THE UNITED IRISH MAN

THE SPECIAL POWERS ACT, NORTHERN IRELAND

Under the Act, the authorities are empowered to:
1. Arrest without warrant;
2. Incurse without charge or trial and deny reconnu to habeas corpus or a court of law;
3. Enter and search houses without warrant, and with force, at any hour of day or night;
4. Declare a curfew and prohibit meetings, assemblies (including fairs and markets) and processions;
5. Permit punishment by floggings;
6. Deny claim to a trial by jury;
7. Arrest persons it is desired to examine as witnesses, forcibly detain them and compel them to answer questions, under penalties, even if answers may incriminate them. Such a person is guilty of an offence if he refuses to be sworn or answer a question;
8. Do any act involving interference with the rights of private property;
9. Prevent access of relatives or legal advisers to a person imprisoned without trial;
10. Prohibit the holding of an inquest after a prisoner's death;
11. Arrest a person who "by word of mouth" spreads false reports or makes false statements;
12. Prohibit the circulation of any newspaper;
13. Prohibit the possession of any film or gramophone record;
14. Arrest a person who does anything "calculated to be prejudicial to the preservation of peace or maintenance of order in Northern Ireland and not specifically provided for in the regulations."

COME TO FASCIST ULSTER

THE FRIENDLY LAND FOR A CAREFREE HOLIDAY

AGITATION WINS

The text of the Housing Bill 1968, ordered to be printed by Leahters House on the 16th of July 1968, was released to the general public last month.

The main purpose of the Bill in the words of the accompanying explanatory memorandum is to "secure more effective control over the demolition or change of use of houses". It proposes that a person who wishes to demolish, or change the use of a habitable house will be required to obtain housing permission from the housing authority (except in certain circumstances). A "hributable" house, according to the Bill, is "one which in the opinion of the housing authority is reasonably fit for human habitation or is incapable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense". In determining an application under the Bill, the housing authority "must have regard to the state of repair of the house and to the adequacy of the supply of housing available in the area." Permission may be refused under the Bill "or may be granted subject to conditions requiring the provision of alternative accommodation or other facilities to the tenant's cost of providing it."

Section 9 (3) of the Bill provides three exceptions relating to the general rule of obtaining permission which allows developers to proceed if they comply with "conditions prescribed by the Minister" or if they have designs "relating to a house in an area to which the Bill does not apply because of an order describing such an area under this section."

It would seem that to contrary to the publicity surrounding the Bill there is to be no absolute control over the demolition of sound houses as demanded by the Dublin Housing Action Committee. While this present Bill may satisfy the wishes of the Catholic Housing Aid Society, whose experience with Ministerial interpretations of sub-letting and planning legislation is limited, it is not clear what the appetite of the H.A.S.C. or the introduction of the Bill at all shows that the query is to the run.
CROKE PARK TO BE MORTGAGED?

CONCERN IN G.A.A. OVER OFFICE-BLOCK PLAN

THE RECENT announcement by the Central Council that it has, in the judgment of the Committee for developing the All-Ireland hurling championship, the possibility of erecting an office block on the site of the Central Council's headquarters at Croke Park, has caused considerable alarm among hurling enthusiasts.

It must be accepted that, although the Committee is composed of intelligent, trustworthy men, there has been no evidence to prove that they have acted for the advantage of the Association. The charges against the Central Council in this matter are well founded.

The charges that the Central Council is to extend the office block at Croke Park, and that the Central Council is not making proper use of the land, are well founded. The Central Council is acting in a manner that is not in the best interest of hurling.

Failure in three policy court cases

There have been three policy court cases that have been conducted in recent times. All three cases have been decided in the favor of the policy holders. The three cases were:

1. A case involving a policy holder who had claimed damages for losses suffered due to a fire. The policy holder had been awarded a substantial amount of money.
2. A case involving a policy holder who had claimed damages for losses suffered due to a flood. The policy holder had been awarded a substantial amount of money.
3. A case involving a policy holder who had claimed damages for losses suffered due to a theft. The policy holder had been awarded a substantial amount of money.

The three cases were decided in the favor of the policy holders. The cases were conducted in the courts of Ireland. The three cases were significant, as they set a precedent for policy holders who had suffered losses and had claimed damages from their insurance companies.

1969 should be a year of uncertainty, as the Central Council is considering the possibility of erecting an office block at Croke Park. The uncertainty is due to the fact that the Central Council is not making proper use of the land.

The Central Council should consider the interests of hurling and the well-being of hurling enthusiasts. The Central Council should not extend the office block at Croke Park.

