



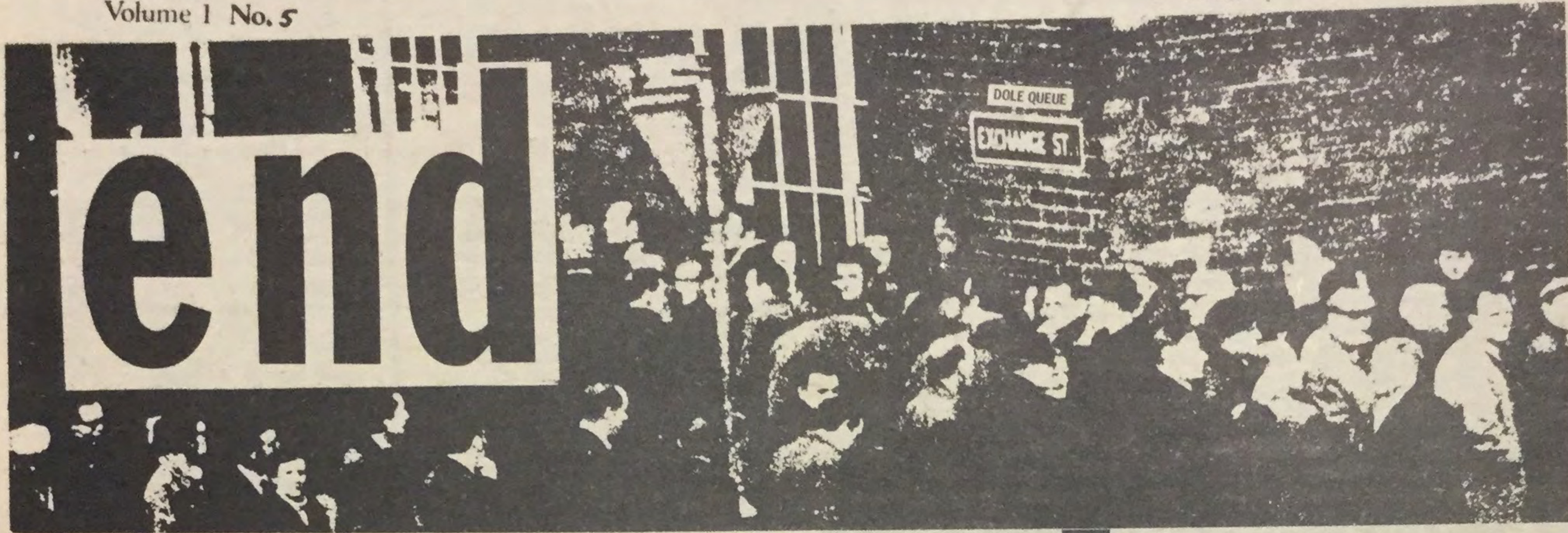
# THE STARRY PLOUGH

An Camchéachta

8p.

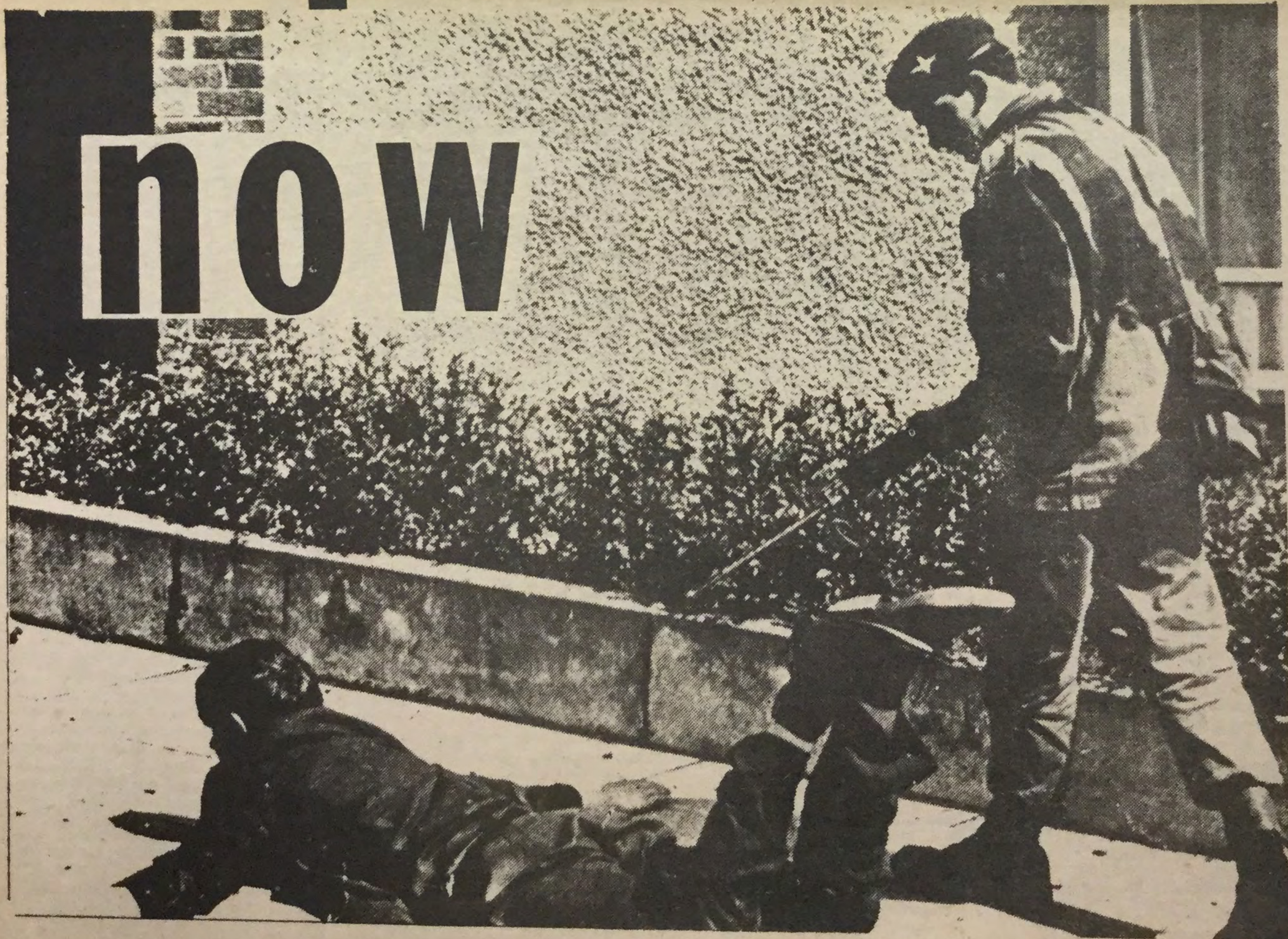
Volume 1 No. 5

LÚNASSA 1975



**end**

# repression



**now**





## develop fisheries now

The fishermen and the fishing industry of our country is an industry and a people which has been completely neglected by all governments of this State to date. Obviously the share buying enthusiasts like Mr. Dockrell, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Haughey and others of their ilk, have not seen fit to invest in this section of our natural resources. Possibly the return might not be quick or high enough to suit their short term quick profit mentalities.

THIS IS JUST ONE of our natural resources which has been overlooked by continuous native governments who prefer to leave investments in Ireland to foreign imperialist multi nationals. Apart from securing the positions of those at present in the industry, proper handling of the fishing industry could create employment on a fairly large scale.

### WE CATCH 1/8th OF WORLD FISH

The fishermen are a distinct section of our society who have experienced many decades of continuous hardship and uncertainty. Many of them are the descendents of native Irish tenants who were driven from their lands during the many plantations. Obviously the numerical force of their votes does not seem to work as a magnet attracting the political speculators in governing positions.

WE ARE an island with a 2,000 mile coastline on an ocean that yields about one eighth of the world's fish. No doubts can be expressed about the market for our fish. These factors, if properly exploited, could benefit every aspect of Irish economic life.

All of this leads to another important point the question of a Minister for Fisheries. If our fishing industry is to be developed into a major industry we have got to have separate ministry for fisheries. The present Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries merely looks after the ranching section of the farming community and has declined to have any hand in the fishing sector.

### NO MINISTER EVEN!

He has delegated the fisheries half to a subordinate in the Department whose terms of reference seem to be to keep the various groups content by issuing vague statements periodically. Certainly not much headway on Fianna Fail "policy".

