policies of the six-county administration and determined that there will be no return to the Unionist version of normality.

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A CHRANN LEITIR MHOR

I rith na míosa, gabhadh seachtar fear i nGaillimh thíos doibh agoid a dheanamh ag Ard-Oifig an phosta sa chathair. Muintir Chonamara ab ea iad, agus seachtar na hógóid na achrann ata i dtithe amach i Leitir Mhor agus Garomma le cupla mí anuas. Tá na hairi stait mar Boibeard O'Maoláig ag iarraidh an lámh laidir a úsáid i gcóimeáir coismhuinter na n-oileán, ach de reir deairraimh is laird an pobal na e. Bliaim os sin scaipeadh séal thart ar na h-oileáin gur siar ag Bean Plúckett Uí Thuathail a bhí oifig an phosta le dhá. Ce nar cuireadh an chuis i leith a dhéine ar leis curam an phosta go n-úige sin baineadh de agus tugadh do dhream saibhir an posta.

Muinteoir cailithe is ea Bean Uí Thuathail dá mba mhian leile chleachtadh, ta síopa agus teach tabhairne ag a fear, Mháiríon lena ian talamh. Daoine saibhir iad ach is saibhir fós a bhí ag duine ar leis curam oifig an phosta fana gearam Chen bhri eile le oifig an phosta bheith istigh i dtéach an oil agus e leath mhíle on mbothar mor.

Mi Meitheamh d'fhogair na daoine don aire nach rabhadar sasta leis an socru mar cuireadh sinuachán thar cheann 95- de phobal na haite isteach aige a ra go raibh an tathru a bhí beartaithe aige in aghaidh a dtóla. Níor tugadh eisteach doibh.

Mi Lunasa thosag oibríte de chuid an Roinn ag leagan polanai go dtí an t-ionad nua, ach nuair a chuala siad nar aontaigh an pobal leis seo stopadh an obair. O shoin ta an pobal ag cinneall síu gearu ar na gardai ata ag iarraidh socrú an aire a bhru ar na daoine. Chuire mhaínd bionn siad aomh ag faire ar an bpost a thocht o Gaillimh siar go dtí Leitir Mhor agus Leitir Meallain.

Agus nach sa mheid seo ata feall deanta ag an establishment. De reir

an díl níl cead cur isteach ar an bpost, agus níl achran ag pobal Leitir Mhor le muintir Leitir Meallain. Ach theastaigh O'Maoláig go mbeadh ealorra, agus mar gheall ar chúir isteach ar an bpost i Leitir Mhor chuir se bac leis an bpost isteach go Leitir Meallain freisin. Daoine oile iad na hairi stait nuair a labhrann siad faoi law and order, ach ní chuireann an law and order ceanna isteach orthu fein ar chor ar bith.

Ta an la imithe thart o bhí na boicíní i ndon brath ar mhuintir Chonamara mar dhream cuin a d'antodh le chuire rud a bheartodh gaimbíní Fhianna Fáil doibh. Tathar ag seasamh amach le haghaidh a gcearta anois agus ní ghlacfar leis na seancheallanna a thuilleadh.

An chéad la bhí sciuchas idir na daoine agus na gardai nuair shíl lucht coinnte the law and order go mbrufadh siad na daoine on mbothar. Níor eirigh le. Agus o shoin ta se ina achran idir an pobal agus na huradait. Chuaigh an pobal isteach go Gaillimh le caint a dheanamh leis an te ata i mbun cursai posta san Ard Oifig posta. Arís theastaigh an poilín an lámh laidir a imirt ar na daoine agus sin e an fath gur gabhadh seachtar fear an mhaínd sin.

Ta Gluaiseacht Chearta Sibhialta ag eiliu nach dtogfar na leads seo os comhair curte mar ní hiad ata clontach as an chion ach na poilín a d'ionsaigh iad agus na poilíteoirí ata ag iarraidh post eile a thabhairt do bhail dílis an pháirt. Ta an coruption imithe ro-fhada ar fad faoi lathair agus ta muintir Leitir Mhor le moladh go hard mar gheall ar a n-iarraichtaí le ceart a fhail deanta. Tugann Sinn Féin tacaíocht doibh san obair agus guíonn rath De orthu.



