

# PEOPLE'S VOICE



FEBRUARY 1969, No 4.



## CORK SCANDAL



## LAW OF THE JUNGLE APPLIED IN CORK EVICTION

ON THE DAY DENIS DENNEHY was arrested in Dublin and thrown into Mountjoy Jail (Jan. 13th), an eviction took place in Cork which was more despicable than anything we have come across for many a day. Most of us have grown to expect evictions by greedy landlords and capitalist speculators. But what is one to say, what is one to feel, when a TRADE UNION blatantly engages in similar anti-social action?

ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 13th last the sheriff, armed with an eviction order, called on Mrs. James McGarry who occupied a top floor flat in the CARPENTERS' HALL, Fr. Mathew's Quay, and told her to pack the family's belongings and get out. Mrs. McGarry was alone with her two small children, her husband being at work; so she had no alternative but collect their personal effects and move out on the side of the street, carrying one of her children in her arms. The eviction order which occasioned this event in "Christian Ireland", was signed by Messers Con Connolly, Frank Sweeney and Bobby Rice, who acted as proxies for Mister Ned Cotter, a prominent committee member of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (A.S.W.), and trustee of CARPENTERS' HALL.

CARPENTERS' HALL IS OWNED BY THE A.S.W. The eviction resulted from a court order secured by that union,

and sought against a worker who is a member of the A.S.W. Yes! the officials of the A.S.W. got the law to kick one of their own members out on the street. How is that for "brotherly love"?

UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES THE eviction of a family is a callous act. But when the present housing crisis is taken into consideration, callousness falls far short of describing such an utterly inhuman measure perpetuated by a Trade Union against a worker. It is useless for the officials of the A.S.W. to attempt to justify their throwing a young family out on the side of the street. This can never be justified, and nothing will ever exonerate the union from an outrage which violates all the basic principles of Trade Unionism: not to mention those fundamental to behavior between normal human beings. When any man or group of men throws a young family out on the side of the street in the middle of winter, knowing full well that alternative accommodation is almost impossible to come by; then we say such men cease right there and then to be members of the human race.

HAVING BEEN DEPRIVED OF A PLACE to live and, as was predictable, having failed to locate other living quarters, the McGarry family had to head for the COUNTY HOME, where they spent several nights.

**worker's family thrown out  
on the street by trade union**

Eventually, and through the efforts of relatives and friends, they were finally relocated. At the time of writing (January 25) James McGarry is living with friends in Blarney Street; his wife is living under similar circumstances in Rockboro Road; one of the children has been taken in at Kent Road, Ballyphehane; and the second at Glengariff Road, Fairhill. In other words, the family is completely split up -- a fine state of affairs in a country that prides itself on its regard for the sanctity of the family.

HAD ALL OF THIS RESULTED FROM

the actions of a capitalist, you can be sure there would have been noise enough about it from the various labour bodies. If it had occurred in a communist country, the event would have been availed of to demonstrate "once more" the truth of the claim that communism is unequivocally committed to the destruction of family life. But who cries out when a trade union kicks a family out on the street, and literally scatters it to the four corners of Cork City? We are still listening, but haven't heard a murmur yet!

## WORKER GIVES HIS CASE

WE HOLD THAT THERE CAN BE NO justification whatever, there can be no mitigating circumstances which would warrant this diabolical action on the part of a trade union, -- or anyone else for that matter. The kernel of the matter is: a family were thrown out on the side of the street with no alternative accommodation available. This is the CRIME against humanity; this is the CRIME which no explanation or excuse can circumvent.

BUT LET US EXAMINE THE FACTS. Saor Eire thoroughly investigated the matter, and scrupulously pursued every angle, being conscious that since a trade union was involved great care was demanded to ensure against questionable accusations being publicised. Saor Eire's investigators interviewed the McGarry family both on their own, and in the presence of Labour Party Councillors Leahy and Dunlea, and this is the background to the case which emerges from these meetings.

JAMES MCGARRY, A CARPENTER BY trade, returned from England late December, 1964. During this visit home he decided to remain, and subsequently secured employment from Mr. Richard Cotter a building contractor. He married in Sept. 1965, and secured a flat in the Douglas area for three pounds, ten shillings a week.

