

An Phoblacht

Iml. 8. Uimhir 20. 10p. Bealtaine 25, 1977.

It shall be the duty of the government of this Republic to make provision for the physical and mental well being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing, or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as citizens of a free and Gaelic Ireland.

(1st Dail Eireann)

SEARCH FOR PRINCIPLED PEACE WILL CONTINUE

IN VIEW OF the anti-peace moves by certain Dublin ministers and their agents in Belfast and Dublin and because of wild speculation in the newspapers, radio and TV, a statement has been issued on behalf of the leadership of the Republican Movement concerning exchanges of views between the Republican leadership and certain Loyalist groups.

The statement, signed by P. O'Neill, rumai, Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, Dublin, and with which we have been supplied, says:

The controversy and speculation which followed the disclosure that Sean MacBride and Desmond Boal were attempting to mediate between the Republican Movement and Loyalist paramilitaries shows clearly the bankrupt and inward looking policies of the "Free" State regime and certain other political elements. Conor Cruise O'Brien has attacked even the fact that dialogue was engaged in and from his safe base in Howth he has once again attempted to sabotage efforts to find a solution to the Irish/British conflict.

Mr. Fitt has also condemned Mr. MacBride and Mr. Boal. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Fitt and certain other Unionists represent, of course, those interests which created and maintained conditions in Ireland which made the present war inevitable. In order to maintain the rather shaky status quo, they have persistently (with some success) sabotaged peace efforts in the past. No doubt they will continue to do so, the statement continues.

People's rule

Republican policy has been stated many times. In order to clarify the present situation we feel that it should be stated once again. We believe that peace can be secured and established in a socialist

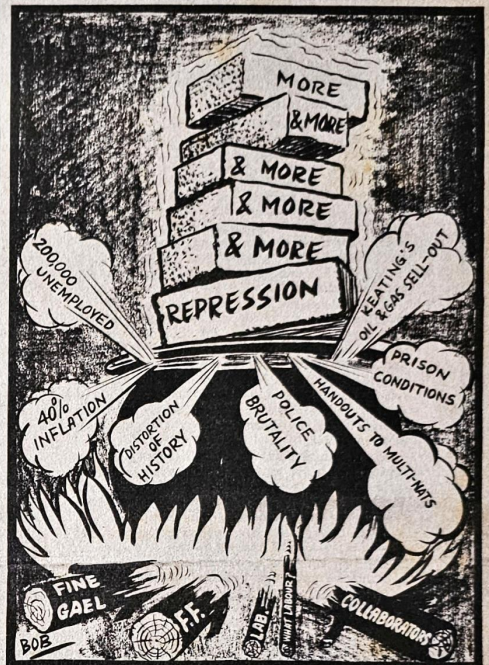
Republic in which the people are the ruling class.

Our present short-term objective, in pursuance of this national objective, is, of course, the dismantling of the British colonial system in the Northern war zone. This necessitates, in the first instance, the withdrawal of British forces from the area. In pursuance of this objective, in order to put our views and listen to other groups, we have engaged in discussions and dialogues with many groups and individuals.

Recently certain Loyalists declared that they also wished to break the British connection. The I.R.A., in keeping with Republican policy, is duty bound to explore this development with the people concerned. This is nothing new.

The I.R.A. has availed and will continue to avail itself of opportunities to engage in open-ended discussion with people from each and every shade of political, religious and social opinion. We believe that we have a moral responsibility to examine all ways and means by which peace can be secured and bearing in mind our national objective, we will continue to do this.

In the final analysis, of course, the present conflict can be concluded only when Britain withdraws because the war (despite efforts to domesticate and depoliticise it) is a conflict between the Irish people and British imperialist interests. Only when the British withdraw can the basis for a just and lasting peace be secured, the statement ends.



KEEPING THE LID ON

Coalition's mess

ONCE MORE the gangs are gathering for the "Free" State election. The Coalition has been in office for more than four years. We can pass judgment on them safely without fear of contradiction from any truthful Irish man or woman.

Here is their record to date:

- A major economic recession with 150,000 unemployed;
- A 40 per cent inflation rate;
- A £15,000,000 hand-out to big business;
- A watering down of capital taxation;
- No progress to prevent land and property speculation by foreigners;
- The sell-out by Justin Keating of our oil and mineral resources to the multinational corporations, plus indecision on the future of our offshore-oil and gas;
- The sell out on national and social ideas;
- The attempt by Conor Cruise O'Brien to resurrect the right-wing, pro-British, Redmondite distortion of Irish history;

'Well-meaning blunders'

Britain's role in Ireland, as seen through the eyes of Conor Cruise O'Brien, consists of "a series of well-meaning blunders".

There was never any exploitation of our people and land; 1798 never happened. The Famine in 1845, when more than 1,000,000 Irish men, women and children starved and died of malnutrition is "just a legend".

And 1916: "Another well-meaning blunder".

This is the sort of viewpoint the Coalition wants the people of the 26 counties to take. It provides the

ideological base for a return to direct dominance by British imperialism and complete collaboration with it.

It is also noticeable that those who now denounce violence do so only when it is the violence of the oppressed.

The violence of imperialism is sanctioned by established authority, north and south.

The greatest drain on the Dublin budget is the upkeep of the "Free" State army and police force designed to suppress all resistance, and going under the guise of "defending democracy".

What democracy is there left to defend, when the multi-national corporations control our economy, and police thus have a licence to torture people in their custody for up to seven days?

The cynicism of this fascist regime knows no limits. Terror and violence has been increased. The regime's attempt to wipe out all opposition, can be put down to its inability to tackle the economic situation.

James Connolly would not have been surprised at the role played by the Irish Labour Party in this, for they are a resurrection of the "non-political class" collaborators, against which he fought all his life.

— Betty Crilly.

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Bodenstown

Sunday June 12

An Phoblacht

Inleabhar 8, Bealtaine 25, 1977. Uimhir 20.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire, Guthán : 747611.

SENATOR EDWARD Kennedy is the latest prominent personality to set himself up as a peacemaker in Ireland. We wish him well as we do all peacemakers. The Irish resistance believes so firmly in peace that it is willing to fight for it and die for it.

But that which is being sought so fervently is not the one-dimensional "peace" chanted by the Pie-in-the-sky brigade; nor the two-dimensional variety pursued by official, middle-class Dublin, confined as it is to the length and breadth of the Pale and a curse on all your houses in Ulster, Connacht, Munster and in even a considerable area of the Leinster province. Nor is it the three-dimensional version of the Crown, Brussels and Wall Street: "Ireland must remain divided, controlled and exploited for the benefit of certain privileged foreigners."

We address ourselves in this editorial to Senator Edward Kennedy, to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, so outspoken on the necessity of respecting human rights throughout the world; and to all Americans of goodwill, whether or not they have an Irish connection. For the Irish struggle is but one example of a world-wide resurgence in the interests of individual family and community freedom, catered for in the Eire Nua proposals of Sinn Féin.

Senator Kennedy, speaking at the second annual dinner of the Ireland Fund (which has nothing to do with Irish or any freedom apart from the freedom of powerful entities to exploit the ordinary people of Ireland in the multi-national interest) in the Waldorf Hotel, New York, last week, is quoted as having said: "As a central part of any new peace initiative I hope there will be a new commitment of leadership by both the Dublin and London Governments."

Even if it had not cost some £90 to each diner to be present, that statement was revealing. It showed that Senator Kennedy either did not know what he was talking about and was a very naive and uneducated person (and this we do not believe) or that the objective of the dinner, apart from raising funds for the grossest of reactionary purposes, was designed to confuse, confound and delude Americans of Irish origin and others seeking a just and lasting peace in Ireland.

The dominant political power in the neighbouring island, Britain, for more than 800 years, has been interfering in Irish affairs in its own selfish interests. The only peace in which it has been or is interested today is that which favours those interests.

It destroyed the Irish political, cultural and economic system and imposed its own, to enslave the Irish people, rob them, debase them, use them at the most mental levels. The historical record is available

for the scrutiny and analysis of intelligent people of goodwill.

The London government, to which Senator Kennedy appeals, is one in the identical tradition as that which murdered 14 innocent people in Derry a few years ago; in the same tradition as that which introduced internment without trial; in the bloody tradition of that which has been found guilty in Strasbourg of torture.

The tradition continues unbroken. Torture continues in the Six Counties: Sean McKenna this month was sentenced to 25 years in jail by a Crown judge on the basis of a "confession" extracted by means of torture, administered by the same Crown police force, the RUC, made possible by kidnapping, organised and executed by the Crown's SAS troops, and facilitated by the same corrupt alien judiciary that Ireland has known, without break, for more than 800 years.

In Britain itself, as Senator Kennedy should well know, Irish political suspects, following "trials" in the same corrupt tradition as those of many previous centuries, including the infamous political conspiracies of the Crown against the Fenians, have been sentenced on the most dubious evidence to long terms of imprisonment and even when in jail have continued to be persecuted, harassed, tortured, even murdered.

What genuine peace moves reasonably could be expected from that polluted source except to cut its losses and get out, leaving the Irish to arrange their own affairs?

Yet Edward Kennedy appeals to this power to do justice by Ireland while only too well aware, as he must be if he is not a fool, of the close collaboration with Britain of successive United States administrations in keeping Ireland down (and the W.A.S.P.s remain the dominant factor in U.S. administration).

Edward Kennedy appeals to the Dublin authorities, Surely he must know that their only claim to jurisdiction is under warrant from the Crown

in the 1920 Westminster Act which gave them that warrant to subvert the democratic support for the 1916 Irish Republic of the 1918 all-Ireland general election?

The founders of the Dublin state swore before God allegiance to the Republic. They desecrated their oath when they accepted the status for 26 of the 32 Irish counties of a Crown dominion.

They turned on those who remained faithful to their oaths, to maim, torture, drive them from the country or kill them. The historical record is there for the reading.