The Central Council should consider the well-being of hurling enthusiasts. The Central Council should not extend the office block at Croke Park.

Answers

1. The policy is available for all risks, and the insurance company is willing to provide coverage for all risks.
2. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
3. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
4. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
5. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
6. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
7. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
8. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
9. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.
10. The insurance company will provide coverage for all risks.

Questions

1. Who are the people with money available for this office block project?
2. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
3. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
4. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
5. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
6. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
7. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
8. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
9. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
10. Why are the costs of the project acceptable?
I WILL pool renters and specially recruited rent quests by the owner of the new O'Neill
government to the renewed demand for basic civil rights in the North. Picture was
the answer given to the second Civil Rights march in Derry.

MAC DARA

NORTHERN LETTER

** NOTES & COMMENTS **

THE inevitable confrontation between worker and em-
ployer over the recently drawn up contract takes place. The strike of
bricklayers and the firemen has been very
February was unsatisfactory, in order to
make the best possible accommodation of the Federated
Union of Irish Democratic Trades and the National
Agricultural Labourers' Union. The maintenance run
will be for the betterment of our members and
not for the foreman of the firm.

As far back as last December
the union arranged to have the
strike being drawn up. At that time the F.U.I.T.
became evident in that the unions
which said that any attempt by
employers to get wages and agree-
mabilities and conditions of
work fixed are the direct cause of
strike and conflict here in the
industrial conflict. How right the
F.U.I.T. are when they say what
wrong they in the end.

It is obvious that the
appearance of the F.U.I.T. does not cure a hang about how
their workers face. The
workers are not going to
know about the difficulties
of making a living in the family
and a capital house could not go on, E.V.C. or otherwise.

What do they know about
people. The strikes and the
instalments on mortgages

BIG SHOTS

M. R. Guy Jackson, President of the
Federation of Irish Democratic
Trade Unions, the F.U.I.T., the
big shots of the time. Mr. Jackson
his Mercedes and his chauffeur
and having the F.U.I.T. in the
realisation that the time has
nothing to be done from the
employer to the employee. The
Irish worker is no longer to
content to be a member of a
class to be exploited for the
benefit of the employers.

But in Ireland, not. We are
not going to be treated like
sort of thing. In other words, the
Irish worker is still to be
regarded as a small

LOOK OUT - JACK THAT TAIL'S TWITCHING

MAC DARA

** CLUB na bPoblachtanach **

As fraschist timepilip
ceilc caint as eitheadh dhia, thag
limtach eisgh de ceas ar
mhaith agus ata atus cinn
ach mor duit agus an istitut.
Nogha mioda miongna eisgh agus
de fhean tra han tiobaidh.

agus tiobhadh ar shaoil.

Cathal Goulding

Bhi cuimhneachas na Poblachtanach Chiochte na hOll.
Poblacht na hEireann, a Chathal Goulding as chairte
eithneach a chosaint ar na hEireann.
Naisn a curadh
ag an Poblacht an hIodhartaí agus an t-airbheann
bhi cruthadh id amhrán
dearthach a chur i bhfeidhm.

bhi agus an cor agus
bha Nicky

Buath 1017, Mealbh

Poblachtanach na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht an hIodhartaí,

Poblacht na hIodhartaí,

Poblacht na hEireann.

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

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Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,

Poblacht na hEireann,
The I.R.A. story... Escape in a row boat

Arrests following the first wave of attacks during the 1939 I.R.A. Campaign inBrittain continued.

"I have said here already, and I say again, that I fully appreciate the position as I fully sympathise with Dennehy, but as a judge of the High Court I cannot allow an undertaking given to this Court to be broken, as this undertaking has been broken, and now Dennehy will have to go back to Mountjoy."

In these immortal and charitable words justice was done. Justice according to Free State law. Sympathy and understanding have their place in the pantheon of the legal profession, but the law exists to protect the social system and not individuals landlords rather than families, to defend the 'rights' of owners against poachers and local people who have interests in rivers and maintain the morality of the conquest. Free State law is not for the people but for the rich.

Since law is for the rich it is not surprising to find that the legal profession is heavily weighted to maintain the ranks of the privileged for the privileged. Fees for legal education are prohibitively high for ordinary people: first year student in King's Inn (the Irish training school for barristers) must pay over £150 to the Inn as well as University fees, suffer compulsory feudal dinners and textbook requirements. The gross inequalities of opportunities in our society are most clearly demonstrated here, as well as in the sanctimonious attitude of well-fed judges who sympathise with and understand "Dennehy."

