

THE UNITED IRISHMAN

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FIGHT COMMON MARKET



Editorial
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RELEASE THE PRISONERS

RELEASE
IRISH POLITICAL
PRISONERS
MARCH DUBLIN-CORR



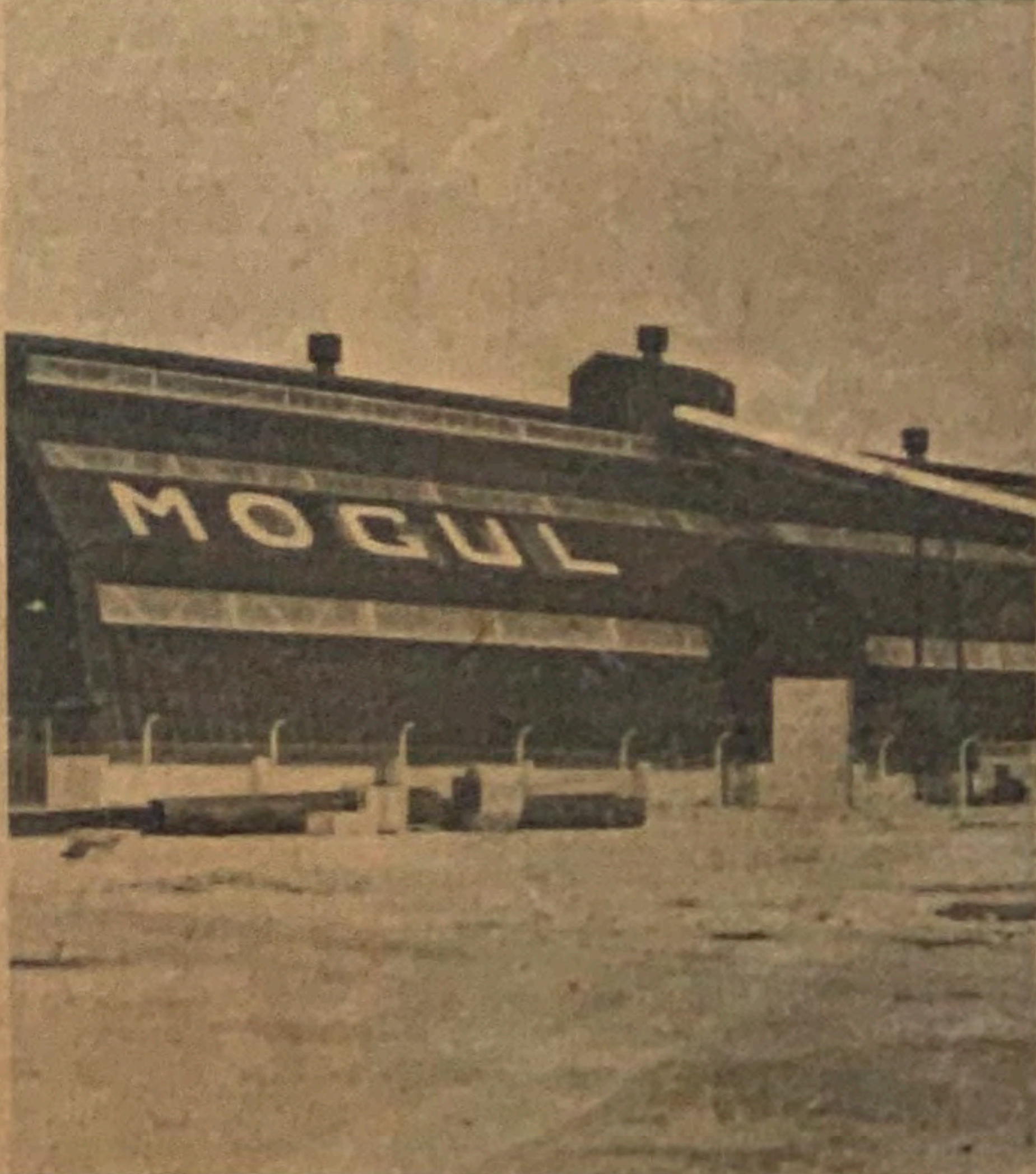
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FISH-IN CAMPAIGN



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MINES AND MINERALS



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litreacha



● Conor Lynch, Pat O'Sullivan

remembered! you are supported! you are admired!" what more can I ask for? My sincere thanks to everyone who thought of us this Christmas.

Now for a little news of our appeal to the British Home Secretary. I am still in dispute with the prison authorities on the matter of correspondence with my co-defendant, Conor Lynch. I have asked the Home Office, through a petition, to overrule the local decision of the Prison. Since November 2 to date, they have not answered me. My solicitor has also written to the Home Office and received no reply. I will wait a little longer!

Patrick O'Sullivan.

WAKEFIELD PRISON, DECEMBER 1970

Thanks to the Irish public!

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON, DECEMBER 1970

I think it is fair to say that Christmas 1970 will live with me for many years to come. I will remember it as a Christmas of real joy. Last year I wrote to you and in that letter I said "I have so many Christmas cards in my cell that I now find it is too small to hang all the cards . . ." — this year cannot be described! I no longer can see the walls of the cell because every inch is covered with cards.

Since the start of December the cards have just poured in at the rate of 40, 50, 60 and 70 a day! They were delivered to me in arm-fulls, sack-fulls, and box-fulls. At one time two separate post-sacks were used, one for the other prisoners and one sack for me! I still cannot believe it!

You may ask; what has been the reaction? First reaction came from the other prisoners. One new prisoner thought I was a 'pop-star'. Some evenings as I was coming in from workshop, prisoners who were in ahead of me, would shout; "Hey, Paddy, you're 16 cards up on yesterday, there's 61 in to-day" and so it went each day. The poor censor nearly had a fit. Speaking to him yesterday, he told me he had never seen the likes of it before, and he hopes that he never will again. I also had letters, mass-cards, large cakes, small cakes, sweets, books, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, holy pictures, money (one old aged pensioner sent 5/- for sweets). Some of these items I am not allowed to have so I put them into the R.C. fund for poor families.

I intended to say no more but I must tell you of two. One very kind family in Co. Kerry saw my name in a newspaper and thought I was their son who had left home some years back. They showered me with cards, letters, photos, and even got two people to call to the prison to try and see me. They were desperate and full of mental anguish in their search for their son. I must have been their last hope of finding him. The second card that I want to tell you about came from a young girl, Olga Shirakova, aged 17. She is just learning English and she, in three sentences, sums up the message of every Christmas card I got. Olga says "Dear Comrade O'Sullivan, and all like you; you are

First of all, let me thank you and your foot-sore colleagues for their recent marathon on behalf of the Irish political prisoners. So far, I have not received a full account of the march, but from what I heard and read it seems to have had quite an impact over there. What effect it has here we will probably never know for sure. These demonstrations must have some effect, though, judging by certain improved conditions in recent times.

As regards this I have been told that I shall be able to attend full time education within a couple of weeks. However, it seems unlikely that I shall ever be taken off 'Category A' or the 'movement book'. The news of Eamonn's improved situation regarding visits is also indicative of the fruits of your labours. I just hope that things are getting better for the others as well.

I give my sincere thanks to all those people who were kind enough to send cards and letters for Christmas. It is things like this that makes life in here bearable. Altogether about five hundred wrote from Ireland, Britain, America, and Europe. I still cannot get over the shock of seeing them arriving in batches of 50 or 60. Again let me thank the senders, I assure them that every card received was appreciated.

In conclusion let me say that I am grateful for all the help given to me and my comrades in prison by the 'United Irishman' since our arrest. I send my greetings to all comrades back home. I hope the new year brings us a step nearer to our socialist objectives.

Conor Lynch.

● The Editor would like to join Conor Lynch and Pat O'Sullivan in their word of thanks to the Irish people who supported so magnificently the Release the Political Prisoners March described on page 10. Eamonn Smullen and Gerry O'Doherty pictured below (l. to r.) were unable to communicate with us but we know they are following the campaign for the release of all political prisoners in English jails with interest.



Homes raided by Gardai

Gardai in several areas in Connacht, taking advantage of Mr. Lynch's hysterical 'kidnap and murder plot' scare, raided homes of Republicans and other citizens on the pretext of looking for arms.

The Connacht Directorate of the Republican Movement in a statement on the raids said: "We view with concern recent activities of Garda and Special Branch detectives throughout the province".

A Co. Galway raiding party searching for arms and ammunition closely examined NFA files kept in Mr. Ignatius Creavens house at Craughwell. Mr. Creaven is Galway Comhairle Ceanntair spokesman on agriculture.

In Sligo the home of Mr. Paul Jennings, Hon. Secretary of the Sligo Countess Markievicz cumann Sinn Fein was raided twice within 10 days.

Mr. Jennings was also arrested and detained in Sligo police station for over five hours. During his detention it was alleged he was assaulted by Inspector Hanley and Special Branch detective Kelly who hit Mr. Jennings' head off the wall. On his release he was treated by a local doctor for injuries received when in custody.

During the raids in Sligo a total of £27 16/5 was confiscated by the detectives. Of this £15 belonged to the United Irishman, £6 to Sinn Fein, £5 8/2 to the Bogside Appeal Fund and £1 8/3 to the Civil Rights Association. No receipts were received despite requests for such.

Unless all monies and documents seized are returned immediately and Special Branch surveillance ceases, the Connacht Directorate will instruct all areas to commence a campaign to spotlight these injustices.

Despite repeated requests the Gardai refused to return the monies which they admitted they held and the Republican Movement in a second statement announced a publicity campaign on the activities of the Gardai.

The campaign will include public meetings, poster picket parades, vigils and other such agitational activities. The first protest rally will be held in Gorteen, Co. Sligo on Sunday, January 3rd.

During the campaign we plan to draw up a complete dossier on all raids which will be issued to the press and copies also sent to the Citizens for Civil Liberties, the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, and our legal advisors.

Free trade hits Sligo factory

Free Trade, hitting employment all over the country at an increasing rate, has struck again this time in Sligo.

Sligo town's North West Chip Basket factory — the country's only producer of veneer chip baskets and punnets — is to close next spring. Eighty-five people will lose employment.

The company was formed in 1953 and acquired in 1961 by the British Basket and Besto Company of Glasgow. The reason given by the owners for the closure is the declining demand for veneer packaging. Instead of switching to an alternative line of production and thus keeping the 85 people employed the company have decided to close their Irish factory and to centralise in Britain. The orders of the Sligo factory will from now on be handled by the British factory. Free trade with Britain abolishes all tariffs on goods coming from Britain.

Thus another victim of Fianna Fail's economic sell-out policies has fallen. This is an indication of what the situation will be like in the outright free trade conditions of EEC. Wholesale closedown of Irish industries and mass unemployment.

Clara closure unopposed

"Coin go n-iomad feasa, Ag gleic san easair fhalaimh" or "there's none so blind as they who will not see" might be the comments of a body investigating the attitudes of the workers concerned in the proposed Goodbody factory closure in Clara.

But neither comment could fully capture the true hopelessness of 700 workers faced with the imminent closure of the main-stay industry in their area.

Goodbody's rate 27th in the top fifty Irish firms with a total employment of 1,250, 700 of whom work in Clara, 300 of whom work in Waterford with the remainder employed in a depot and warehouse in Limerick and Dublin. The firm manufactures sacks, sacking, backing for carpets, etc. The 700 employed in Clara come mainly from the town of Clara itself and from Kibbeggan and the surrounding area.

The two directors of the firm are the Goodbody brothers, Desmond and Douglas, who also own large housing estates on the edge of the town of Clara. They recently decided to close down the Clara factory and expand in Waterford. Over 60 employees have been laid off already and it is projected that a total of 250 will be gone by Easter 1971. The dependence of Clara on the Goodbody factory is clearly seen when it is realised that the only other industry is Rank's Flour Mill employing between 90 and 100.

In recent years Goodbody's received thousands of pounds in grants from the Government for modernisation but this money was all spent in Waterford where the most modern machines have now been installed.

The Unions concerned could not think in terms of the disaster the closure means for the town of Clara: instead they talk merely about seniority, redundancy pay, retraining, etc. The workers bicker among themselves about seniority — who goes before who. All are apparently oblivious of the fact that the man who wins in this lay off goes in the next. Some of the older workers employed at the factory for thirty to forty years refuse to believe that the factory is, in fact, closing despite clear statements by Goodbody on T.E. and elsewhere. A common attitude among this age-group is: "Oh, they often talked about closure before — but it's still open, isn't it?" And they content themselves by fighting for a place among the 200 they believe will be kept in employment at Clara despite the evidence of their eyes and ears.

The younger workers don't seem to care. "What's the use of fighting? What can you do? Goodbody's own the factory, don't they, and if they want to close it down, haven't they the right to do it. How can we stop them. It is their business".

The final picture is one of

divided workers with no leadership — easy prey for the destruction of their livelihoods. And the changeover is gathering pace: employment is continually increasing in Waterford and decreasing in Clara. By next Easter there will be more employed in Waterford than in Clara. There will then be no hope of a fight.

If the town of Clara is to be saved it must be done now — this month. The issue at stake is very simple: the life or death of the whole community of Clara. The townspeople as a whole are concerned: from the local doctor to the shopkeepers to the man who delivers the daily pint of milk. What does the local Priest think of the destruction of his flock. Has the Bishop got no responsibility in the matter? The local teachers should organise a meeting to help educate the community about what is happening to them. A public reading of the pamphlet "Nobody Shouted Stop" about the destruction of Charlestown in Co. Mayo would surely inspire some thought as to the superior claim of a community above the demands of private profit.

Can it be that after the workers of the area worked for Goodbody for more than forty years that the company owes them or their families nothing now? What is appalling about the Goodbody story is the dumb fatalism and acceptance of the workers. Could it be said of any other community in Ireland, no matter how depressed, that it just laid down and died? Why have the Head Offices of the Unions concerned not been to see the Government to get guarantees of continuing employment at a similar level from the Government. Did the Government pay out the money of the taxpayers of Clara in order to help close the factory there? What message have the local T.D.s. brought back to the community on Government action to avert this disaster?

Next month's United Irishman will report if anybody in Clara said "STOP" to the destruction of their community.

ar fáil arís
Na hAird O Thuaidh
PADRAIG UA MAOI-LEOIN
 Dún Chaoin agus a muintir á léiriú ag duine de na scríbhneoirí dúchasacha a fuair a chéad oiliúint sa seanscoil atá anois i mbaol.
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 37 Br Ardpháirce, Ath Cliath 6.

SINN FEIN ARD FHEIS 1970
Tionolfar an tArd Fheis i Halla na Saoirse
Baile Atha Cliath, Eanáir 16 agus 17.
 Eanáir 16, Satharn: 11 a.m. — 6 p.m.
 Eanáir 17, Domhnach: 11 a.m. — 10 p.m.
 The Ard Fheis will be held in Liberty Hall, Dublin on January 16 and 17.
 The session on Saturday, 16 will begin at 11 a.m. which is earlier than in previous years. The Sunday session will take place between 11 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Profit on another man's wound

There appears to be widespread and growing concern both among doctors and pharmacists both north and south in Ireland at the increasing involvement of practising doctors in newly-formed drug companies. There are three companies in Ireland at the moment in which virtually all the investment involved in their establishment comes from members of the medical profession.

All these companies are legal nor is there any suggestion of shady practise or inferior products involved. The question agitating the medical profession is an ethical one. Should any doctor in practice in Ireland put himself in a position where he may be charged with prescribing a certain drug supplied by a company of which he is, directly or indirectly, a shareholder?

All three companies operate in Ireland — Ticen, Galen and Dakon Ltd, and all have strong connections with practising Irish doctors. The General Medical Council of Britain have maintained an embarrassed silence on the ethical question involved beyond saying that any doctor concerned could be queried on the ethical issue. The attitude is one of not wishing to dictate what doctors do with their money in terms of investment.