INQUIRY CALL RE INISFREE POTTERIES

A motion calling for an impartial inquiry into the closure of the Sligo Inisfree Potteries factory was passed at a meeting of Cumann Cúntess Markievicz, Sinn Féin, in Sligo.

Dorcen Kelly recently elected Vice-Chairman of the Cumann said: "Since January of this year over 7,000 people have lost their jobs due to factory closures throughout the country. Most of these redundancies have been caused by the Free Trade Agreement with Britain signed in 1965.

However, in the case of Inisfree Potteries there appears to be something else as the reason for the closure. Inisfree Potteries, like most

Irish industries, would not survive Irish entry into the Common Market.

Thus, the Industrial Development Authority have withdrawn all support from this industry which employed some 40 people and had the potential to employ several times that number.

The owner of Inisfree Potteries and the Industrial Development Authority should now state clearly the reasons for the closure. If it was due to the government's proposal, that Ireland enter the Common Market, surely then the government can see that Ireland's membership would be completely disastrous for Irish industry.

There is something that should not be contemplated by any government which claims to have the interests of the Irish people at heart."

She concluded: "If the government fails to see this and continues to press forward with their pro-EEC campaign, then it will remain up to the people of this country to vote against the government in the EEC referendum.

REMEMBER THE PRISONERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS THIS CHRISTMAS

Last year, the UI launched an appeal for the political prisoners held in England. As we have reported throughout the last three years, the British have done everything in their power to undermine the morale of the prisoners, from solitary confinement, removal of clothing, to interference with letters and communications.

This year, as last, we are pleased to report that these vicious methods of intimidation have failed. This is due to the mass of support from various organisations and from the general public who have demanded their release.

However, this year, unlike last year, there are many more men and women held by the British government as hostages. Over 500 men are held without charge or trial in the Long Kesh concentration camp, several hundred more are serving sentences under the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Act, which the SDLP helped to make law in 1970, and five young Irish people are awaiting trial in London.

Whatever, their affiliations, these people are all victims of British injustice in Ireland. They are imprisoned because they dared to challenge Britannia.

While those of us who are fortunate enough to be free will be spending this Christmas with our families and friends, these people will only have the warders for company. A bleak prospect indeed.

It is at this time of the year that they will feel their imprisonment most, being isolated and separated from their families. Last year we asked our readers to send Christmas Cards to all the prisoners as a gesture of solidarity and support. We renew that appeal this year.

The list of internees and political prisoners is far too long for us to print here, but we would especially recommend readers to remember those held in England. A full list is available from the Republican Prisoners' Defence and Aid Fund, c/o 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

Cards and gifts are especially welcome to all the prisoners, whether they are in England or Belfast or Armagh. Because of the long list of people held in the North, people wishing to send cards to them and who do not know their names can send their cards to the UI office where the name of a prisoner will be put in the envelope and forwarded to him or her.

People in the 6 Counties wishing to send cards are asked not to post them through the British post office but to forward them through their local NICRA branch or Republican Club. In this way, the Unionists receive the revenue they would otherwise receive. In this connection, people are asked to buy Irish cards.

This year NICRA has produced a series of cards, depicting Long Kesh concentration camp and these cards are designed primarily for distribution abroad to your family and friends. These may be obtained from NICRA, 2 Marquis Street, Belfast or local NICRA branches.

Special Christmas cards are also being produced by the Republican Movement and further information about these can be had from the United Irishman office in Dublin.

While remembering the prisoners, it is important not to forget their wives and families who will be without their menfolk this year. Families are particularly hard hit, for the social welfare is barely sufficient

to meet day to day needs, let alone to buy any extras for Christmas.

While our children will be enjoying their toys and presents, their children will be lucky if they get any. Several people in Dublin have already approached the Republican Movement suggesting that they adopt a family for Christmas. What this entails is inviting the family of a political prisoner to spend Christmas in your home and helping them to get away from the pressures existing in the North.