STOWARDS THE END OF 1965, JAMES McGarry was approached at his place of work by Mr. Ned Cotter, the father of McGarry's employer, a committee member of the A.S.W., and a trustee of Carpenters' Hall. He offered McGarry the job of care-

taker in Carpenters' Hall. This part time job carried with it a flat in the Hall, which was available at the rent of 30/- a week. Lighting and gas were supplied free; but no payment was given for the care-taking duties.

MR. MCGARRY GAVE UP THE accommodation he had, and moved in as caretaker of Carpenters' Hall in February 1966. He explained that the flat in the Hall was a good one, and the rent was lower than average. However, it should be remembered that while the rent was relatively low, and free lighting and gas were supplied, no payment was given by the Union for the duties performed. In other words, James McGarry wasn't getting something for nothing -- he had to work for what he got.

THE DUTIES AS CARETAKER, EXPLAINED by Mr. Ned Cotter, consisted of cleaning out rooms after meetings; switching lights on and off at given times; the opening of the main door every morning and its closing every night; and the brushing down of the stairway and landings every month. Naturally, some of these tasks had to be performed by Mrs. McGarry, since her husband worked during the day. According to Mr. McGarry, the duties outlined to him were performed, and no complaints were received either from the union employing him, or from other unions using the Hall.

IN FEBRUARY 1968, MCGARRY WAS called before a meeting of A.S.W. officials chaired by Con Connolly. He was there charged with not cleaning the Hall properly; informed he

was no longer wanted as caretaker; and told to vacate his flat. He was only laughed at when he inquired if they had alternative accommodation to offer him. In view of the fact that he vacated the flat he had, at their request to take a part time job in the Hall, and would find it extremely difficult to get another in the light of prevailing conditions, this was a reasonable question -- even if the bureaucrats found it amusing.

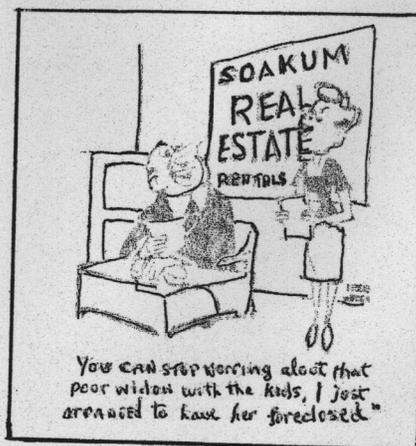
IN OTHER WORDS, THE A.S.W. bureaucrats acted as judge, jury and prosecution. Under such circumstances what protection had the worker? He was a union member; but was being victimized by the officialdom of his own union! As a part time caretaker there was no union to protect him against the machinations of his employers. James McGarry had carried out his duties as a caretaker for two (2) years without receiving a complaint. His union employers then blatantly told him he was fired for incompetence! We say without fear of contradiction, that had this scandalous procedure been applied by any capitalist employer against a union member, it would not be tolerated for one second by the union representing the victim -- and rightly so. But, as can be seen, McGarry enjoyed no such protection as a employee of the A.S.W. Under such circumstances, the only road open to the victim was a refusal to accept the unjust dismissal. This James McGarry did.

MR. MCGARRY CONTINUED TO CARRY OUT his duties as caretaker, but from that February the union refused to accept the rent for the flat. On July 6th, 1968, the union officials again called him before the green table, and after some exchange McGarry handed over the keys of the building, but refused to vacate the flat. During this time McGarry had sought legal advice, and his solicitor advised him not to vacate the flat; one of the reasons advanced in support of such action being wrongful dismissal.

THE UNION APPLICATION FOR A COURT order to evict James McGarry was first scheduled for December 4th, but was adjourned until January 1st, when a judge put the seal of capitalist law on the union's request. The long arm of the law arrived on January 13th to uphold the rights of property against the dictates of humanity. A trade union in Cork had joined the ranks of capitalism for the victimization of workers.

A SAOR EIRE REPRESENTATIVE MADE several visits to Carpenters' Hall, in an attempt to locate A.S.W. officials and get their side of the story. He has been unsuccessful in doing so to date. The only reason the union has advanced for its actions, and several inquiries have been made throughout the Trade Union and Labour movement, revolves on this question of a failure to fulfil duties satisfactorily. But as has been pointed out, no employer can expect to get away with such a flimsy charge against a man who had been employed without complaint for over two years; and there are few capitalist employers who would get away with such a highhanded and arrogant procedure as was used in this instance by the A.S.W. Strikes have been called for lesser causes than this; and indeed any trade union would ignore such an event at its peril. But it now appears that there is at least one union in Cork City, which considers itself above and beyond the normal limitations forced on employers by the threat of trade union retaliation. One could well conclude from this that the dictum of: "You do as we say, we do as we like", appears to be the interpretation the A.S.W. places on its position.

WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO RECOUNT ALL the sordid little details which came to light during our investigation, although this would be necessary if we were to delve into the real reasons behind the action of the A.S.W. against James McGarry. It became clear enough that the charge of failing to clean the Hall was the best they could come up with in the attempt to put a legitimate face on an otherwise dirty case. However, we will let the case rest on the charges as forwarded by the union bosses, and let all workers and other trade unions evaluate its merits accordingly.



# LABOUR MUST ACT

THE ACTION OF THE A.S.W. HAS BEEN known in the trade union and Labour Party circles of Cork for some time, but no section of the labour movement has come forth to publicly disassociate itself from the outrage. Are we to take it, for example, that the other unions using Carpenters' Hall condone such action -- that is, the A.E.U.; the ETU; the Masons & Bricklayers' Union; and the Plumbers' Union? We feel strongly that it is high time union leaders spoke up, and let us all know where they stand on an issue which reflects adversely not alone on the union directly involved, but by implication, on the whole trade union movement in the city.

DURING THE COURSE OF OUR investigations, one of our members had occasion to mention the affair to an official of one of the unions using Carpenters' Hall. He was told by this official that it would be better if we kept out of it, since it was a purely "domestic issue." This, of course, raises a far broader question, although it remains doubtful if the official who made the statement realizes it. If this sort of thing is considered normal in "domestic relations" as seen by at least some union leaders, then the question is raised: are such men fit candidates for responsible positions in the nation's everyday life? It goes further still, because one could well ask: is a political party which draws its support from trade unions holding such views a fit party to seek the confidence of the people to run the state? The A.S.W. is affiliated to the Labour Party.

WE ARE BY NO MEANS TRYING TO incriminate the Labour Party. In all fairness, Mr. Dunlea, who represents that party in the Corporation, has expressed strong sentiments on the issue; and is doing everything in his power to rehouse the victimized worker. But this humanitarian action on the part of Mr. Dunlea, and we believe he is motivated more by a deep feeling for humanity in general, rather than by mere political motives, does not and cannot get the Labour Party off the hook. At its recent

Party Conference, the Labour Party had many things to say about the plight of the homeless and the exploited generally. Well, here is a case right in its own back yard, so to speak. Let us see how it deals with it.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE CARPENTERS, whose union victimized one of its own members and one of their fellow tradesmen? They should remember that, in theory at least, the union is theirs, and not the private domain of paid officials to do with it what they wish. There is much talk these days about "industrial democracy." Would it not be better if we started off by having working democratic relations within trade unions first? The carpenters are certainly presented with an issue which raises the whole question of democracy. Are they prepared to push the issue in the interests of one of themselves, and demand their democratic rights? The carpenters have the power to rectify this mess themselves if they wish. This is a fact which they should think on, because whether they realize it or not, the stigma of the eviction falls as much on them as on their union officials who, as officials, acted in their name.

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## G.A.A. and Civil Rights

MR. TOM MELLON, CHAIRMAN OF THE Co. Derry G.A.A. board, when speaking at the board's annual convention held recently in Derry, stressed that the Association, by its nature and general activities, was more, very much more, than a physical recreation organization. He stressed also that it was the duty of members to involve themselves in every movement and every group which worked for the betterment of the community. He then went on to say of the Civil Rights Movement: "I am not going outside my duty as Chairman of this organization in suggesting to you here today that you should give all assistance in the furtherance of the objects of these people."

WOULD IT NOT BE GRAND IF A BREATH of this fresh air filtered down across the "border", and we were to hear the Co. Boards of Cork,

Galway, Dublin and elsewhere, advising their members to support demands for civil rights in their own areas. The present housing crisis, a crisis that also happens to be an important plank in the Derry Civil Rights platform would be something worthwhile for the G.A.A. all over the country to support. Certainly, it would be more fitting activity than the proposed project of organizing Golf Clubs.

ACTUALLY, AS WE SEE IT, THE G.A.A. is presently embarking on a project that certainly does not help our housing crisis at all; particularly Dublin's 10,000 seeking homes. They are presently considering investing in the building of an office block at the back of Hogan Stand, at Croke Park. This, at a time when the building of a block of flats would be "for the betterment of the community" -- to quote Mr. Mellon.