As we have seen, the law is written in such terms that only trained people can easily understand its provisions. In 1930 the I.R.A. proposed, "that the present elaborate and bewildering system of law be swept away and a codification of laws in non-technical language be carried." The legal profession has successfully resisted any such programme, and has thereby preserved its privileges at the expense of the people of Ireland. Legal fees are high simply because that is what the people want to spend. Defence fees of £150 in a criminal case are common.

Lawyers are always shrill when yelping their opposition to the nationalisation of the legal profession or the provision of free legal advice to all citizens. Jekyll and Hyde combinations like Frobby and McRedmond, McAuley and Underwood do well out of the private enterprise system which allows the lawyers to make money out of the troubles of families like the Dennehys.

The expense and partiality of the legal profession are easily discernible but there is a feudal entity that owes its origin to the conquest of Ireland by a foreign power and the elimination of the native legal system which James Connolly considered as the basis of future legal development in a free Ireland. The Dail courts which flourished before the establishment of the Free State refused to recognise the foreign law but it did permit the retention of the privilege of place to Justice and Broihan law—at least in theory. But through the establishment of the Free State, and the emirical judges delivering oracular sermons from on high returned with all their political prejudice and their pseudo-christian defence of the 'right of private property'. As P. H. Pearse, Connolly and the Fenians and the Democratic Programme of an Irish Daily expressly limit any supposed 'right' of private property.

The legal system operative in the Free State is exactly the same as that which the British imposed on Ireland with a few additions. It is not Irish law; it is the law of the imperialist forces and it still serves the same interests. It is not without significance that when the English Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, visited Ireland last year the whole legal profession rushed sycootically to idolise his master's rear. These lawyers, except for the few who have given great help to Republicans and poor people in the past and who continue to do so, will only give their advice for a fee. The overwhelming majority of lawyers are leeches who use their knowledge and training not for the benefit of the Irish people but only in their own selfish financial interests.

The insidious idea of 'legality' pervades the whole perspective of law, but legality is not good in itself, nor is law and order. The only criterion of what is good and bad is what effects are felt by ordinary people: if these effects are beneficial then law is good but if they are not, then judicial bellowing about legality will not prevent the people from ultimately sweeping away the rotten and corrupt system of law, as the I.R.A. proposed in 1919.

A system of law could be developed from the needs of the people; people's courts could administer justice according to Republican principles. The immediate objection to the present principle of the present penal code would be replaced by an equitable system of reform, instead of the crude and violent punishment that now dominates the judicial thinking of judges. Real democracy needs the full participation of the people in a matter that affects them as much as law; this can only be achieved when the people again assume power in their own country and eliminate all foreign influence that are not to their benefit.


**Labour Policy**

By Roy Johnston

"The poachers are ready to guide rivers and banks..."

*This month the question of compensation for eradication of inland waters is discussed.*

FEW can be unaware of the campaign for public ownership being spearheaded by the Campaign for Public Ownership of Waterways. In 1961, four County Councils and other public bodies, including the Friends of the Earth and the National Council of Conservators, gave their support to the campaign.

What has been the reply from the Government of the Tference?

While not opposing the demand in principle, the Government has contented itself with placing the cost of compensation on the riverside property owners. For this, the Fores and Fisheries Act in January 1962, the Minister himself, Mr. Blank, has asserted official thinking on the matter has proved:

> "There does not appear to be any objections which are relevantly connected with the right to own rivers and banks, or the right to use rivers and banks, in so far as these matters may be constitutionally defined.

The Government's attitude is that the rivers and banks constitute a public necessity and that the public can be adequately compensated for their use, and the way in which the public can and should be compensated for the use of the rivers and banks is in the hands of the Exchequer.

Two questions nevertheless remain. When did the Government begin to look at the rivers and banks as the "private property" spoken of by the Minister? To whom is compensation to be paid?

Mr. Blank's assertion is that the Government does not believe in compensation. It does not believe in the idea that rivers and banks are private property (except where they are held under private tenure). It has said that the Government will not pay for the use of rivers and banks, and that the rivers and banks will be madeavailable for public use.

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DEFENCE TACTICS FOR DEMONSTRATORS

The first line of defence of any government is its police force, not its armed forces, but because this is often neglected and is treated as a moral rather than a physical force, it is often the first line of defence to break down and day out and for twenty-four hours. The police force, traffic, handing crowds, distribute leaflets on parks cars and continuously prowling around in small groups or large. The number of the general public is only the power of the government, by the force. The police, in this nature, is not the same.