HOWEVER, giving titles and putting twenty people in charge of any industry will not necessarily solve the problem. The real problem is capitalism which invests its money according to the profit it can make and according to the time it will take to get the actual profit. The fishing industry is not such a good investment prospect when you have such easy quick money to be made from robbing Irish mines etc. Thus the industry is neglected. While a fishing industry, properly cared for, would develop into a major food process industry, supplement existing food stocks, could bring down food prices and could also increase our exports if surplus fish were exported, this will not be the case under capitalism. Food prices will not come down until the working class control the means of production distribution and exchange. Workers in an industry produce according to what the people need. Capitalists produce only so much as they need to keep a high price on their products and to get the highest profit. That is the conflict of interest that inevitably crops up. That is why, as republicans and socialists we call for a 32 county Democratic Socialist Republic where workers will control the means of production distribution and exchange.

### COULD EMPLOY 10,000

A recent study shows that exports of fish products could be worth in the region of £40 million. The food processing industry is estimated to be capable of employing 10,000 people. Imagine the effects then if the fishing industry was properly developed under socialist principles. It means basically the difference between developing a natural resource for the benefit of the Irish people and 'developing' our natural resources (or ignoring them) the capitalist way, lining foreign imperialist pockets at the expense of the Irish people.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF EEC membership for the fishing industry needs some immediate serious thought. Under the terms of the EEC Ireland has to give up all her territorial water rights by 1980 when it should be demanding a 200 mile fishing limit! Otherwise the massive fishing fleets will clean up our natural resources as quickly if not quicker than they have denuded the North sea. The Irish fishing fleet will be like a needle in the haystack compared to this lot. It could mean the end of the era of the Irish fisherman... and another 100,000 unemployed.

### I.R.S.P. PICKET

A picket was placed on the British Embassy in Dublin yesterday afternoon by members of the IRSP in support of party member John Doherty who is on hunger strike in Long Kesh.

## 4 mhí ar stailc

Tá oibríthe i monarcha Crown Controls i Mervue, i gCathair na Gaillimhe, ar stailc anois leis an gcuid is mó de cheithre mhí. Chuadar ar stailc toisc gur tugadh bata agus bóthar do mhaor ceardchumannn tar éis dó duine den lucht bainistíochta a mhaslú.

Ceann des na deacrachtaí is mó sa stailc seo ná go bhfuil scoilt i measc na n-oibríthe féin. Bhreis cuid des na h-oibríthe ó cheardchumann an A.E.U.W. toisc nár aontaigh siad leis an stailc agus bhunaíodar ceardchumann nua dá gcuid féin. Diúltaíonn sia siúd anois na picéidí stailce a aithint mar phicéidí dlísteanaigh agus tá siad ag leanacht lena gcuid oibre mar is gnáth. In ainneoin na stailce, tá táirgíocht de timpeall is 50% den ghnáth mhéid ag an gcomhlucht faoi láthair dá bharr sin.

Tá an ceardchumann ag éileamh go dtabharfaí a phost ar ais don mhaor ceardchumannn gan mhoill. Diúltaíonn an comhlacht é sin a dhéanamh. Tá éileamh on gceardchumannn freisin go gcuirfí an scéal ar fad faoi bhráid na Cúirte Oibreachais ach níl an comhlacht sásta é seo a dhéanamh ach an oiread. Bheadh seans margantaíochta i bhfad níos fearr ag na h-oibríthe dá mbéidís aontaithe. Mar áta siad scoilte faoi láthair, níl siad ach ag cuidiú le rachmasóirí Crown Controls. Faoi na toscaí atá ann tá sé i bhfad níos éasca ar an gcomhlacht a gcearta a chosc ar na h-oibríthe. Ach idir an dá linn, tá furmhór oibríthe an chomhlachta ag iarraidh maireachtáil ar phá stailce de £6 sa tseachtain. Tar eis beagnach ceithre mhí ní gá a rá go bhfuil siad ar an ngann chuid agus gan dealramh ar bith ar an scéal go ngéillfidh bainistíocht an chomhlachta.

## Ryan's gimmick

The subsidy package of Richie Ryan is long overdue but is insufficient. Already the rate of inflation has increased the price of some of the commodities he subsidized. On top of all this, to be looking for the Trade Union Movement to put a more restrictive ceiling on their wage claims than the National Wage Agreement is ridiculous, and laughable were it not so dangerous.

Certainly we welcome a renegotiation of the National Wage Agreement. We say not only renegotiate it but scrap it. Every worker knows that that last agreement was heavily weighted in favour of the employers. Now as the world capitalists face a crisis, brought about by their greedy over-production for profit resulting in rampant inflation, they want the workers to suffer. The Irish capitalist wants to economise so he makes his workers redundant with the stroke of a pen.

He wants to economise so he claims he can't even pay what little he agreed to pay under the National Wage Agreement.

Worse still employers want to renegotiate the Wage Agreement as it is not weighted enough in their favour! They have already demanded the postponement of equal pay for women. It is quite likely that they will demand a pay rise limit akin to that operating in England, £6.00 (even though British M.P.s just got a raise of £27.00).

Workers must realise they are being had! They must reject all wage agreement pay ceilings and any restriction on pay increases they need to survive. They must demand a basic minimum wage of at least £40.00 per week and a return to free collective bargaining. While workers go on the dole, the bosses continue to live in their big houses, enjoy their huge profits, send their children to the best schools, go on their holidays abroad, smoke their cigars and drink their brandies. Workers must reject any and all attempts to make them pay for the capitalist crisis.

## Eagarfhocal

For 800 years now the Irish people have been subject to repression. Over the years, the methods have been refined to suit changing times, but the fact remains that the Irish people continue to be dominated.

In the 6 Counties, the repression is clearly visible. The presence of thousands of British troops gives a clear indication that Britain is still determined to oppress those who would have her get out of Ireland. Internment without trial, and the Special Powers Act still exist.

In the 26 Cos. the repression is not as clearly visible but nevertheless it still exists. The puppet regime was established to protect Britain's interests and almost every move it makes further entrenches Britain's interests in Ireland.

One of the most evident signs of this has been the increase in repressive legislation. The Offences Against the State Act is still used to oppress the voice of dissent — its most recent use being the harassment of the Prisoners Rights Organisation and the I.R.S.P. The Forcible Entry Act has been used against Republicans and Socialists who have striven to defend the homeless and the unemployed, but also against homeless families.

As if to further display their subservience to Britain the Free State regime is now in the midst of introducing a new Bill which is perhaps the greatest piece of bootlicking and collaboration since the Treaty was signed. This is the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill. If it becomes law, it will add to those Acts which are used time and time again against those who oppose British Imperial Rule in Ireland.

As if this were not enough, the repression of the Irish people continues on different levels. On a social and economic level, the Irish people are suffering from unemployment, emigration, low wages, rising prices, housing which is not fit for animals etc. Over 103,000 people are unemployed in the Free State alone.

On a cultural level, the Irish people are being deprived of their culture. The Irish language faces extinction as more and more repressive measures are aimed at it by the Blue Shirts of Fine Gael and the Conor Cruises of the Labour Party. In particular, the granting of open broadcasting rights to the B.B.C. must be opposed. We see this repression being directly related to Britain's desire to maintain its hold over us. We see the fight against political social and economic and cultural repression, as one fight.

Only in a 32 County Democratic Socialist Republic, will this repression cease for only in such a Republic will the Irish people be their own masters.

### BITS & PIECES

● Of course we made a mistake in the last issue when we said that Pye (Ire) Ltd., was in Ringsend. It is in Dundrum. But Ringsend workers are facing redundancies (see page 3).

● Members of the I.R.S.P. in conjunction with members of the R.M.G. and P.D. leafleted all churches in Limerick last month calling for a boycott of an S.D.L.P. collection. The S.D.L.P. had travelled to Limerick and held public meetings as part of their fund raising activities. However due to some embarrassing questions asked at the public meetings and the boycott of the S.D.L.P. collection it is believed that more was spent by the S.D.L.P. in publicising their presence than they actually collected in their stay in Limerick!

● Now that the attacks on I.R.S.P. members have ceased, members of the I.R.S.P. have been able to return to their homes in Belfast and begin

party work in earnest. An example of the support and potential the I.R.S.P. has in Belfast is their fantastic Starry Plough sales increase over the last month — not 100% but 300%!