## TIME! GENTLEMEN PLEASE

WITH ALL THE MOANING AND groaning from brewers and publicans alike, one could easily get the idea that after the government deducted their taxes, there was very little left by way of profit. We have only to look at the layout of most pubs today to see how untrue this really is. But what of the brewers who, like flour millers last year, went crying to the government for permission to increase prices?

LET US LOOK AT HOW GUINNESS FARED last year. Believe it or not, they grossed £12.4 million profit; an increase on the previous year. So much for their sob story of last year. As a matter of interest, the current total market value of ordinary shares held by some Guin-

ness directors is as follows: Earl of Iveagh £10,140,000; Lord Mayne, £9,680,000; Viscount and Lady Boyd, £11,092,000; Marchionness of Dufferin £6,445,000; Paul Cannon M.P., £2,137,000.

ANOTHER INTERESTING POINT, especially to Guinness drinkers: last year £15,000 went in contributions to British United Industries (TACA British style), who are a fund-raising agency for the British Conservative and Unionist Parties. Isn't it nice to know that indirectly the Guinness drinker supports O'Neill, Craig, Heath and racist Enoch Powell? Time Gentlemen, Please.

\* \* \* \* \*

# ANGOLA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM



IN THE EARLY SIXTIES, WHEN WORLD attention focused on events in the Congo, the fires of insurrection were set ablaze in the neighbouring Portuguese colony of ANGOLA. This new fighting front against colonial rule did not receive a great deal of notice in the Irish papers at the time; nor has it got much since, despite the fact that it shows all the signs of developing into a major confrontation.

AT PRESENT THREE ORGANIZATIONS are engaged in the struggle against the Portuguese. Of these UNITA -- National Union for Total Independence of Angola -- is the newest, having been formed in March, 1966. The European representative of UNITA, George Sangumba, lectured in Cork last December under the auspices of SAOR EIRE. His talk was most informative, and covered not alone his own organization's fight against Portuguese colonialism, but also the struggle since its beginning; its weaknesses as well as its successes.

IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT MOST OF us were sadly ignorant of the details on the struggle in ANGOLA. We knew of the fight being waged, of course; but were unfamiliar with the manner in which it was being fought. Briefly, it appears from comrade Sangumba's lecture, that during its early years the ANGOLAN liberation war was carried on by guerilla units whose main bases were outside the country. Operating in a purely military fashion, these guerilla units enjoyed victories against the colonial forces;

but due to their mode of operation, never succeeded in developing that political cohesion amongst the people, which is essential to the consolidation and extension of the struggle and indeed to its success. It was to correct this deficiency that UNITA came into existence.

UNITA IS A POLITICAL MOVEMENT based inside ANGOLA; and has as its military wing the "Armed Forces for Liberation of Angola" -- FALA. In a recent Information Bulletin, UNITA states its case in a manner that makes sense to anyone interested in, and familiar with the requirements of a liberation war.

" A LIBERATION WAR MUST BE A people's war -- fought by the people, and for the people. Small disorganised freedom fighter groups will never defeat the armies of oppression alone. UNITA realises this, and has already embarked on the long and difficult work of mobilising the people by example and political education. This work of organising the people cannot be done outside the country...it cannot be done by propagandist incursions from neighbouring territories, retreating whence they came when the opposition gets too strong. The leaders must be inside the country; they must share the dangers of the people; they must lead and be seen to lead -- only then will the people follow. This is UNITA's belief, and this is what UNITA is doing.... If we are right to ask our brothers to risk their lives, then they have the right to ask the same of us."

"THE PRESENCE OF UNITA IS unquestionable in six provinces.... In the liberated areas themselves UNITA has expanded and organized the local committees to fit them for their new responsibilities: EDUCATION: An extensive literacy campaign is under way, and ordinary schools are being established. HEALTH: Rudimentary clinics are being set up to meet the needs of the people. PRODUCTION: All production is controlled and undertaken by local co-operatives. All this has been done without outside assistance, and as yet we are far from reaching our objectives."

"THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, FALA, is organized along the lines of a popular militia, and has under its command over 3,000 soldiers, who are well trained, but badly equipped. The military activities of FALA range from such small-scale guerrilla activities as the sabotage of bridges, roads and railways, 'hit and run' raids and ambushes, up to large scale engagements of battalion strength. Another of FALA's activities is that of being party organisers in these areas under Portuguese control."