In country districts, a strategy of one step away and discrete enterprises are made to look busy all hours. His name, address, where he lives from his business and every day to the place. As he is often afraid to be dismissed, information is gathered, which is collected and made upon need. This check is not necessarily about her political affiliations, but some of the State is often called by the police's watch. With the urban and extraneous conversation with the local police, a way to the police for the police, is, of course, often called by the police's watch.

In May 1969, it is generally known that policemen are treated not to respect one another. The way of the system by which the police that has been adopted is encouraging. The police should be able to do their work in a manner that is not against the law, the police who are respected for their service to the system. He can, of course, respect themselves, in that since policemen are born and are no longer to be expected by them to adopt this course.

Police and Judge

Apart from a cursory knowledge of law a policeman is no more an officer and a member of a defined line. In court proceedings, the judge acts as a judge of what is a crime, the police are not judges and do not decide what is a crime. They are part of the justice system and are responsible for enforcing the law. The police should be held accountable for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions. The police should be held responsible for their actions.
It is understandable that there should be such controversy over the costs of the Fox's Gap and Kennedy Park development when the Local Government Auditor recently released the information that the project which in 1962 was estimated to cost $22,000 has now cost the region of $80,000 to complete.

The debate at present raging about wasteful expenditure, control and lack of responsibility tends to obscure basic facts of more general significance. The fact that it was the national tourist organisation who were to finance the project and choose the architects seems to indicate that the country's prime function was to 'cash in' on the growing tourist industry rather than act as a centre of civic pride for the citizens. The changing of style from the Kennedy Park and the relegation of Padre O'Conor's monument to an insubstantial position on the promenade was entirely consistent with the "anti-town" trend of officialdom. The destruction of half of the O'Carrol's house by the police force sowing—epitomising the thinking that went into the square project. The familiar generation of public and private services—telephones, telephones, roads and desert badly requires the "flame to twenty years" of the Knight Errant who designed it need not see its defects and inadequacies. Good architecture requires deeper motives and a greater integrity.

Tourism. It cannot be denied, is a major industry in the West, with a large proportion of the population directly or indirectly dependent on it. The question that arises in contemplating the expanding trend of tourism is whether we shall have on the character of the citizens the traditional values of thought and action. What effects will large-scale adaptation of the tourist industry have upon the attitude of the people? Will the development of a servile mentality be checked before Galway catches the decadence of pre-revolutionary Havana? It is possible to imagine outside factors the nature of tourism in the future. The fast cars travel a type of vehicle most suitable to the mountainous terrain and the only access to the mountains for the tourist—known as the "mountain-top" bus. The hotels, however, were developed as well as a greater diffusion of car travel. The concentration of official thought (and that of the tourist) in the West, as it were, the potentialities of its other industries, the slow rate of the development of tourism which extend over half a mile with widths of 404-500 feet, have made this great area of over £20 million in metal since beginning in 1963. The first series of production was nearly 345,693 tons of ore were treated at Galway, which by good average percentage of copper and silver, whose gross value was £2.3 million. After smelting operations the purified metals were worth some £8 million. One million pounds remained in the form of copper and gold royalties, salaries, supplies and services. After the metal was sold on the market, and it was proved that the cost of mining and smelting costs have been deducted there is still left a handsome profit on the investment and secured by the twenty year tax holiday on the profits granted by Lord Northcliffe in 1967. The most regrettable fact is however the lack of a mining plant in the country. As well as being a source of direct revenue to the nation it would boost employment in the region, greatly facilitate the manufacturing industries and provide better consumer value in products such as silver jewellery and plate, lead piping (3½ per lb), zinc door handles (4½- per lb) and copper tubing (9½ per lb). When it is all worked out the final figure of manufactured goods comes to £10 million. The tremendous concern exporting control of cattle on the hoof versus meat products is a side issue in comparison to an issue which will grow in importance in the future. How to get the country to reap the full benefits from mining? According to M. R. Farmer of U.C.D. engineering faculty, the first step is a survey of the whole problem involving the necessary technological know-how and scientific research. This will be carried out by independent experts under the Department of Industry and Commerce rather than rely, as at present, on the propositions of vested interests (the Pat Hughes/Northgate group of companies). The trouble is that there is at present a complete lack of such expertise in the country. You will search our universities, inquiring about their technological contributions in vain for a department of metallurgy, metal research, a university college, Galway, give the lead in an existing new field of study.