● The I.R.S.P. is steadily increasing its membership in Co. Carlow. Already in a space of three months, three cumann have been formed in Muine Bheag, Tullow and Fenagh-Ballon. Another three cumann are in the process of being formed in Carlow town, Borris and Rathvilly. The interest in the I.R.S.P. in Co. Carlow can be gauged by the strength of the party in that county e.g. the Robert Emmet Cumann, Fenagh, has trebled its "STARRY PLOUGH" sales since its formation and doubled its membership. Much of this success must be attributed to the hard work of its founder members.



**RINGSEND WORKERS ARE FACING REDUNDANCIES SOON.** This follows the recent attempt by the Bank of America to have the Pye (Ireland) company in Ringsend closed down. They called for a liquidation of the company so that they could acquire the money borrowed from them by Pye (Ireland). In another example of the exploitive nature of foreign enterprises, the Bank of America showed that it had no interest whatsoever in the effects such a demand would have on the Irish economy or the Ringsend workers. Their only interest is in making a profit even if it means putting another 300 men on the dole in a country which has its worst rate ever of unemployment.

The difficulty facing Pye (Ireland) at present is that of finance. Other than that there is no other major difficulty. They are in an area which has an excellent transport system, proximity to a major port and a plentiful supply of skilled labour. Money for re-financing could have come

# dole for Ringsend workers

from many sources. The government has been holding meeting after meeting to solve the unemployment question yet here was a case where a company was going to the wall because of temporary difficulties, yet the government did nothing to help initially. The state rescue body, Foras Teoranta, originally refused to re-finance the company!

## Could have provided more jobs

Pye (Cambridge), a 25% shareholder in the company, also offered assistance. But the strings attached were of an extremely exploitive nature. They wanted Pye (Ireland) to hand over to them the trade mark for the EEC. All Irish industry needs an export market in order to keep in business. The potential in the foreign market for Pye's products is fantastic. It could mean the employment of up to 700 more being employed in the Ringsend plant, within two years. But now that Pye (Cambridge) has got the trade mark of Pye Ireland it can only mean redundancies. So government policy does not even protect what employment exists.

## A foot in both camps

Some details about the Pye (Cambridge) company are interesting. Relations between them and Pye (Ireland) have always been poor for some particular reason, despite the fact that Pye (Cambridge) is a 25% shareholder. The chairman

of Pye (Ireland) is also simultaneously President of Pye (Cambridge)! The President, a Mr. Stanley, was also involved recently with a group who tried to buy out Pye (Ireland's) shares in the Hire Purchase Company Credit Finance Ltd. in 1973. Mr. Stanley is said to spend a substantial part of his time in either his Cambridge mansion or with relatives and business associates in Australia. In this whole business we see how capitalism cannot guarantee the right to work to any worker. Pye workers never had any control over their employment future, never mind what they produced or where it went.

ALTHOUGH Allied Irish Banks opposed the liquidation order in the High Court they still refused to honour the cheques of the Company after June 4th. It is a ridiculous situation when an Irish bank will not help home industry, certainly another point in favour of the nationalisation of the banks.

## Demands that should have been made

THE FAIRVIEW CUMANN of the I.R.S.P. leafleted the workers on the morning of the liquidation order in the High Court. They urged the workers to make the following demands through their respective unions:

Under no circumstances should Pye (Ireland) surrender its E.E.C. trade mark; the government should guarantee bank loans for at least 12 months; that Foras Teoranta make its grant of £357,000 available immediately. The payments of bank loans be deferred until Pye (Ireland) could afford it and that the workers demand a decisive representation on the board of management.

What has happened is that the Bank of America were refused the liquidation order but although Foras Teoranta gave belated financial assistance the Pye workers will be made redundant eventually. The reason is simple. Pye (Ireland) was given money with one hand but their market was taken away with the other. As the workers had no decisive say in their factory their needs were not taken into consideration. That is the law of capitalism.

# LOCK-OUT



300 workers from the Van-Hool McCauley plant in Inchicore have been locked out by the management for the past seven weeks and have been refused social welfare benefits.

The lockout resulted from an attempt by the management, to get the workers to agree to grant concessions before they would grant the workers the First Round of the National Wage Agreement. The workers claim that this is contrary to the National Wage Agreement, which it is.

## BOSSES GO BACK ON WORD

Van Hool McCauley build buses for C.I.E., with whom they have a five year contract. The firm was originally owned by C.I.E. The workers agreed to leave C.I.E. in April 1973 and join Van Hool's on the agreement that they would enjoy the same working conditions and pay as they were getting then in C.I.E. The management is now going back on its word and is demanding that washing up time be abolished, as well as free milk. They are attempting to bring in staggered hours and compulsory overtime although it was voluntary to date and do away with the months sick leave (fully paid) that the workers had in C.I.E. The management also wants the workers to agree to monetary compensation now for their move to Palmerstown although this move may not take place for three or four years.

The workers reacted to all this, initially, with a ban on overtime. The management reacted with a threat to dismiss 30 men. Instead they suspended production and locked out the 300 workers.

## 7 WEEKS BUT NO MONEY

Two workers then signed on the dole as test cases but they received nothing. The workers then held a protest parade to Gardiner St. Labour Exchange, and sent a deputation of 40 to the Dept. of Social Welfare in D'olier St. There, they were promised an oral hearing. The Van Hool workers claim they have been locked out

claim that the general manager, Liam Dunne, has a bad industrial record in Bord na Mona and C.I.E. As the Belgium mother company has no trademen - only labourers - Dunne wants to implement this in Inchicore.

There are nine unions involved in the dispute, the biggest being the I.T.G.W.U. and the A.T.G.W.U. The workers have full union backing. At six separate meetings they have voted not to "crawl back" to Van Hool. They have been told that they will not be taken back until July 9th even if they surrendered to Van Hool.

## C.I.E. BUYS DEARER BUSES

Van Hool McCauley build the new fleet of amber buses for C.I.E. They were granted £4 million grant by the I.D.A. The company have no competition and receive £12,000 profit per week, according to a spokesman on behalf of the locked out workers. They assemble 4 to 5 buses a week at an average profit of £4,000 each. "These buses are actually inferior to the buses that were being built by C.I.E. yet they are more expensive", continued the workers spokesman. He also stated that all the materials for the buses were imported from Belgium when they could be made here.

The lesson for the Van Hool workers is that where they do not control the means of production, distribution and exchange they will have no say in what they produce, how they produce it, when they produce it and how many they produce. This means that production will always be geared to profit (Van Hool) and not to necessity and that if it can be produced cheaper and more inferior and sold at the same price or at higher price, the company will do so without hesitation. Last! workers can never be sure that their jobs will be there tomorrow.

The I.R.S.P. fully supports the Van Hool workers. As Republicans and Socialists we demand that workers must have full control of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

# MURDERED

**BRENDAN MC NAMEE (22)** of Edenmore Drive, Andersonstown, a member of the Andersonstown Cumann of the I.R.S.P., was murdered in cold blood in Belfast during the month. He was approaching a mobile fish and chip van late on a Wednesday night when two hooded and armed men got out of a car. Realising what was about to happen he turned and ran but was shot in the back and fell. As he tried to get up one of the hooded murderers walked up to him and shot him dead. Witnesses said that the hooded men were

very drunk. The Belfast Comhairle Ceanntair of the I.R.S.P. is currently holding an investigation into who the murderers were.

Over 3,000 attended his private funeral. The Irish Republicans Socialist Party as a whole, offers its sympathies to the McNamee family and all Brendan's friends, of which there were many. I measc na laoch go raibh a ain m. His name will be remembered by all genuine revolutionary socialists. He was a comrade of all workers.

The Neighbours and Friends of the district regret the death of Brendan McNamee (R.I.P.) and offer to his mother, Lily and Family their sincere sympathy. Go ndeanfair Dia trocaire ar a anam.

**McNAMEE** — June 6, 1975 (murdered) Brendan, beloved son of Elizabeth and the late Henry McNamee, 17 Edenmore Drive. — R.I.P. On his soul sweet Jesus have mercy. Very deeply regretted by his mother, Brother Hugh, Louis Kesh.

**McNAMEE** — June 6, 1975 Brendan, beloved son of and the late Henry McNamee, Edenmore Drive. — R.I.P. Funeral (Monday) after 10 a.m. in St. Agnes' Church, to St. Mary's Cemetery. Sacred Heart of Mary have mercy on his soul. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing Mother, Brothers and Sister.