But even if Senator Kennedy were ignorant of these terrible facts of the history of the past 56 years all he has to do is to look at the history of the past few years in Ireland, to examine the laws in both parts of the country, to compare them with legislation in any independent state, including his own, and to ask himself if this is a sign of freedom, of sovereignty, of human rights, of a democratic society. Would the USA tolerate such intrusions into basic human rights at home? History apart, what does it all add up to?

Governor Carey of New York may oppose socialism of any kind, at home or abroad, as may Senator Kennedy. But socialism, communism, capitalist-oriented democracy of whatever hue, anarchism, Catholicism, Protestantism, atheism or whatever, is not the issue in Ireland.

The issue in all of the 32 counties of Ireland is the freedom of the Irish people to choose the system under which they wish to be governed. Or continued slavery.

That freedom cannot be exercised as long as the foreign Crown meddles in Irish affairs, bribing, intimidating, manipulating, the better to exploit the Irish market in its own interests. Ireland is fighting to regain her freedom of choice. Ireland will continue to fight, and is capable of continuing that fight indefinitely, until that freedom is gained.

That is the basic issue. That is the reason why boys and girls take up arms against the colonial power and are prepared, like their forefathers for more than 800 years, to brave arrest, torture, death itself.

That is the issue Kennedy, Carey, Carter and other Americans should be investigating and facing. By facing that issue realistically they can react realistically in their peace roles.

They also have two choices. They can align themselves to a real and lasting peace — the end of Crown rule throughout Ireland under one guise or another — or they can join the imperialists. There is no ground for compromise.

Déile

Níor tháinig ar major chugainn;

Cearán Chonamara

NIL TUAIRIM agam an beo do Chumann Chearta Sibhálta na Gaeltachta. An ffor go maireann sibh beo, a Sheósaimh, a Dhonnchaidh? Nó an amlháid atá sibh ceannuithé nó ceannuithé.

An gcúimhín libh, a chairde i gConamara, an mana bhíodh ag an gCumann seo fadó, nuair nach raibh postanna maíthe agus tuarastail mhóra ag na fir na ma óga callánacha, lena súlfóid fáda, lena meirgí dúshlána, lena bhfocla géara, agus gach siopaodóir, boc is leacaf ó Bhearna go Cárna fóithe, scríosta agus leagtha ar?

Dia go deo leis na laetha sin. Dia go deo leis an díogras. Dia go deo le na cónaí. Ar ndóig, bhí cuid den réabhlóid ag borradh fós i gcúise na ngeamuithe. Bhi na Sealadhaigh, dar leo, imithe ar strae, leis an geist naisiunta agus dearmad glan deanta agann ar na coisimhuinte.

Ach cá bhfuil na geamuithe, anois? Má bhreathnaíonn sibh go glime i féidh sibh sin, i bhfígha díobh i meirg na nban úd, na púimhíod púd, bantracht (nó bántracht?) na síochána, banphúidí na Corónach.

Cá bhfuil Sheósaimh, anois? Cá bhfuil Donnchaidh na bhfeiní Cumann? cá bhfuil an tine bheo a bhí ann anuraidh? In éindí le Fíanna Fáil agus na siopaodóirí, na boic agus na sagairt, na bainisteoirí agus na halltair agus na tinnéalóirí?

The working class, can kiss me arse, I've got the foreman's job at last?

Agus tá "Amárach" marbh faoi dheireadh thiar. Cé scríobhas fearthaí do? Cé smíos an leacht? Cé na focla? "Bualadh bo?"

Cúis Siorraf

BA CHUMA ach bhí cúis ann. Agus fós féin tá an chúis ann. Cúis na coisimhuinte. Le lítr a chur sa phost i go leor áiteachtaí i gConamara cuirfeadh súlfóid maith a chur díot.

Le cead bhéir agat labhairt ar ghuthán caithfidh tú Béarla a labhairt, ansin, le go bhfaighidh tú an uimhir. Beidh an t-ádh leat má éiríonn leat do theachtair a chur i gceallúis nó má theipann ar an líne.

Agus, a Sheósaimh, an amlháid atá uisce reatha

ar fáil do gach bean tí ar fud do cheantair, i gCill Chiaráin féin? I Ros Muc? I gCarna? Sna holléin?

Tá fhios agat go maith nach bhfuil. Ach tá a chéir go mbeadh an saol chomh simplí céanna i gConamara is atá sé sa mBrúisail. Agus go bhfuil ábhar maith agóide agat sa mhéid sin féin.

"Bhóthar nua ó Bhearna go Cárna" a scread sibh agus an ceart agabh, Ceart é sin tá faoi Chonradh na Róimhe.

Bhíodh muid in éadan nó ar shon an Chomharagáid, tá muid ann, dár mbuiochas. Agus fad agus tá muid ann déanamais, in ainm dhílis Dé, ár n-ógóid chen ár gcearta a bhaint amach. Sin is cúis le Cumann Chearta. No an í, anois, a Dhonnchaidh?

Clé, deas, clé, deas, clé, clé, clé. Maise, mo ghrá go deo leis an seasnaol 10 meána 6 óin, nuair a bhí an gandal ina ghia leag agann, an brat drag os ar gcionn, agus cogadh á chur agann ar an impiúrlachas.

Ach níl leag sibh an t-impúrlachas i gConamara, a chomráidithe. Fogha faoi a rinne sibh. Caint Buaileim scath. Gaisce. Ach is láidre, anois, an córas dánta ina dhiaidh, agus a bhfuil den Dácaid a chur dallamhúil orraibh uilig.

Ba chuma ach go raibh lón chogaidh agabh agus go fairsing sa Chiste Réigiúil. Cheaduidh sibh do Bhaile Átha Cliatha airgead an chiste úd a chaitheamh ar mhálarán teiléifón i gSigeach nuair a bhí bóthar mór ó Bhearna go Cárna a dhíthi. Smid níl dhóirt sibh.

Agus anois tá "Amárach" féin marbh. Céin chaoi a mbeadh ar chumas an t-é is eolaf paipéar seachtainiúil a bhunú agus a chloí, a neartú agus a leathnú, agus gan ach £200 sa tseachtain ar fáil mar dhéontas aige.

Ach ghlac sibh leis an deontas suarach céanna agus a fhios agabh mach mbeadh mar bheandáir ach teip... teip a dheanadh an obair i bhfad Éireann níl ba theacra don chéad irarracht eile

Agus ceard é tharla do "Tuairisc" féin? An amlháid a mhaitheann sí sin beo go fóill, fíú?

Má bhíonn ann fheadarclach, ní fíréiníomais, fígha i gceimic Chumann na gCéart, dúisíodh na baili, cuididh siad atbeagar ar an eagrais agus troidridh siad. Déanfadh siad aoncheis le Sinn Féin agus cuirfidh siad gofhaí oibre ortha féin ar mhaith leis an goisimhuinte.

Bhíonn ann náire orabht? Ait a bhfuil náire tá grasta. Tá Sean Ó Cuidín ina thimrí ar son na Gluaiseachta i gConnacha anois agus deanfadh sé ar théadfas sé. Déantar comhoibriú leis agus cuirtear dlús le hiarracht ar son na coisimhuinte. Chugainn

Cará ón GoCoim

GANS gorhennyndow an pensyfer (le deánheinnín an eagarthóra, i dtreaga na Coisimh) a tháinig leabhair, chugainn ar na mallabhs agus a scríobh. Dr. James Whetter ("Cornish Essays 1971-76", C.N.P. Publications, Trellis, Gorran, St. Austell, Kernow; £2 agus postas féin áiread).

Náisiúnta is ea Dr. Whetter, Fear, é, de réir coslathach, nach dtuigean ceard soisialachas ann. Ach, ina ainneoin sin, tá sí spéis D'Eiteannigh a chuid scríobh. Go háirithe don Ghael a bhfuil oideachas de Chineál éiclit air, sun aige i stair, sna logainmeacha, i bparáir na nÉireannach thar lear, roimh na méanaoisanna, stair mach deataíonn dhóir máistri go mbeadh muid éolú fíthi.

Einne a bhfuil spéis ar leth aige sa "Leabhar Gábhála" agus dá mbairéad leis, léigh sé go cíofrach an aiste leis éis Dr. Whetter, mar atá "The origin of the name Cornwall".

Aiste eile tá fóirspéil sa leabhar seo tá, "The Cornish Language," teanga tá níos cóngarú don Bhreatainis agus don Briotáinis ná mar atá don Ghaelge. Ach tá na coslathach ann.

Níor thug riamh céin fáth nach meadh Breatmais, Coirnis agus Briotáinis ar fáil sna

scóileanna in Éireann, ar aon leibhéal leis an mbÉarla agus saoire oideachais i gceist (ar ndóig, is bréag é sin).

Bheadh sé i bhfad Éireann ní na shimplí do mhuintir na Gaeltachta na teangaacha Ceilteacha eile sin a fhoghlaim ná Béarla óir is é an córas céanna é tá fíthi ar atá faoin Ghaelge. Ireland is fighting to regain her freedom of choice. Ireland will continue to fight, and is capable of continuing that fight indefinitely, until that freedom is gained.

Má cheapann éinne go bhfuil an t-Éileann sin fíréiseach, déanfadh sé iníochadh ar chóras an oideachais sna fóirthe Lochlainne. Sna Fóirthe sin cuirtear na teangaachaí Luchoinnise chun tosaigh, nua is cóir.

Bhíodh Béarla á mhúineadh in Éireann agus go héifeachtach. Níl son locht agam air sin. Ach bíodh na teangaacha Ceilteacha eile ar aon cheim leis an Béarla. Sin, ar a laghad.

Poblachtoirí Ros Muc

AG TEACHT an Phlarsaigh, Domhach na Cúice, bhí searmanas Poblachtaigh i Ros Muc agus ba Dónall Ó Lúballa an príomhcheaitoir.

Ar na cainteoirí eile bhí Caoimhín Mac Cathúnaigh agus an Contae Mhaighéar, fear a bhfuil an-athne na n-áite Chonamara air.