IN ITS ACTIVITIES FROM JUNE TO October, 1968, FALA has been in fourteen engagements, in which 21 weapons and large supplies of ammunition were captured, 74 enemy killed and 166 wounded. The majority of the engagements were ambushes. During this period the UNITA side suffered 5 killed, including 4 civilians.

THE UNITA BULLETIN GOES ON TO say that "International protest at the U.N., and other international gatherings, has not succeeded in convincing Portugal to change her colonial policies...UNITA does not share any illusions that protests (unsupported by actions) will succeed in doing so. Only a resistance by the ANGOLAN People directed correctly from within, can succeed in altering Portugal's policies in ANGOLA. As Portugal is forced to call upon more and more outside help to maintain her irrational rule, UNITA inside Angola will continue and intensify the struggle for total independence. With the increasing participation of South African and Rhodesian forces on the Portuguese military side, the struggle in Angola will inevitably spread to the whole of South Africa."

"AT THIS VERY MOMENT, WHEN Africans in Angola are accepting greater sacrifices in order to

achieve freedom, UNITA appeals to all those Portuguese, inside and outside the country, who are fighting against Portuguese oppression, to co-ordinate their efforts with those of the liberation movement in Angola. Only through such co-operation can the struggle be shortened, and can conditions be created for future co-operation and understanding between Portugal and independent Angola."

"WE IN UNITA ARE FIGHTING AGAINST the last remaining colonial power in Africa --Portugal, and this fact, together with our role in the whole Southern African situation, gives us hope that we will find help from countries which themselves fought in the past against colonial rule."

THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN ANGOLA is fought almost exclusively in the countryside, and draws its main support from the peasantry, who constitute over 90% of the population. Comrade Sangumba explained in his lecture that while UNITA derives its ideological motivation from the principles of revolutionary Socialism, it is nonetheless, faced with prevailing conditions which, amongst other things, dictate that socialist theory be related to a practice which takes into consideration the political level of the people. His explanation on the way this is done, the problems facing his movement and the manner in which they are being grappled with, has many pointers which could well be heeded by socialists in this country. Certainly, his explanations left little doubt but that the Angolan revolutionaries know where they are going and what has to be done to get there; they can justly claim the support of socialists everywhere for their struggle.



# ENGLISH BOSS SAID NO!

LAST OCTOBER, JANUSZ MAJEWSKI, the new permanent Polish trade representative in Ireland, offered Dunlops an order for 70,000 sets of tyres valued at 1 million; and said also that it would be a regular order. The tyres required, though not presently manufactured in Ireland, are by no means obscure. Poland already receives supplies of a similar make from England, Austria and France. However, after the order had lain for three months on a desk in London -- yes, you read right, LONDON -- we finally hear that it has been turned down as uneconomic. Dunlops in Cork could not handle the order; but, and this is important, Dunlops in England offered to fill it instead!

Many suggested that if Dunlop management have a bit of M.O.V.E. in them, they should also be able to sell similar tyres to other East European countries.

THE HARD FACTS OF THIS CASE ARE that a British Capitalist controlled company was offered an order from a Polish representative, who sought to put right the imbalance of trade between the two countries. After 3 months, the order was turned down on the grounds of being uneconomic; and Dunlops London had the cheek to try and steal an order intended for Ireland. No doubt, bigger profits would come their way if the tyres were made in England, where the necessary equipment is

# DUNLOPS

IT APPEARS TO US THAT IF THIS order wasn't returned to the Polish trade representative within a month or two, there must have been a chance that it was going to be filled at the Cork factory. What tipped the scales against Cork, we can't say. However, we are well aware that a low return on money invested would certainly have been enough to make up the minds of the English capitalists. After all, they don't give a damn whether people work in Ireland or not; they deal only in profits.

WE KNOW, OF COURSE, THAT TO MAKE the tyres required, Dunlop's plant in Cork would have to install new equipment. Talking to Dunlop workers, and to those who have been laid off over the past while, the general opinion is that the value of such a regular order would well cover the cost of the new plant.

already in operation!