**McNAMEE** — June 6, 1975. Deepest sympathy to Mrs. McNamee and Family on the death of her beloved son and our very dear friend, Brendan. St. Martin, pray for him. John McNally and all his Friends in A. Wing, Crumlin Road Prison.

**McNAMEE** — June 6, 1975 (suddenly), Brendan (result of gunshot wounds). On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy. Deeply regretted by his Friend, Jimmy Ramsey, 4, Long Kesh.

(murdered). — R.I.P. the happy hours we once enjoyed, how sweet their memory still, but death has left a vacant place this world can never fill. Deeply regretted by his mother, sister, and brother, Freda.

**McNAMEE** — June 6, 1975. Deepest sympathy to his family circle on the death of their comrade, Brendan. "Freedom is dearly bought by the blood of patriots". — Whitehead/Ballymurphy IRSP grieve to learn of the death of their friend, Brendan. "A soldier of the people, and extend sincere sympathy to his family circle."

**McNAMEE** Brendan — New Lodge Road and Unity Flats Branch IRSP offer their deepest sympathy to his family on the death of their comrade, Brendan. "Dun marbhúisheath ar son Saoirse na nGaeil."

**McNAMEE** Brendan — Ardoyne /Old IRSP regret the death of their comrade Brendan and offer sincere sympathy to his family. — van na e ba calm — na

**McNAMEE** Brendan — Lower Falls IRSP learn with sorrow of the murder of their comrade, Brendan and offer sincere sympathy to his entire family circle. "My sons were faithful and they fought."

Some of the death notices that appeared in the 'Irish News' after the murder of Brendan McNamee.

# £22,000 land deal but YOU FOOT BILL

A retired British Army Major has made a profit of £22,000 through land speculation in Co. Carlow recently through the Industrial Development Authority.

In the past 15 years or so land speculation in this country has increased at an enormous rate. The relatively cheap price of Irish land, its excellent quality and the relative scarcity of land in other countries are factors which have contributed to this increase in speculation.

The people who gain most from this speculation are not the small Irish small farmers or the mass of the Irish people. Small farmers have to compete with wealthy foreigners to buy the land. Lacking the capital they are unable to compete successfully and their continued existence is threatened.

An example of this is provided by a recent case in Co. Carlow. A certain Major Jasper Tubbs, retired from Her Majesty's Service having served in occupied Ireland, Germany and Malaya, inherited a large estate (the Denny Estate) from his aunt, Lady Denny. Jasper — sorry Major Tubbs — was content to have the farm taken care of by his agent and steward for nearly a year after which time he decided to claim his inheritance. Evidently, he had heard that some small farmers were objecting to absentee landlords and wanted the Land Commission to divide the estate amongst them.

Running the estate became so boring to Jasper that he began to look around for something else to do, a diversification of interest the economists call it. With the help of a local gombeen man who also happened to be a land agent and solicitor he found the opportunity he had been looking for.

Sometime previously, a German industrialist had purchased nine acres of land outside of Carlow town but had been refused planning permission. He decided to sell the land which Jasper bought. The cost? Jasper paid £5,000 claiming it was agricultural land i.e. worth between £500 to £600 per acre.

Jasper had enough land of his own and decided to let his newly acquired land on a lease. A local small farmer, Paddy Nolan, eager to survive in farming seized the opportunity and rented the land.

But then things changed. The I.D.A. finally decided to do something about setting up an industry in Carlow which would provide jobs all year round, which would not be based on agriculture. They wanted a site. Where did they purchase one.

It turned out that Major Tubbs' (Jasper's) nine acres was just what he was looking for. The local gombeen-man — land agent — solicitor (call him what you like) acted as intermediary.

The I.D.A. bought the land. The price? — £27,000! This made Jasper very happy. He had £23,000 profit off the backs of the Irish people. After giving a small share to the gombeen man, who, incidentally, has since opened a new pub, he was still left with a large surplus. Good business wasn't it?

Paddy Nolan, the small farmer, was told to get off the land with 24 hours notice. The whole deal however raises some very serious questions. Why is an ex-British Army Major (or anyone else) allowed to make gigantic profits off the backs of the Irish people, depriving small farmers of a living. Why did the I.D.A. allow itself to be taken for £23,000 which will have to come from the Irish taxpayer?

**BELFAST HUMOUR:** The vast Divis Flats complex at the foot of the Falls Road has been nicknamed "The Planet of the I.R.S.P.S." (pronounced "IRPS") This is because most of its inhabitants have either joined or support the I.R.S.P.





U.V.F. AT PRESS CONFERENCE ADMIT SECTARIAN KILLINGS

### Britain drops "moderates" - favours fascism

The present sectarian assassinations are part of the Loyalist campaign to have what they term "majority rule" i.e. back to the good old days of Stormont, except the Stormont they want is one with more powers. On the other hand the British Army is willing to grant it to them. Initially the British Government wanted a moderate middleclass to control the North, hence their attempts at Sunningdale. But power-sharing failed as did the Assembly. The Convention will not bring about such a moderate power bloc. The Loyalists, drunk with their recent election success are in no mood for concessions but in a mood for making demands. They have unleashed their assassination squads on the Nationalist population to intimidate them into accepting the takeover. Or so they think. For it is the British Army Undercover Agents that are directing the assassinations.

### British agents direct killings

The British Army Undercover Agents are in control of most of the murder gangs. They have infiltrated both the U.D.A. and U.V.F. Not many of their agents have been discovered so far although Harding Smyth, a prominent U.D.A. leader who escaped to Britain is admitted by the U.D.A. to be a British Agent. Harding Smyth has recently returned to the North and is under 24 hour

protective guard by the British Army. The few Loyalists that existed with any kind of philosophy that may have been termed progressive or working class orientated have been hunted down and killed by the agents or actual UVF-UDA members. While most of the sectarian assassins are murdering nationalists some Loyalists are also being killed. This is an attempt by the British Government to force the Convention to come to some agreement. And it is working.

### S.D.L.P. forsake "Irish Dimension"

Recently the S.D.L.P. have been stating in the Convention that old traditions and aspirations must go (i.e. talk of a united Ireland) while the Loyalists have been talking of being let down by Britain and of working for the future and if need be that the North must go it alone. Paisley until recently was totally against U.D.I. for the North but now he has done an about face. The U.U.U.C. are united in their stand. The Loyalist para-military armies are united when it comes to killing "taigs". They have infiltrated the R.U.C., R.U.C.-Reserve and U.D.R. to such an extent they are another Loyalist Army. A recent example of this is the ease in which 151 rifles, 36 machine guns and 35 pistols were "stolen" from the U.D.R. in Magherafelt. Although the British Army claim to have found them all no one will ever know if this claim is just a front to escape the political pressure such an easy theft has brought upon them. The Loyalists want their Stormont back and they are organising for a Loyalist takeover. Britain has decided that to maintain her influence on Ireland as a whole she is willing to back such a takeover.

# british link orange

## NEARLY 400 CATHOLICS MURDERED: ONLY 13 CONVICTIONS FOR KILLINGS



U.D.A. MEN BUILD A BARRICADE IN PROTEST AT NATIONALIST NO-GO AREAS. AFTER OPERATION MOTORMAN AND THE NATIONALIST BARRICADES WERE TAKEN DOWN SECTARIAN KILLINGS ESCALATED.

1974:  
166 KILLED (BY SECTARIAN ASSASSINATIONS)  
1975:  
93 KILLED  
IN SIX MONTHS

Even though incarcerated in Long Kesh and Crumlin Road Jail on trumped up charges or, in many cases, no charges at all, I.R.S.P. members and supporters fought back and demanded what little rights remained to them - the right of political prisoners. Twenty members of the I.R.S.P. went on hunger strike in Long Kesh initially, because of the authorities' refusal to grant them political prisoners status. They saw this refusal as "a test case for the dismantling of the entire political prisoners apparatus". The I.R.S.P. called on the public to join in protests that were planned.

There are about 40 I.R.S.P. members and supporters in Long Kesh. One of them is interned (without charge), at least half of them are sentenced and the rest are on remand. Mr. William Truesdale, governor of Long Kesh, was criticised in a recent statement because of harassment and beatings.