If you cannot do this, food parcels, toys and financial support would be most welcome. These can be sent to the Prisoners Defence and Aid Fund, c/o 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, and will be sent to the families.

At the time of going to press it is impossible to get accurate figures of how many men are held in the North under the Special Powers Act. Every day, 20 or 30 men are arrested and the British do not release figures or names for many days after.

This is a denial of the rule of law, so often boasted of by the British as a corner stone of their 'democracy'. As a protest against this denial of human rights, we suggest that readers send Christmas Cards showing Long Kesh to both Brian Faulkner and Ted Heath, the architects of the camp, and to Jack Lynch, the man who stands idly by while torture and brutality go unchallenged.

In this way, you can show these 'gentlemen' that atrocities are not limited to foreign governments in far away places but are part and parcel of their own regimes. Remind them that Christmas is the time of good-will to ALL men.

"CABHAIR"

Coiste Foirthint na bPhrionsunach Poblachtach

Please give as generously as you can to help the wives and dependents of interned men and of those on the run. These people face great hardships as a result of Britain's policy of repression, and we all have a duty to stand by them. Because of the large numbers who have subscribed so generously already, it is impossible to publish a full list of acknowledgements, but the committees will receipt all monies received.

IRISH REPUBLICAN PRISONERS DEFENCE AND AID FUND
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WELCOME HOME GERRY

Good news this Christmas is that Gerry Doherty will be released from his unjust incarceration early in December. Clann na hEireann have made plans to greet him on his release, especially since Gerry was a former President of Clann na hEireann.

Gerry Doherty was originally given a four year sentence after the notorious Leeds trial when the police informer Gee admitted setting up a frame up job for the police against Gerry and Eamonn Smullen. Despite

the despicable nature of Gee's evidence, the English judge exercised the prejudices of his class and passed savage sentences on the two Irishmen, Eamonn Smullen getting eight years after the Dublin Special Branch had made a special effort to prepare a file on him and his activities in fighting for the Irish people to be sent over to Leeds where it was read out in court. This was another clear indication of the extent of Flanna Fail collaboration with British Imperialism.

On appeal, even the English appeal court was forced to admit the nasty smell from Gee's evidence; but the sentences were only cut.

Gerry's sentence was reduced to three years and Eamonn's to five. A major factor influencing the decision was the Prisoners' campaign which had been waged throughout Ireland, Britain and America.

We wish Gerry Doherty, and his comrades who are still jailed, an enjoyable Christmas with his family.

DOCKERS FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS

What the Port employers in Dublin have failed for 30 years to achieve, the Marine Port and General Workers Union succeeded in achieving last month. They divided the dockers on the issue of the right to work. How? By implementing the decasualisation scheme proposed by the Association of Dublin Stevedores.

Under this scheme about 100 of the 330 men made redundant were compulsorily forced off the docks. The new register for the scheme was compiled by representatives of the M.P.G.W.U., who agreed to compulsory redundancy.

In a statement to dockers who complained at the action of the union, Mr. John Brown, secretary of No. 2 Branch, said that in fact the Union had

secured work for 100 more men than the employers actually wanted. What he did not say was, it now appears, that a report to the employers compiled by Mr. S. O'Donovan, a consultant with the Association of Industrial Consultants, advised them they would probably have to accept 650 men, although they wanted only 450.

What Mr. Brown has achieved is work for 530 men. In protest against compulsory unemployment, pickets of dockers were placed on the docks gates on November 15. Of the 800 men who reported for work, only about 150 passed the picket. The men claimed that redundancies now were only the forerunner of more in 12 months when the new register expires.

A committee of strikers, including men who are not redundant, was formed to expose what they regard as the sell out by the M.P.G.W.U. Support for their strike was sought from lorry drivers and delivery men. This resulted in the almost total stoppage of regular working in the port.

In an attempt to break the picket, the employers let it be known that any of the men who were on the new register who did not sign on would be deemed to have left the docks. The men decided that every man who was on the register should sign on but not report for work.