Fuatais script a chuid cainte ó Sheán Ó Brádaigh tá tamall ó shin agus chuirteas isteach inn phoca í agus rinneas dearmad fíthi. Tá áifeall orm.

Ar ais nó égean, le cúnaimh Dé, tabharfaidh mé tús áite sa chloin seo sa chéad eagrán eile, don chaint bhéar sin a thug Caoimhín uaidh an lí úd.

Mar dúirt sé: Dia leat, a Chléirigh, nár mhian leat ach saoire. Dia leat, a Chléirigh, a ghleic—leat is a thoisigh. Dia leat, a Chonghaile, a bhonn—sol na ndoine.

Dia leat, a Mhic Dhíarmada, a chiallaigh mo chroí istigh. Brian na Banban, Brian Ó Uiginn, a dúirt. Ar dhéid Dé go raibh siad uilig mar thug siad rud a bhfuil cuid mhaith den ghluin dáir a nua 26 Chontae, mar atá saoire, saoire iomlán a bhfuil an tsaoire doanna, nó saoire an duine, ina bunchoth aic.

"Tú á léamh fós, a Sheósaimh"

CAT OUT OF THE BAG IN CALIFORNIA BY A 'PEACE' WOMAN

IT MAY have been the heat of the Californian sun. Or too much entertainment. Whatever the cause, Betty Williams threw control to the winds when questioned during the seminar on non violence in Santa-Cruz, 50 miles south of San Francisco, sponsored by the Resource Centre for Non-Violence.

The seminar began on April 30th and ended on May 2nd and the "peace women"

were represented by Betty and a Mrs. MacDonald.

Information packets were handed out to all in attendance by the Oakland L.N.A.C.

Betty and Mrs. MacDonald were taken by surprise by the hostile attitude of the crowd during the public sessions.

From the beginning, Betty lost control and said shocking things about her own people in Belfast.

Questions unanswered

During the question and answer period she refused to answer numerous questions put to her. They included:

"For the benefit of the audience, please explain the origin of Northern Ireland, Would she accept peace without civil rights? What was the reason for N.I.? Were they in favour of a British withdrawal and did they favour the UDR and the RUC policy?"

Lenar
gCmhfhreagroir
igCalifornia

Mrs. MacDonald told the audience of their pride in having received a medal from the English Queen.

However her lack of knowledge of Irish History and the cause of the War in Ireland

showed up in her inability to answer questions.

Fit of rage

Betty, in a fit of rage, said that when she got her medal from the English Queen she would send a photo of it to the people in California.

When asked about American investments in the Six Counties, Betty said "There are none, however, I hope America comes and takes us all over".

Pandemonium broke out in the audience when a man with an English accent accused Betty of being a British agent.

Derry city honours volunteer

ON SUNDAY May 15th at the Republican Plot, Derry city cemetery some 150 people gathered to commemorate Vol. John Starrs who has his life so dearly for the cause of Irish freedom.

The commemoration was chaired by a member of the John Starrs Sinn Fein cumann.

Our picture shows the chairman of the Eamon Lafferty Sinn Fein Cumann giving the oration.

He said that Vol. John Starrs was a courageous and daring young man who had given his life freely in the fight to rid Ireland of British imperialism.

After the oration he read a poem dedicated to the hero written by a member of the Eamon Lafferty Sinn Fein Cumann.

The poem was entitled: "A tribute to a Volunteer"

See you at Flea Nua?

THE SIXTH ANNUAL Fleadh Nua, organised by Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, will be held in Ennis, Co. Clare, from May 27-30.

This year will mark a new departure in the rotational system of the Fleadh Nua as a number of fixed venues are being planned by Comhaltas. This means that the Fleadh will remain in Ennis, or another Munster venue, for an indefinite period.

The other provinces also will get fixed events. These will include a new festival, Fleadh Amhrán agus Rince, for Ulster. Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann will continue to rotate.

Major event

The Fleadh Nua has developed into a major international event and last year attracted over 40,000 people. It includes the All-Ireland finals of three Comhaltas competitions: Scéarlaíocht Senior; Scéarlaíocht Junior; and Píosaíoch. Main structure, however, is non-competitive and concerns itself mainly with staged exhibitions of traditional music, song and dance.

Highlight of the Fleadh is the national cultural parade which depicts the strength and vitality of the cultural movement and demonstrates the community involvement in this work", according to a supplied statement.

Over 1,200 musicians, singers and dancers will participate in the three-day festival. There will also be large contingents from Britain, the U.S. and Canada.

Christene N. Elias,
Comhairle Chuige Laignean

STRENGTHEN POLITICAL MUSCLE

"We declare that we desire our country to be ruled in accordance with the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Justice for all, which alone can secure permanence of government in the willing adhesion of the people".

Democratic Programme of Dail Éireann, January, 1919.

TO EXPECT therefore that the struggle of the embattled people of the north-east of itself can end English domination of Ireland, remove us from the thrallion of the EEC and also change the whole course of political events here, obviously is to expect too much. Wherever we may be in any part of Ireland or outside it, we must also join in the struggle. And the obvious role for most people is partnership in a political struggle.

Political muscle

Change, when it comes, may come very suddenly. Remember it is wrong to blame the people. They may seem like mules occasionally, cling to outworn ideas, be unchangeable. But change when it comes can come very quickly.

We have shown in last week's article how sudden and uncharted was the political change which occurred in December 1918; in 1932; in October 1968.

Yet none of these are satisfactory: the leadership faltered, and the revolution, such as it was, went astray.

Equally sudden and uncharted was the revolution in Russia in 1917 and in Cuba in 1961.

If ever a country seemed undesirable because of the nature of its untutored peasants, its unlettered townspeople, those countries seemed to be that. But they responded to political urgings and hence the military opposition that was presented to them melted away.

Commissioner for Human Rights at UN?

U.S. Ambassador Richard N. Gardner, Restating U.S. policy on human rights, called last week for the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights by the United Nations to report annually on the performance of U.N. members on their Human rights obligations.

In a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Milano, Italy, Ambassador also urged the amending of the U.N. Charter in order to raise the human rights problem to "New Authority and Visibility".

At the International level, procedures to implement human rights standards are inadequate," Gardner said. "Some practical measures can be taken to review the performance by Governments of their international commitments and to expose to the conscience of the world persistent patterns of Gross violations of internationally accepted human rights.

BALLINA

The Mayo Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Fein, have decided that in future, the Michael Gaughan and Frank Staggs Commemorations will be held on the 1st Sunday in August. This year's joint Commemoration will be held on Sunday, 7th August. Details later.

The political arm of Irish Republicanism, its political muscle, must be strengthened. A military movement may gain ground, but it cannot of itself hold it.

A military movement is betrayed if it does not have the tens of thousands of political back-up which a well-directed political force can bring.

Consider for a moment if Sinn Fein's local representation in the 26 counties was not 26 but 250. Such a local representation of men and women could flesh out of the political, social and economic theories of Éire Nua.

They could develop the document in detail. They could enlarge and build upon it. They could form embryonic provincial parliaments that could meet once monthly and, at least, talk in a cogent way on problems of food costs, inflation, local employment, agriculture, housing, schools, transportation and learning; problems that relate to the daily life of the people.

Sensible solutions could be propounded. Some of them might be operative even within the bounds of the present inept system; some of them might not be without modification or changing of it.

But the political arm of the Republican Movement would be seen above ground; it would be seen propounding solutions for 'problems in such a way that, quite suddenly, the people might be persuaded that, yes, these are the men and women to do the job.

End to Tories

Power would be thrust upon you and the reign of the green tories would be at an end.

That, at any rate, as they say, is the scenario. But it will never come unless the political movement develops and thrusts forward like a sturdy dog on a leash.

We must have that sturdy dog - Ho Chi Minh used the tiger analogy - to help create a revolution that will be irreversible; and also - and this is of more immediate consequence - to talk to the Brits.

They are a body that may need talking to.

- James Hope



KNOW YOUR EIRE NUA

SINN FEIN is confident that the surest road to peace and prosperity in Ireland is to be found within the frame work of a democratic, socialist, federal Republic. In examining the economic aspects of that framework, we become aware of the emergence of two fundamental principles for future development: An unyielding determination to end capitalistic exploitation and to ensure protection of the rights of workers and citizens; and a belief in the necessity of creating a balanced, well-regulated economy for this country.

The inherent and inavoidable exploitation and imbalance of both the Western and Eastern systems are unacceptable. We reject Western individualistic free-for-all capitalism on the one hand and the restricted Soviet-style capitalism of the East on the other. We are not, in fact, advocating a middle course between these two extremes, but a new revolutionary alternative third way.

The main ingredients of this alternative third way of economic development are derived from the basic tenets of Éire Nua's economic socialism: "The Wealth of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland and it theirs to be exploited and developed in their interests"; and "To ensure justice for all, the means of production, distribution and exchange, must be controlled by the people and administered democratically".

State Enterprise

In Éire Nua, we envisage that state enterprise will play a very prominent role. Such key sectors of the economy as finance, insurance and the exploitation of major natural resources will be administered by the state through nationalisation and workers' participation, that is, the "commanding heights" of the economy will be a state enterprise sphere of development.

But, in conjunction with the activities of the state in economic life, Sinn Fein, also advocates the fostering of two other means of economic development: co-operative enterprise and a certain amount of individual initiative, (or private enterprise)

The various interpretations of the term, "co-operative enterprise", these days can be confusing and we must be clear that the co-operative development of Éire Nua will be based on the historic Comhar na gComharsan philosophy. This is founded on the right of worker-ownership and is native Irish as well as being co-operative and distributist in character. Co-operative enterprise will be the most popular and widespread economic structure and incentives

An end to capitalist exploitation

will favour co-operative projects as the most socially desirable.

Difficulties also arise when discussing "private enterprise" a term generally associated with uncontrolled exploitation and a denial of basic workers' rights.

Private Enterprise

In the New Ireland, private enterprise or individual initiative will still have a role to play though this role will be less pronounced than in today's economic life.