Galen Tyrone, Galen Craigavon and Galen Belfast operate exclusively in the North and among the list of doctors mentioned as shareholders is the name of Dr. W. Baillie, Portglenone, brother of M.P. Robin Baillie. Such an impressive list of directors will make it difficult for the Stormont Opposition to get much change from the Unionist Government on the very serious ethical problem involved. Other directors include Dr. Garvin of Coalisland, Dr. Lavry of Lurgan, Dr. MacFlynn of Dungiven, Dr. Charlton of Limavady, Dr. Browne of Derry, Dr. Fullerton of Strabane, Dr. Glasgow of Cookstown, Dr. W. J. Gamble of Dungannon, Dr. Johnston, also of Dungannon, Dr. Lowry of Ballymena and Dr. Dowdall of Stewartstown. Dr. Brady of Enniskillen, Dr. Blundell of Newry, Dr. Anderson of Lisnaskea, Drs. Campbell and Milliken of Dungannon, Dr. J. K. Fulton and Dr. J. A. Lagan of Omagh, Drs. Quinlivan and Meehan of Carrickmore and Dr. McAteer of Newry all rub shoulders on the list of Directors.

Dr. David Nowlan, the 'Irish Times' medical correspondent, points out that these companies like Ticen and Galen and Dakon are unique in Europe and, possibly, the world. "Only in Ireland", he says, "are there companies selling drugs which have practising doctors or pharmacists only as their shareholders; their like is not to be found in Europe. It is at least an unusual and novel concept in these days and the fact that, for instance, the oath which surgeons take on attaining their fellowships still precludes them from indulging in the sale or compounding of drugs, would suggest that the medical profession has for some time looked on such activities with suspicion. A doctor in the National Health Service in Britain cannot run a chemist's shop if he wishes to remain in practice."

The main company in the South operating along the lines described is Ticen Ltd. Political connections are evident in the list of directors but the main question still is the ethical one. Should a doctor be placed in the position where he can be accused of allowing the personal profit motive interfere with the best treatment he can afford his patient? It is a question which, so far, nobody has answered.

What is the danger involved to the ordinary working man? Take a small section of the "ethical" market — bronchitis, a condition of excessive secretion of bronchial mucus, with severe coughing. Often an active infection is present, with fever, and such a patient will have a high temperature, and be unable to work. By far the greatest percentage of bronchitis occurs in men, over the age of fifty,

living in urban areas, and generally those with a lower living standard. Every year about 30,000 people die in Great Britain from the disease, and a proportionate figure exists for Ireland.

The danger is that a doctor having connections with companies like these described above will prescribe a certain brand drug to a bronchitis patient. These companies do not manufacture, they simply buy in quantities from a manufacturer. An idea of the profit involved may be gained when one realises that the drug to treat bronchitis, TETRACYCLINE B.P., may be bought for approximately 25/- per 1,000 tablets and is often sold in quantities of 100 tablets for 22/-. If the doctor prescribing happens to be a shareholder of the handling agency then he needs no prompting via advertising, samples, etc. to prescribe a particular brand. The result is almost 900% profit for the company, and, in turn, for the doctor.

With only that example in vacuo one can realise the potential abuses. It can further be argued that not only would there be a temptation to prescribe excessively, but that a doctor's judgment might be swayed to prescribe a certain drug, not necessarily the best one for his patient.

Nor is it without significance that shareholders in both companies include friends and relations of the Fianna Fail and Unionist Parties, that as usual are protected by law, and that those exploited for profit are the poor and the elderly.

R.T.E. under fire

Radio Telefis Eireann came under fire on two fronts on Christmas Day. Fifteen members of Conradh na Gaeilge placed a picket on the R.T.E. studio at Donnybrook on Christmas Day in protest against the diminishing amount of Irish programmes screened on television. A statement issued by the picketers pointed out that from a total of thirteen hours and twenty-seven minutes viewing only five minutes was accorded the national language — An Nuacht.

An Nuacht itself, both in English and Irish, was censored for political reasons. Many people all over the country waiting for news of the arrival in Cork of the seven days' Release the Prisoners march were disappointed that it got no mention. The United Irishman, which organised the march, can point out that R.T.E. were kept fully informed about the schedule of the march and were rung directly on Christmas Day on no less than three occasions giving details of the progress of the march which was making good time under a clear sunny sky on the final 22 mile stage from Mallow to Cork.

R.T.E.'s Cork correspondent, Mr. Hammond, was in Patrick Street, Cork, at 5.20 when the marchers, accompanied by General Tom Barry, and led by the Cork Volunteer Pipe Band, finished the marathon march with a short public meeting.

Mr. Hammond took notes and rang in his copy but no mention occurred on either the six-fifteen or ten o'clock news on television. Obviously, the mention of Irish political prisoners on television on Christmas Day was stopped for political reasons. And so it was that television could not cover the only thing that moved in the whole of Ireland on Christmas Day 1970. Not a good augur for the future behaviour of a station that could also ignore the native language of the Irish people on the same day.

Ras na h-Eireann at Dunleer

Ras na h-Eireann is the name of the feature event of the two day festival of sport planned by the N.A.C.A. for Dunleer, Co. Louth,

on Saturday and Sunday, January 16 and 17. More than six hundred athletes drawn from all over the thirty-two counties will compete in the six-mile cross-country on the Sunday evening. Thousands will attend to witness this spectacular event which gripped the imagination of the Irish sporting public when it was first launched last year at the same venue.

Louthman Mick Johnston, last year's winner of the event, must start favourite again this year after his brilliant New Year's eve victory in the South-O'Hanlon Memorial road race at An Uaimh.

The challenge to his supremacy will come from Clare which boasts the strongest cross-country team in Ireland and who last year took team prize at this top event of the year. But while the top runners will battle it out up front another battle for placings will rage among Club teams from all over Ireland in a race which is pre-eminently popular in its appeal as the huge entry shows.

On the Saturday, Ras na n-Og is the feature event for youths under 16. A ladies' race and cyclo-cross are also scheduled to attract spectators on the opening day.

Ras na h-Eireann could have an international team present. This was stated by Ras Secretary, Paddy Duffy, who told how the B.L.E. had forced a French team to withdraw last year by invoking the international rules.

The B.L.E.'s position in international sporting circles is guaranteed by British support because the B.L.E. accept the partition of Ireland and regularly circularise the sports organisations of the world warning them against having any relations with the 32 County N.A.C.A. which will not be recognised abroad because of their refusal to recognise partition at home. B.L.E. upholds the British-inspired ban on the N.A.C.A. in international circles and is active in blocking foreign teams from competing in Ireland. How the Ras na h-Eireann organising committee will overcome this obstacle was not explained but any appearance by an International Team at Dunleer will be a major victory for the N.A.C.A.

Ca bhfuil Cunamh Muimhneach?

B'é Michéal Óg Ó Longáin an t-aon file Gaelach a raibh baint aige le Eirí Amach '98. B'as Carraig na bhFear dó i gCo. Chorcaigh agus tharla gurb ansin an t-aon áit i gCúige Mumhan a tharla éirí amach le linn na tréimhse úd.

Tá cáil i bhfad agus i ngearr ar an litir cháiliúil a chuir sé chuig na Muimhneach ag gearán leo náir éirigh siad amach le teacht i gcabhair orthu siúd a sheas an lá i gCúige Laighean, áit a raibh sé féin ag troid. I bhfoirm amháin a scríobh sé an gearán

"Maidin Luain Cíoise
Tháinig siabhradh chughainn sa ngleann;
Do bhailigh scata cáig ann,
Ag déanamh ábhacht dinn is greann;
Do bhuaileamar ina dtimpeall,
Is do lasamar ar dtinte,
I do thógamar ceo brea draiochta
Go haoibhinn ós a gceann.

Má theaghmaíonn leat an buachaill
Nó an stuaire ceann-bhui cas,
'S go mbeadh ag cur mo thuairisc
Thuas i measc na bhfear;
Beir scéala cruinn dóibh uaim-se
Go bhfuilim anso go fuar-lag
Ar thaobh an tsleibhe faoi bhuaireamh
Gan tuamba, gan scráithl

Beir litir suas don Mhumhain uaim,
A rúin dhíl is a stóir!
Is imis a dtoradh rúin dóibh
Go bhfuil an cath ina gcomhair.
Is iomaí annir mhílis mhúinte
'S leambh fireann fionn geal,
Agus fear brea dlainn lífar,
'San tír uaim ag dreoghadh.

Do ghluais o Chúige Chonnacht chughainn
Tuilleadh is deich míle laoch,
'S' aduaidh o chuantaibh Uladh iar sin

A oiread eile i bhfíoch is i bhfaobhar;
Ni fhuaitreamar fuaradh ar bith acu
Go rugamar bualach is fiche orthu;
Is ba thrua mar bhídis coirp againn
Is fuil i ndeireadh lae.

Is cá bhfuil cúnaimh Muimhneach,
Nó an fíor go mairid beo
In arm lonrach líofa
Na tid linn sa ngleo,
A ndeacair-phúir do dhioghailt
Is Galla-bhúir do dhíbirt
As fearann dúchais dílis
Ar sinsear go deo?

Is fiafraigh créad na héirid
Is teacht linn sa ghleo
In arm ghreanta ghreadhnach
Bheadh fagharta go leor;
Anois ó idimíd cailte,
Agus neart ár namhad 'nár dtimpeall,

Grá mo chroí na Laighneigh,
Ós iad d'adhain an tine leo".

Norman invasion re-told

"The Norman Invasion of Ireland", by Richard Roche, Anvil Books, 6s. 6d.

The author of this book is not a professional historian but he has produced a book which not only equals what a professional historian might write, but surpasses it in some respects — especially in clarity of writing and freshness of judgment.

The central matter of the book is the actual invasion in 1169 and its progress up to the departure of Henry II in 1172. But the background to the invasion, both in Ireland and in Wales, is fully covered, as is the sequel up to the end of the century. It also describes and analyses, as well as the sources allow, the characters of the leading figures, Norman and Irish, who so changed the direction of Irish history.

The author speculates on what might have been had the Norman-Welsh succeeded in remaining independent of the English king; on the possible results of the mingling of Normans and Irish, which eventually happened to some extent, and which the later English conquerors spent some hundreds of years in trying to prevent; which reminds us of what we sometimes forget — that

the Normans accomplished an invasion, but that it was the English who achieved the Conquest.

For Mr. Roche, history is not merely the old and the distant and the half-forgotten. He is always aware of the fact that history is now and always being made; that what we do today will be tomorrow's history. His final comment is — "It is ironic that while we remember, on these 800th anniversaries, the half-conquest and the conquest that might have been, the twin inheritors of bloody heritage, Ireland and England, are even now engaged in battle — economic and cultural — the outcome of which will undoubtedly mean the vanquishing of the weaker side. Who will dare deny that the modern conquest of Ireland — the silent, subtle conquest by cheque-book — is well under way?"

Everyone concerned with the politics of modern Ireland would be the wiser for reading Mr. Roche's book, the only readily available one on the origin of our uncomfortable relationship with Mother England.

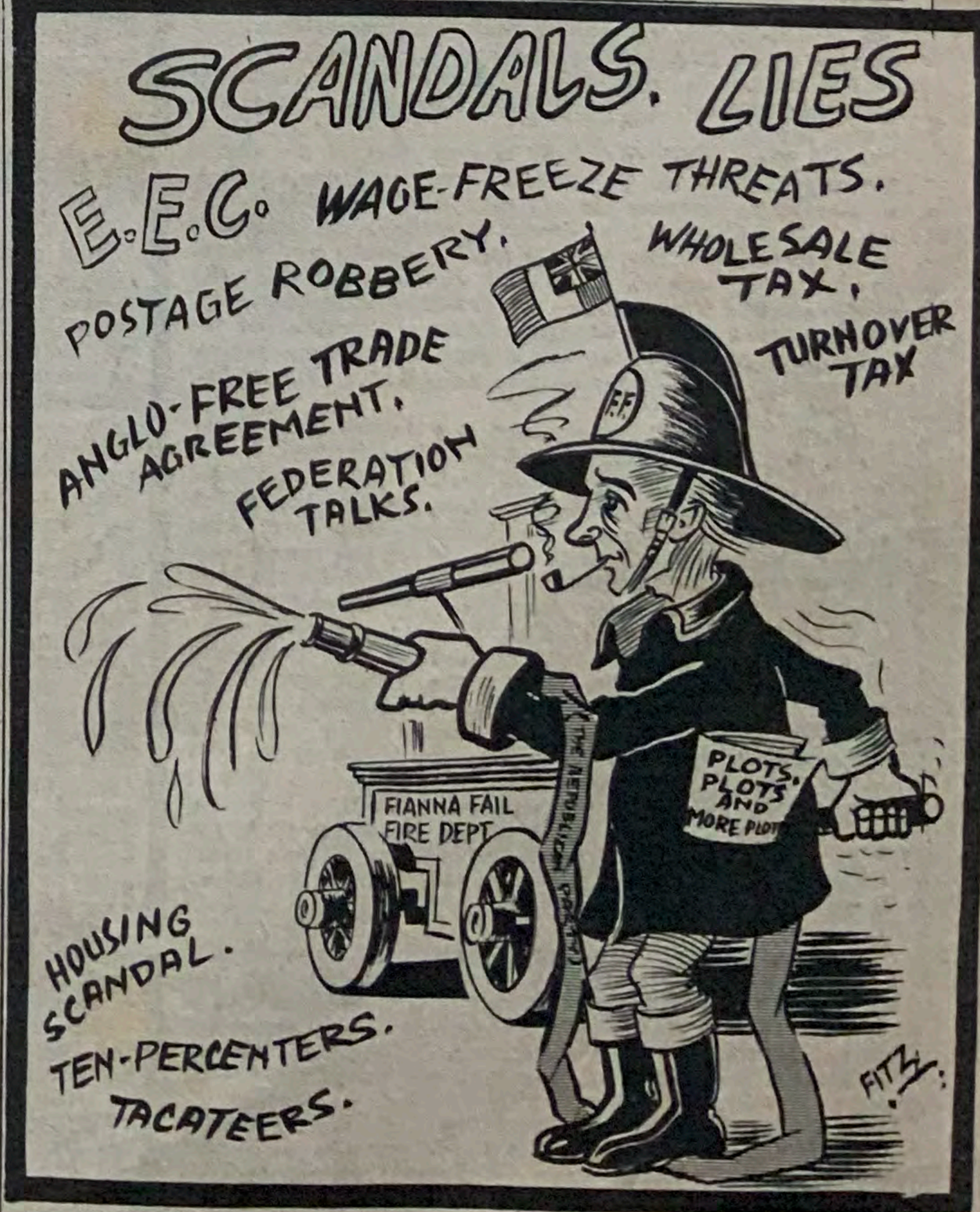
Bas mathar Sheain Sabhat

The Republican Movement extends its sympathy to the family of Mrs. South, Limerick, mother of Vol. Sean South. Mrs. South, aged 76, died on New Year's Eve, the fourteenth anniversary of her son's death in action at Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh.

PUBLIC MEETING
"Repressive Legislation in 26 Counties"
LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN
Friday, 22nd January, 8 p.m.
Dublin Comhairle Ceanntair, Sinn Fein.

Ard Fheis Ceili Mor
Saturday, 16th January
8 p.m. to 12 p.m.
Hotel St. George,
Parnell Square, Dublin
Taille 6/-

"Dublin Citizens Demand Local Democracy"
Public Meeting
CITY HALL (outside)
Monday 1st February, 8 p.m.
Dublin Comhairle Ceanntair, Sinn Fein.



FIREMAN JACK: "... AND SURE IF THIS DOESN'T WORK THERE IS INTERNMENT TO SOLVE THEM!"

eagarthocal

DEFEND THE NATION

1971 brings closer the greatest threat to Irish nationhood in modern history—absorption into the Common Market on the tail of Britain.

The struggle against the sell-out of the Irish people's sovereignty, land and industry, to the conglomeration of monopolies that is the Common Market will become sharper in 1971 as more and more Irish people realise just what is involved in entry to such a grouping.

The pathetic weakness of Dr. Hillery's recently begun 'offensive' against the anti-Market forces should not make us sit back and relax. Continuous and loud opposition to the Common Market is necessary in order to rouse the Irish people to a defence of their right to control their own destiny and ownership of the wealth of this country.

We must counteract the deliberate and misleading falsehoods which are the basis of the pro-EEC campaign. We must throw Dr. Hillery's lies back in his face; the lie which describes the six Common Market countries as 'Europe', the lie which denies the connection of NATO with the Common Market, the lie which promises prosperity for farmers, the lie which promises a wide-open market for Irish industry, the lie which says we don't have to surrender our sovereignty.