To summarise the failure of the Irish people to make any effort to develop the untapped resources of the mineral wealth is incomprehensible. Professor O'Connell states that the results of the research vessel in Galway Bay when all hard worked mining comes to a standstill are civil servants, and consequently study of the problem of the ionad there at dusk and dawn was seriously impeded. The next, such as the Marine Biology Research Department at Galway and the discovery of the low waters of tourism have panned out, and the work of the Coast Guard has been superseded before it is taken seriously. The mining industry is to be kept under until last and then to be reorganised.

Pensions are the only thing left to foreigners in the country. The rivers and lakes in Galway county have the most important natural resources with land, water and climate. Sir Richard Blood's 17th-century account to the West coast, according to Sir Richard Leggots, "Galway has been the seat of millions of pounds in riparian rights". Sir Richard owns the salmon rich Ednamar system. The American millionaires -e.g. executive, Mr. Harry Buckley, owns abbey an Sibéal marked on the map below and also the most valuable part of abbey an Chlais which flows into Lough Corrib, Colonel Richard Berridge's on the Leitir Mounshagh system. Colonel O'Donovan held rights at Creas, E. R. H., and Co., Chartered Accountants, own the Corrib system while the most valuable salmon and eel fisheries in the Galway area, the Corrib fishery in Galway City, is owned by Ballymacurty Mr. Barber, famous for his hunting of Lough Nane Lough fisheries in the six Counties with gun boats and Royal Charters. In fact, any fishing limits of value in the County are owned by private individuals either native or foreign and exploited or neglected according to their whim. Primarily, it is a matter for the people of Galway to look to. The day may come when they will decide to be slaves no longer in their own country.

Landbirds. Galway reflects the growing consolidation of farming land, and a preference for cattle before people. The clearances of the 1800's, captured so well by Goldsmith in his "Deserved Villas", and the creation of large estates is repeating itself with tragic irony all over the West today under the system of present proprietorship established after the Land League struggle of the last century against the landlord system. This time it is not a private landlord class, but a native class of politicians, who are allowing unscrupulous market forces wreak havoc on the defences small farmer community. This is the situation Davitt foresaw when he laid down its first principles proprietors might have perpetuated in existing conditions and matched with the situation when expansion of their farms. The total area owned by the State for forest purposes has been increased from 3,598 acres to 10,322 acres. In this area, the total planted area comes to approximately 13,800 acres. The 5,598 acres owned by the State are in need of shelter belts. Undergrowth will still be a problem for the next ten years afforestation figures for the 26 Counties which gives a deep of 57 per cent. This has increased over that for the previous year. Judging from the location of the forest reserves, on the out of seventeen units in West Galway—shelter belts seem to be a duty of the Forestry Department in the West.

An Gbaeltacht

The Gaeltacht, we are constantly reminded by our school masters is the one part of our nation, while the statistics tell us that the average death rate is 15 per 1000. There is an entity. There are five Gaeltacht areas in the country, the Cór/Kerry Gaeltacht, the Donegal Gaeltacht for Mayo Gaeltacht, the Riau Gaeltacht in Waterford and the Galway Gaeltacht. The most substantial and extensively populated Gaeltacht is that in Galway, having half the total for all Irish-speaking areas, almost 22,000 people. The land area which comprises 38,940 acres, 321,360 of this being in West Galway, 27,509 in East Galway, and the remaining 11,694 in the Aran Islands. East Galway and the Aran Islands have approximately 28,000 acres of "improved land"—which is unable for some form of improved agricultural development. In the West Galway area only 1.8 per cent of the area is improved land, which is only 65,346 acres. The proportion of the area is steadily declining, from 26,670 in 1846 to 21,716 in 1866—a decline of 18.6 per cent over 20 years. Of this figures, 11,735 (54%) are estates and 9,573 (46%) are tenants. Of the males of age between 15 and 64, 28 per cent or 1,522 are unemployed—four times the national average. For every 100 males there is 15 females. Of the total persons between the ages of 15 and 64, almost two-thirds are unmarried, only one man in five being married. With such a population, a high emigration rate, it is obvious that the Galway Gaeltacht will die before 1980 because of the absence of a balanced community to foster any form of creative existence.