In addition, it will be governed by such limitations as restrictions on profit margins, abolition of capitalistic exploitation and strict control of employer-employee relations by just and democratic labour laws.

We advocate this system of diverse economic structures because we believe that what may exist in one particular section of the economy or even in one region of a New Ireland may not necessarily be the best.

Some industries lend themselves to independent ownership; others, to workers' control, others still to development as state corporations. However, and this is the vital thing - the underlying principle in each case is that the rights, welfare and prosperity of the ordinary Irish citizen are paramount and must be protected from exploitation.

Thus, by implementing the much needed control over "key" industries, through nationalisation, and by offering several possible methods of economic management, Éire Nua foresees a closely-defined diffusion of economic power within the frame work of basic democratic and socialist principles.

Economic progress based on the Éire Nua programme guarantees the most realistic road to essential economic balance and the elimination of profit-motivated exploitation.

THE LOYALIST VETO

THE SUBJECT uppermost in people's minds at the present time is the Loyalist strike and the effect it is having on the situation here in the north. However, many people also are becoming more alive to the real situation. The Irish people have endured over 55 years, of loyalist rule and the strike being conducted by the Baird "Paisley" U.V.F. cliché has demonstrated once and for all where total power lies and who has control of the means of living in the Six Counties.

Let everyone be assured that the Protestant assembly for a Protestant people still operates and will continue to operate while British interests maintain here. We would like residents to consider a highly hypothetical situation. If the strike now operating had been conducted by Nationalists, if the roads had been blocked by Nationalists, if people had been intimidated from going to their work by Nationalists, WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED?

This is a question which no one should be in any doubt about. However, there is no risk under the present partition set up that Nationalists could ever be in such a powerful position. But, if they were, there is absolutely no doubt as to the action which would have been taken by the R.U.C. and British Army.

The Nationalist people would have been bludgeoned into the ground. We would have been burying our dead at Milltown Cemetery. During this strike the British Army aggression in the Nationalist ghetto areas has not lessened. Arrests have not decreased. Home raids have not stopped. These have gone on unabated and unheeded by anyone.

Impartial RUC

The so-called strike which has been going half-stem for the past two weeks has been used by the Northern Ireland Office in a propaganda exercise for the RUC and in an attempt to paint this gestapo-type police force as an "impartial" group of men prepared to deal with any section of the community if it gets out of hand.

Their handling of the loyalist

HOW CAN THE BRITISH BRING THE STRIKE TO AN END? — they have introduced into the Six Counties, 3,000 more British soldiers; to contain whom?

You can rest assured that they will not be turned on loyalist districts, to eliminate the "butcher" and his assassinating gangs. Time will tell what these soldiers are here for.

This analysis is reproduced from "Nation", the paper of Clonard Martyrs Sinn Fein Cumann, Beal Feirste, Vol. 3, No. 18, issued free, and titled "If I had been Republican". The article appeared during the recent loyalist strike.

Ireland's problems are:

- * partition and loyalist ascendancy dictatorship?
- * sectarianism as engendered by the British government;
- * collaboratorist elements, such as the SDLP, the NIF and the Catholic Church Hierarchy;

statements by the Northern Ireland Office, the SDLP and the others that the IRA has killed everybody here since the struggle commenced. However, these statements do not stand up to clinical analysis of the picture of death.

More than 600 Catholic people have been assassinated by loyalist murder gangs since 1972. This figure also includes those Catholics who were murdered by killer gangs in 1969.

The "security forces" include RUC British army UDR RUC Reserve. Most of the fascists here have been the responsibility of Oglaiha na hÉireann, in its attacks against all those agencies responsible for the division of Ireland. Some were killed by loyalists.

Protestant Deaths

More than 500 Protestant people have been assassinated over the same period, but of these 78% have been killed by their own co-religionists, for various reasons.

Some were married to Catholics. Some worked with Catholics, were friendly with them, or employed them. Some were unfortunate enough to be



If the strike now operating had been conducted by Nationalists, if the roads had been blocked by Nationalists, if people had been intimidated from going to their work by Nationalists, What would have happened?

bombs have been planted at places of entertainment, deliberately and without warning, the sole intention to take Catholic lives.

The British army too, where the circumstances presented themselves, have murdered without mercy innocent Catholic people. Incidents of this type of death have been many. Many loyalist paramilitaries have also died in the same period but the greatest percentage of these have been killed by their own interfraternal fallouts, by premature explosions. Known members of paramilitary groups, active in the assassination game, also have been dealt with by the Republican Army.

Progganda emphasis

Death in the Six Counties has been considerable from 1969 but it is very interesting to read the typically pro-British stance taken by the British government, issued when someone dies here.

Death is played to the elements when the IRA has been involved but played down or totally ignored when the loyalist paramilitaries, the British army, or the RUC have been involved but, for those people who see the Republican Movement as being to blame for everything here, the facts we publish may be of interest to you.

What does Jean know?

"IF ANYONE dies I'll blow the lid on the paramilitaries," the former Unionist Convention member, Miss Jean Coulter, said during the recent Action Council's strike in the Six Counties. Since her threat three men were killed and about 50 injured in gun and bomb attacks.

Will she keep her word? And will Dr. Ian Paisley keep his word, to resign his Westminster seat and to quit politics, if his strike failed?

Miss Coulter stated that the minutes of a top-level paramilitary conference were in her possession. They contained plans for a military-style coup d'etat, to set up an "independent Ulster" (Six Counties).

She had evidence, also, she added, that well known politicians were under the thumb

of the loyalist paramilitaries who were blackmailing them with incriminating tapes.

At the height of the intimidation in Belfast by Paisley's men she warned: "I give warning, now, that if one person is killed as a result of this strike I will make public the minutes of this paramilitary meeting. I was appalled when I read them. I have also other documents giving conclusive proof of their plans for Northern Ireland and evidence that they have politicians under their thumb."

"The only way they will get me under their thumb is when I am in a box. They will not make me commit suicide in the way they forced one businessman."

To build a New Ireland join Sinn Fein



Active "Free" State collaboration with the British in its attitude to the Six Counties and the continuation of partition.

These problems will be solved in the Restoration of the Irish Nation to the Irish People and the right to determine their own destinies, free from British rule. Harry Bradshaw, John Geddis and Frederick Crawford have three things in common: they were all Protestants; they all died violent deaths; they were all murdered by loyalist murder gangs.

The deaths of these three men are but three more statistics in terms of death in this state. However, it should be stated that their deaths are really representative of the overall picture of deaths in the Six Counties since 1969. We have listened to the blatant

the wrong person in the wrong place at the wrong time, taken for a Catholic assassin.

More than 170 members of the Republican movement have died in this time period. The vast majority of these have been killed on active service against the enemy. Others have been cornered and deliberately murdered by the British army and RUC.

There is absolutely no doubt that innocent civilians have been killed as a direct result of the struggle between the Republican army and the British. At all times, the Republican Army has made provision for warnings to prevent such casualties. However, they have always recognised that mistakes have been made but these have been genuine mistakes and not calculated killings.

The same cannot be said in terms of loyalist killings when



More than 600 Catholic people have been assassinated by loyalist murder gangs since 1972. This figure also includes those Catholics who were murdered by killer gangs in 1969. Above a reaction of the Loyalist killer gangs.

strike has been one of pussyfooting with their brethren. We did not witness any mass baton charges or indiscriminate shooting at the road blockers as would have pertained had they been Nationalist.

In all statements issued by the Northern Ireland Office and the RC their cry has been for the strike to end so that the RUC can return to its job in hand of rounding up the IRA, an indication that these groups blame the IRA for every act of violence in the North.

This should be an eye-opener for those people who have suffered at the hands of sectarian murders and whose killers are not being looked for by this sectarian police force. These statements by the RUC and British are an indication of what the Nationalist people can expect in terms of imprisonment and death when the strike is concluded.

Ireland's problems are: partition and a loyalist ascendancy dictatorship; sectarianism as engendered by the British Government;

Long Kesh: Conditions in H-Block deplorable

I WOULD like to bring to the attention of your readers the deplorable conditions under which Republican P.O.W.s are forced to live in the 'H' blocks in Long Kesh. As a prisoner in H 2, I have witnessed the humiliating, degrading and wholly denigrating treatment being meted out to those Republican prisoners both "on" and "off" the blanket.

Until a few weeks ago the P.O.W.s who are refusing to wear prison garb and to do prison work, were housed in the same wings as those who are wearing the "gear", thus enabling considerable contact. Now they have been completely isolated in 'H 5' and one can imagine what a glorious opportunity this is for the Loyalist "bully boys" in screws uniforms to really put the boot in. Whereas the regular beatings had been confined to kicks and punches while the other prisoners were locked up, the screws now have a free hand, and several of our boys have suffered very severe beatings at the hands of particular screws, and hospital treatment has been refused.

"Initiation"

An initiation procedure has been put into operation against newly sentenced prisoners who refuse to co-operate and it usually takes the following pattern:

Taken to reception area and put into small wooden cubicle where he is told to put on the prison uniform. If the prisoner refuses, he is dragged bodily out of the reception, thrown into the back of a prison van, and he is then taken to the block where he has first to run the gauntlet of screws. At this stage he is still wearing his own clothing, and after the first beating he is told to stand to attention and address the screw as 'SIR', when he refuses - another, more severe beating.

The prisoner is then ordered to remove his clothing in the presence not only of screws, but civilian employees including female welfare worker and other civilian instructors. Then he is taken into the "medical room", and questioned about his particular 'offence'.

Verbal threats about family, U.V.F. etc are very evident at this stage, and if the prisoner still refuses to co-operate, a third and usually very severe beating will follow. As is often the case, the prisoner is beaten unconscious and has to be dragged bodily into a cell.