Both Dr. Hillery and Garret Fitzgerald, the main spokesmen for the Common Market, have been trying to say that the amalgamation of the economies of different countries in the EEC means automatic prosperity and expansion of the market. This is sheer rubbish. The countries involved in amalgamation which have large, well-developed industrial bases do not get rid of these. Each big country continues to dominate its own home market but the smaller countries are flooded with duty free goods from the big industrial areas.

The Common Market is a manifestation of monopoly capitalism. Monopoly capitalism is interested in one thing only—bigger profits. It is an obsolete social system, anti-human, non-cultural. Absorption into the Common Market would destroy the Irish nation. We, who value our people, our traditions and language, who want ownership of the wealth of this land firmly in the hands of the Irish working people, must ensure that entry into the Common Market be fought with all the resources available to the conscious Irish people in this year of 1971.

WINTER OF DISCONTENT

The statement that the Common Market is to destroy about 200,000 households in rural Ireland is often met with the retort: "the sooner the better". "They are a burden on the national economy" is the refrain from the industrial worker to the small-town shopkeeper who cannot see in the destruction of 200,000 families the beginnings of their own destruction. "It is happening anyhow, Common Market or no" say the self-appointed experts.

Would they consider for a moment that if the phrase "national economy" has any meaning whatever it must include somewhere in its make-up the ordinary Irish people? Or is it a Golden Calf that is best worshipped by regular ritual slayings of whole sections of the Irish people? Connolly and Pearse would judge the prosperity of the Irish nation by the prosperity of its lowest class. The Golden Calf mentality of the latter day Carlises would practice genocide against any section of the nation trapped on an uneconomic salient. Cannibalism has replaced humanity in the great rat-race unleashed by Fianna Fail on the Irish people.

And the facts can be interpreted in a much less hysterical vein than that used by the pro-Market propagandists. At 97 persons to the square mile in rural Ireland the 26 Counties already has the lowest population density of any country in Europe. Even the rural areas of the Unionist North have higher rural populations with a figure in excess of 180 per square mile. So that the "world phenomenon" of the drift from the land has already reached disaster proportions in Ireland well in excess of the percentage drift in any European country.

If the farmers of rural Ireland could grasp what is happening even now to their voting strength they could much easily realise the full horror of the Mansholt Plan. In its Third Programme for Economic Expansion the Fianna Fail Government has given a figure of 36,000 due to leave the land between 1969 and 1972. Thirty-six thousand votes is the equivalent of four Dail seats. For four seats to leave rural Ireland for industrial Ireland makes for a real voting difference of eight seats in the clash of rural and urban interests. So that an historic transformation is now taking place. For the first time in the history of Ireland as a nation political power is passing from rural to urban areas.

When the farmers are stripped of their political power they will be stripped of their subsidies and other economic aids. The Mansholt Plan is the Third Programme on a vaster scale and at an accelerated pace with the Rhur and the Po Valley instead of Leeds and Huddersfield as the answer to Irish unemployment. Small farmers subscribing to the big-farmer dominated N.F.A. Common Market policy subscribe to their own destruction.

Conscious small farmers concerned for themselves and their neighbours and the fate of the Irish people generally are invited to contact Mr. Tom Kilroy of the Small Farmers' Defence League, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.

Civil Rights and Workers Rights

The exclusion of Northern Ireland from the British Tory Government's proposed anti-union industrial relations bill should not blind Northern trade unionists and Civil Rights people to the existing state of legislation relating to trade unions on the Stormont statute book. The Civil Rights struggle for a more democratic society includes the struggle to ensure that the Labour movement has a more sympathetic framework in which it can operate in the interests of the workers.

This means that Civil Rights people should oppose all laws which are designed to curb the right of workers organisations. If the Stormont Government should attempt to introduce some variations on the Industrial Relations Bill into Northern Ireland, the Civil Rights Movement should, in conjunction with the trade unions, fight it tooth and nail. But, there is no necessity for them to do so at present because in the Special Powers Act and in the Trades Disputes and Trades Unions Act the Unionists have some of the most draconian anti-worker legislation ever conceived by a government.

The Special Powers Act gives the Government of Northern Ireland power to take all steps and issue all such orders as may be necessary for preserving the peace of Northern Ireland. These powers are conferred on the Civil Authority, which is defined as the Minister of Home Affairs, who can delegate his powers through the parliamentary executive all the way down to any officer of the RUC, who then, to the extent of the delegation, becomes the Civil Authority. As was said in the debate on the introduction of the Special Powers Act 'the Home Secretary shall have power to do whatever he likes or let someone else do what he likes for him'.

Strikes

Section 2 (4) of the Act is wide enough to cover industrial disputes! If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the preservation of the peace or maintenance of order in Northern Ireland and not specifically provided for in the regulations, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the regulations! The terminology of this subsection makes it very clear that picketing and other forms of industrial action such as strike meetings within its scope.



Will workers in the North allow Tory legislators do what British soldiers failed to do?

The Minister of Home Affairs is granted powers under the Special Powers Act to add regulations to it as he thinks fit. In fact, a National Council for Civil Liberties inquiry into the Act reported in 1936 that 'the most important of the regulations are those made by order of the Home Minister without the legislature's consent'.

Regulation 8 gives the Minister of Home Affairs power to prohibit the publication or sale of papers which he considers prejudicial to, or likely to be prejudicial to the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland. There are no qualifications to this regulation, so quite obviously any matter printed by Trade Unions could come within the section if the Minister thought fit.

Regulation II gives any policeman, soldier, or member of the UDR power to arrest without warrant. They have only to suspect that a person is acting in a manner tending to order. This regulation is extremely widely drafted and potentially embraces situations like those prejudicial to the preservation of peace or the maintenance of order in Northern ports in July '70 during the dock strike when trade unionists tried to stop black-leg cargo sent to Scotland.

A person can also be arrested if any article, book, letter or other document, the possession of which gives ground for suspicion of that person having committed an offence against the regulations, or being in possession of any article or document which is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the peace or the maintenance of order, and anything found on any person so arrested which provides reason to suspect it being so used or intended to be used, may be seized!

Furthermore, the Minister of Home Affairs, on the advice of the Security Committee, can order that a person be ordered to remain in a particular place, have his movements restricted or be interned. The Exclusion Order was used extensively in the '30's against labour and trade union people who were active in the unemployed agitations. This regulation can and has been used to deny trade union officials access to their members.

Further regulations which have a direct relevance to Trade Unions are those which authorise the Civil Authority to examine bank accounts, detain money or property to be lodged in banks and order their disposal if he thinks they endanger the state. Regulation 20 empowers the

authorities to restrict entry into Northern Ireland. This regulation aimed at people from the 26 Counties could affect trade unions which operate in both 6 and 26 County areas, as well as ICTU, by restricting the movement of trade union officials. The Civil Rights movement should challenge these provisions in the court on the grounds that it is outside the limited powers of the Northern Ireland Government as set out in the Government of Ireland Act.

The Trades Disputes and Trades Unions Act was passed in 1927 at Stormont after the Tories passed similar legislation. Any strikes designed or calculated to coerce the government were made illegal. Civil Servants were forbidden to join a union affiliated to the Irish TUC and members of unions who wished to pay a political levy had to sign a document to contract into the scheme. Up to then a trade unionist had to sign a document if he wanted to contract out.

The British Trades Disputes Act was repealed in 1946 but no attempt was made to alter the position in Northern Ireland until the Trades Disputes and Trades Union Act of 1958 was enacted. Most of the old Act was repealed with the exception of those clauses dealing with political levies.

Thus in Northern Ireland trade unionists must still contract in to the political fund as distinct from the present system of contracting out in Britain. This has meant a great lessening of the ability of the Northern Trade Union Movement to wage a political campaign where its interests are threatened.

The three main struggles which are being waged by the Irish people today, the Civil Rights, National, and Social, require the active involvement and leadership of a class conscious working class. Of the three struggles the most important one in the North at the moment remains the fight for a more democratic society. While the trade union and civil rights movements have made great strides in this direction over the last two years the links between the two movements have not proved as effective as they could be.

A joint campaign by both movements against the Special Powers Act and the Trades Disputes Act, as anti-trade union laws, could strengthen the links between the trade union movement both in Britain and in Northern Ireland and the Civil Rights movement.

Ireland, the Sea and the Common Market

Printed alongside is the text of a most important lecture given recently in Dublin by Dr. John De Courcy Ireland.

This country had a great maritime tradition. The Famine virtually killed it. From the Dark Ages through the Middle Ages to the Renaissance, Irish seamen in Irish-owned ships successfully made innumerable voyages, hazardous and regular. Even after the Tudor Conquest and the long exodus of Irish seamen to make names for themselves in ships of France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, the Netherlands and the Americas which followed it, there remained Irish-owned and Irish-skippered ships, as the archives of ports like Marseille show, capable of successfully performing long commercial voyages in the general interest of the Irish people. After the Famine what remained of Irish seagoing populations either emigrated like John Philip Holland, the submarine pioneer, or became more and more integrated into the maritime life of Britain.

The national movement of the start of this century saw no Irish Maritime Volunteers or Irish Citizens Marine. The 1916 leaders had been cut off by upbringing from the sea and failed to understand its importance. The new state, once founded, turned this island nation's back on its

natural inheritance — the sea. This was a neglect of a historic duty and a great opportunity of which it is impossible to absolve the politicians who ruled here from 1920-'40.

In 1940 sheer necessity as the twelfth hour struck caused the foundation of Irish Shipping Ltd., which with the Arklow, Wexford and Limerick coasters kept us alive during the critical war years. After the war, but for pressure, Irish Shipping might well have been abandoned.

The position today is that we have about a thousand merchant seamen, only a fraction of the numbers of Irishmen in the British merchant navy.

Our merchant navy is smaller than that of land-locked Switzerland. Nearly 80 per cent of our

sea-borne trade with Britain (with which by far the greater part of our trade is carried on) is carried in non-Irish ships.

Since the demise of the once flourishing Palgrave Murphy and Limerick Steamship concerns, sunk in the recent Hibernian Transport coffin ship, all our growing maritime trade with the Continent is carried in foreign ships.

More than 90 per cent of our maritime trade with lands outside Europe is carried under foreign flags. Along with Belgium (which has only forty miles of coastline) this state (with seventeen hundred) is the only one in Europe with no hydrographic survey.

The 78 charts of our coastal waters needed by merchant ships leaving or entering our waters were all made by the British before 1920: some are well over a

century old. With larger ships becoming annually commoner the economic as well as the pollution perils of such a scandalous neglect are only too evident.

Even when it comes to shipping plying between one Irish port and another, we have the disgraceful situation that more than 75 per cent is foreign.

On the short sea trades we let at least £6 million leave the country annually to line the pockets of foreign ship-owners and marine insurers.

Our dependence on foreign shipping is so great that it is obvious that our economy is at the mercy of outside interests. This is the more obvious when it is realised that we no longer possess a single deep-sea tanker.

Let the operations of Irish Shipping Ltd., and the Arklow and a few other short sea traders, which earn us £3-£4 million in an average year, show that even in the adverse circumstances existing, with almost total official indifference, we are capable of building a healthy maritime economy.

This we shall not do as long as we allow conditions like those of the 21 months



The funeral of Vol. Sean Sabhat, killed, along with Vol. Feargal O'Hanlon, in a raid on Brookborough barracks, County Fermanagh, in 1956.

Sean South remembered in Limerick

The annual commemoration for Sean South was held in Limerick on January 3. Sean South, and another volunteer Feargal O'Hanlon, were both killed in an IRA raid on Brookborough barracks, County Fermanagh, on New Year's Eve 1956.

More than 1,000 people gathered at the graveside in Limerick to pay their respects to the memory of one of the city's most famous sons. The oration was delivered by Cathal Goulding, Ard Comhairle Sinn Fein.

In his address Cathal Goulding re-emphasised points which he made at the Edentubber Commemoration last November, and also made particular reference to the situation of the Irish language which was of great concern to Sean Sabhat when he was alive: "Is mór an cúis áthais agus onóir domsa seasamh anseo inniu in aice uaign Sean Sabhat, laoch calma a fuair bás trí bliana déag ó shoin ag troid ar son saoirse muintir na hÉireann in Ultaibh.

"Ní mór domsa admháil nach raibh aithne agam ar Shean. Bhíomar mar baill de'n ghluais-seacht céanna ach níor thánagamar riamh ar a chéile. Is oth liom sin. Gaeilgeoir thár bharr a bhí i Sean. Ní raibh aon am aige dozna daoine gur mó dhóibh an teoiric ná an cleachta. Riamh do chleachtaigh sé a chuid Gaeilge".

"Inniu tá fobha níos fíochmhara ná riamh á dhéanamh ar an sean-teanga ag an dream chéanna atá ag tabhairt faoi gach rud Gaelach agus gach rud Poblachtánach. Má chaillimid an troid seo don teanga, beidh cailte againn ar rud nach féidir a thabhairt ar ais arís".

"I did not know South, but I knew many intimately who did. All of them were of the one mind. They said that South should not have died. They said that he among the inarticulate many had something to say and knew how to say it. They have told me that South's was an evolving mind, questing, seeking, ever trying to understand more fully the nature of the struggle in which he became involved.

"Ireland has changed greatly



● Cathal Goulding

since Sean South laid down his life in Brookborough in 1957. In Sean South's day we were broadly agreed as to the basics, in word if not in fact. We all believed in the restoration of the Irish language. We all believed that partition should go; we all thought of emigration as a great evil. We were all opposed to foreign exploitation of Irish land and resources though we had not at the time defined it as Imperialism."

"Things have changed now. The Irish language is being phased out in so far as the Government and the civil service is concerned. Partition is here to stay if we are to interpret Jack Lynch's statements on their real worth. Emigration is to become an accepted aspect of Irish life, if under the more acceptable title of mobility of labour. All doors are to be thrown open to any foreigner who has a couple of pounds to invest, to come here, whether it is to buy Irish land or to exploit Irish workers. This is where we have arrived in the short space of thirteen years and it is to South's eternal credit that he saw what was happening much more clearly than others of us who were his comrades and in his own small way shouted stop".

"It has taken the Republican Movement a long time to catch up with the ideas of Sean South but, I think I can say now that we have seen the light and that we are doing everything we can to persuade our countrymen that what is happening is not good for the Irish people, that concentration on any one aspect of the struggle for independence to the detriment of the other aspects can only bring disappointment, that we must move along on one broad front of opposition to all the aspects of Imperialism we can see, whether it is the damn good bargain being concocted by Dr. Hillery and his advisers with the E.E.C., or the damn good bargain being concocted by Jack Lynch and his advisers with Westminster. And let us not forget the damn good bargains being made in the boardrooms of the speculative rich which are influencing the whole course of our lives and of which the peculiar decision making process being used by the politicians is only a copy writ large."

"Our course is charted. We know what we are doing and we know where we want to go. No journey can be made without anxiety of one kind or another, without differences. I do not want to enter into a detailed account of what has happened in our movement, of the differences that have arisen. This is not the place for it. But let me say that those who went from us twelve months ago left us for the wrong reasons. We can understand those who are openly our enemies. We find it difficult to condemn our erstwhile friends in anger or with contempt. Some of us shared imprisonment with them or shared danger with them on many occasions.

But nevertheless I must say that those who condemn us for our socialism, for our belief in common justice for all our people do an injustice not only to our movement but to themselves. Fianna Fail condemns us for our socialism and abhors us for our Republicanism.

If being to the left means that we seek an end to partition, an end to exploitation of our people, the placing of the common people in the position of masters of their

destiny rather than the slaves of that anonymous nothing, the economy, then we are to the left. In the brutal world of today with its wars of exploitation, with its submergence of the human spirit to serve profit, then the only Christian attitude is to stand to the left. Republicanism stands for the liberation of people. Republicans cannot afford to tie their hands, cannot exclude any particular form of struggle, do not restrict their activities to some one conceived plan or method of struggle as long as they correspond to the forces at the disposal of the movement.