ESTATES OF MORE THAN 400 ACRES

1. Anglesley, County Galway—Ballynahoon, Ballinasloe—517

2. A. H. Satchwell, Roscommon, Creggs—706

3. Ringlet North Estates, Northport, Aughtur, Ballinasloe—531

4. Lisheen Estate Co., (T. H. Beate), Lisheen, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe—1,206

Henry F. Kennedy, Ballyhoura, Lauretstown—799

Edward Morris, Clonmac, Eyrecourt—424

Daniel Kelly, Ballyhoura, Lauretstown—487

John J. Leonard, Bohercoragh, Aghacarna—620

John P. Fahey, Tummermullin, Aghacarna—431

Mrs. R. C. Hughes, Annaghappy—644

Kathleen B. D. R. Johnson, Finsborough, Aghacarna—451

Percy Palcy, Castleshaw, Bodelas—787

The Galway Advertiser Thu 26 Jan 1965, Page 72
THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IN IRELAND, 1937-1948

By Prof. P. F. Beth, Institute of Political Administration (11/4 1948)

This is just two years ago, this is just, the book I published work by the Pro-

fessoress of Government at the University of Massa-

chusetts. It was a work I published on the public's infor-

mation. It was a time when we could not say what I be-

cause I just had no idea what was going on in the public's infor-

mation at the time. I was publishing it for a number of reasons.

One reason was due to im-

portant legal issues. I was only finally released to the public in the form of a collec-

tion of an author's notes. This was published in the works of the author, on page 56, there

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were published.

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Justice...from the Irish Press)!

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which I advise Ireland to adopt at once and at once to arm for. Should the people accept and adhere to them, the English government will then have to choose whether to surrender the Irish landlords, or to support them with the armed power of the empire.

If it refuse to incur the expense, and to peril the safety of England in a social war of extermination, then the landlords are nobly, the people are the lords of the land, a mighty social revolution is accomplished, and the foundation of a national revolution surely laid. If it should on the other hand determine to come to the rescue and relief of its conquerors—elect to form its forces, and enroll its army by right as a citizen, equality and across, and attempt to lift and carry the whole heart of Ireland—a somewhat hardy undertaking which might become a far too—then I, at least, for one, am prepared to bow with humble recognition to the dispensation of Providence. Welcome the will of God. We must only try to keep our harvest, to offer a peaceful, and passive resistance, to barricade the island, to blockade the roads, to break down the bridges—and should be, and the occasions offer surely we may venture to try the steel. Other approved modes of moral force might be gradually added to these, as it becomes trained to the system; and all combined, I imagine, and well worked, might possibly test the strength, and the heart of the empire.

In artistic details, I need not, and do not choose, to enter for the present.

It has been said to me that such a war, on the principles I propose, would be looked on with determination by Europe as the condenser. I say, for my part, I would propagate it throughout Europe. Mark the words of this prophecy. The principle I propounded goes to the foundation of Europe, and sooner or later will cause Europe to outlive. Mankind will not be masters of the earth. The right of the people to make the laws—the law of the people is the greatest law that exists even now are leaving the heart of the world. The right of the people to the land—this will be the next. Train your ideas, and your hands, gentlemen of the people, for you and they will yet have to use them. I went to Ireland; Ireland is the land of the nation, to get her aloft in the blue of the sun, and to make her for ages the lode star of history. Will the the path I pointed out—the path to be free and formed and followed—the path that goes upward? On onward to the end of time will Ireland, even it ever lingering and lingering again. Events must answer that. It is a question I almost fear to look full in the face. The soul of this island seems to sink where that of another country would soar. The people sank and surrendered to the soldiers in the language of a savage, as any other people would have done.

Some political commentators are suggesting that the recent general election in the North, and more especially the split in the Unionist party, is taking on the character of a class war. The recent speech by Mr. Morgan, the ex-Minister of Health in the North, that Capt. O’Neill and his kind believe that the landlords have not a divine right to rule the Six Counties is taken as evidence of this. However, this view is grossly oversimplified. The alliance of landlords, industrialists and workers which made up Unionism was always in danger of breaking up if the right kind of pressure were applied. This is what is happening today.

The “Mighty” opinion as the principal enemy to the new O’Neill unionism in the Orange Order and to justify their position they cite the bigotry that we have come to associate with the Order; but this was not always the case. At one stage in Ulster history, a section of the Orange Order provided the rallying point for people like Morgan. He had begun to tire of landlord domination of the Unionist party. This was the Independent Orange Order.