MEALTIMES are a farce as the food is now prepared by "Loyalist" prisoners and is usually freezing and uneatable. Medical help is virtually non-existent and all ailments are diagnosed as muscular pains. Often the prisoners are not allowed to sleep out or use the shower or washing facilities and are usually made to go three or four days like this. Even during Sunday Mass no contact is allowed with other prisoners, and can result in the prisoner being refused permission to attend Mass.

Special attention is being paid to those prisoners who, for various reasons have come off the blanket protest. In the case of Joe Gibson it could be said that he is being forced "onto" it. In his case appendicitis was induced by a particularly severe beating.

The prisoners must sit on a hard chair and are not allowed to make up their beds until 8.30 p.m. and during the night they are being continually wakened by the screws. Whereas cigarettes and chocolate were being smuggled in this has now been stopped, due to their present isolation. Their only reading material is the Bible and religious magazines.

At fortnightly intervals the P.O.W. is charged with "refusing to co-operate..." and automatically loses 2 weeks remission and all privileges. For this "hearing" the prisoner is forcibly brought to his feet by several screws and made to stand up in front of the Governor. Again, refusal to address him as Sir results in blows to both the face and body.

On entry into the block, Republican P.O.W.s are held to a chair and their hair is cut by another prisoner, in the case of H 2, a member of the Red Hand and former Brit (deserter) Joe Gibson, Andersonstown, was badly beaten for refusing to shave off his moustache.

Republican prisoners who came off the blanket over the last few months, have suffered such intolerable petty harassment that it is only a matter of time before they register their protest again.

Ray of hope to "streakers"

Those Republican prisoners who have not been on the blanket protest have been something of a ray of hope for the "streakers", by supplying them with news and information, cigarettes and chocolate. Even in the new and terrible isolation, all efforts are being made to establish a regular contact between them.

At the beginning of May, loyalist prisoners in C wing of H 2 attempted a form of protest by going on the blanket. This lasted 2½ hours after which the authorities gave in to their demands for segregation. Trouble is brewing at the minute in B wing between loyalists and Republicans and could erupt at any time.

Each day the class officers of the 4 wings in H 2 are bringing in more petty rules in their attempts to break the morale of those prisoners who are wearing the gear. It could only be a matter of time before ALL are forced to take to the blanket.

At one stage some prisoners were talked off the blanket with promises of gaining lost remission. Such attempts to "win over" the prisoners are no longer listened to.

The first of the blanket protesters to be released should be Martin Lynch from Lenadoon who is serving one year. He is due for release in Jan '78.

The "HIGHLIGHT" of the week for the blanketmen is Sunday Mass, and Ciaran Nugent is a rallying point for them. Ciaran has been a tower of strength to his comrades, although his legs give him considerable discomfort at times, he never fails to bolster the lads spirits for the coming week. Although depressed of late, his unbreakable spirit shines through and inspires his comrades to keep their heads high and carry on.

Republican P.O.W.s can only attend Mass if they wear the bottom half of the prison uniform.

'H' BLOCK MENU

BREAKFAST 8.00 a.m.

... Occasionally, cornflakes with watered milk. One piece of fried bread & possibly 1 slice of wafer thin bacon. Tea - usually cold.

DINNER 12.30 p.m.

... One large, boiled potato, sometimes dry 'smash'. Bacon and cabbage. Custard and cake.

TEA 5.30 p.m. ... 10-15 chips (often cold). Two rounds of bread and margarine. Tea.

SUPPER 7.00 p.m. ... Tea and one slice of bread.

Lights out ... at 10 p.m. P.R.O.,

H-Block, Long Kesh.

CRAFT CENTRE 44 Coarnóg Phamail, Baile Átha Cliath

Portlaoise: N.U.J. meeting in call for public inquiry

THE North Connacht Branch of the National Union of Journalists has called for an independent public inquiry into conditions in Irish prisons, and especially at Port Laoise Prison.

The Branch, at a meeting in Sligo, suggested that an international body such as Amnesty International, the U.N. or International Red Cross be asked to carry out the investigations. The North Connacht Branch of the Union caters for freelance and newspaper journalists working in Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo and South Donegal.

The speaker proposing the Motion stated that the Government reaction to any form of criticism verged on paranoia. Urging that an independent public inquiry be initiated the

speaker points out that the reasons for not holding this had been removed with the ending of the Port Laoise prisoners hunger-strike. Allegations of inhuman and degrading treatment should be investigated also, the speaker felt, in view of the fact that people as diverse as Fr. Denis Faul, Duggan and Mr. Sean McBride had expressed concern.

Supporting the call for inquiry into all prison conditions another speaker said that an un-disputed, reported figure of eleven attempted suicides at Mountjoy in the first months of this year was alarmingly high and spoke little for the reform and rehabilitative ideal of prisons in a Christian country and a supposedly civilised western society.

JAMES CONNOLLY COMMEMORATION

FOLLOWING is a translation (from the Irish) of the eulogy given by an tAth. Piaras Ó Duill at the Mass offered for the soul of James Connolly, on May 14th. The Mass offered in the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Church Street, Dublin preceded the Trade Unions' commemoration ceremony at Arbour Hill:

As a soldier of the army of the Irish Republican James Connolly fought and died. As one of the seven leaders of the Rebellion he signed the Proclamation of the Republic. As a hero of the great heroes of Easter Week a National leader, a guardian of the vision of freedom - that is how he is mostly remembered. That, perhaps, is the impression taken of Connolly in Ireland.

It is not enough in assessing the life and work of James Connolly to ignore or leave aside his teachings, teachings that sprang from his total political and social beliefs. The many aspects of that totality must be remembered and taken into account. Any assessment of Connolly must include each aspect, as a nationalist, as a Trade Unionist, as a Socialist. One trait that is often overlooked is Charity, the wellspring of all good traits and one that was strongly present in all the men of Easter Week.

From God comes love of neighbour. From Christ, the Son of God, the deed and doctrine that left love of God and love of neighbour as a spiritual heritage, guiding humanity. The words of Connolly on love of country is a revelation to us of the man himself.

"Ireland without its people means nothing to me. The man who is jumping out of his skin with love for Ireland and her cause and who can walk our streets and witness the injustice, the hardship, the shame and degradation imposed on the people of Ireland and is not impatient to end it, that man, I say, is a rogue and a liar at heart."

Connolly took with him at his youth the nationalist tradition of the Fenians and held to it. He also realised that political independence must be gained if progress was to be made in the life of the people and if the native culture was to be saved. The long term objective he set before the Trade Union Movement was a Social and Political Revolution, not designed to give a clear solution to the problems of the day, but designed to establish a political and economic creed that

would meet eventualities and the problems of a future day:

"The Irish question is a Social question. The whole age long fight of the Irish people against their oppressors, resolves itself in the last analysis into the mastery of the means of life, the sources of production, in Ireland."

None of these words have lost their meaning for us today - we who witness the same age long fight, the same suffering, the same lack of participation in development, the same dependency, the same injustices and lack of real progress - mastery still unattained. What little progress came was not of our making. A sheltered dependence that also sheltered the old injustice is what we received.

What decides the hierarchy of our values and what determines progress? "Is it man today, or a vague idea of humanity tomorrow?" asks Archbishop Camara, who visited Ireland recently. "Is it the community - every community - or the strengthening of powerful economic groups?" he asks.

If a man and his community is not given priority, development and progress is impossible. Justice, peace and normality today in our country has meaning only in the context of active commitment to values such as raising human consciousness and the quality of life of our people.

I feel that Connolly would agree when I say that the development of the Social character of a man and the fulfilment of the human person must proceed from our Christian communities, each and all, with their recognised natural leaders, their own existing structures, their cultural heritage, their right to organise their work and the task of their own development.

The community is the key to and the cornerstone of the future. From the heart of the community we must build Ireland again, in a more deep and human way. We must become the masters of our own communities.

I gCuimhne

Michael Slevin R.I.P.

It is with deep regret that we note the death of Michael Slevin, Aughavas, Co. Leitrim, which took place at the Surgical Hospital, Co. Leitrim on 23rd April after a long illness.

The deceased was in his early fifties and had been a member of Sinn Féin for over twenty years. The removal of his remains to Aughavas Church and his funeral to the family burial ground was of massive proportions, showing the esteem in which the deceased was

held. His coffin was draped in the tricolour and his Sinn Féin comrades formed a guard of honour.

An oration was delivered by Mr. John Joe Mc Gill, in which he paid tribute to the deceased's loyalty and dedication to the Republican cause and to his work in particular for the Republican Prisoners' Dependand Fund. He extended to the mother, brother, sisters and relatives the sympathy of the Republican Movement. Ar dheis D'É go raibh a anam.

TOM LANGAN (London): Deeply loved husband of Alison and beloved father of Christine, Alan and Tara. Ar dheis D'É go raibh a anam.

TOM LANGAN who died in London at the early age of 35 years was a dedicated life-long Republican Socialist. To his wife, Alison and his children, Christine, Alan and Tara, the deepest regrets from all their many friends in Ireland and England. Ar dheis D'É go raibh a anam.

YOUTH BEATEN TO DEATH BY CROWN MERCENARIES

DANNY McCooley (20), a man who was not a member of the Republican Movement, is the latest to be beaten to death by the forces of "law and order" in Belfast.

The tragic story began at 00.25 hours on May 1 when Danny, of Beechmount Pass, and a friend left the CCC Club in King Street, heading for Castle Street, where they hoped to get a taxi home. On the way they were stopped by soldiers who started to abuse Danny's friend.

Danny intervened to help "cool" the situation and then was attacked by the soldiers. At 02.40 hours he was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital where he underwent an operation, after which he was put into the intensive care ward. His relatives were told that it was "touch and go" if he would survive.

The incident was reported by the Sinn Féin centre in the Falls Road. It was played down or ignored by the media. Later, the Republican Press centre made additional information available concerning the attack on McCooley.

Tortured by Brits

Before the lad was sent to hospital he was tortured and interrogated in the British military base of the Grand Central Hotel.

His companion, who was taken along also, said McCooley had been heard to complain and cry out that he was in great pain.