Our sole guarantee of success lies in us making and maintaining contact with the disunited masses of the discontented, the protesting and those disposed to struggle, who are weak simply because they are disunited. Therefore, regardless of the rumours, lies and slanders levelled at persons, objectives and policies, regardless of all these attacks mounted and maintained by the establishment, aided and abetted by knaves and nitwits, which have one and only one aim, to smash the I.R.A. and the Movement. In the face of this conspiracy to destroy us we do not intend to deviate one iota from the path of real revolution. From now on, all who intend to remain with us will have to re-examine their motives for their association with the revolutionary movement, in other words they will have to realise just what this fight is about. For us in the I.R.A. the issues must be: National freedom, who is to own the wealth? Who is to have the power? who is to control the State? On these issues there can be no compromise.

Ground rent condemned in Derry

The first act in the opposition to the Northern equivalent of the Ground Rent system took place outside the Irish Society's headquarters in Bishop Street in Derry City on December 18 last.

Members of the James Connolly Republican Club picketed in protest against what a press release on behalf of the Club referred to as 'an immoral system'. Liam O'Comain, Ulster organiser of the Republican Movement stated to the press that the local Republican Club welcomed the condemnation of ground rents in recent press statements from the Derry branch of the Nationalist Party but added: "we contend that a more vigorous campaign other than press releases is necessary in order to end the financial rape of our city. Therefore, we call on the Nationalist Party and other interested groups to participate in our campaign".

"In fact" said Mr. O'Comain "tenants associations and other citizens groups should force the moral issue with the Hon. The Irish Society by organising a refusal to pay lease rents under the Society's charter". Such action is necessary, in our opinion, if we are to end once and for all such a glaring example of legalised crime".

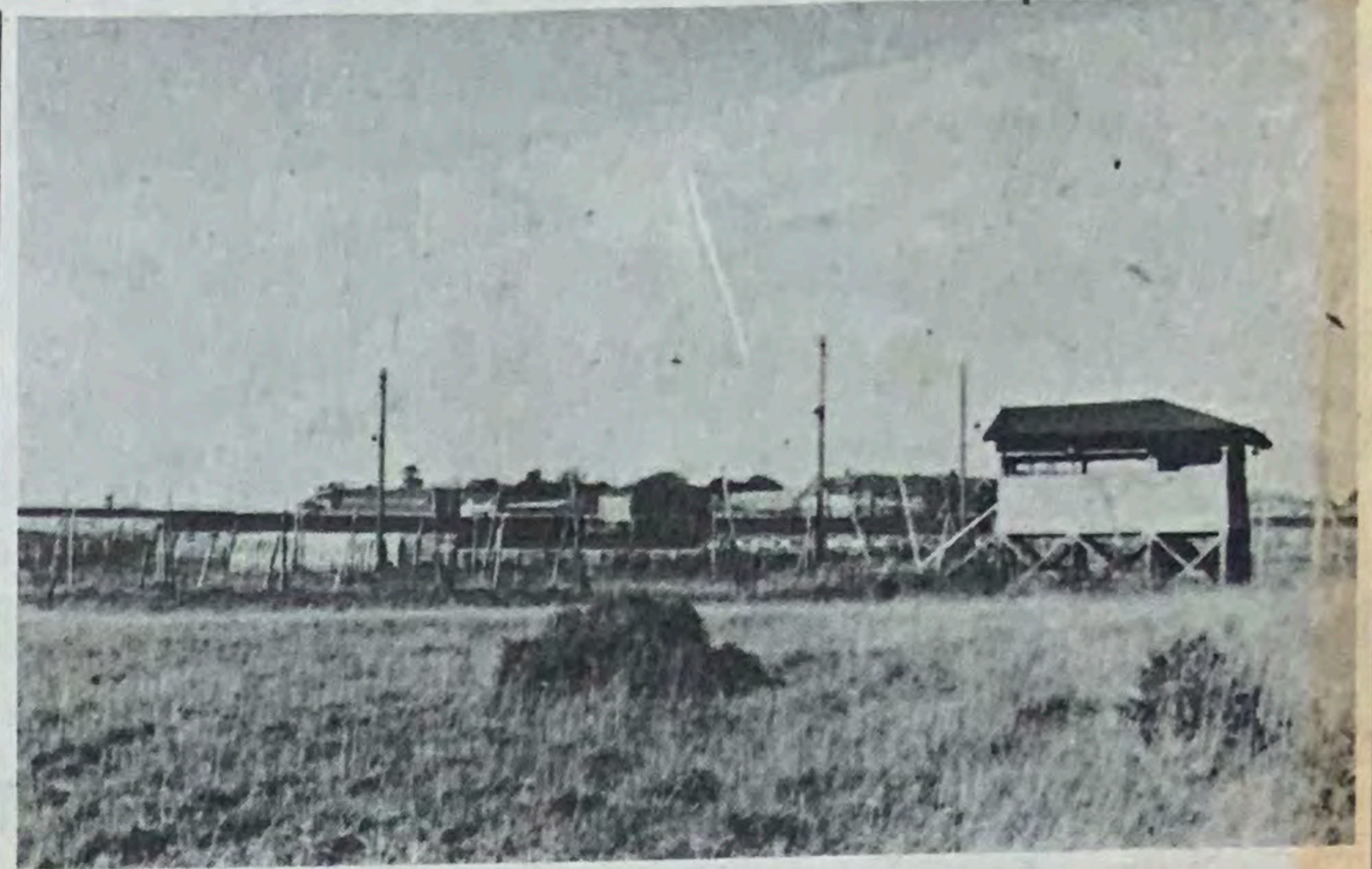
Mr. O'Comain stated that a campaign against ground rents would be organised by the Republican Clubs on a Six County basis.

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The Curragh Concentration Camp as it appeared in 1963. Several hundred Republicans were interned here in the 1940's and again in the late 1950's.

Threat of Internment rebuffed

The Lynch Government's threat to re-introduce internment without trial met with swift condemnation from all democratic organisations and opinion in the country North and South. The Government story of a kidnap and murder plot was ridiculed in the daily newspapers, the Labour Party in the Dail caused uproar and suspension of some of their T.D.s, public meetings and demonstrations were held in many areas. Lynch was told in no uncertain terms that internment without trial was unacceptable.

Sinn Fein, in a statement said: "Coming as it does after the results of the two by-elections, the timing of the announcement and the complete lack of any evidence to lend justification to the abro-

gation of Civil Liberties, makes it obvious that the Government Party and the chief opposition party feel confident enough to ride roughshod over all other political opposition; viz. The Cosgrave and L'Estrange "law and order" speeches during the arms crisis which called for internment".

"More ominously, this announcement paves the way for Major Chichester-Clark to introduce internment in the North and threatens the freedom of thousands of politically active people in that area. It suggests collusion between Dublin, Stormont and Westminster and fits the context of the much-cavassed 'Federal Solution' to the Irish question".

The important political effect in the 26 counties of the introduction of internment would be the knocking out of the power-house of opposition to Fianna Fail and Fine Gael's efforts to drag Ireland into the Common Market".

One of the most significant demonstrations against the internment threat was held by several hundred members of Six County Republican Clubs who travelled to Dublin to hold a protest meeting outside the GPO.

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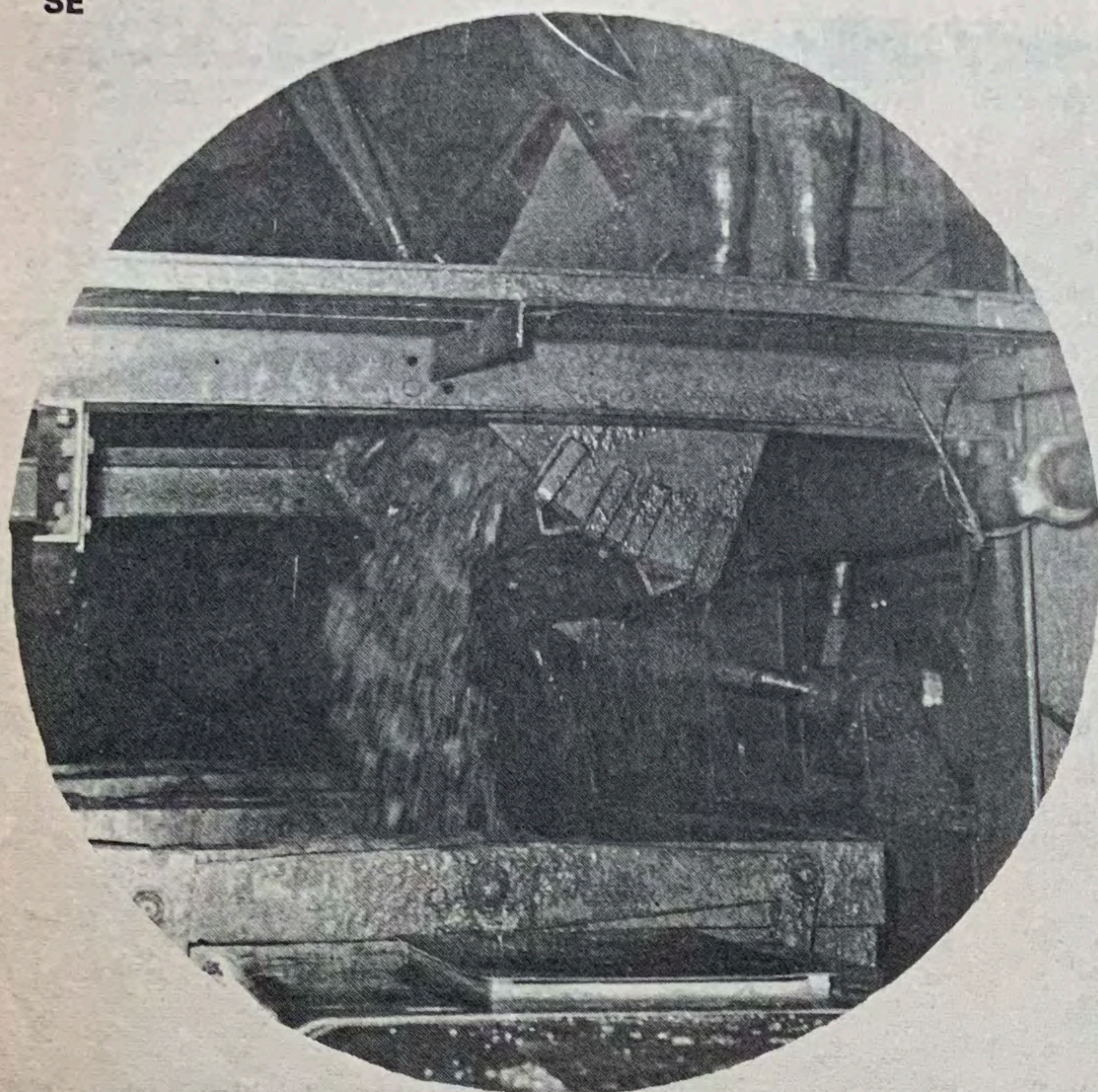
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That Ireland had little or no mineral deposits has been a popular myth throughout much of our history. That it originated during the period of colonialism because of Britain's fear of an industrialised Ireland is unequivocal. That this myth has been exploded once and for all is now beyond question.

Dating back to the beginning of the modern era of Irish mining (1958), an estimated 9,870,000 tons of ore has been extracted at four production centres. An ore reserve of approximately 50,000,000 tons has been uncovered and the prospects of further strikes are described as 'excellent'.

Who benefits?

What transpires, in effect, is that Ireland is among the largest producers of base metals in Western Europe. With the 'no minerals' myth exploded the next pertinent question is: who benefits?

The year 1958 is significant for two reasons; on the more general level it marks the opening up of Ireland to International Corporations; on the specific plane of mining it witnesses the emergence of Northgate Exploration Ltd. as a corporate entity in Toronto, Canada. Northgate, with legislative assistance from Leinster House, came to occupy a central position in the exploitation of Ireland's mineral wealth within very few years of its inauguration.

Granted a licence to prospect in Ireland, Northgate discovered a rich lead-zinc-silver-copper deposit near Tynagh, Co. Galway, in late 1961. The agreement under which Northgate was granted the prospecting licence stipulated that *no matter what the returns Northgate would not have to pay more than 9% of its net profit in royalties to Ireland.*

Between October 22, 1965 (when production at Tynagh commenced) and December 1970, an estimated £15,261,000 net profit was recorded by Northgate. With a definite ore reserve of 9,300,000 tons and with Northgate President, P. Hughes, believing that "there is ample geological evidence to expect that further

tonnage may be discovered in this favourable environment" it can be projected that by the time Tynagh's ore reserve is run out Northgate will have netted in the region of £60,000,000. This phenomenal profit projection is reflected in the share appreciation of Northgate. From a high of 68 cents in 1958 it soared to a high of 18 dollars 37½ cents in 1970, that is, a share appreciation of 2,700% or 225% per annum. Put another way — if Northgate's 5,154,200 issued shares were bought in 1958 they would have cost 3,092,520 dollars (£1,293,133), if they were bought today they would cost 94,808,325 dollars (£39,536,802).

The Northgate Empire, Irish division, does not stop at Tynagh — far from it. In August 1970 it took over the Gortdrum mine situated three miles from Tipperary town. Gortdrum had been in production since July 1967 and with a projected annual output of 500,000 tons of ore, its ore reserve should run out by 1976. Net profit over Gortdrum's life-span is estimated at £10,700,000. According to the Canadian Stock Brokers Grant Johnston, Gortdrum's shares are to be considered a buy for medium-term grants and as such should be estimated "at 7 dollars per share". Taking Gortdrum's 3,860,000 shares this means the company's share value is 27,021,554 dollars (£11,258,480).

Profits

Northgate's associate company, TARA Explorations and Development Company Ltd., prospecting near An Uaimh, Co. Meath has uncovered what the Irish Press has described as "one of the biggest strikes in Irish mining history". Results from the drilling so far indicate a lead-zinc mineralisation ranging from 7 to 43 per cent. Given an ore reserve similar to the Silvermine strike this would produce a net profit over the life-span of the mine of £60 to £80 million. Tara's 4,050,000 issued shares have been variously estimated to be worth between £13m. and £16m., and that without one ounce of metal yet produced.

Northgate itself has just turned up a

lithium deposit in the region of a few million tons. Lithium compounds are used in nuclear energy production, bleaching catalysts and in the preparation of hydrogen.

The Silvermine complex near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, is 75% owned by International Mogul Mines Ltd., of Canada. The remaining 25% is held by Silvermines Ltd. The Nenagh mine is Ireland's largest producing mine with an ore reserve of 13,400,000 tons as of December 1970. Since production began on May 28, 1968, 1,959,244 tons of ore has been mined. A net profit of £7,900,000 has been recorded. Projecting this for the life-span of the mine we come up with an estimated total profit of approximately £60m.

Avoca, Co. Wicklow, between 1958 and 1962 produced 3,142,743 tons of ore for the Canadian company St. Patricks Copper Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of Mogul, which netted about £5m. With a reserve of 8,700,000 tons, Avoca Mines (Canada) Ltd., began production in October 1970. Over its life-span it is projected that Avoca Mines should net in the region of £14.3m. Avoca Mines (Canada) Ltd. has just signed a contract for the supply of 80,000 tons of by-product pyrites yearly, beginning mid-1971, to Nitrogen Eireann Teo.

Taking the combined realised and projected profits of Tynagh, Gortdrum,

Silvermines, Avoca and An Uaimh (not including the possible development of Adare, Co. Carlow or the Vale of Aherlow in Tipperary) we come up with a net profit to Mogul, Northgate and Discovery of £200m to £230m.

Nor is that all. In 1967 the Lynch Government legislated provisions that no income tax or corporation tax was payable on profits earned during the first 20 years of mining where operations had begun prior to 1986. What this means in effect is that *not one penny will be paid by any of these corporations* — all of the mines running out of ore in less than 20 years.

Getting worse

The situation is getting worse, not better. By the middle of 1970, 7,405 square miles of Ireland had been divided up between various foreign mining corporations for the purpose of prospecting. The rate of issuance of prospecting licences is ever increasing.

Three major company groupings and a score of individual mining and exploration corporations were involved in prospecting. Not one of them Irish. The Northgate group had four in the field. TARA Explorations and Development had 132 prospecting licences covering an area of 1,518 square miles. Gortdrum Mines Ltd. which is 100 p.c. owned by Northgate has 54 pros-

IRELAND'S MINES AND MINERALS

EANAIR, 1971

pecting licences covering an area of 682 square miles. Northgate's subsidiary which operates the Tynagh mine, Irish Base Metals Ltd. had itself 49 prospecting licences covering 622 square miles, while Anglo-United Development Corporation, in which Northgate has a minority shareholding, held 17 prospecting licences covering 163 square miles. In all the Northgate group held 152 licences covering 1,985 square miles of Irish soil.