A campaign in support of the Long Kesh hunger strikers was planned all over the 26 Cos. and the North but was called off after political status was granted. 100 members and supporters of the I.R.S.P. stopped all traffic in the centre of Belfast in protest against the brutality and degrading treatment of I.R.S.P. members in Long Kesh. The British Embassy in Dublin was picketed by over 50 members of the I.R.S.P. All roads in to Derry were blocked with cars by I.R.S.P. members and supporters.

Already serious physical assaults have been made on I.R.S.P. prisoners by Long Kesh warders resulting in serious injuries, such as loss of sight of one eye and broken ribs.

The hunger strike ended after their demands had been met in full. The governor of the camp informed the I.R.S.P. that they would sit in on all meetings in future that were held in the camp. This along with the representation on the welfare meets their demands on the question of recognition. Agreement on the searches has been reached which will bring the beatings to an end.

Mr. William Robert Truesdale, Governor of Long Kesh, has been awarded the M.B.E. by Elizabeth, Queen of England, in her Birthday Honours list for services given to the Crown and British Imperialism. We all know what those services were. They are internationally notorious.



Aerial view of Long Kesh camp

"I would like at this time to thank the movement, supporters and friends, for their very good support in our fight for recognition. In this support they have won the respect of every man in the camp. It is very refreshing to see the concern shown for the men of Long Kesh and it shows that the I.R.S.P. has not forgotten the men behind the wire. With the determination that this protest has shown and the support given to it we have forged a solidarity which will never break until the final victory of the Irish working class has been won."

P.R.O. CAGE 14 LONG KESH

### Eyes being damaged

SOME 30% of prisoners in Long Kesh have eye complaints for which they are receiving nothing but eyedrops. Recently a prisoner was refused a book called "Eye Diseases and Its Causes" by the prison authorities. Many internees are convinced that the glaring fluorescent lights in the huts, the continual presence of the wire mesh fencing, the absence of a properly controlled diet and the kaleidoscope security lighting all contribute to impair their eyesight.

# hunger strike

Recently 15 members of the I.R.S.P. held on remand at Crumlin Road Jail appeared naked in the Dock at Belfast Magistrates Court in protest against prison conditions there. Here now, in a letter smuggled out of Crumlin Road Jail, we print an account of the brutality they are suffering.

### Beatings

"The authorities in Belfast's Crumlin Road Prison have recently introduced an elaborate plan for the punishment of 'difficult' or 'unco-operative' prisoners. The plan, which has been in operation since September of last year, is not only designed to punish prisoners but to ensure that they will in future conform to prison discipline. It does this by a systematic degradation and humiliation of the prisoner and by physical and psychological torture.

The procedure by which this punishment is carried out is commonly known as "Rule 38". Punishment begins with removal from the wing in which he normally stays, to the base of the Annex, which has only ten cells. These cells are below ground level and therefore depend on artificial light. They are also unheated and tend to be extremely cold and damp. Inside the cell there is a bed and two boards which serve as a table. Both are fastened to the wall. Each cell also has a chair and a pot.

On arrival in the cell the prisoner is stripped and 'skin searched' and his clothes removed. He is then given a bible and a pair of canvas slippers. The Screws, of course, are especially abusive and beatings are not infrequent.

Later the class officer will come into the cell and formally charge the prisoner with a breach of prison discipline, to which the accused pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" and is invited to make a statement. The prisoner is then formally remanded, to appear before the Governor for trial on a certain date.

Merlyn Rees areas

Rees is doing sectarian assassinations government "the two coming escalating section It is a question not "detention" he has signed (internment) 9th last. While opposing inter Mr. Rees's position willing to let pressure the to come to a quite clear the must accept R.U.C. and with Britain.

Fascists un

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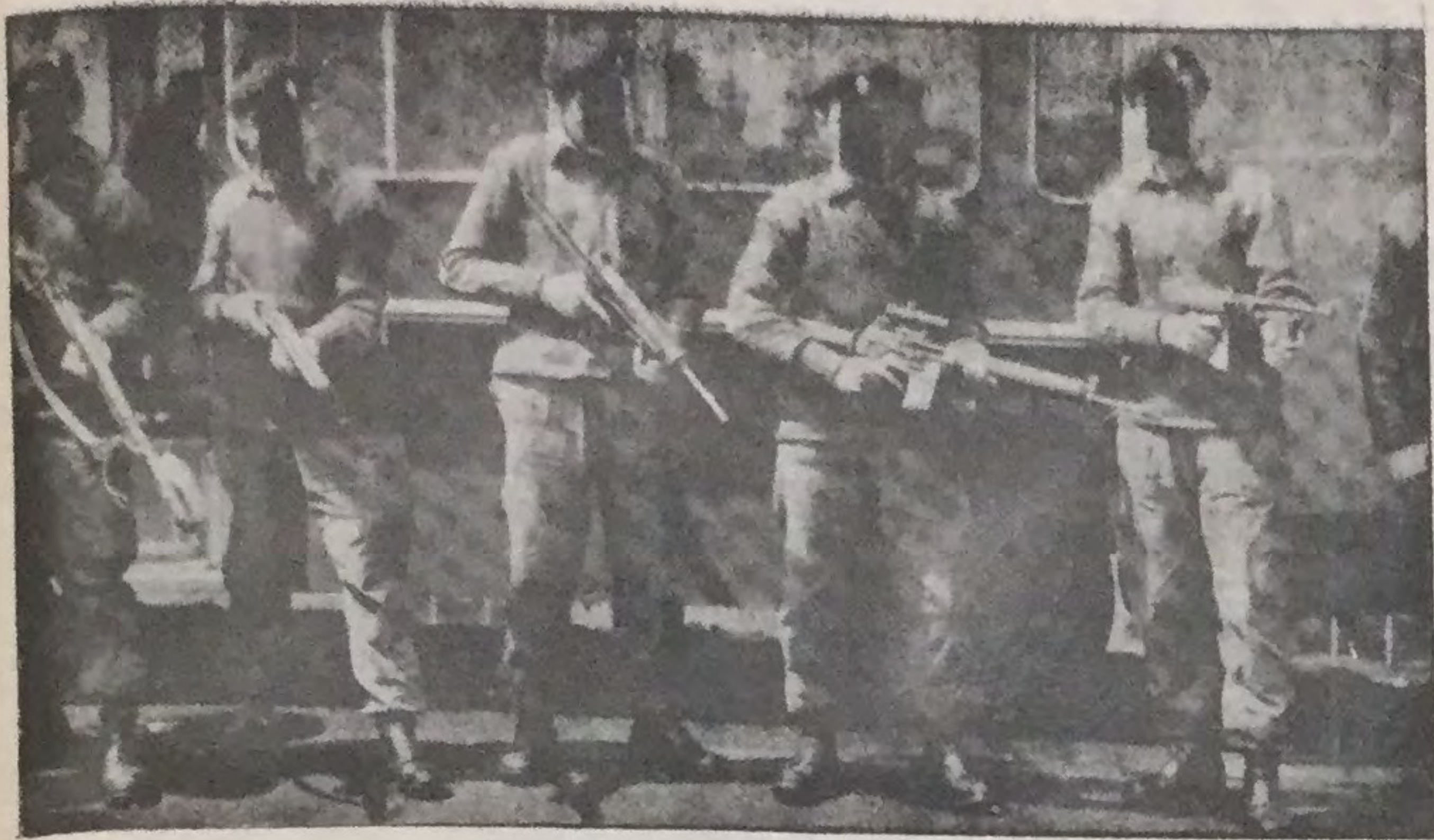
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John Doherty a and R.U.C. Spee John, decided th the South Derry growth of the I.L. John is no st hands of British resumed work an organisation but and Justice could John's home i





U.D.R. TRAIN WITH CAPTURED I.R.A. WEAPONS - THEY USE THEM AT NIGHT

### Merlyn Rees blackmailing nationalist areas

Rees is doing nothing to prevent the sectarian assassinations. The British government pursues its policy of keeping "the two communities apart", by escalating sectarianism.

It is a question of "good policing" and not "detention" says Rees. He admits that he has signed no interim custody orders (internment without trial) since February 9th last. While we are committed to opposing internment against *anyone*, from Mr. Rees's position it means that he is willing to let the killings continue to pressure the S.D.L.P. and the U.U.U.C. to come to an agreement, fast. He makes it quite clear that the Nationalist areas must accept "good policing" (i.e. the R.U.C. and finally seal the bargain of staying with Britain.