IRISH WORKERS DEMAND A FULL explanation from the people who allegedly run this state. Certainly, Cork workers are entitled to know why their livelihoods are so readily jeopardized by the greed of British capitalists, without anything constructive being done about it. We hear plenty of talk about getting a M.O.V.E. on, if we are to make the grade in the competitive markets of Europe. But here is a glaring instance of what we face. Dunlops won't make tyres that are used all over Europe. Tomorrow, it will be some other foreign controlled firm who will find it inexpedient to make something else. Competition isn't the prospect we are faced with, but economic strangulation, by arrogant and greedy capitalists.

# IRISH LACKEYS SAID NOTHING

# STREET BATTLES IN DUBLIN

IT HAS BECOME A FEATURE OF demonstrations in Japan and elsewhere for all demonstrators to wear protective headgear. If demonstrators in Derry, Dublin or elsewhere in Ireland were to wear such protective headgear at future protests, very few would accuse them of tagging out for a "shindig". They would be well within their rights in taking such steps, in view of the brutal treatment meted out to peaceful demonstrators in Derry, and quite recently in Dublin.

THE INDISCRIMINATE BATONING AND kicking of men, women and children on and near O'Connell Bridge, Dublin on Saturday the 18th of January last, by police, was an utter disgrace, and had been strongly condemned by Dublin workers. It occurred shortly after demonstrators led by the Dublin Housing Action Committee staged a sit-down on O'Connell Bridge -- a sit-down that was actually scheduled to last but a short period of time.

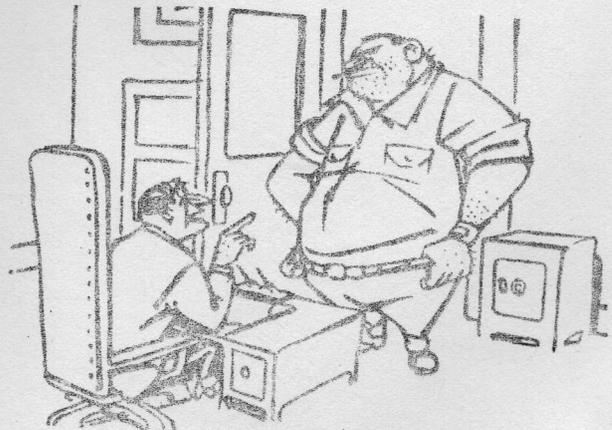
NO APPEAL WAS MADE TO THE organizers by the police; no warning was given. A line of police, led by senior officers, rushed the demonstrators, many of whom then went to the sidewalk. For ten minutes the bridge was overrun in confusion, as isolated clashes broke out between police and demonstrators. Over near Westmoreland St. the police were also busy swinging batons as they fought with demonstrators.

JOHN FEENEY, CHAIRMAN OF GRILLE, was grabbed by four Special Branch men, who called him by name. He told a reporter on the scene. "I jumped up and went to the footpath. As I was standing there, I was grabbed by four men in plain clothes who began punching me. One of them knew my name." A few minutes later, Mr. Feeney said, he was "hustled" by the same four men across to Aston Quay, near the phone booth. "An Inspector was there. The four men proceeded to punch me all over the body. One of them had knuckledusters on. They stopped when the Inspector said: "That's enough" and one of the men said to me then: "If you behave yourself, this won't happen again."

SAM NOLAN OF THE IRISH WORKERS Party, and a steward on the march, said; "I was at Batchelor's Walk when some fighting broke out between demonstrators and gardai. I intervened to stop the fighting and the next thing I knew I was belted in the back of the head with a baton. When I turned around I saw that a number of police had batons in their hands. Later on, I got punched in the jaw several times by gardai."

FERGAL COSTELLO, LABOUR PARTY, WHO was treated at the Mater Hospital, gives his story: "I was kicked steadily for some time while I was sitting. One kick was so especially painful, that when I got myself across to the footpath, I was in extreme pain, and found I could not walk. Several people helped me to a taxi."

DONAL ROBERTS CLAIMED HE WAS kneed in the stomach and punched when, as a bystander at Burgh Quay, he tried to take a recording. All in all, it was a dirty day's work, which even the press sympathetic to the government found difficult to swallow. Many people can count themselves lucky that their heads weren't smashed in. As we said at the outset; it's about time that demonstrators took into consideration the type of opposition they can expect from the "forces of law and order." At the very least, helmets and other protective measures should become a routine precaution.



"You are the most disagreeable, uncouth loudmouth who ever worked here. . . How would you like a job as foreman?"

## Old Red Herring Retires

WHEN FINE GAEIL T.D. DECLAN Costello announced his intention to retire from parliamentary politics over two years ago, he gave as his reason, ill health. His doctor advised him to give up either his practise as a barrister, or his job as T.D. He chose to practice law.