The International zinc corporation, Rio-Tinto, had three of its subsidiaries in the prospecting field. Rio-Tinto Finance and Explorations Ltd. was second only to Tara in the number of licences held, with 91 covering 1,141 square miles. The American Smelting and Refining Co. and the Anglo-Austral Corporation, Rio-Tinto's other two subsidiaries operating in Ireland, between them held 31 licences covering 366 square miles. Another grouping is headed by International Mogul Mines Ltd., of Canada. Mogul operates its prospecting endeavours in Ireland through four subsidiaries — Mogul of Ireland Ltd., Irish Metal Mining Co., Con-Mog Explorations and Basic Explorations (Irl.) Syndicate. Through them Mogul holds 33 licences covering 237 square miles.

Of the remaining score of individual

corporations prospecting in Ireland, Consolidated Goldfields (South Africa), Penoroyu (France), a subsidiary of the Thai Tin Syndicate, Syangenore Explorations (a subsidiary of the Canadian Mining Corporation of Noronda Mines), Pentson Mines (associate of Mogul), Greenhil Mines (Canada), The Argosy Mining Company (Canada), Northfield Mines (Canada), Delhi Pacific Mining Corporation, are the largest holding between them 228 licences covering 2,612 square miles.

Personnel

An examination of the personnel of these mining corporations yields some interesting facts. For instance, take Evan Gill. He was Canadian Ambassador to Ireland. In March of 1968 he resigned. At the annual general meeting of Northgate, held in Toronto on June 14 that same year, Evan T. Gill was appointed the company's Vice-President of Corporate Affairs.

Even ex-Taoiseach's got in the play of things. On February 3, 1970, Mr. Sean Lemass flew to New York with P. J. Hughes, President of Northgate, to inaugurate the trading of Northgate shares on Wall Street — a kind of share launcher!

The most profitable stage in the mining

industry, in terms of value added to input, is the processing or smelting stage. This is the stage where the pure metal, as the ordinary persons knows it, emerges. At present there is no smelter in Ireland. The Smelter Corporation of Ireland, a subsidiary of the Northgate group, has plans to set up what is called an electrolytic zinc smelter, using the turbulent layer roasting system of purifying. It is estimated that with a capacity to produce 80,000 tons of pure lead and zinc per annum this smelter would cost £20m. Close observers of the Irish mining scene believe that the Government has guaranteed Northgate £7m for the venture.

A smelter with the capacity mentioned could easily be set up given the ore reserves now deemed to exist in Ireland. For example, in 1968, Tynagh produced 181,500 tons of ore concentrates containing 129,000,000 pounds of lead, 69,000,000 pounds of zinc, 5,100,000 pounds of copper and 1,516,000 ounces of silver. Taking the four metals together this represents over 85,000 tons of pure metal. It is fairly certain that by mid-1971 the Smelter Corporation of Ireland will have announced the site for its smelter. The Government, though it may well give £7m in grant aid, will have no say in running it. Northgate will control and own it. Northgate will reap the huge return.

Policy

It is estimated that the value of the metal is doubled during the smelting stage. This being so, and given the massive profits already projected for the extraction stage of Irish mining over the next decade or so, it is not difficult to foresee that over the life-span of the proposed smelter, profit return will be in the region of tens of millions of pounds.

Finally, let us dwell on the policy pursued by corporations such as Northgate in relation to the huge profits they make in Ireland. Northgate, over the past three years, has more than trebled its assets. Its policy is obvious—"in furtherance of our policy in re-aligning and consolidating inter-company relationships" it has begun to invest in prospecting companies all over the world.

SEACHT

In England it holds a 10 per cent interest in the Anglo-United Development Corporation. In Canada it holds a 22.4 per cent interest in Western Mines Ltd. which prospects in the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. In July of 1970 Northgate increased its shareholding in Westfield Minerals Ltd. from 20 per cent to 45.7 per cent. In Silver Eureka Corporation which had a gold mine in southern France it has a four per cent interest. In Australia, Northgate has a 33 per cent interest in Whim Consolidated N. C. which is engaged in an extensive exploration programme in Australia.

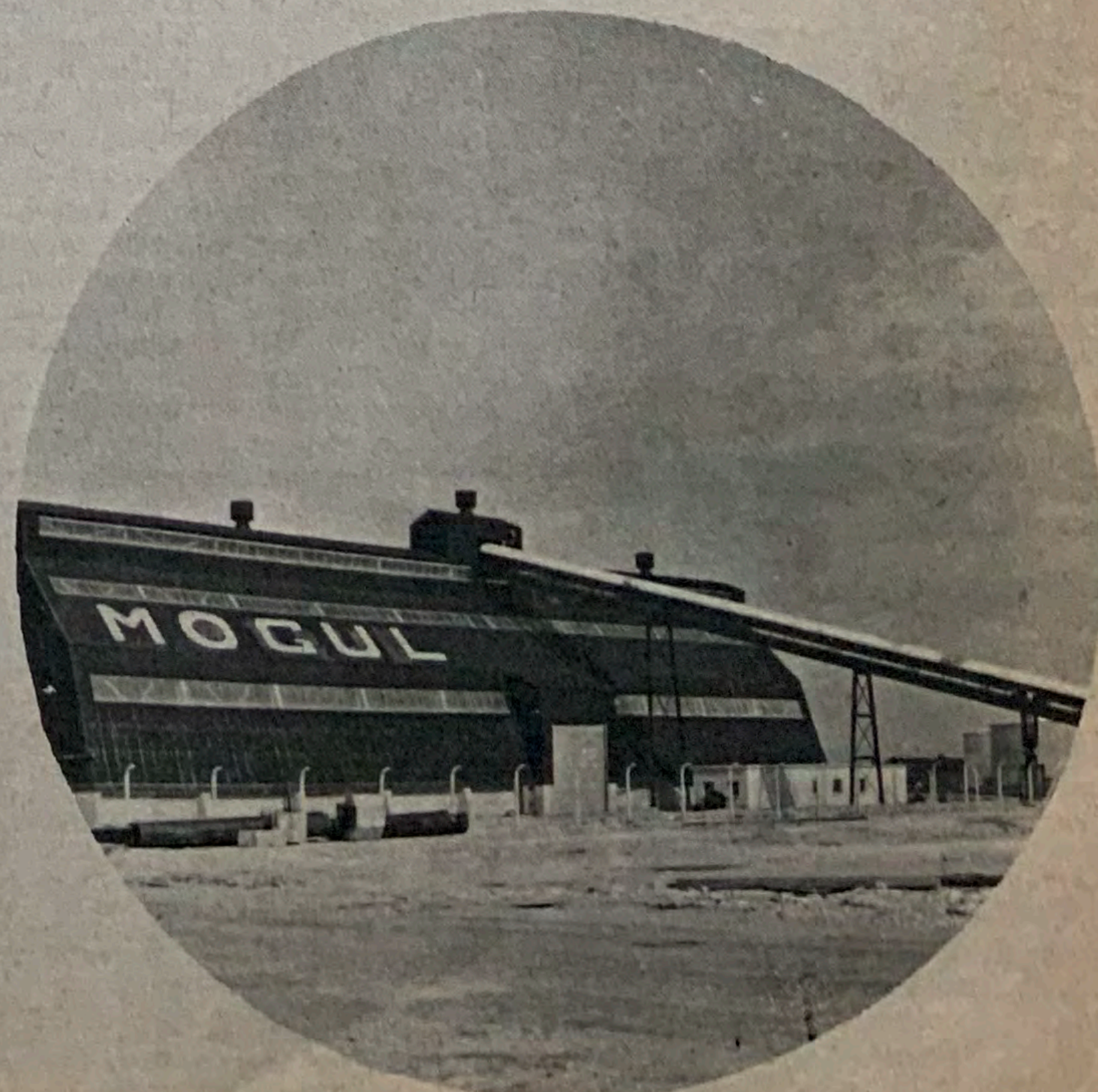
The pace of capital outflow increased greatly in 1970. It is estimated that if Northgate takes up all the options it now has on Canadian and Australian mining shares it would pay out 12m dollars. In other words, every penny made in Ireland is going to be invested in other parts of the world in accordance with Northgate's policy of making itself into an international mining corporation, based in Toronto.

No tax

Mogul, Discovery and other international mining corporations exploiting in Ireland follow a similar policy. After all, why not?, considering that the Lynch government, through the Industrial Development Authority, advertise 'no restrictions on repatriating profits' in attempting to get the corporate vultures to come to Ireland.

On April 18, 1967, one week after the introduction of the 'no tax' clause in connection with mining profits, the Canadian Mining journal 'Northern Miner' recalled how sure they were that "Mr. Haughey need not worry about attracting aspiring mine finders (to Ireland)" and that they can "assure him that Canadian companies will be well in the forefront of the rush across the ocean".

With an ex-Canadian Ambassador to Ireland as Corporate Affairs Vice-President Survey a director, and a former Taoiseach of Northgate; an ex-head of Ordinance as Northgate's 'share launcher' on Wall Street, the 'Northern Miner' might have added that these Canadian corporations are guaranteed a very profitable stay.



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OCHT

"Hearts with one purpose alone,
Through Summer and Winter seem,
Enchanted to a stone
To trouble the living stream."

So said the speaker at the public meeting in Patrick St., Cork, on the evening of Christmas Day at the end of the marathon seven day march from Dublin. This had been the aim of the march: to trouble the living stream of Irish consciousness with the news that Irish political prisoners lay in English jails: to guarantee to the prisoners themselves that they were not the forgotten casualties of the continuing struggle of the Irish people against British Imperialism.

Repeating the message that had rang in a hundred towns and villages en route he continued: "The Irish people know from their history that the prison cell is as much a weapon of British Imperialism as is the soldier in the North or the cheque-book in the South. To fight British Imperialism is to fight their prison cells as well as their front line troops and economic tyranny: to fight their prison cells is to fight Imperialism".

General Tom Barry had interrupted his Christmas to march the final piece of the journey and to add his voice once again to the demand for the release of all Irish political prisoners. He pointed out that the men now in jail

HEARTS WITH ONE PURPOSE ALONE...

were due the support given to those jailed for fighting the Black and Tans. For many of the younger marchers the welcome extended them by the living legend of "Guerrilla Days in Ireland" justified every hardship endured on the road to Cork.

Cork City was the natural point of arrival for the march from Dublin as the two youngest and longest serving of political prisoners, 19 year old Conor Lynch and 21 year old Pat O'Sullivan hail from that city. Gerry O'Doherty and Eamonn Smullen as well as Alan McIlveen and Barry Bruton became familiar names to the Irish public as the march wound its 160 mile course to Cork.

From the starting rally at the G.P.O. addressed by Miss Bernadette Devlin, M.P. for Mid-Ulster, the march moved at a steady average speed of three and a half miles per hour with regular two hour rest halts set out by Emmet Goulding whose mountaineering experience in the Andes and Himalayas gave him a natural prestige for the task of bidding weary limbs to battle.

One of the remarkable features of the march became the weather. For seven days the sun shone down with a pale wintry heat on the toiling column of men and women. Every evening saw the horizon stained with the crimson promise of a good morrow. In a total of almost 90 hours spent on the open road the marchers encountered only ten minutes rain as they crossed into Cork at Kilbehenny a few miles from the overnight halt at Mitchelstown.

The most remarkable feature of the march was undoubtedly the response it evoked from the ordinary people who opened their houses to provide tea and sandwiches for the marchers, gave beds to the weary overnight and a good breakfast and godspeed in the morning. On the roadway people stopped their cars to contribute to the legal aid fund and take the open letter to send off to Paddy Hillery urging him to exert maximum diplomatic pressure for the release of the prisoners.

Typical of the many spontaneous kindnesses shown was that of Bean Uí Thirial in Nas na Ri who put up marchers on the first overnight stop or of Mr. Hickey, a small-farmer who met the march near the Horse and Jockey with a bucket-full of steaming tea. But the full list of people to whom the march organisers are indebted would take more than a page to publish and the people concerned know that they have helped in the fight for the release of all Irish political prisoners.

A highlight of the march came on the second and longest stage, the 35 mile journey from Nas na Ri to Portlaois, when Mick Ryan ordered the van to lead the marchers through the Curragh Camp. There, within sight of the barbed-wire fencing of the Internment Camp a wreath of laurel-leaves and barbed wire was laid in memory of Barney Casey, shot by the camp guards on December 16, 1940. Mick Ryan, himself a victim of internment in the 1950s and Oliver Frawley of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Executive, a prospective victim of internment in the North, jointly laid the wreath while marchers, Army officers, soldiers and children stood for a minutes silence. Ordinary soldiers pressed forward with words of encouragement and contributions as the marchers resumed their forward movement.

The other wreath-laying ceremony of the march took place the following morning opposite the cold sunlit walls of Portlaois Prison. At the gateway of the Prison Dick Rogers of the Newry Republican Club laid a wreath in memory of Sean McCaughey, George Plant and other Republicans who died within the grim walls because they fought for a free Ireland. Then the banner was brought forward while Dick Rogers resumed his position at the wheel of the sound-truck and the twenty seven mile march to Urlingford began.

And the map of Ireland unfolded steadily under the feet of the marchers. Public meetings outlining the plight of the prisoners were held in Rathcoole, Nas na Ri, Newbridge, Kildare, Monasterevin, Ballybrittas, New Inn, Portlaois, Abbeyleix, Durrow, Culahill, Johnstown, Urlingford, Thurles, Littleton, Horse and Jockey, Cashel, Clonmel, Cahir, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, Rockmills, Glanworth, Ballyhooly, Castletownroche, Fermoy, Mallow, Ballynamona and Cork City. 5,000 leaflets in the form of an open letter to Dr. Hillery were distributed and more than 1,000 copies of The United Irishman sold. The march organisers were also able to hand over £200 to Jack Lynch in Cork as a help towards the legal aid fund for the Lynch/O'Sullivan petition presently being processed.

Once over the Cork border, the organisers discovered that everything had been organised for the final two days by Micheal O h-Aonghusa of Mitchelstown and Seosamh Searlog of Mallow. The march became a triumphal procession as volunteers from both towns joined in and the numbers swelled to thirty before they met up with the Cork Volunteer Pipe Band for the march through Cork. Tony Gregory, the youngest of the marchers, gave the final speech pledging further action for the prisoners as the Munster twilight sifted into the streets of Cork on the evening of Christmas Day.

● On the March: Top — General Tom Barry steps out with the marchers in Cork City. At left, Jack Lynch, father of Conor Lynch. At right, Jim Savage. Holding banner, Columba Longmore. Centre: Marchers halted for tea on Christmas Day at the house where Tomás Mac Curtáin, murdered Lord Mayor of Cork, was born. Bottom: Dick Rogers laying the wreath outside Portlaois Prison. From left: Emmet Goulding, Tony Gregory, Barry Doyle and Seamas O Tuathail.



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CHANGING TACTICS OF IMPERIALISM

"... Imperialism has many forms, not least the cultural and economic takeover of under-developed countries such as ours. This is what has happened, and is happening, in Ireland of our generation. While the IRA faced North, its sole aim being the ending of partition, the salesmen of Imperialism, aided by their native servants, commenced a systematic take-over of Irish assets, a systematic speculation in Irish money, Irish manpower, Irish land. The army guarded a frontier while the imperialists quietly entered by another and laid claim to Ireland."

Cathal Goulding—Bodenstown, 1967.

"The past?" Aye, boy, the method's past; the deed is still the same.

And robbery is robbery yet though cloaked in gentler name,

Our means of life are still usurped, the rich still is lord,
And prayers and cries for justice still meet one reply
— the sword.

Though hypocrites for rich men's gold may tell us we are free,

And oft' excell in speech and print our vaunted liberty.
But freedom lies not in a name and he who lacks for bread,

Must have that bread tho' he should give his soul for it instead.

"The Legacy"—James Connolly

The years since 1945 have witnessed the general worldwide retreat of Imperialism before the forces of the Risen People in their great upsurge for national freedom and independence.

The maps of Africa, Asia, and even the previously monolithically uniform Latin America, have changed almost beyond recognition. The aggressive march of Fascism was halted, although the existence of the regimes of Spain, Portugal and Greece are a reminder that it has yet to be fully crushed.