The intense pain was coming from his stomach. Later, it became evident that he had a stomach haemorrhage. Despite his complaints, McCooley was held by the military until 02.40 hours on

May 1. He was taken to hospital only because the military feared that he might die in their custody, the Republican Press Centre stated.

The first operation was not a success and a second took place a few days later. His stomach had collapsed. There was a hole at the base of his lungs. The haemorrhage had begun again. His injuries were attributed to the beating he got from the military.

On Friday, May 20, Danny McCooley died. His death, when reported by the media, earned only a few inches. The background to his death largely was suppressed in the Crown interest.

The "peace-women" were not reported as having protested at the violence of the military which resulted in this innocent man's death and no priest, bishop or cardinal is on record as having complained.

A spokesman in Belfast for the Association of Legal Justice, Mr Sean McCann, said that witnesses had told the ALJ that Mr. McCooley had been trying to defuse trouble between his friend and a number of soldiers when the soldiers attacked him.

He was injured at 12.30 a.m. on Sunday morning - yet his admission card to the Royal Victoria Hospital showed that he had not been brought there until 2.40 a.m.

Danny McCooley's death is not unique in the history of the Six Counties over the past eight years nor of Ireland in general over the past 800.

Other murders

We remember the murder by a soldier of Majella O'Hare, a schoolgirl on her way to Confession.

We remember the similar murder of Leo Norney (17) in



Danny McCooley

September, 1975, on his way to his girlfriend's home (the Crown has admitted the murder through its offer of compensation but the murderer, a soldier, has not been brought to justice). There are many, many more.

If the murders get only a few lines in the newspapers or a few words on radio or TV, the many young men and women being tortured are ignored completely by the hostile, quising media.

Young tortured

Again, a few recent examples will suffice to point to the conspiracy of silence. Seamus Larey (18), Gerard Kerr and Jim Devlin of Belfast (full addresses and details with the Association for Legal Justice) were tortured this month in the military camp of Fort Monagh, Belfast.

Fortunately, their tortures did not have the tragic consequences of the treatment of Dan McCooley but it could have happened.

What is done to young, innocent people in Fort Monagh is nothing compared with the tortures of Castlereagh, which supplies the statistics for Gault. (Ar leannuit ar chul)

Branchmen tried to get German to spy on Sinn Féin

A GERMAN citizen, who has supported Sinn Féin and the Wexford branch at the Prisoners' Relatives' Action Committee in its campaign to have a public inquiry into conditions in Portlaoise Prison, was arrested by Special Branch detectives after he had attended a meeting of the above-mentioned groups in Wexford recently.

The meeting, which had been called to discuss the progress of the campaign, and to co-ordinate further activities, was open to the public.

It was attended by many who hold no brief for Republican policies but who are concerned about the Dublin regime's continued violation of human rights in Portlaoise Prison.

The meeting also was attended by three students, one French and two English, who expressed their concern and offered their support.

The German citizen was arrested and held in Wexford Garda Station for two hours.

During this time he was finger-printed and photographed. A team of Special Branch detectives continuously questioned him about his involvement with local Republicans, and asked him to supply information regarding meetings at which he was present.

He was asked to name those who had attended at S.F. meetings and say what was discussed. He refused to be intimidated and, although not physically assaulted, described one of his interrogators as being particularly menacing.

The week after his arrest this man's place of residence in Rosslare was raided by the Special Branch.

No explanation was given for the raid other than this German was associating with "the wrong people," meaning Republicans in Wexford.

It is the intention of this German citizen to inform his Embassy in Dublin of his harrowing experience at the

hands of Ireland's secret police.

In a joint statement, both Sinn Féin and P.R.A.C. in Wexford strongly condemned the continued harassment of this German citizen.

We claim it is an attempt, which failed, to disrupt by intimidation the highly successful campaign for a public inquiry into conditions in Portlaoise Prison.

— Pádraig O'Carroll Cumann, Wexford.

Union calls for jail inquiry

THE Local Government and Public Services' Union annual conference in Ballina last week called for a public inquiry into allegations of Garda and Special Branch brutality; into the range and purpose of the penal system; and into conditions in all prisons.

The motion was tabled by Dublin Co. Council branch. A further motion from the branch, calling on the Dublin government to establish a state smelter capable of refining the Navan ore body, also was adopted.

Also approved was a motion from Dublin Corporation Branch urging the Government to initiate a programme of socially beneficial and productive employment within each public authority.

The new president of the union is Miss Betty Dillon, a staff officer with Cork Corporation.

Only dirt from Tara

THE ONLY people who had benefited so far from the Tara Mines development in Navan were the business community, Mr. P. Brady told a meeting of the local Urban Council recently.

At the meeting a strong case was made for the establishment of a smelter in Meath.

Mr. B. Chusker, who raised the matter, urged the council to write to the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the L.D.A., asking that the proposed Irish smelter and its ancillary industries be sited in the county.

"They are mad looking for the smelter in Dublin," he added. "We should be pressing very hard to get it here."

Pointing out that a smelter could absorb the workforce laid off on the completion of the Tara construction, Mr. Chusker said many areas of Meath, including Athboy, were neglected from an industrial point of view.

Mr. Brady - "We are betting dirt from the mines and I don't see why we should not get some of the money as well."

"The only thing Tara did for the people of Navan was push the prices up in the shops and benefit the business community. A smelter would bring tremendous prosperity to the ordinary working people."

Mr. J. Murtogh said the big problem about a smelter was the large quantities of water required.

Meath Co. Council had carried out a survey on this point, but the result had not been made known.

Mr. A. Kavanagh (chairman) - "We are surrounded by water."

Mr. D.J. Forde said Tara Mines were going into production very shortly. It was his fear that "a fair share" of the wealth would be exported before a smelter was provided here.

Join Sinn Féin and support its programme

Show your support for the Political Prisoners

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

MONDAY, MAY 16

THREE people were injured when a fire bomb exploded in a fruit shop in Belfast's Ardoyne district.

The owner, a 15-year old boy, and a 55-year old woman were treated at the Mater Hospital for burns but were later discharged.

3 masked men entered the shop on Ardoyne Road about tea-time, forced the owner and customers into the back and planted the device.

The bomb exploded within a short time, starting a fire which destroyed the shop.

TUESDAY, MAY 17

CO. DERRY: A member of the U.D.R. escaped injury when two men opened fire on him outside the fire station at Fairhill, Maghera.

A Brit patrol who opened fire on a man at Lennon Road in the Creggan estate, Derry claimed that he was seen to

be carrying a gun. There were no reports of any injuries or arrests.

BELFAST: A foot patrol of Brits was fired on as it operated a checkpoint near the Glen Rd.

Belfast Brigade I.R.A. claimed responsibility for the bomb attack at Bannons shop in York St. Earlier in a warning to a Belfast Newspaper office, the Brigade warned that the bomb was fitted with an anti-handling device. Before Brit experts could defuse the bomb it exploded and the building was completely gutted.

CO. ANTRIM: Fire destroyed a 27,000 sq. ft. goods depot and engineering works in Ballymena causing thousands of pounds worth of damage.

The blaze - fed by the exploding petrol tanks of lorries in the Northern Ireland Carriers building and by gas and oxygen cylinders - started shortly after 2 a.m.

"When our six tenders arrived from Ballymena, Ballyclare and Antrim the sky was red with flames and the gas cylinders were exploding like bombs," fire chief Robert Bradford said.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18

Polling day in the North saw several attacks on R.U.C. and Brits.

BELFAST: A policeman was hit on the head when youths attacked a polling station at St. Aidan's School on Belfast's Springfield Rd.

The R.U.C. man did not require medical treatment. About four hours later Brits fired plastic bullets to disperse youths outside the school. Several windows were broken in the incident.

A sniper fired at an R.U.C. man as he left the Suffolk School polling station.

DERRY: As a Brit mobile

patrol escorted a vehicle carrying ballot boxes it was attacked by youths in the Creggan Estate, Derry.

At one stage an Ulsterbus, was used to block one of the routes leading to St. Cecilia's Secondary School which was being used as a polling station. The bus was later recovered, and had a number of windows smashed.

THURSDAY, MAY 19

BELFAST: My God, even the R.U.C. aren't safe on the streets from gun totting Brits. Latest victim of the Brit philosophy, "if he's Irish shoot him" was an R.U.C. detective who was chasing 3 men and a woman after a hold up at the Northern Bank, Mallusk.

A short time later the two plain clothes policemen gave chase to a Volkswagen van on the Whitwell Crescent where it crashed into a wall. Three men ran off chased by the police.

One policeman had just fired two shots at the fleeing men when a Brit patrol arrived. A Brit mistaking the gun carrying R.U.C. man for one of the escapees fired hitting the detective. Well, well.

CO. ARMAGH: An R.U.C. man escaped with cuts after

two bullets smashed the windscreen of his car at Ballyradd Crossroads. He was travelling towards Keady R.U.C. station at the time.

FRIDAY, MAY 20

CO. TYRONE: An R.U.C. Reservist was shot dead as he drove his bus to work, near Banbrue.

BELFAST: Danny McCooley who was viciously beaten by Brit soldiers nearly 3 weeks ago died in hospital.

Belfast Sinn Féin claimed that McCooley was beaten up by Brits as he went to board a Taxi.

An R.U.C. constable was shot and wounded as he and 4 other R.U.C. men tried to serve a summons on the Andersonstown area.

SATURDAY, MAY 21

A former member of the R.U.C. was shot dead by two youths as he opened his front door at Fitzwilliam St. in the University area of the city.

The Midland Hotel which houses several Government offices was extensively damaged after a bomb exploded and fire swept through the building.

Three men - one armed with a handgun - held up the 60 bedroom hotel's security

guard before planting the bombs. They left one device inside a wicker basket beside a telephone, and the other attached to a petrol can beside the lift.

Five fire crews fought the blaze which broke out after the first bomb exploded.