At the turn of the century, anyone who had a message to offer the people of Belfast went down to the Custom House on a Sunday afternoon and gave forth. Arthur Trew was one such person. At that time the Independent Labour Party was organizing in Belfast and friend Trew made a habit of breaking up their meetings. In his capacity as Chairman of the Belfast Protestant Association, he was also quite adept at breaking up proceedings of a Romanist nature. But misfortune struck. After breaking up in 1902 a Corpus Christi procession the forces of Sitas lodged him like his distinguished successor, Ian Paisley, in the Cullin Road Jail. Who was to take his place on Sunday afternoons? Into the breach leapt a shipyard worker, Tom Sloan, who carried on the good work with as much gusto as Trew. But misfortune was to strike him too. Sloan had buckled Colonel Saunders, Belfast Grand Master of the Orange Order and leader of the Irish Unionist M.P.s, at the 12th Field. He accused Saunders of being partial to none, because he had refused to vote for the inclusion of convent orphanages in a Factory Inspection Act. For this Sloan was expelled from the Orange Order.

A few days later William Johnson, M.P. for South Belfast, died. Johnson in his time had been a very controversial figure, having supported the Orange Order when it was unpopular in Unionist circles, and had been put in jail on a number of occasions for his pains. Sloan decided to go out on the campaign. So far nothing very unusual, but here the plot thickens. Sloan’s campaign was based on the fact that the Belfast Orange and Unionist leaders merely treated the Belfast working man as voting fodder, and as such were not worthy of support. The official unionist candidate, Dunbar-Buller, was a Fellow of Trinity and good looking, and during the course of the election he must often have wished that he had stayed there. Sloan’s supporters, however, went out saying that Dunbar-Buller attempted to hold in the constituency. Buller’s family had money in the drink trade, and Sloan won the support of Temperance Orange Lodges as far afield as Tyrone. The Unionists offered no chance, and Sloan won the seat by 800 votes.

Sloan had been expelled from the Orange Order but the Orange leaders decided to give him a chance. He was invited to a meeting of the Imperial Grand Lodge of Ireland held in Armagh, and asked to apologise to Col. Saunders. He refused to do so. On his return to Belfast he told a meeting at the G.N.R. station “that the Belfast Lodge had attempted to place its iron heel on the face of democracy of Belfast”. A week later a vast meeting was held on the outskirts of Belfast with 12000 attendance: three resolutions were passed unanimously.

(1) That an Independent Orange Institution be formed to meet the necessity arrangements for the rival 12th July celebrations be completed.

(2) That no apology be given to the Orange leaders.

The most interesting result of the meeting, however, was in “Moderate” Imperial Grand Master of the new Order. Robert Lindsay Crawford, the first Grand Master, was born in Leith, and was general editor of a Dublin monthly paper, called the Irish Protestant. This paper specialised in attacking Romanist trends in the C of I. Gradually Crawford came to a position critical of the Unionists, but friends believe that it was anti-democratic and out of touch with the people. As he said in his first speech: “The Prime Minister himself represented a decayed class—out of touch with the people, out of touch with the genius of progress—a class which had been isolated and separated in any community of thinking men because it represented the spirit of retrogression.”

Crawford rapidly became policy-maker of the new Order and he drafted the famous Maghurornme Manifesto which was issued at a demonstration on the 13th of July, 1905 at Magheramorne, where the government condemned Dublin Castle government, called for the formation of a government with a sound constructive programme and declared that “the victory of our forefathers at the Boyne was won by sheer, unbroken race, but a victory for human liberty. We stand once more on the banks of the Boyne not as victors in the past, but to appeal to the noble deeds of our ancestors but to bridge the breach, and to give a new dividing Ireland into hostile camps, and to hold out the right hand of fellowship to those who were expelled from the ownership of our own countrymen—of our own bone, flesh of our flesh. We foresee a time in Irish history when this story will be told on both sides will come to realise that not in the Acts of Parliament, nor in the might of kings and the salvation of our country, so much as in the mutual inclination of Irish hearts and minds along the line of a freedom, a nationality that binds the people together in the school, in the workshop and in the senate, in the home, in the land, in the sea, a long neglected—the material interests of our native land and the ideals of our national life. Crawford was obviously moving towards a non-sectarian, national position, and in doing so was bringing the Independent Orange Order with him.

In 1905 there was a bye-election in North Belfast, and was the only candidate against Sir Daniel Dixon, former Lord Mayor of Belfast, with Connolly his famous controversial story. He was the Independent candidate against Sir Daniel Dixon, former Lord Mayor of Belfast, with Connolly as his candidate. He would most likely have won the seat but for the fact that he was forced to answer a question on his alleged associations with the Catholic Church. The answers he gave were highly
Mr. Tully and people's cut heads

GETTING AWAY WITH THE BILL?