Those who fared worst have been the small, long-suffering 'minority' — 'nations of Western Europe. Euzkadi (Basques) — as the world now knows — Catalunga and Breiz (Bretons) are brutally suppressed. Scotland and Wales are dealt with in a more subtle manner — being steadily eroded by the free play of economic forces.

How has Imperialism dealt with Ireland during the last two decades? As has happened elsewhere, we notice an expedient change of tactics in order to replace the old blatant, increasingly insecure — because easily recognisable — type of colonialism with the more subtle, and less costly, approach now known as *Neo-colonialism*. Imperialism working "by a change of names", as Madame Markievicz put it half a century ago.

The Fifties saw the ground prepared by native agents — both witting and unwitting — for Imperialism's forthcoming 'New Departure'. This change of tactics was to be a marked feature of the Sixties, requiring a searching reappraisal and adoption of a drastic new approach by the forces intent on struggling against Imperialism in Ireland.

The Twenty-Six Counties emerged from the forties to experience two periods of Coalition-rule which should have demonstrated once and for all the impossibility of a *modus vivendi* between the most consistently reactionary party in the State—Fine Gael—and all but the most pathetically anaemic and compromised kind of

Labour Party. This is a lesson which the Labour Movement chooses to ignore to its peril while being wooed by the latter-day coalitionists.

The world-situation, which included the international crisis of Capitalism with its then current cyclical slump, in the late Fifties finally revealed as out-moded and unworkable Arthur Griffith's theories on the development of a protectionist native Irish capitalism — the basis of the policies De Valera had been trying to implement since the early Thirties.

A new approach was evidently required. This came in the shape of the 'First Programme for Economic Expansion' which was to be the basis of the crucial repeal of the 'Control of Manufacturers Act', in 1958. This it was which opened the flood-gates to the inflow of foreign 'investments'. The requirement that the majority of shares in new companies should be in Irish hands no longer applied, and we found ourselves in a very similar situation to that of India which received a loan from the World Bank during the 1957 balance of payments crisis on the condition that she throw her public sector open to the whims of foreign capital—thereby seriously affecting the whole pattern of her development. There are signs of the present Indian government rectifying this error. It is difficult to imagine Lynch & Co. following suit with regard to our own country.

The new policy of free capital-inflow had as a corollary the free outflow of tax-free profits. It meant the indiscriminate exploitation of valuable natural resources, and not primarily in the interests of the Irish people, as in the case of raw materials (ores, etc.) being exported for processing abroad. Industrialisation has generally meant the establishment of subsidiary firms when and where profitable; when profit-levels fell, either at the parent-plant or at the subsidiary, the subsidiary was first to go. In addition, there has been the alarming, but, in the circumstances, inevitable, concentration and 'rationalisation' of industry, with takeovers, mergers, liquidations and consequent redundancies, as well as the growing imbalance in development between West and East.

A further aspect of the new policy was the wholesale appropriation of Irish land — often large estates — by foreigners. In striving to fight this menace there developed a new awareness of other problems related to land-ownership — such as still-unexpropriated ranches and estates, the scandal of inland waterways and fisheries still being held by the Lords of the Conquest and the native *nouveau riche*, the question of Ground-rent, that iniquitous relic of the Feudal system.

What may be seen as particularly significant about the First Programme for Economic Expansion was that while the Civil Service drew it up for a Fine Gael-dominated government it fell to a Fianna Fail one to put it into effect. And, in fact, it has been loyally implemented with the acquiescence of the 'loyal opposition'. All of which goes to show the essential correspondence of interest by now achieved between FF and FG, no matter how much the Civil War might be still used to bring the camp-followers to heel and prevent them breaking out of



the old moulds and seeking a genuine alternative to the Ruling Party and Loyal Opposition monopoly.

It's interesting to note that when Lemass replaced De Valera his government was described in London as providing for the first time in forty years people Britain could do business with. (Which is not to ignore De Valera's part in preparing the ground by his continual backsliding from the relatively progressive stance of Fianna Fail in the early Thirties).

One commentator describes how at that time (1959), Lord Longford, then Chairman of the National Bank (in England) "wrote an article in a Sunday newspaper suggesting that now was the time for Ireland to rejoin the Commonwealth and ease away from her policy of neutrality. But what about Partition? Longford considered that a kiss and a promise would be enough. His kite-flying evoked little enthusiasm in Ireland but there was little indignation. The argument was presented as a kind of fatality, that Ireland was too small to stand alone and must 'integrate' in order to survive".

It should be clear, then, that Imperialism in Ireland — particularly in the past two decades — has meant more than armed British soldiers on the Falls or the Shankill. Hateful and important as that military presence truly is, it is merely the crudest and most old-fashioned — and provocative — version of Imperial rule in Ireland. Much more dangerous are the more subtle tactical variations used by the Invader—armed now with cheque-book or computer rather than rifle—to ensure that tribute will continue to be paid.

Conversely, only a genuinely revolutionary movement—willing and able to adapt its tactics as the situation requires — will succeed in effectively combatting the presence of Imperialist exploitation in its many forms in Ireland today. As General Tom Barry put it recently, a more relevant and meaningful slogan today than 'Up the Republic!' must be, in Connolly's words, 'The Re-conquest of Ireland!'

JANUARY

5 Chairman of the National Waters Restoration League, Seamus O Tuathail, points out that the Commission investigating inland fisheries was established as the result of the N.W.R.L. Campaign and should have a nominee from the League among its membership.

21 Minister for Justice Micheal O Morain holds meeting with owners to plot action against N.W.R.L. campaign. Promised that the Attorney-General would take action against those organising fish-ins at Drogheda. Present: Major C. W. Roberts, John Williams, E.S.B., D. Fitzgerald (Moy Fishery); J. Reade (for Mr. Barber), Radley Searle and Brigadier Booth, Chairman, Wexford of Conservators.

23 N.W.R.L. picket on the house in Raheny, Dublin, of Mr. Neil T. Blaney, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, Coiste Cearta Sibhialta na Gaeltacht represented by Mairtin O Cadhain. Delegation comprised of Donnchadh Mac Raghnaill, Lila Nic Oireachtaigh and Mairtin O Cadhain challenged Blaney on statement that £9,000,000 compensation be paid to owners. "Neil of the Nine Million" carried on picket placard.

29 Picket on Salmon Weir Bridge in Galway, protesting ownership of an Irish natural resource, the Corrib, by John Barber, Billingsgate eel merchant, who also directs oppression of Lough Neagh fishermen.

FEBRUARY

1 Magnificent 26lb. salmon caught by angler at fish-in at Slane to open Boyne fishing season. Continuous fishing on the Boyne from this date to end of season.

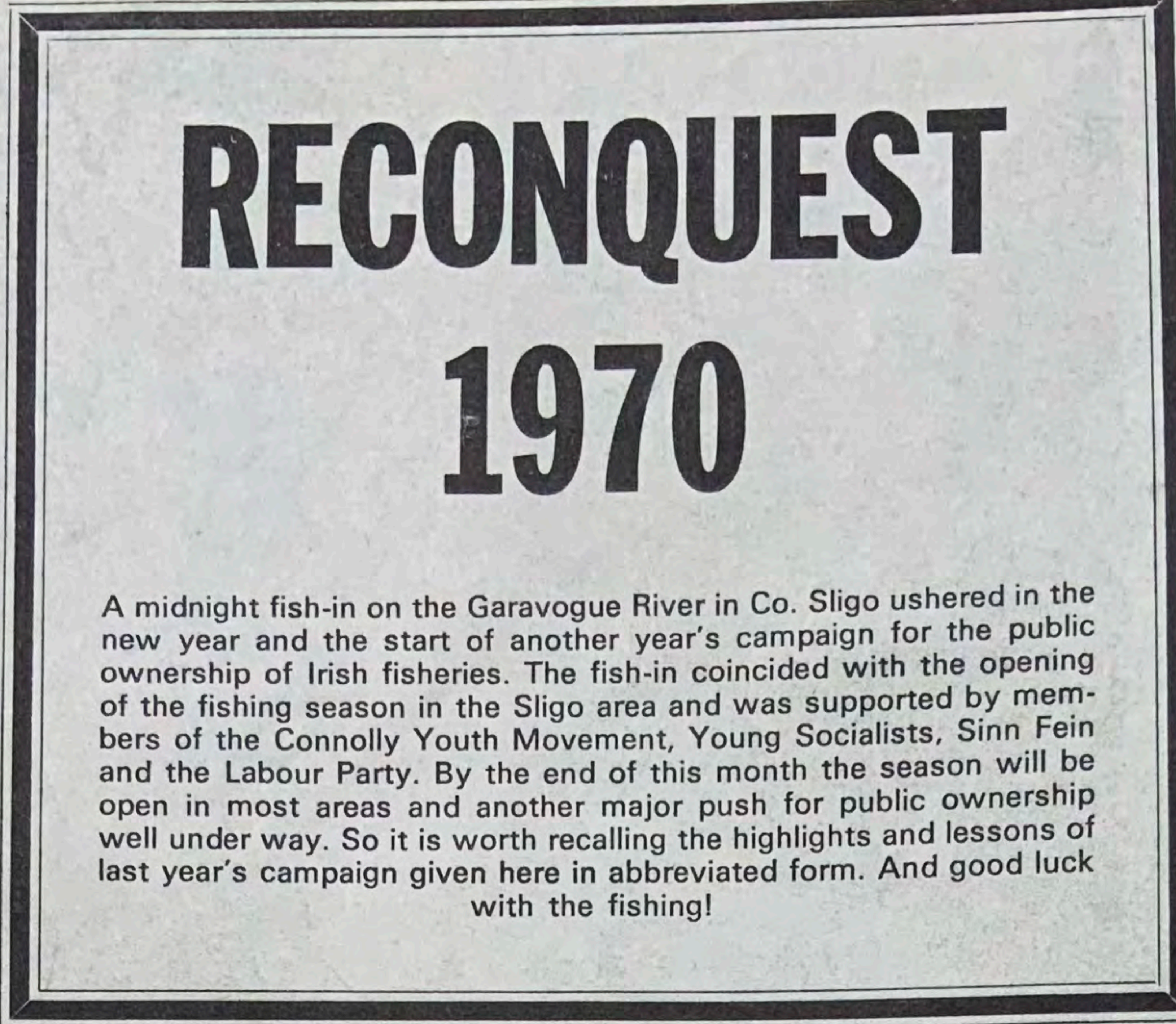
8 Fish-in at Lismore on the Munster Blackwater. Hundreds in attendance. Speakers explain that Duke of Devonshire formerly Lord Mountjoy who won Munster for Elizabeth I by a scorched earth policy against the Irish and so got possession of the richest salmon river in Munster as well as thousands of acres of land.

15 Fish-in on the River Blackwater at An Uaimh. Dublin Branch of N.W.R.L. calls on Guinness Brewery workers to support demand for public ownership against Company Doctor Moore, member of consortium owning fishing rights on Blackwater. One owner on Blackwater agrees with demands of League and opens his stretch to anglers.

22 Fish-in at Careysville, Co. Cork, on stretch of Blackwater owned by Duke of Devonshire.

MARCH

1 Fish-in on the Clohamon Bridge on the Slaney. Fish-ins on three different stretches of the Boyne near Drogheda.



A midnight fish-in on the Garavogue River in Co. Sligo ushered in the new year and the start of another year's campaign for the public ownership of Irish fisheries. The fish-in coincided with the opening of the fishing season in the Sligo area and was supported by members of the Connolly Youth Movement, Young Socialists, Sinn Fein and the Labour Party. By the end of this month the season will be open in most areas and another major push for public ownership well under way. So it is worth recalling the highlights and lessons of last year's campaign given here in abbreviated form. And good luck with the fishing!

8 Fish-in on the Slaney. Stretches owned by Daniel Stephenson, Messrs. Hall-Dare, Ganly and Kennedy-Kisch affected. Huge turnouts of people and anglers reported.

22 Comhiascach ag an Spideal i gCo. na Gaillimhe.

25 Lord Mount Charles applies for injunction against fish-in at Slane and is granted temporary injunction. Peter Moore, ex-Lord Mayor of Drogheda, one of the defendants, tells Justice Kenny: "The rights of the Lords are the rights of the Conquerors and if this court upholds those rights it upholds the conquest of Ireland by the English."

APRIL

3 Third edition of **STOLEN WATERS**, handbook of the National Waters Restoration League, issued. First printed in 1968, **STOLEN WATERS** represents a digest of the wisdom contained in The United Irishman series 'The Poacher's Guide to Ireland's Rivers and Lakes'.

5 Annual General Meeting of the N.W.R.L. in Liberty Hall, Dublin. Tactics in injunctions battle discussed. Donnchadh Mac Raghnaill nominated as League's appointee to Inland Fisheries Commission. Incoming executive elected.

6 Injunction renewed for Lord Mountcharles on the Boyne at Slane. Nightly fish-ins on Major Coddington's stretch of the Boyne at Drogheda.

12 Fish-in at the Corrib in Galway. Estimated crowd of 3,000 in attendance.

20 Brigadier Booth, Chairman of the Wexford Board, gives evidence to help six fishery owners get injunctions against eight named Wexfordmen preventing them fishing on portions of the Slaney. Inspector Tim McCarthy and his staff on the Wexford Board refused to felon-set against fellow Irishmen. The Brigadier had to do his own dirty work.

26 Fish-in on the Nore at Inistiogue, Co. Kilkenny, on a stretch owned by the Tighe Estate. Huge turn-out of local people and anglers including some from England and Holland.

Comhiascach freisin ar Abhainn an Spideil, An Spideal, Co. na Gaillimhe.

MAY

3 Public meeting held by Enniscorthy Branch, N.W.R.L. League Chairman speaks about injunction applications by owners. Points to conspiracy with O Morain. League policy now one of forcing owners into court at the point of a fishing rod. "These injunctions are proof that the owners are on the run.

The aim is to keep them on the run until their robber rights are run out of Ireland," he said.

10 Fish-in at the Corrib in Galway. Speakers tell of the hounding of Lough Neagh fishermen by Mr. Barber and explain that the best way to show solidarity is to fight Barber on the Corrib.

16 N.W.R.L. strike back at injunctions by occupying Lismore Castle on the River Blackwater owned by the Duke of Devonshire. Tricolour and Plough and Stars hoisted on the battlements. Construct barricades of furniture. Gardaí attack and make short work of the Duke's Queen Anne period pieces.

17 Day-long fish-in on the Blackwater opposite the walls of Lismore Castle. Huge crowd in attendance.

24 Successful fish-in on the Butler Pool at Waterville by the Co. Kerry branch of the N.W.R.L. despite opposition organised by American millionaire owner John Mulcahy. Local hoteliers encouraged hostility towards the fish-in but failed to prevent it taking place. Mick McCarthy of Cahirciveen gave a detailed account of the aims of the N.W.R.L. and pointed out that the historic claim of the Irish people was for the ownership and enjoyment of Irish natural resources.

29 Further injunction granted against Wexfordmen prohibiting them from fishing on the Slaney.

JUNE

21 Fish-in at Salmon Weir Bridge, Galway. Explosion at offices of Toome Eel fisheries at Toomebridge on Lough Neagh.

22 Inaugural meeting of Inland Fisheries Commission ends in uproar as N.W.R.L. nominee Donnchadh Mac Raghnaill takes his seat as protest against denial of seat to N.W.R.L. on Commission. Points out that N.W.R.L. campaign had brought Commission into existence in first place.

JULY

4 Slane Castle seized by members of the N.W.R.L. in protest at private ownership of Boyne at Slane by Lord Mount Charles. Invaders arrested and charged with possession of arms hanging on inside walls of Castle.

12 Fish-in on Boyne at Oldbridge on site of Battle of the Boyne. Good fishing.

19 Fish-in Week starts. First fish-in ever held in North at Toomebridge, Tom Mitchell tells the story of Finn McCool and Lough Neagh. Six van-

loads of police in attendance: no incidents. 300 people attended. Fish-in also at Ballysodare in Co. Sligo.

Ar an la cheanna. Comhiascach ag Leitir Bric i nGaeltacht Dhun na nGall. Camp-in plus fish-in on the Blackwater also in Co. Waterford.