### Fascists united

The U.U.U.C. has swallowed up the U.V.F., U.D.A. and all other small para-military groups into its ranks and has become one big Fascist junta. With such collusion between the British government, the British Army, R.U.C., U.D.R. and the Loyalists it is essential that all radical and anti-imperialist forces in Ireland, who claim to have as their ultimate goal a 32 Co. Socialist Republic, should unite on the following demands:

1. The immediate disarming and disbandment of the R.U.C., U.D.R. and R.U.C.-Reserve.
2. The immediate release of all political prisoners and internees jailed for either their resistance to British Troops or because of the rent and rates strike.
3. Repressive legislation must end.
4. Britain must immediately withdraw all her troops and renounce all claims over any part of Ireland or her territorial waters.

We will not accept the freedom of internees or the lives of the nationalist population being held as ransom for the abandoning of the national question.

Also such a front must demand the immediate establishment of local committees for defence purposes. Let there be no mistake about it, there is a war on.

With the escalating sectarian assassinations it is a time to bury past differences. It is a time for unity.

*Of 53 charged with sectarian assassinations 34 were Loyalists.*

*Since 1972 only 35 cases have fully gone through the courts concerning proven sectarian murders. Of these 24 were Loyalists.*

# strike victory

The *trial* follows a few days later. Generally speaking, if the prisoner apologises for his offence he will receive a caution and be sent back to his wing. But because most prisoners consider that they have done nothing which deserves punishment, they tend to either ignore the entire proceedings or put forward their case and justify their original actions. Consequently they are sentenced to confinement in the base for an indefinite period. The prisoner will not get out of the base until he apologises to the Governor. In the view of the prison authorities an apology means that the prisoner who was formally a trouble-maker has been cowed into submission.

### 3 months alone in dark, cold, damp, cell

The boredom of this solitary confinement is numbing. There is nothing to do except pace up and down or try to sleep. Part of the punishment is "sensory deprivation" - the exclusion of noise and light from the cell. Owing to its special construction it is impossible to hear anything outside the cell and since the light switch is controlled by the Screws the cell is liable to be, and frequently is, blacked out. All this combined eventually disorients the prisoner.

Apart from being an exceptionally cruel method of imposing prison discipline the legality of such a rule is dubious and at the moment inquiries are being made by legal advisers into it. Already one man has spent eight weeks in the base because of a relatively minor offence and although he has earned back some of his "privileges" such as his clothes and visits, his release from punishment does not seem imminent. Many others have spent up to three months in these conditions and the inhuman 'Rule 38' itself shows no signs of being scrapped.

We would like to point that three of our members have been through this treatment. One man had to go on hunger and thirst strike to be released from this hell hole back to his own wing. We appeal to everyone who reads this statement not to permit this torture to continue."



John Doherty a founder member of the I.R.S.P. was arrested in South Derry, on 19/12/1974 and he was taken by members of the U.D.R. and R.U.C. Special Branch to Ballykelly and interrogated for 72 hours. The Special Branch, discovering that they had no charges against John, decided that he would have to be sent to Long Kesh, where he is detained without charge. John was an organiser for the I.R.S.P. in the South Derry area having joined the Party shortly before his arrest. His internment without trial is an obvious attempt to stifle the growth of the I.R.S.P. and means that other I.R.S.P. members could face internment in the 6 Cos.

John is no stranger to Long Kesh, as he was a victim of August 9th, '71 when so many Republicans and Socialists suffered at the hands of British Imperialism. He was released from the "Kesh" in November '71 - his release being unconditional. Once released, he resumed work among the people of South Derry. While John was an active member of N.I.C.R.A. he realised that it was a reformist organisation but nevertheless one way of getting the people actively involved in the struggle for Peace and Justice. He understood that Peace and Justice could only be obtained by the establishment of a 32 County Socialist Republic.

John's home is in Swatragh, Co. Derry. His wife and four children - the youngest of which was born in January '75 and whom John has not seen - eagerly await his release from the Concentration Camp.

The Loyalists have files which they have got from the British Army and R.U.C. They are not all files of 'I.R.A.-men'. The British Army keeps files on every household in trouble spots (Nationalist Areas). They can check the identity of anyone they stop at a road block from such

an area in five minutes, through a central computer they have. Therefore their files are extensive. The Loyalist assassination Groups have admitted that the British Army is leaking the files to them and they admit they have already carried out assassinations on information supplied from such files.



# REPRESSION

The repression of I.R.S.P. members extended to the 26 Cos. during the month when 11 members were arrested over a period of a week and held in the Bridewell in Dublin under Section 30 of the notorious Offences Against the State Act. The youngest of those arrested was assaulted in his cell by three Special Branchmen. Members were also arrested in counties Carlow, cork and Limerick and later released.

At a press conference, held after the release of Seamus Costello, Cathaoirleach I.R.S.P., the government was accused of trying to give the impression that the I.R.S.P. was involved in some way in the Sallins murder and bombing. The I.R.S.P. reiterates that it was in no way involved and condemns the incident. It was an obvious

As well as these arrests, almost the entire Dublin membership were questioned and most of their homes raided. Nothing was found and no one was charged. An ugly aspect of the arrests was the lifting of young and inexperienced members of the I.R.S.P. in an attempt to frighten them away from the party. Four members of the Ard Comhairle were also arrested.

### BEATEN IN CELL

The youngest member arrested was actually on his way into the picket (that was placed on the Bridewell continually until the release of all the I.R.S.P. members) when he was arrested. When he refused to let the Special Branchmen take his fingerprints he was immediately pushed against the wall, punched and slapped across the face. Then his fingerprints were forcibly taken. All this by three burly Branchmen who at no stage informed him that under the Offences



### TOMMY MCCOURT RELEASED FROM THE BRIDEWELL

attempt by Cooney to give the impression to members of the Official Republican Movement that the I.R.S.P. was involved in the attempt to blow up a train carrying S.F. supporters to Bodenstown, and as such recreate friction between both organisations at a time when delicate negotiations are taking place.

Those arrested were also asked about the existence of a Loyalist Murder gang operating in the Dublin area! As if the I.R.S.P. is in contact with such groups!

Against the State Act they could take his fingerprints. His home in Sallynoggin was also raided by the Special Branch who were abusive. Other members on the picket were also threatened with arrest in an attempt to intimidate the 50 picketers.

The Offences Against the State Act has been used in the past against the N.F.A. and E.S.B. workers and also Republican and Socialist organisations. The I.R.S.P. was only recently registered as a political party yet its members are harassed.

We call for the abolition of the Offences Against the State Act and all repressive legislation, North and South.

In Counties Carlow, Cork and Limerick, I.R.S.P. members were questioned about their numerical strength, their financial situation and what political activities they were engaged in. Clearly this repression is aimed at disrupting the I.R.S.P. and intimidating its membership and shows that the Government must fear the determination of the I.R.S.P. to struggle for a 32 County Socialist Republic where the working class will control the means of production, distribution and exchange. The I.R.S.P. emerges from this recent harassment more determined than ever to continue the struggle for national liberation and socialism.



# BODENSTOWN

A section of the march as it winds its way to Bodentown.



THE I.R.S.P.'s first Wolfe Tone Commemoration was held in Bodentown Co. Kildare, on June 8th. Buses came from as far away as Belfast and Co. Derry. Over 800 people made their way to Bodentown Churchyard where Ita Ní Chionnaith and Seamus Costello, members of the Ard Comhairle, spoke of the determination of the I.R.S.P. to dedicate itself to struggle for the emancipation of the Irish working class.

● The most important and immediate task now confronting us, is the creation of a broad front in the struggle for national liberation. We are currently seeking to have discussions with the leadership of all other anti-imperialist organisations towards this end.

We seek the creation of a broad front against imperialism because we believe unity is essential, if we are to succeed.

● As republicans and socialists, we understand that if a nation fails to defend its cultural identity, it will inevitably lose its will to exist as a separate and distinct nation, and if its will to exist is lost the struggle against foreign imperialism is also lost. We therefore urge all our members to play an active part in the campaign against cultural imperialism. One of the most immediate objectives of this campaign must be to resist granting of TV broadcasting rights to the BBC.

● We see the struggle for Socialism in Ireland as part of a worldwide struggle for the emancipation of the working-class. Let our contribution to the success of that struggle be the creation of a Socialist Republic in Ireland.