STEPHEN BARRETT OF CORK, OR "OLD Red Herring", as he is better known to Cork Socialists, found himself in the same position recently; he too opted for his profession as a barrister. Lemass is also to retire; but for him it's to be the board room of many a capitalist enterprise. Many others over the years, when forced to make a similar decision, have invariably chosen the profession or other forms of employment when the cash return was greater than the T.D.'s salary. So much for their commitment to "public service", a thing we hear much about from them all.

WE ARE NOT FOR ONE MINUTE CONCEDEDING that Barrett and Co., as T.D.'s, serve the interests of the people. But we are aware, none the less, that when Barrett and his likes offer themselves for election, they present themselves as dedicated individuals, ready at all times to serve the people -- through thick and thin; "to death do us part."

IN FACT, WE ARE CONSTANTLY BEING reminded how selfless our T.D.'s are, and how well they deserve their 50 quid a week plus expenses. We are told that in their own way, they are emulating our patriot dead; that they are the inheritors of the mantle of Pearse, Connolly and McSwiney, to name but a few. Wrapped and presented to us in this way, it is understandable why many people fall for all this crap year after year.

THE CHOICE MADE BY BARRETT AND Co. offers us the opportunity of exposing them for what they really are -- opportunists. They are quite prepared to keep two pots boiling if they can; but if they are forced to choose, they opt for the better paying and more secure job all the time. The fact that they scorn the 50 quid a week job -- and who

can say but that this is an excellent wage -- shows how uncommitted they really are to serving the people.

WE WILL MISS OLD RED HERRING Barrett. What with the youth of today leaning left, there would have been great opportunities for raising the "Red Scare" all the year round. Ah, yes indeed, the hungry 50's we well remember -- the unemployed organized and marching, and up popped Stephen shouting "RED" in all directions. He had the proof, he told us all. He had the "Card-carrying Commies on the run." We still await the proof. The organized unemployed faded; but Stephen and his bunch never did; nor every will they provide the jobs necessary to close our Labour Exchanges.

## SAOR ÉIRE

### MEMBERSHIP

THOSE IN THE CORK AREA, who are interested in the objects of Saor Éire, are invited to call to Aras Saor Éire, 9 St. Nicholas Church Place, (off Cove Street) any Monday night at 9 p.m. Those who are unable to do so, can write to make arrangements with our organizers.

### HELPERS

THOSE who are interested, but for one reason or another feel unable to give a full commitment to Saor Éire, can still contribute to the CAUSE by such activity as distributing our monthly paper at their place of work etc. Such people are also welcome to call at Aras Saor Éire between 8:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays.



# The Internationale

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!  
 Arise, ye wretched of the earth,  
 For justice thunders condemnation,  
 A better world's in birth.  
 No more tradition's chains shall bind us,  
 Arise, ye slaves! no more in thrall!  
 The earth shall rise on new foundations,  
 We have been taught, we shall be all.

*Refrain*

'Tis the final conflict,  
 Let each stand in his place,  
 The Industrial Union  
 Shall be the human race.

We want no condescending saviors,  
 To rule us from a judgment hall;  
 We workers ask not for their favors;  
 Let us consult for all.

To make the thief disgorge his booty  
 To free the spirit from its cell,  
 We must ourselves decide our duty,  
 We must decide and do it well.

*Refrain*

The law oppresses us and tricks us,  
 Wage systems drain our blood,  
 The rich are free from obligations,  
 The laws the poor delude.

Too long we've languished in subjection,  
 Equality has other laws;  
 "No rights," says she, "without their duties,  
 No claims on equals without cause."

*Refrain*

Behold them seated in their glory,  
 The kings of mine and rail and soil!  
 What have you read in all their story,  
 But how they plundered toil?  
 Fruits of the people's work are buried  
 In the strong coffers of a few;  
 In working for their restitution  
 The men will only ask their due.

*Refrain*

Toilers, from shops and fields united,  
 The union we of all who work;  
 The earth belongs to us, the people,  
 No room here for the shirk.  
 How many on our flesh have fattened!  
 But if the noisome birds of prey  
 Shall vanish from the sky some morning,  
 The blessed sunlight still will stay.

*Refrain*

**Title:** People's Voice, No. 4

**Organisation:** Saor Éire [Cork]

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