The unofficial committee issued a statement saying that they did not want anyone to lose their jobs. Their protest was against the union's handling of the scheme and not against their fellow workers.

The committee charge that there had been too much back room bargaining between the union and the employers. Decisions, which should have been made by the rank and file, were taken by the Union officials. An instance of this, they say, was the election of the union's representatives to the joint Council for the administration of the scheme.

These representatives were to be elected by the men at a mass meeting held on September 18. However, although the names of the three delegates were ratified at this meeting, the union had already nominated the men and notified the employers who these were.

In a letter from the Association of Dublin Stevedores, dated September 17, the day before the dock meeting, Mr. L. F. McGinn said "You (the union) have already nominated Mr. S. Murphy, Mr. M. Mitten and Mr. W. Murphy."

The men also feel that there has been inadequate discussion of the issue at meetings. At the general meeting of dockers earlier this year, Mr. Walter McFarlane, Branch Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, asked for permission to speak on at least three occasions before the vote was taken. He never got the opportunity.

Even within the union, the rank and file feel that they have not been given the chance to raise vital issues concerning the handling of their interests. At the Annual Delegate Conference of the M.P.G.W.U. in May, Mr. Paddy Long requested that there be an investigation into the handling of No. 2 Branch by John Brown.

Mr. Long said that the men felt that they were being treated by the Committees and Officials as second class members. He was supported by Mr. Willie Murphy, Jnr., who pointed out that there were men in the branch with 20 years service who would go with decasualisation while men of 18 years of age, who had inherited their fathers' buttons, would be retained.

In answer to the charges, Mr. Jimmy Dunne said that it would be almost impossible to handle an 'impartial' enquiry within the Union. Mr. Brown said that there was insufficient information as to what would be discussed at a



meeting to investigate complaints.

Although the motion was defeated, Mr. Long charges that he was denied the right to reply to the debate. This, he claims, is contrary to union rules and the general running of such meetings. Had he been allowed the right of reply, he would have specified in greater detail the grievances of the men.

Another grievance that has arisen during the last month is the calculation of holiday pay to the redundant men. The legal position is that each man is entitled to one day's holiday pay for every 135 hours worked during the year. However, some men were told by the wages clerk in the docks, Mr. Willie Byrne, that holiday pay was being calculated on the basis of 150 hours worked. This, he said, had been agreed with Mr. John Brown.

What we have witnessed in the last few months in the docks in Dublin is the slow disintegration of workers' solidarity. Divide and rule has

been the order of the day and despite the efforts of many of the dockers to unite the men, the employers and their allies have won the day.

Throughout the dispute, one thing has been made abundantly clear by the rank and file members of the M.P.G.W.U. While they are not opposed in principle to the decasualisation of the dock labour force, they are opposed to compulsory unemployment. The essential point about the decasualisation scheme in its present form is the compulsory redundancy of workers.

In supporting this principle, the M.P.G.W.U. has departed from previous policy in Dublin's dockland. As Mr. McFarlane states in his letter to the editor, the I.T.G.W.U. is completely opposed to any form of compulsory redundancy, a policy which was clearly demonstrated in the decasualisation scheme for the Cross Channel dockers a few years ago.

If such policy was good enough for the I.T.G.W.U.,

why isn't it good enough for the M.P.G.W.U.?

In 1967, speaking about the proposed decasualisation of the docks, Mr. McGinn of the employers, said, "This will provide for a permanent weekly wage, pensions and life assurance for the men, and enable the employers to improve their efficiency to meet competition from other ports, as well as anticipating the needs of the port, in the event of Ireland becoming a member of the European Common Market."

For 330 men the scheme will provide a permanent wage on the dole queues. Is this the price of going into the Common Market?

WANTED FOR WAR CRIMES



Harry Taylor of the RUC Special Branch is wanted for questioning in relation to his activities as a torturer in various centres in the Belfast and environs. This man appears to have a well armed bodyguard, and the security authorities are very anxious that he be picked up for interrogation as he is widely known to be a member of an illegal terrorist organisation, the RUC Special Branch. A reward will be offered for information as to his whereabouts.

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