● We therefore seek the creation of a broad front on the basis of the following demands:

1. The immediate and total withdrawal of the British military, economic and political presence from Ireland.
2. The immediate disarming and disbanding of the UDR, RUC and RUC-Reserve.
3. An end to internment and release of all political prisoners in Irish and English prisons.
4. A general amnesty for all those involved in the rent and rate strike or in acts of resistance against the British occupation forces.
5. An end to all repressive legislations North and South.
6. The creation of local committees to co-ordinate defence against the Loyalist murder gangs.

● We have above 150,000 unemployed in both parts of the country as a direct result of the crisis in imperialism and capitalism, and the latest forecast is of 200,000 unemployed in the 26 counties alone by 1980. All of this so that the imperialists and their native collaborators can increase their profit margin without reference to the large-scale human misery caused by their activities.

● Of course, the support of the Loyalist working-class is essential if we are to have a socialist republic, however their support in the struggle must be sought on the basis of a principled explanation of the correct relationship between the national and the class question.

● It shall also be our policy during the coming months to involve our members in active agitation against rising prices and bad housing conditions, and against the rapid decline in living standards caused by EEC membership.

We will also continue to support the various organisations representing the Small Farmers, in their constant struggle to remain in their land in the face of a deliberate campaign by the Brussels

bureaucrats to drive them from the land.

● It shall be the policy of the IRSP to encourage and promote the campaign for the nationalisation currently being conducted by the Resources Protection Campaign and the ICTU.

● The divisions which have existed in the anti-imperialist forces are a luxury which we can no longer afford to tolerate. For too long, we have failed, as a result of

We can see no evidence that Britain is ready to withdraw. In fact all the indications are to the effect that Britain is working towards a political solution which will guarantee permanent protection for her interest in Ireland.

● In all parts of the country, it is our intention to involve our members in support of local unemployed action committees.

We fully support the demand for the nationalisation of all industries threatened with closure. We see no good reason why the Irish working-class should have to pay for the crisis created by imperialism and capitalism.

(extracts from the oration of Seamus Costello, cathaoirleach I.R.S.P.)

(SLEACHTA AS CAINT A THUG ITA NÍ CHIONNAITH AGUS I AG FEIDHMIU MAR CHATHAOIRLEACH AG COMORADH WOLFE TONE I mBAILE UI BHUADAIN)

● Rinne forsaí na Breataine ionsaí coinbhiosach thar na céadta blian ar theanga agus ar chultúr na tíre seo. Bhí a fhios ag go raibh tábhacht leis an teanga agus leis an gcultúr chun pobal na h-Eireann a choinneáil aontaithe, le féin-mheas agus ionannas a chothú agus len iad a spreagadh chun a bhféiniúlacht a chosaint ar leibhéal polaitíochta, eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus cultúrtha. Thuig siad go laghdófaí go mór ar mhian mhuintir na h-Eireann chun saoirse, da n-eireodh leo pobal na h-Eireann a scrios mar aonad cultúrtha ar leigh lena choras saoil féin. Thuig siad freisin go mbeadh sé i bhfad níos éasca orthu féin smacht iomlán a fháil ar an tír dá bharr. Sé smacht cultúrtha na Breataine ar an tír seo an príomh chúis nach bhfuil níos mó de phobal na tíre ag cur in aghaidh an impiríalachais in Éirinn inniu. Má dheimid neamh-shuim, mar sin, de theanga agus de chultúr ar dtíre agus má ghlacaimid le teanga agus le cultúr na Breataine clisfidh orainn san reabhlóid atá romhainn.



Ita Ní Chionnaith

Wolfe Tone a bhunaigh an Poblachtachas in Éirinn agus dá bharr sin tá fíor-thábhacht leis i stair na tíre seo. Ach táthar ann, mar sin féin, a cheapann go mba chóir dúinn dearmad a dhéanamh ar Tone, ar lucht Éirí Amach 1798, 1803, 1867 agus 1916, a cheapann go mba chóir dúinn ar n-aghaidh a thabhairt go h-iomlán ar an am atá le teacht — ar ghluaiseacht chun saoirse i measc lucht oibre an domhain agus dearmad a dhéanamh ar an dtrádisiún fada de ghluaiseachtaí reabhlóide atá ag an tír seo.

● Anseo in Éirinn ní bheidh rath ar ghluaiseacht-reabhlóide ar bith nach mbeidh bunaithe ar phréamhacha na staire nó nach dtugann aird ar mhian mhuintir na h-Eireann chun saoirse Náisiúnta.

● Is gá a aithint, ar ndóigh, nach leor an saoirse náisiúnta ann féin, gur gá saoirse iomlán a bhaint amach do mhuintir na h-Eireann uile, saoirse polaitíochta, eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus cultúrtha. Ní leor Arm na Breataine a ghlúirt ó shraideanna Thuaisceart Éireann. Caithfear córas iomlán rachmais na tíre seo, thuaidh agus theas, a scrios agus maoin na tíre a chur i seilbh gnáth mhuintir na h-Eireann.



members and supporters at Bodentown.

● It is the working-class whose homes are destroyed. It is the working class who suffer at the hands of marauding soldiers. It is the working class who fill the prison cells and concentration camps. It is the working class whose lives are taken. No other class is better qualified to lead a national liberation struggle, and no other class is better qualified to determine the nature of society after liberation.

● Ní féidir an cath in aghaidh na n-aicmí a throid agus neamhaird a dhéanamh den chath ar son saoirse náisiúnta. Ar an gcóir chéanna, ní féidir troid ar son saoirse náisiúnta agus neamhaird a dhéanamh den chath in aghaidh na n-aicmí.



# I.R.S.P. IN EUROPEAN TOUR

A member of the Ard Comhairle I.R.S.P. recently returned from a five week tour of Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, organised by the West German Irish Solidarity Committee. This Committee, based in Frankfurt, does excellent work in building solidarity for the Irish struggle in Germany. They invited various anti-imperialist organisations to participate and three organisations sent representatives, Peter Pringle for the I.R.S.P.; Fintan Vallely for Peoples Democracy and Seamus Loughran for the Provos. During the tour they addressed some thirty meetings, had numerous press conferences, discussions and travelled through most of Western Europe. All in all they addressed approximately 20,000 people.

The venues for the meetings ranged from Universities to Workers Centres to Protestant Students Centres. The tour was possible by the dedication, organisation and months of hard work put in to it by the Frankfurt Committee and the local committees at each of the venues. The trip was very important for the I.R.S.P. It gave us the opportunity to explain the necessity of forming the party and our position in the Irish struggle. Generally there was a very high level of political awareness and knowledge about the situation in Ireland, and through discussion with various political groups the I.R.S.P. increased its knowledge of the struggle in Europe. The questions ranged over a wide field — intense interest in the repression of the State, both North and South, — the danger and imminence of a Loyalist Fascist takeover in the North, the reactionary position of the Trade Union leadership, the reformist politics of the Officials, the influence of the EEC and US on Ireland. From their questions and the lively discussions it became possible to show the reality of the Irish situation and to show the relationship of the National Question and the Class Question. The comrades in Europe clearly see the class struggle in Ireland as part of the international class struggle, and the effect that success in Ireland would have on the European struggle.

This was the first time that three different organisations participated in such a tour. Although there are political differences between the three groups each of the speakers stressed the need for unity of anti-imperialist forces against British imperialism, Loyalist fascism, and repression north and south. The IRSP will strive for this unity and we hope that together with the other organisations we can build this unity — consequently strengthening the forces against Imperialism and its agents.

Apart from the need for unity in Ireland the development of a United anti-imperialist front in Ireland can show the way to the left in Germany, for example, to unite on agreed demands in opposition to the Fascist type laws of repression being used against prisoners and left groups in Germany.

Although the tour was very intensive it had its lighter moments. One meeting was held in Osnabruck, in Northern Germany. There is a garrison of 8,000 British soldiers, and also 15,000 British citizens in the town. A local comrade rang the Mayor, or Burgomaster, as he is called in Germany. On hearing that there were representatives of three Irish political organisations in Osnabruck he invited the Irish group to meet him the following morning at the Rathaus (Townhall). They were received together with the German comrades in the historic peace room where the treaty to end the Thirty Year War was negotiated.