21 Fish-in on the Tighe Estate stretch of Nore in South Kilkenny.

23 Fish-in at Reelin Bridge in Co. Donegal. Continued next day. Large attendance. Fish-in also on Major McCalmount stretch of Nore. Major fish-in at Drogheda on the Boyne.

24 Fish-in at Clochan in Co. Donegal. Fish-in on De La Poer stretch of Suir.

Ag labhairt do ag cruinniu i mBaile an Fhirteirigh duirt Seamus O Tuathail go mba fuíollach den chogadh a throid Conradh na Talun an troid faoi na h-uisci naisiunta.

AUGUST

2 Successful fish-in at Ballysodare, despite newly-erected barbed wire fences. Seamus Reid, Collooney, the main speaker.

First-ever estuary fish-in with 10 boats and nets at Inver in Co. Donegal. Estuary owned by Lord Adair. More than 100 salmon taken. Week-long fish-in ended on waters owned by Group Captain Tyndall, Ballyloughan, Bruckless.

14 N.W.R.L. issues strong statement condemning Brigadier Booth of the Wexford Board of Conservators who called for the dismissal of the Board's Inspector, Tim McCarthy, for refusing to name people involved in fish-ins for private owners seeking injunctions. Two Government Departments in wrangle as to which should do the owners' dirty work. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries refuses.

23 Fish-in on the Munster Blackwater at Mallow. On Liffey at Leixlip.

SEPTEMBER

1 Summonses issued against 19 persons in Bunclody and Enniscorthy for "illegal fishing" on Slaney by Department of Justice.

4 Donnchadh Mac Raghnaill and others summonsed in Drogheda for picketing meeting of Drogheda Board of Conservators the previous March.

20 Fish-in on the Munster Blackwater at Rathcolle, Co. Cork.

21 N.W.R.L. statement reveals that Executive briefing Scottish Nationalists on use of fish-in weapon with view to extension of campaign to Scotland. English anglers also urged to look after themselves.

27 Public ownership of fisheries meeting held in Sligo. N.W.R.L. Branch founded in Belfast. Court cases against five men at Drogheda collapse when Major Coddington unable to produce title deeds because of Bank strike.

NOVEMBER

17 Lord Mount Charles gets permanent injunction restraining named members of N.W.R.L. from fishing on his stretch of the Boyne.

The year ended with 19 Probation Acts in Enniscorthy against those charged there with fishing in Irish rivers and with an appeal being lodged against five £5 fines at Dundalk by those found guilty of picketing the Drogheda Board of Conservators. The case against all those charged with invading Slane Castle collapsed at An Uaimh.

DECEMBER

22 The news that Brigadier Booth was forced to resign from the Chair of the Wexford Board greeted by the Chairman of the League in a statement issued at Cahir, Co. Tipperary on the Suir, where he was resting on the Release Irish Political Prisoners March on the road to Cork. The statement went on to call for the departure of all "Colonels and Captains and Knights-in-Arms" from the Irish fishing scene.

THEIR OFFENCE?

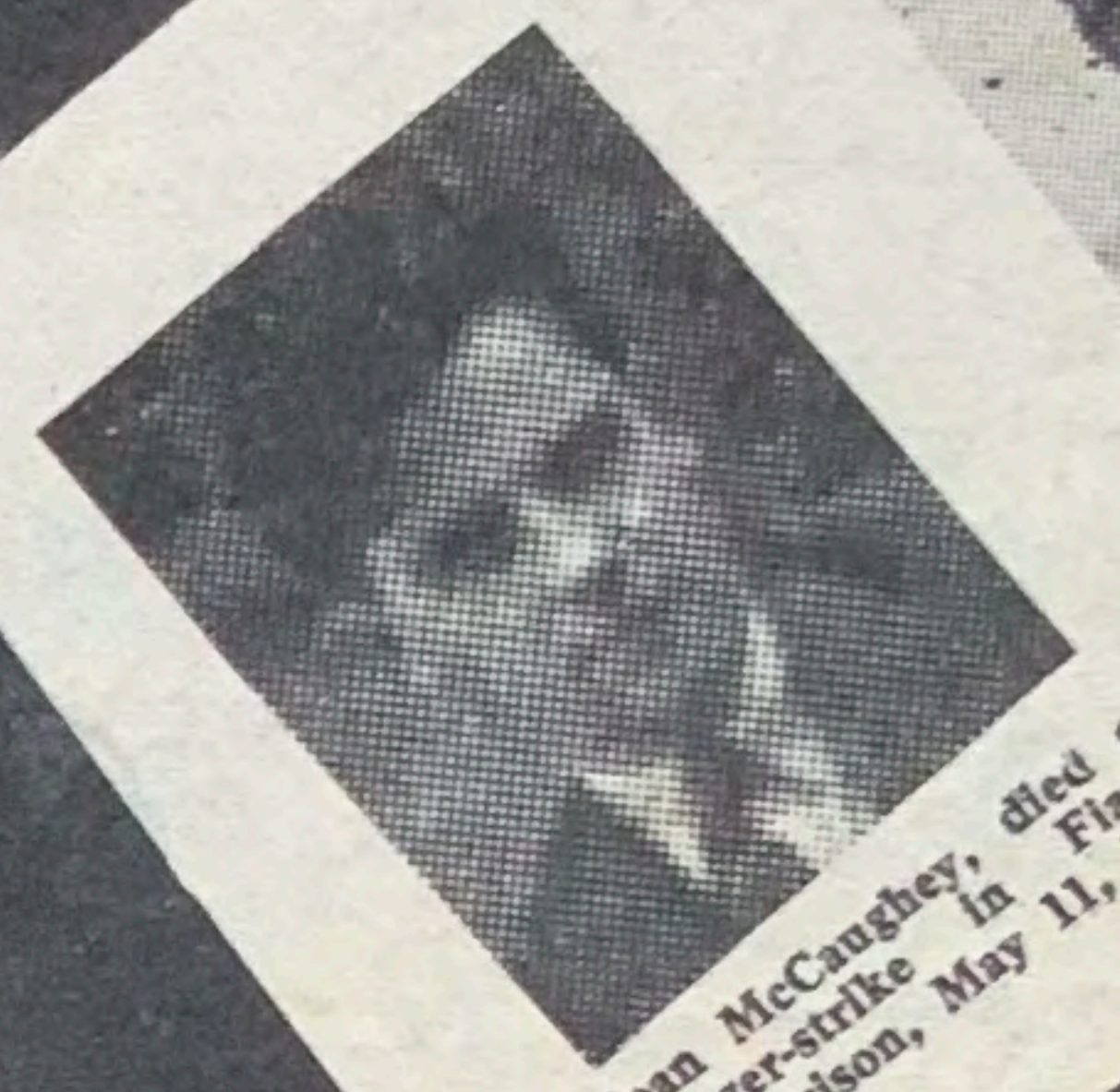
When the Offences Against the State Act was introduced and made law in 1939 the de Valera Government began its drive against the Republican Movement in earnest. George Plant was one of those arrested while on the run, and Devereux, who it was alleged, had been shot with the murder of Michael the Military Tribunal, consisting of military officers of the Free State and named 'The Special Criminal Court' by Fianna Fail.

The only evidence against him was that of alleged accomplices who said that the police had kicked and beaten them to get the incriminating statements from them. They refused to testify in court. The prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* and the case was dismissed. But George Plant was re-arrested in court and held in Arbour Hill detention barracks. Mr. Boland (father of Kevin), Minister for 'Justice' in the Fianna Fail Government, made an order transferring the case to the 'Special Military Court', a court which, on conviction, could impose but one penalty—death.

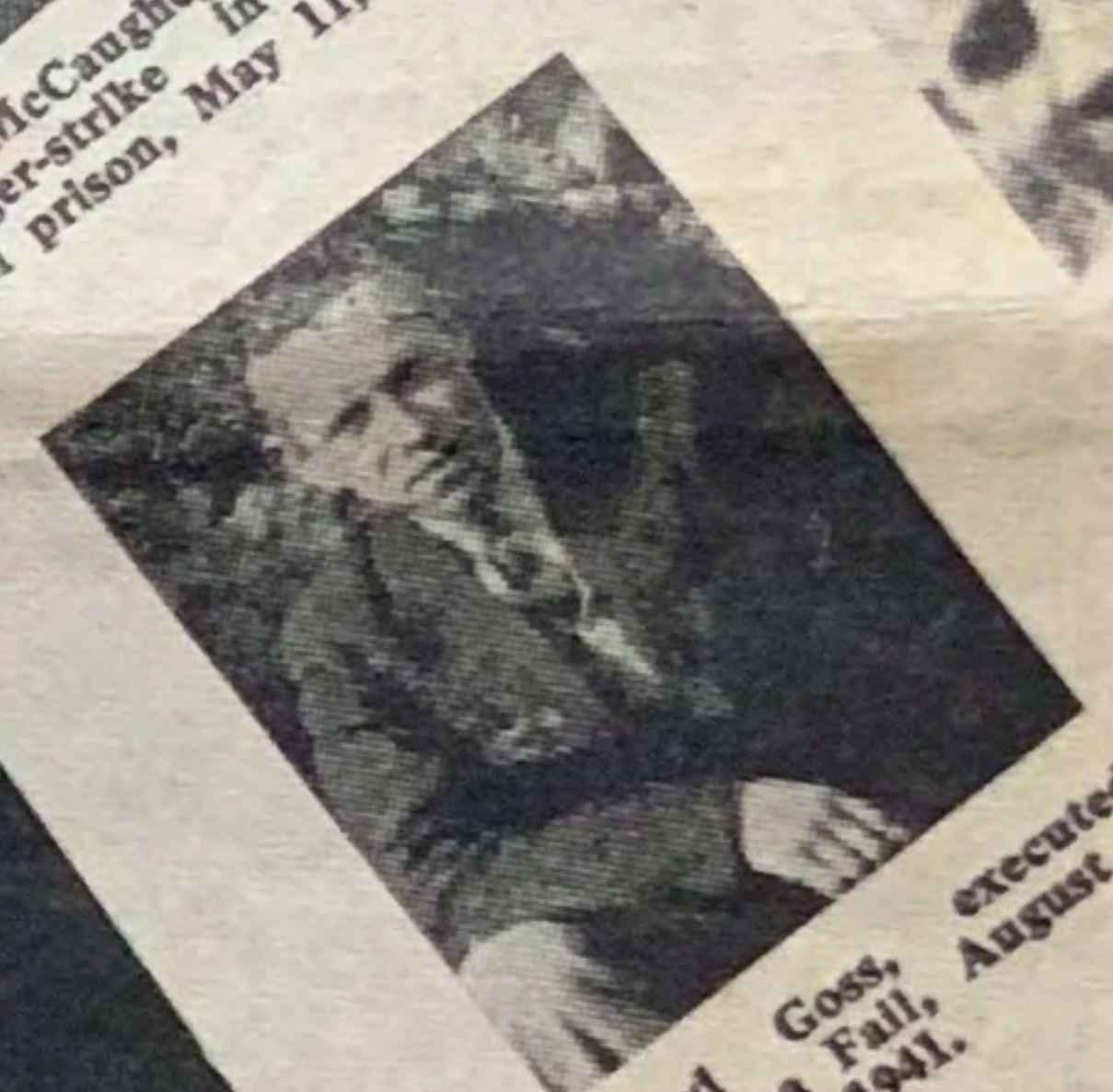
There was no appeal against sentence by this court. Mr. Boland made an order revoking all the rules of judicial procedure for the operation of the 'Special Military Court'. This order made statements of accomplices admissible as evidence and, in the event of the accomplices refusing to testify, a police officer even in the absence of evidence, could read by George Plant was thus convicted on statements concocted by the police, in a travesty of a court, and shot by firing squad in Portlaoise Prison on March 5, 1942.



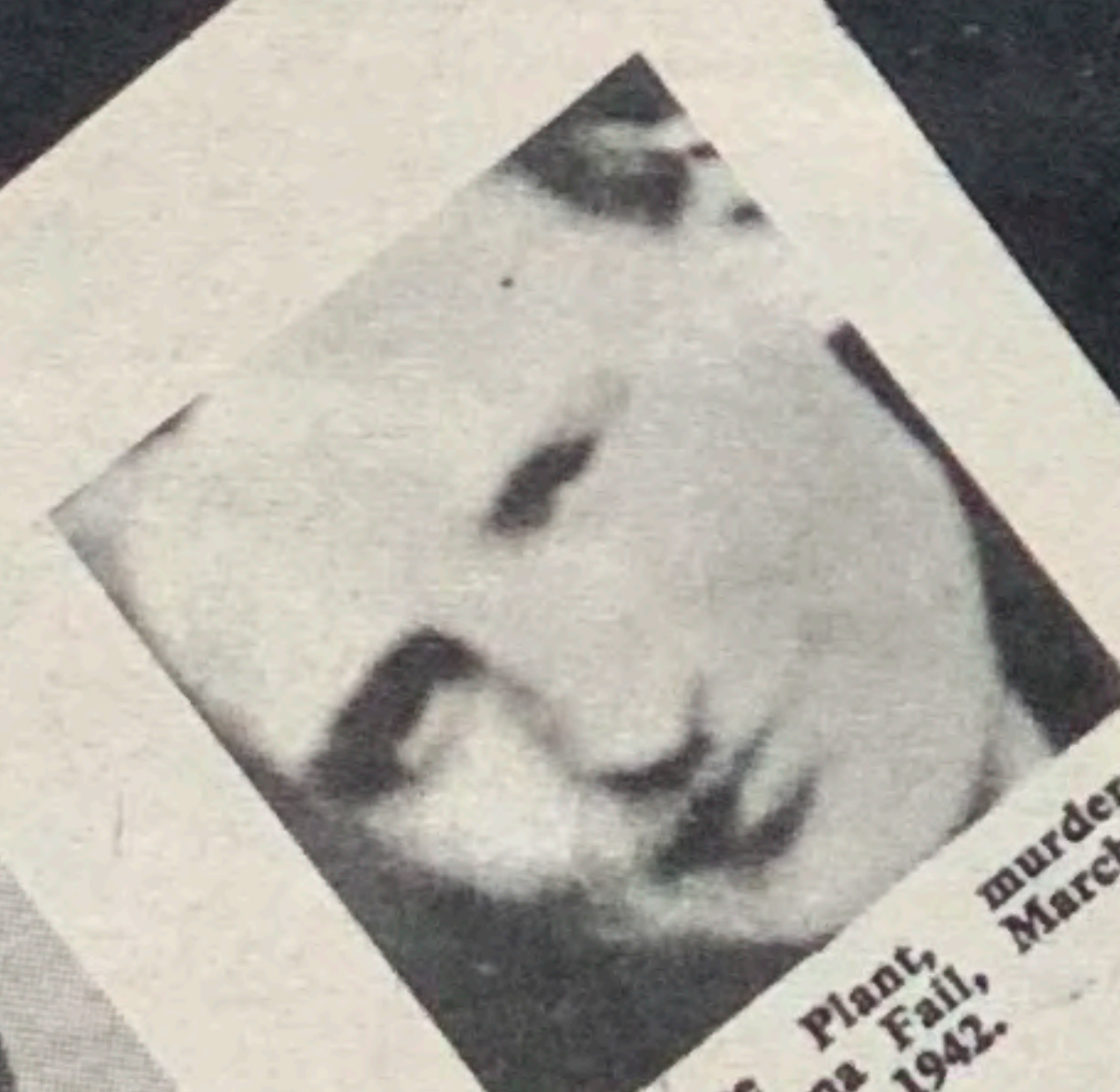
Sean Glynn, died in Fianna Fail prison, September 13, 1936.



Sean McCuskey, died on hunger-strike in Fianna Fail prison, May 11, 1946.