Impatience is arising to the tune of a Galway C. of C. member's appeal last week for the forestalling the findings following the public inquiry into the fishing dispute at Carns and Liscannor. The laws in question are the Connacht laws prohibiting fishing by drift-net in the Galway Bay area and相关地区。

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in publishing the findings is in sharp contrast to their expectation that fisheries in the area will be flourishing by the coming season. Is this the reason for the delay?

It is a well-known fact that the private fishery owners, and traders, benefit greatly from the present status quo, as it gives them a monopsony position. Mr. Blaney, who will chair the committee, has been quoted as saying that he is hopeful for the coming season at least.

Our allies

The debate on the Criminal Justice Bill on the second occasion took place in Leinster House last month. Fine Gael and Labour both attacked many of the Bill's provisions and gave some of their members to the view that the Bill was not acceptable. Some members warned the看见的两个简称 over the years that the views of their party members will be disregarded and that the new legislation will be forced through to its conclusion.

No appeal

Two amendments will have to be discussed in the Ministry of Justice, if there is any appeal even of an emergency nature. No notice was made of Section 30, where the Bill has been severely criticized in the press.

Section 23 is the one that proposes to remove the existing laws or guidelines pertaining to courts and judges. Section 30 proposes to remove the existing laws or guidelines pertaining to the Judicial and Bar Council, but it is not clear whether the Ministry of Justice to transfer a prisoner to another prison or secure facility as it is not clear whether the Ministry of Justice can control the judicial system.

The new Bill is a gross violation of the clause in the Constitution that the Bill is not in the best interest of the country and does not have the support of the majority of the people.

E.S.B. WORKERS TO LOSE TRIBUNAL

Quietly and almost unannounced, the E.S.B. workers' strike of the last few days has left about 300,000 E.S.B. workers their rights to the E.S.B. workers' strike. The Tribunal's decision is a major setback for the E.S.B. workers, their unions, and their governments. It is a violation of the constitutional right of workers to strike and to have their grievances heard.

Racialism

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement last month launched the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement's 1970 Report, demanding an end to the illegal racial regime in South Africa. It stated that the African people's struggle for freedom is a struggle for equality and justice for all.

For the E.S.B. staff the abolition of the Tribunal is the end of promises made to E.S.B. Special Provision Bill of 1968. The E.S.B. staff have the right to elect their own representatives in an election that is to be held in 1970.
Bourke as Pawn?

Several months ago, the National Alliance of Irish Americans (NAAC) held a meeting in Dublin, where a group of prominent members of the Alliance were invited to discuss the course of the Alliance's activities. At the meeting, the members of the Alliance were discussing the future direction of the organization, and they came to the conclusion that in order to be successful, the Alliance needed to focus on the issue of Irish unity. The members agreed that the Alliance should work towards the goal of achieving Irish unity through peaceful means.

The next step that the Alliance took was to organize a series of rallies and meetings across the country, in order to raise awareness of the issue of Irish unity among the Irish American community. The Alliance also worked to build coalitions with other organizations and leaders who were committed to the cause of Irish unity.

One of the key achievements of the Alliance in this period was the establishment of a network of local chapters across the United States. These chapters were responsible for organizing and coordinating events and activities in their respective areas, and they played a crucial role in building support for the Alliance's goals.

In addition to these efforts, the Alliance also worked to build relationships with key political leaders, in order to gain their support for the cause of Irish unity. The Alliance was able to achieve some successes in this area, and was able to influence policy decisions in some cases.

Despite these successes, the Alliance faced some challenges in this period, including opposition from critics who argued that the Alliance's focus on Irish unity was too narrow and did not address the needs of other communities. However, the Alliance was able to overcome these challenges, and was able to continue to build support for its goals.

In recent years, the Alliance has continued to work towards the goal of achieving Irish unity, and has made significant progress in this area. The Alliance has been able to achieve some important victories, including the establishment of a national Irish unity conference, and the passage of legislation in some states that recognizes the right of the Irish people to self-determination.

Looking to the future, the Alliance is committed to continuing its work towards the goal of achieving Irish unity. The Alliance believes that by working together and building support, it can achieve this goal, and that a united Ireland is in the best interests of all of the Irish people.
**Anti Union Laws**

The TRADE UNION BILL 1966 and the Industrial Relations Bill 1966 were reintroduced into Leinster House last week. Public controversy over both bills has been intense. Criminal Justice Bill should not be allowed to cloud the general public's appreciation of what is involved in this legislation. The work is designed to make it harder (if not impossible) to form break-away unions and in other ways, which is contrary to the basic principle of freedom of association. The Government's Seán Ó hEinition, The National Office of the Labour Party.

Easter 1969

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