CO. TYRONE: Three Brit soldiers were shot and slightly injured in an ambush in Coalisland. In a follow-up search, soldiers discovered 30 spent cartridges from armalite and kalashnikov rifles. The I.R.A. later claimed responsibility for the attack.

BRITS OUT

Demonstrations will take place at the following venues:
SLIGO Saturday, 28th May
NEWRY Sunday 29th May
 Leading Sinn Fein speakers at all demonstrations, Sinn Fein Cumann banners and flags to be carried.

BODENSTOWN FIELD

Visit Our Refreshment Area:
 tea, soup, rolls, crisps, etc.
 By supporting this stall you are helping the prisoners' dependants.

SATURDAY PROTEST

DUBLIN Sinn Fein are continuing their Saturday protests against conditions in Portlaoise prison and demand for a public inquiry into ill-treatment of prisoners.

If you are in Dublin on Saturday next, please join our protest from No. Blessington Street at 2.30 p.m.

WELCOME HOME FOR RITA O'HARE

BALLADS and Variety with Guest artists: Claddagh & Gerry Cilly in

Baggot Inn
 Monday 30th May

Tosnu 8.15
 Isteach 7.5p.
 Tickets available from Casement/Nolan S.F. Curran, Dun Laighaire or 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1

QUIZ No. 12

Questions

- 1 On what date were the Fenians, Kelly and Deasy arrested in Manchester?
- 2 Who founded "Na Fianna Eireann" in the Catholic Boys Hall, Falls road, Belfast on June 26th 1902.
- 3 On what date was "Na Fianna Eireann" founded at 34 Lower Camden Street, Dublin.
- 4 On what date were Allan, Laikin and O'Brien hanged in Manchester.



Quiz Answers

Following are the answers to Quiz No. 10

- 1 13, the 14th died on a later date.
- 2 Gen. Freeland
- 3 1970 as President S.F. and 1957 to L'inster House.
- 4 7

This week's winner is:
 Mrs Anne McCay, 500 Kilmamanagh Estate, Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Co. Dublin.

RAFFLE RESULTS

Following are the results of the An Cumann Cabhrach Private member draw held on May 17th, 1977.

- 1st prize (£100) ticket No022
- 2nd Prize (£50) ticket No. 012
- 3rd prize ticket No. 121
- 4th prize (£5) ticket No. 007
- 5th prize (£5) ticket No. 071
- 6th prize (£5) ticket No. 244
- 7th prize (£5) ticket No. 089
- 8th prize (£5) ticket No. 006.

CONGRATULATIONS

To Sheila Ennis Fanning on the overduebig surprise we were all waiting for. A Baby Girl. Congrats to you too Eugene.
 After all ...
 - Cathleen, Lelia, Michael and Gerry.

WOLFE TONE STICKERS

PRICE £10 per 1,000.
 AVAILABLE from National Finance Committee, 2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8.
 CASH with orders, please.

Bodenstown Night

Ceili & Ballads
 on
 SUNDAY, 12th JUNE, 1977

in
 CLARE MANOR HOTEL
 featuring
 Fodhla Ceili Band & Liberties
 9-1 (Bar Extension)

Isteach £175

Including supper
 (Buses return journey to town)
 For details: Telephone Mrs. King, Dublin 314941 or contact 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

RAFFLE RESULTS

SINN FEIN Co-ordinating Committee (Glenties) Co. Longford.

Private Members Draw

- 1st Prize: Harp: B. Melly, Leitrimacaward; 2nd prize: Handbag: Joseph White Crolly, 3rd Prize: Wallet: Donald Gillespie, c/o G.T. Carpets, Derrybeg.

CROCK OF GOLD
 Congratulations to Sinn Fein (Britain) and to Sinn Fein Arklow for being the first to make full returns. Come on fellow members! Remember the 1st if June is the final date for returns.
 Sinn Fein National Finance Committee,
 2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8

REPUBLICAN CRAFT CENTRE 44 PARNELL SQUARE, DUBLIN 1.

LEATHER GOODS

- Ladies' leader Handbag, made in Long Kesh, shoulder style £20.00
- Ladies' leather Handbags, made in Long Kesh, clutch style £10.00
- Ladies' purses, made in Long Kesh £5.00
- Gents wallets, made in Long Kesh £5.00
 (plus 40p post and packing)

Ornaments

- Miniature Harps; Irish cottages £2.00
- Miniature Round Towers; Wishing Wells £1.50
- Miniature Rocking Chairs; Horseshoe key holders £1.00
 (plus 40p post and packing)

Whiterock plaques

- Book of Kells, (set of four, 6" x 4") £4.50
- James Connolly (oval shaped plaque) £4.00
- Proclamation £3.50
- Maire Drumm commemorative plaque £3.50
 (plus 50p post and packing)

JEWELLERY

- Silver Phoenix Badges £2.50
- Gold Phoenix Badges £10.00
- Silver Phoenix medallions £7.50
- Gold Phoenix medallions £25.00
- Ladies Silver Phoenix rings £4.00
- Ladies Gold Phoenix rings £2.50
- Gents Silver Phoenix rings £6.50
- Gents Gold Phoenix rings £25.00
 (plus 25p post and packing)

RECORDS

- Long playing records: Those marked with an * are also available in 4 Track cassette.
- *Ireland Live On ... by ... Saoirse £2.50
 - *Hang my country. The story of a Tragedy £2.50
 - *20 Rebel Songs £3.00
 - *The Bloodstained Bandage £2.50
 - The price of Justice ... By Kathleen Lacey £2.50
 - England's Vietnam £3.00
 - Ireland, the fight goes on ... by the Mean of No Property £2.60
 - *18 Rebel Songs £3.00
 - *Ireland, United, Gaelic and Free £3.00
 - *Best of the Wolfhound £3.00
 - *Freedom Sons by Wolfhound £3.00
 - *Smash Intermittent £3.00
 - *Irish Songs of Freedom, Vol. 1, 2 and 3 £2.50
 - *The Winds are singing Freedom ... by the Barleycorn £3.00
 - *Paddy Reilly at Home £3.00
 - *The Life of Paddy Reilly £3.00
 - *The Town I love so well by Paddy Reilly £3.00
 - *Rifles of the I.R.A. ... by the Wolfstones £3.50

- *Let the People Sing ... by the Wolfstones £3.50
- *Till Ireland a Nation ... by the Wolfstones £3.50
- *Irish to the core ... by the Wolfstones £3.50
- *Across the Broad Atlantic ... by the Wolfstones £3.50
 (plus 40p post and packing)

Singles: (All prices 70p plus 20p post and packing)
 Long Kesh; Up and Away; by the Wolfstones;
 My Little Armalite; Provie Birdie; The Ballad of Michael Gaughan;
 Provo Lullaby; Brave Frank Stage; by the Wolfhound.
 The Town I love so well; by Paddy Reilly.
 Portlaoise Jail;
 Crossmaglen, by the Freeman.

BOOKS

- People at War, a pictorial history of events since 1969 £4.50
- Me Jewel and Arlin' Dublin by Eamonn Mac Thomas £4.20
- Gur Cakes and Coal Blocks by Eamonn Mac Thomas £4.62
 (plus 40p post and packing)
- Tomás McCurtain £0.70
- My fight for Irish Freedom by Dan Breen £0.90
- Guerilla Days in Ireland by Tom Barry £0.90
- Provos, Patriots or Terrorists £1.00
- Glimpses of an Irish Felons Life (Tom Clarke) £0.35
- Time and his Times £0.70
- The Murder Machine and other essays by P.H. Pearse £1.15
- Short Stories by P.H. Pearse £1.25
- Internment by John McGuffin £0.75
- The Green Flag, a history of Ireland in 3 volumes £2.15 each
- Ireland since the Famine £0.50
- An Atlas of Irish History £1.98
- The Great Hunger £0.88
- Songs of resistance £0.25
- Songs of the Irish Republic £0.70
- The Tricolour by Dora Sigerson Shorter £0.50
- Our own Red Blood £0.60
- Abling £0.50
- The Sovereign people £0.10
- Tragedies of Kerry £0.25
- Eire Nua £0.20
- Our People, Our Future by Ruairi O Bradaigh £0.20
- The Quality of Life in the New Ireland £0.10
- Mining and Energy £0.10
- Seek the Fair Land, the Silent People; the Scorching Wind £0.77
- The Bogman, Sullivan, Brown Lord of the Mountain; Rain the wind £0.77
- I am alone £0.2p
- Quench the Moon £0.88
 all above by Walter Macken
- Resistance Calendars, reduced to 1/2 price £0.25
- *SPECIAL OFFER! Writings from Fintan Lalor £0.10
- Pictures of Frank Stage and Michael Gaughan £0.30 ea.
- Proclamations ... Small 10p large £0.30
- Tricolour and Lily pins £0.20
 (plus 20p post and packing)

POSTERS

A large stock of Republican Posters clearing at 5p each.
 All orders to: The Republican Craft Centre, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

CASH WITH ORDERS

Personal shoppers welcome. Open all day Saturday.

maire drumm
 AND COMRADE, SINN FEIN.
 Murdered by Pro-British elements 28th October, 1976.

The only genuine medals of freedom are those who are prepared to give their lives for a worthy cause. Maire Drumm was such a person. She was a woman of courage, conviction and strength. She was a woman who was not afraid to speak her mind. She was a woman who was not afraid to stand up for her principles. She was a woman who was not afraid to die for her country. She was a woman who was not afraid to be remembered. She was a woman who was not afraid to be loved. She was a woman who was not afraid to be remembered. She was a woman who was not afraid to be loved. She was a woman who was not afraid to be remembered. She was a woman who was not afraid to be loved.

Pictured above the beautiful Maire Drumm commemorative plaque produced by Whiterock Pictures, Belfast. Actual size 12" x 8" (approx). Price £3.50; plus 50p postage and packing.

FASCIST PAISLEY'S POWER BID

Lenar gComhfhreagair Polaitiúil

RECENTLY we said in this paper that Ian Paisley, the person identified mainly with instigation to physical violence against basic human rights in the Six Counties, in so far as they apply to the Irish-oriented people in this artificial area, is a "paper tiger."