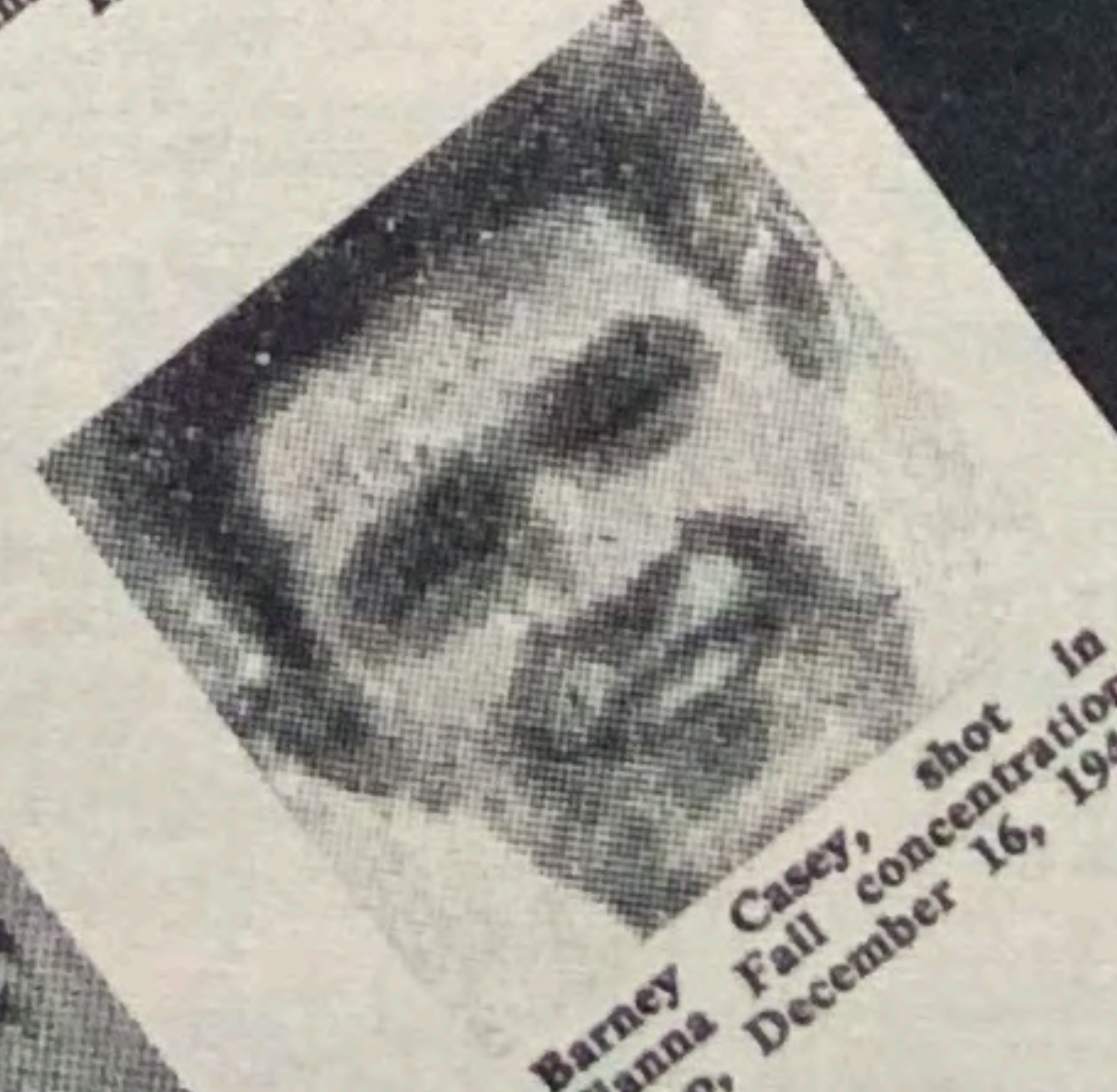
Richard Goss, executed by Fianna Fail, August 9, 1941.



George Plant, murdered by Fianna Fail, March 5, 1942.



Charlie Kerins, executed by Fianna Fail, December 1, 1944.



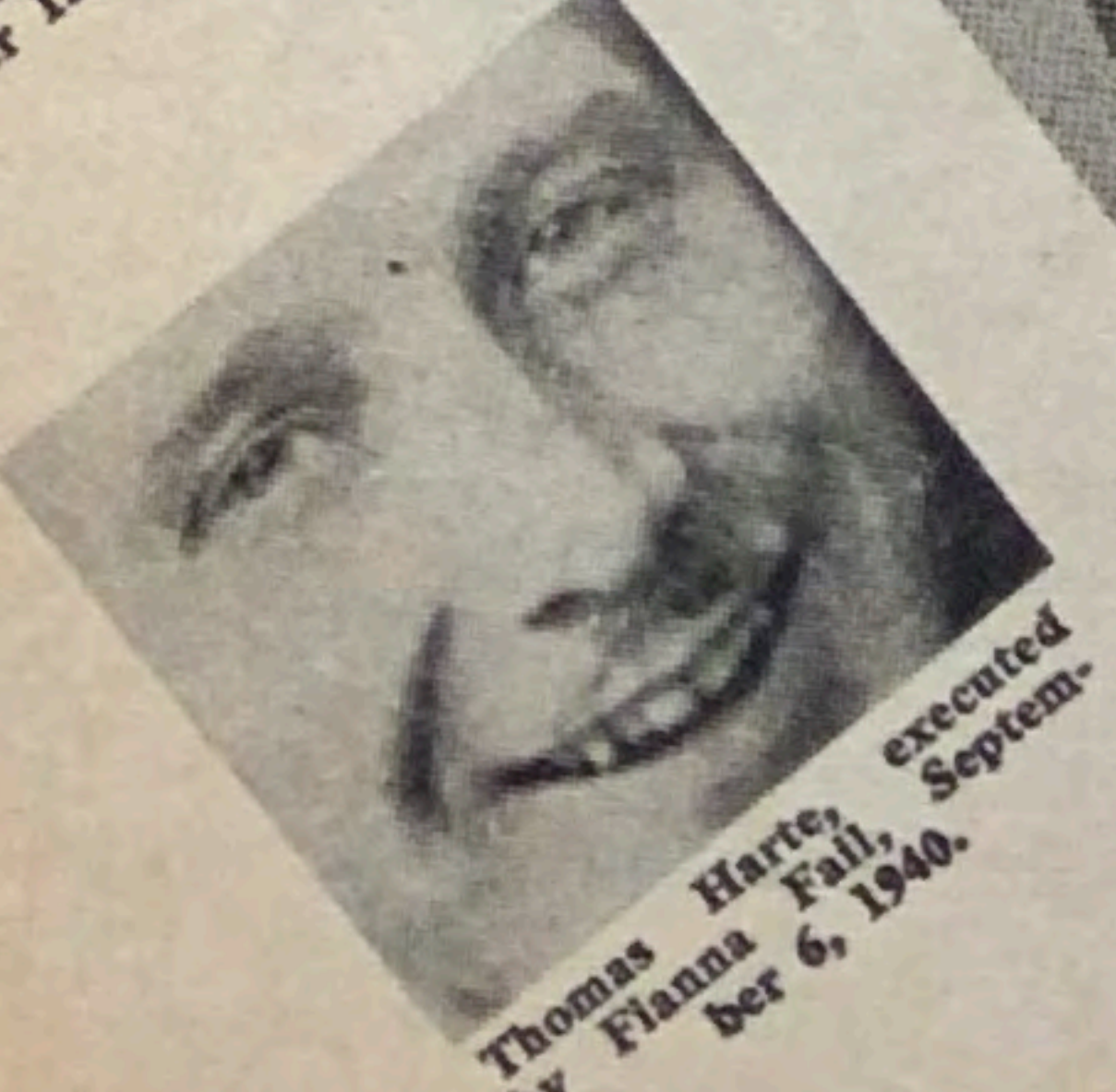
Barney Casey, shot in Fianna Fail concentration camp, December 16, 1940.



Maurice O'Neill, executed by Fianna Fail, November 12, 1942.



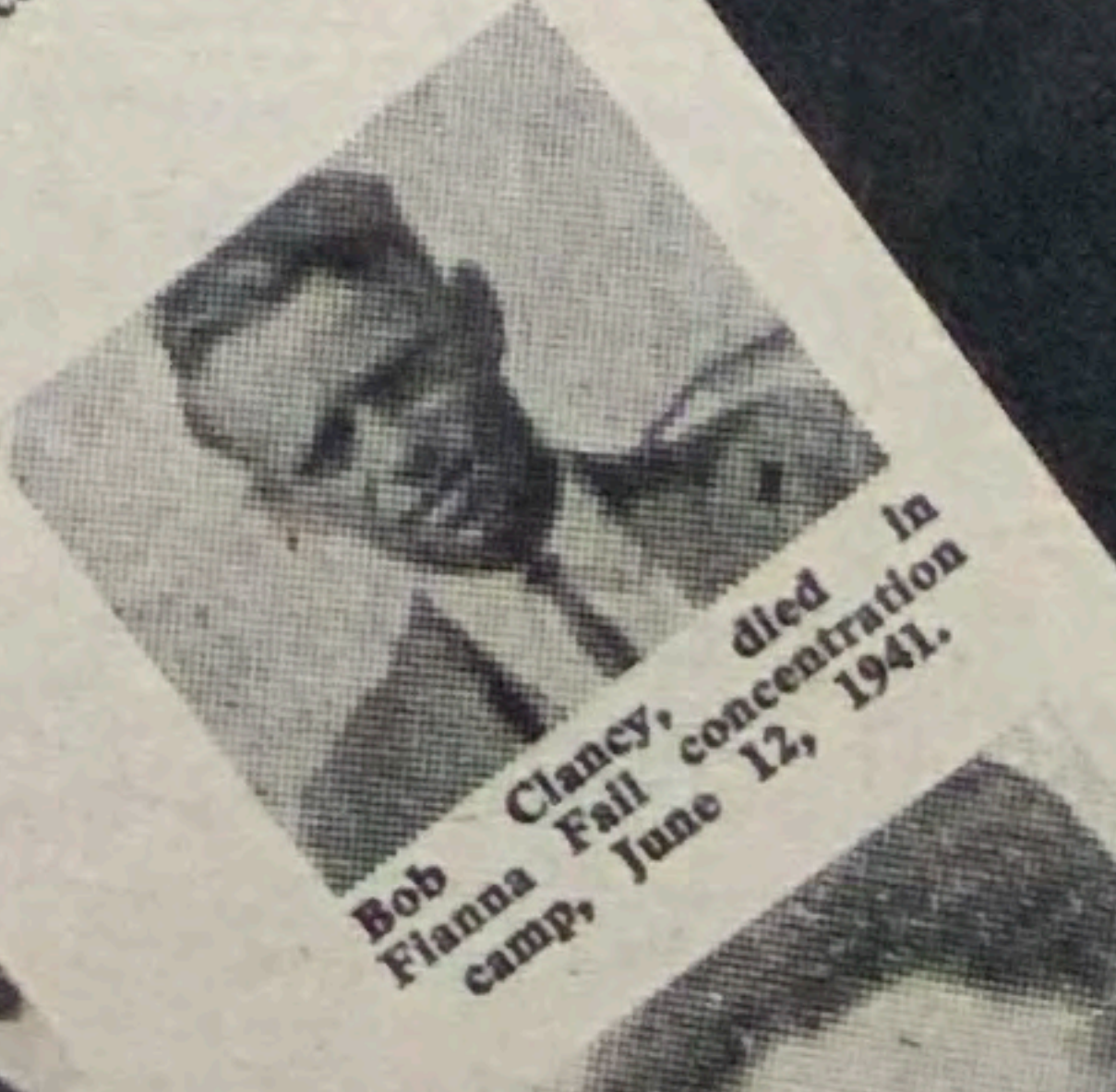
Paddy McGrath, executed by Fianna Fail, September 6, 1940.



Thomas Harter, executed by Fianna Fail, September 6, 1940.



Tony D'Arcy, died on hunger-strike in Fianna Fail prison.



Bob Clancy, died in Fianna Fail concentration camp, June 12, 1941.



McNeill, Fianna Fail



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BASQUES FIGHT OPPRESSION

The sentencing to death of six Basque Nationalists at Burgos in Spain and their dramatic reprieve by General Franco following world-wide protests focussed attention on the Basque claim to independence as a distinct nationality.

The six were accused of having plotted to kill police inspector Meliton Manzanas. One of the accused, Francisco Izko, was charged with the execution of Manzanas in San Sebastian in August, 1960.

All of the six sentenced to death and the ten others who received long prison sentences are members of the Basque nationalist organisation E.T.A.

Manzanas was one of the most notorious police officers in a country noted for brutality against the Basques. Hundreds of examples of torture cases against Basques by the Spanish police (who are not recruited among the Basques) are contained in the book "La Repression au Pays Basque", a translation from the Basque original, published by Maspero of France.

The present situation in the Basque country is the culmination of a long struggle. The Basques won self-government from Madrid at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War and one of the motivating factors for Franco's decision to start the civil war to force the Basques and Catalans (already self-governing since 1931) to submit to the centralistic rule of Madrid.

For the past few decades the movement for Basque Home Rule has become increasingly popular. It is, in fact, nearly impossible to distinguish social motives from national motives in the numerous demonstrations, hunger-strikes, etc., which have taken place in Bilbao and San Sebastian to speak out against repression.

The Basques have a language of their own which is akin to any other in Europe. This language has been refused recognition in the schools and public mass media both in the southern Basque region ruled by Madrid and the northern Basque region ruled by Paris. This has resulted in

the language losing much ground. In the past year or so it has been accorded a very small measure of tolerance but not as much as would help stem its decline.

The Basque struggle is motivated to a large extent by their will to save their language with its unique character from extinction. In a recent letter to Pope Paul signed by ten Basque women who had failed to get an audience with him, it was stressed that the Basques more than any other inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula are de-

prived of fundamental human rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of association. They could not work openly for the freedom of the nation. This left them no alternative but to struggle by illegal means since all normal means are made illegal by the Franco tyranny.

So it is that the tremendous world pressure on Franco only succeeded in getting the death sentences commuted to one of living death for the six men — 30 years each in a Spanish prison cell.

Legal Aid Appeal

One of the beneficial side-effects of the march to Cork was the raising of £200 towards the estimated £450 expenditure on the petition of Conor Lynch and Pat O'Sullivan. This brings to £340 the total collected from all sources to meet this expense. £110 more and this item will be met in full.

The appeal for Eamonn Smullen and Gerry O'Doherty (8 years and four years respectively) due to be heard this month will cost an estimated £200. A start on this fund has been made with the collection of £15.

This leaves a total of £295 to be collected to see to it that these men get the best legal help possible in their fight against the British prison system.

Here is where you can help. Organise a collection on the job, collect among friends, run a fund-raising do, or make a personal contribution. Send the proceeds to the Irish Political Prisoners Release Campaign, 30, Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. Receipts will be forwarded for all monies received.

Aimn
Seoladh
Meid: £.....s.....d.....

IRELAND, THE SEA AND THE COMMON MARKET

(Continued from page 4)

up to the autumn of 1970 when were losing ships off the register at the rate of almost one a month without a thought of official action.

This we shall not do so long as our maritime economy is governed by the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1894: so long as our maritime regulations are adopted step by step from those issued in Britain.

This we shall not do if we leave our maritime economy defenceless to be destroyed at will by vast shipping corporations such as those owned by Mr. Onassis or Mr. Niarchos.

This we shall not do so long as we make no move to prevent our short sea-trade falling into the hands of shipowners of the E.E.C.

countries tending more and more to come under the financial control of the great Continental monopolies.

Any kind of future for our maritime economy is very difficult to visualise if we surrender to the gigantism of the Common Market, the mechanism of which is so manifestly geared to produce the maximum of profit for the largest concerns at the expense of the smaller, and of the consumer, in the sphere of shipping as in others.

Small ports, small ships, small shipping concerns, small nations, which in a healthy world would have a prosperous future as they had a constructive role in the past, are all in deadly peril in the monopoly-dominated E.E.C. Super Market.

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36 Rathbeg Crescent,
Limavady, Co. Derry. | B. MADDEN
c/o Halla Tomas Aghas,
Fr. Matthew Quay,
Cork City.
SEAN O CEALLAIGH,
113 An Ce.
Portlairge. | |

CLANN NA h-EIREANN

The Irish Socialist Republican Organisation in England, Scotland and Wales. Co-ordinates activities of Irish Exiles in support of the Republican Movement in Ireland. The work of Clann na h-Eireann is vital at a time when the Republican Movement is engaged in fighting the Tory and Unionist Government misrule in Ireland, in fighting the Common Market pro-Imperialist sell-out policies of the Government in the South. Clann is playing an active role in the release campaign for Irish political prisoners. Play your part. Contact any of the following organisers.

- | | | |
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