We qualified that to this extent, that the extreme loyalists whom Ian Paisley seeks to lead into war against the Irish people will not put up a military resistance. We suggested that, perhaps, the recent Action Council's strike, led by Ian Paisley, was an exercise designed to influence the local elections in the Six Counties and that Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party might gain from the strike, as there would be many, particularly in rural districts, who would be sympathetic to his objectives in an election but who would lack the guts to support him in physical confrontation.

We gave our opinion, also, that he would be likely to gain in the local elections as a result of his strike, particularly at the expense of the Unionist Party (West's), the "official" brand.

Forecast confirmed

The results of the local elections confirm our fore-

cast. Ian Paisley has done exceptionally well in rural districts, more than doubling his representation. The main loser has been the West-Unionist Party.

We forecast, now, that Paisley will work to rid Unionism of West, the failed Unionist leader, as he has worked, so successfully in the past, to rid the colon element of other political rivals - O'Neill, Chichester Clarke and Faulkner.

Paisley knows that, he hasn't the chance of a drop of hell water in Hell to rally the confused, demoralised and utterly split colonist enclave in the north-east in a military confrontation against the resurgent Irish-oriented people.

If, however, he is politically aware as we believe him to be, he sees the possibility of becoming the Unionist "king-maker" or, indeed, the colonist "king" himself.

This has some basis in the political realities, such as they

are, of the north-east. For one thing, he has emerged as a greater political reality than Enoch Powell. This he must realise.

Major issue

Paisley, therefore, is the major political leader with whom London must come to some agreement, at the very least in order to gain time.

But London knows as well as realistic Republicans that the major issue - Irish freedom and the end of Crown interference in Ireland - has been merely shelved. Paisley must be similarly aware.

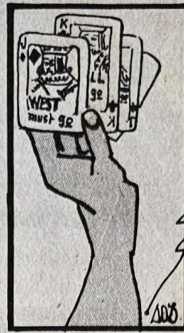
Paisley's main political worry must be that, while the rural areas of the Six Counties are prepared to give him a vote, but not a free hand, including an armed hand, against the Crown and all other comers, the urban districts are exercising a powerful veto against him.

If the rural north-east is unwilling to fight in the Orange tradition, the urban north-east is not willing even to support the Paisley bluff.

The urban, north-east, therefore, is amenable to realistic political conversations designed to rid all-Ireland of Crown rule if reasonable guarantees can be put forward for the protection of basic civil and religious rights.

That is the main lesson to be learned from the local elections and it is one which must give heart to the Irish-oriented people who want permanent peace in Ireland and an end to Crown bullying.

The fact that both Alliance and the Social Democratic and Labour Party both have done rather better than many expected is not surprising if one takes into consideration the swing away from anything



smacking of extreme right in the urban areas, the low poll and, above all, the lack of a meaningful alternative.

There was no enthusiasm among workers to vote but the middleclass made a greater effort than usual. Many Protestant and Catholic workers boycotted the elections without being urged to do so.

Many of the Irish-oriented people voted for the S.D.L.P. and Alliance merely as the usual reflex action to keep out candidates they regard as even more dangerous than those put forward by those parties.

Many others regarded the local elections as irrelevant, of being no possibility of effecting any great change. We may expect Gauleiter Mason to give the appearance of being optimistic and to make the expected noises and moves to see IF Stormont might possibly be brought back, dressed in different clothes.

Whether the trick is tried again and the institution is revived does not matter, now. The only thing which has not been tried is Irish freedom and democratic politics on an all-Ireland basis. That is the only move which can succeed.

The Six Counties area was carved out as a colonial enclave and designed to oppress the artificially-created minority of the Irish-oriented people, the better to use a veto on the march of the entire nation.

That being so no political trick tried by the Crown - and have they not all been tried by now? - can succeed.

Above all, the working people, Catholic and Protestant, have long and lasting reasons to distrust the RUC, the force is unreformable.

BEATEN TO DEATH

(Ar leamtuioic le 6)

McCooney's murder shows "untidy", or "attacks on the merely the tip of the iceberg of the Crown's barbarities in Ireland. Those barbarities will end only when the "Brits-Out" campaign succeeds at all levels.

When complaints are made of the "Brits-Out" slogans, as being hated, foreign Crown.

Joe Stagg, chairman of the Irish Civil Rights Association, showing visitors one of the exhibits at the exhibition held at T.C.D. Dublin recently, organised by the Trinity Branch of the Association.



Cosgrave's season of lies

ABOUT THREE weeks ago a high-ranking civil servant in Brussels was quoted as having said that the verdict of the E.E.C. Court of Justice in Luxembourg regarding the Irish 50-mile limit would be given a week after the publication of the results of the general election in the "Free" State.

This week, June 15 is named as polling date and, at about the same time, the E.E.C. court has decided that the Dublin regime will have to make its case by June 18, the court making its decision known four days later.

The Brussels cynic's forecast was right on target! We can take this forecasting business a little further ahead, to say that when the Coalition is returned to power and the E.E.C. court's decision is announced, Mr. Donegan will tell the fishermen what he knew all along, that the 50-mile limit would be abandoned because the E.E.C. court has found the Dublin declaration in violent conflict with the Treaty of Rome.

The Common Market bosses are tolerant. They understand party politics. They know that the Donegan-FitzGerald-Cosgrave fisheries play was a political trick, designed to keep the fishermen quiet and happy until the general election could be got over.

They knew that, although Fianna Fail is a political dead duck, if the fisheries truths became official before the election the fishermen might create a row and one or two seats might possibly be in peril for the Coalition.

But we are in the middle of the season of lies and Richie Ryan's forecast of his party's arithmetic of cutting unemployment by 17,000 in the late summer of this year will be seen at the year's end to compete for the Lie of the Year.

But, as Goebels pointed out, if you must lie make it a really big lie.

Unfortunately for Richie, in a way, are the forecasts of experts in statistics, quoted by the vice-president of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Harold Binks, at a Bray seminar, as we are preparing for the publication of this edition.

Unless urgent action were taken, according to Harold, unemployment would INCREASE, not decrease. And numbers of workless would go up to 120,000 in the 26 Counties "in the coming months" (that includes the late summer, Richie).

The punter, unfortunately, is in a strait jacket. Whether he votes to give Fine Gael an even stronger representation in Leinster House or backs the equally bankrupt Fine Gael (who, any longer, has any confidence in the Labour Party?) Richie's figures will be disproved and Harold Binks will be proved to have been under-estimating the economic crisis. For the unemployment figures will climb over the 120,000 mark.

One of the reasons is that Ireland, all 32 counties, is tied to ailing sterling. Another is that they are tied to the built-in inflation of the Common Market.

The main reason is that Ireland, all 32 counties, is an occupied country, governed by direct rule in the Six Counties and indirect, neocolonial rule, in the 26.

Therefore, Secretary Crumley, prepare for the worst on the fisheries front and don't say we haven't warned you, edition after edition, for months. And, vice-president Binks, is it not about time that the Irish Congress of Trade Unions faced the economic-political realities of Ireland and joined the Revolution instead of picking away at the scabby nose of the capitalism of Brussels, London and the multinationals, as enshrined in Richie Ryan's power bases?

Unemployment up to 120,000 by the autumn?

IT IS likely that unemployment will increase and go up to 120,000 in the 26 Counties during the coming months, despite the Fine Gael arduous promises of Cosgrave and cohorts last week.

The warning comes from the vice-president of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Harold Binks. The only way to stop it, he believes, is to take immediate, urgent action.

But all the Coalition is prepared to do is to spend a few hundred thousand pounds to put some school-leavers to work, and temporarily, at that, a transparent attempt to buy the votes of the young people.

"Congress considers it imperative that there must be a comprehensive economic and social plan, covering the next few years," said Harold Binks. The Coalition shies away from this sort of planning, that kind of social investment. It is unwilling to find the money needed abroad. And there is precious little in the Coalition's kitty just now.

Dr. Brendan Walsh, Harold Binks said, had pointed out that if unemployment were to be reduced by even four per cent, by 1986, some 300,000 jobs in industry would have to be provided.

Brendan Walsh is an expert. To meet the target there would have to be an increase of 15,000 jobs in industry per year. Yet, throughout the sixties, when things were better, the net increase in jobs hardly passed the 3,000 mark each year.

The net increase of 7,900 jobs in 1973 had been the maximum achieved by the "Free" State but it came to little more than half of the average annual target.

Even the 1973 increase was more than wiped out by a net decline of 13,900 jobs in 1975. In other words, in the three-year period 1973-75, there had been a net decline of 9,800 jobs in manufacturing. Yet the official talk was of creating 15,000 net jobs every year in manufacturing employment to achieve full employment by 1986.

Congress, said Binks, wanted the expansion of

the public sector in industry and commerce, in particular the full use and development of our national resources.

It wanted also the establishment of a State Development Corporation with adequate resources and powers to start new industries.

It could be empowered to develop existing state enterprises, establish new enterprises and set up adequate research and development facilities.

Congress maintained that the first objective of national policy throughout Ireland, must be organisation of full, productive employment so as to

■ Maintain existing employment and providing jobs for those at present on the dole.

■ Provide jobs for the increasing number of young persons who will be soon at working age.

Mr. T. Carlin, Northern I.C.T.V. officer, speaking of the recent Action Council's strike, said the trade union movement there was in a far stronger position to fight it than in 1974.

It was the strength and unity of the trade union movement which had contributed very largely to ensuring the right to work in the face of mass intimidation.

Mr. Vivian Murray, chief executive, Irish Goods Council, told the Bray seminar that the "Guaranteed Fisher" scheme now involved more than 600 manufacturers, representing almost 75 per cent, of consumer goods.

Since the scheme began in October 1975, these companies voluntarily had contributed more than £50,000 to the advertising campaign. The mark now appeared on more than 3,000 consumer products.