The Mayor, in his innocence, thinking that perhaps they represented the Irish version of the Social Democrats, made a nice speech of welcome, pointing out the significance of the meeting in this historic Peace Room, and the importance of the occasion. After glasses of fine wine were consumed, he presented each of the group with an L.P. of the Osnabruck Symphony Orchestra and in return was given a copy of the "Battle of the Bogside". When he saw the picture of the young boy with the petrol bomb on the cover it was obvious

from the expression on his face that he was beginning to realise what he had let himself in for! Each of the group signed the famous Golden Book of Osnabruck, and after more pleasantries, departed on their way to help build solidarity for the Irish struggle. The British Commander protested strongly about the Mayor receiving as he put it, "Irish terrorists", in Osnabruck. The British Army, of course, use their extensive training facilities in Germany to develop counter insurgency tactics for use in the North and Elsewhere.

It is obvious from the increased use of troops on the streets in the Free State and Britain as in other EEC countries that as the present crisis of capitalism deepens these tactics developed by the British Army butchers will be used against Trade Unionists as well as left wing radicals in order to maintain the capitalist system.

The day the group arrived in Frankfurt there was a protest march and meeting, protesting against rising tram and bus fares. The group took part in this protest and a joint address of solidarity from the three organisations was read by Fintan Vallely to the protesters, some 4,000 strong. This was just the first of a series of protests which were to continue over a number of weeks. How long will Irish workers tolerate the massive burden of price increases here — C.I.E., E.S.B., just to mention two — without voicing their opposition. How long will the workers representatives, the Trade Unions, allow this intolerable situation? The Nationalist workers in the North have stood firm against Imperialism. It is not too late for the workers in the South to make their stand against rising prices and repression. When Capitalism is in crisis the working class are made the scapegoat, the worker, small farmer and fisherman must resist NOW. This point goes for Ireland as it does for Germany or any other capitalist State.



## "Convict The Lot" says judge

The six members of the Prisoners' Rights Organisation, who picked the Dublin Circuit Court, were sentenced to a year in jail by District Justice O hUadhaigh on July 18th last.

Speaking from the witness box, Mairin de Burca, one of the six picketers read out the following prepared statement on behalf of the P.R.O.:

"The purpose of that demonstration (on July 8th) was to procure the implementation of justice not to inhibit it. I wished to bring to public notice what I believed to be a perversion of justice, carried out against a mentally disturbed and retarded person who was in no position to make representations on his own behalf.

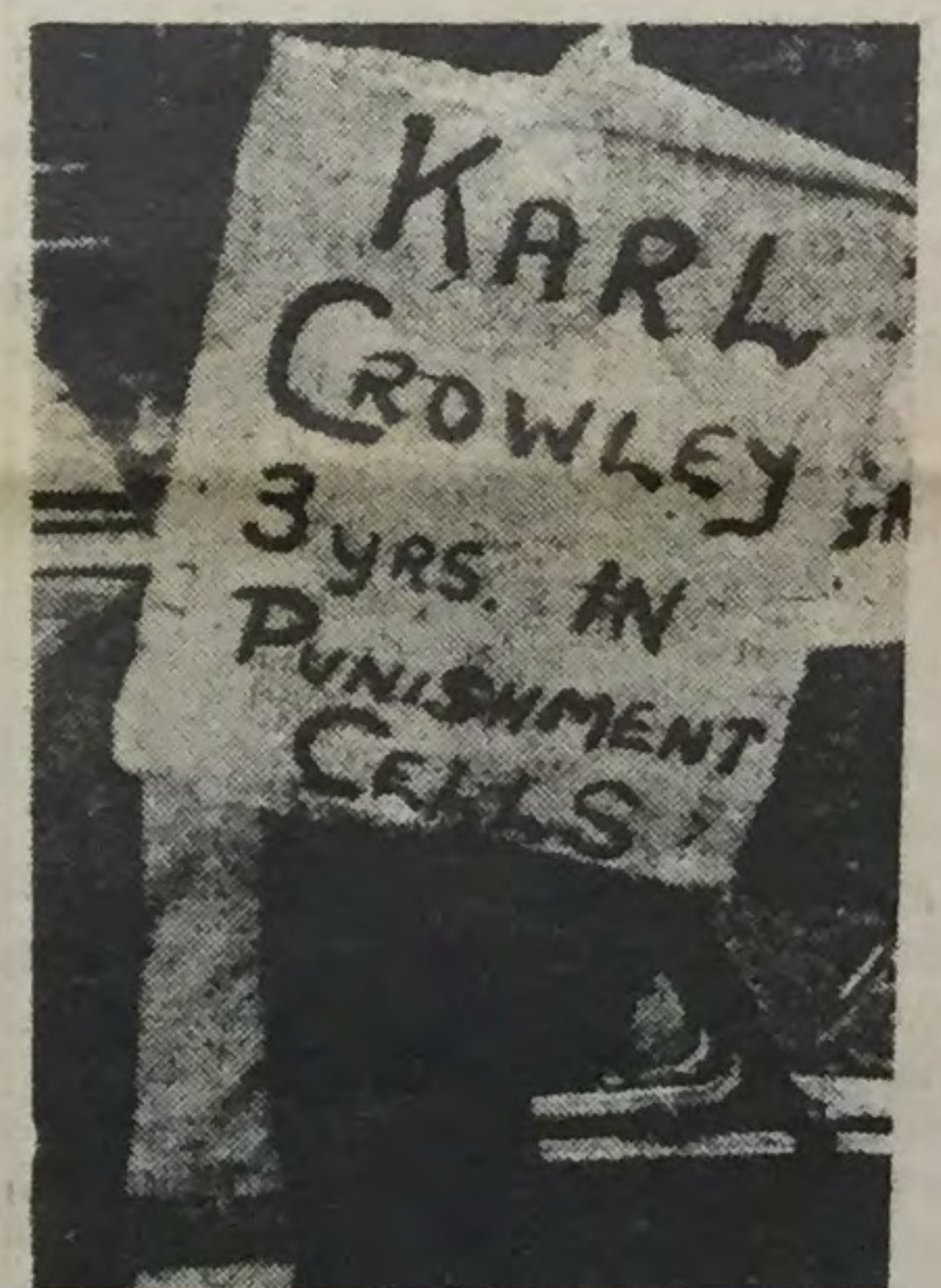
For almost 10 years now Karl Crawley, a severely mentally disturbed young man, has been subjected to the processes of the law as if he were in full and complete control of his mental faculties, clearly knowing right from wrong. It is only when he goes to prison that the State acknowledges that he is not normal.

He is kept for the full term of his sentence in the basement of Mountjoy — the punishment cells — and he sees daylight for one hour per day — on recreation in a special yard — handcuffed. He receives his visits in a special room, again handcuffed. He has done grievous harm to his person in suicide attempts and has spent many terms in Dundrum Mental Hospital under heavy sedation, while serving his sentences.

Until these demonstrations were mounted on the court, Karl Crawley had passed through the hands of social workers, gardai, probation officers, doctors, prison staff and officers, justices and judges, prison visitors and prison chaplains. To my knowledge, not one amongst that lot has tried to stop a process which will end with Karl doing real harm to himself or to someone else.

I make no apology for demanding that a poor, deprived and retarded young man is treated with humanity and decency and my defence is that this is not an interference with the course of justice but the highest manifestation of a citizen's duty."

Mrs. Margaret Gaj told the Starry Plough that she considered the 12 months' sentence to be a "savage sentence". She also claimed that Justice O hUadhaigh's statement that pickets could only be allowed in a trade dispute as ridiculous. "This has never been enforced. People have picketed the courts



before and Civil Rights groups have picketed the Dail". She claimed the arrest and subsequent sentence was due to pressure from above. "They were out to nail us", claimed Mrs. Gaj. "We intend to challenge the constitutionality of Section 4 of the Offences Against the State Act, under which we were arrested" she concluded.

The I.R.S.P. fully supports the Prisoners' Rights Organisation in their attempts to highlight an archaic penal system and utterly condemn the arrest of P.R.O. members while taking part in a protest picket. We also call for the immediate repeal of the Offences Against the State Act and all repressive legislation.

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# no (job) security in securior

35 Irish workers were sacked recently because they tried to exercise their rights. The workers were employees of Securicor Ltd. and were sacked when they went on strike. The reasons for their strikes are simple.

Owing to the present economic crisis, Securicor had been experiencing a decline in business. The management called a meeting with the Shop Stewards in the Cash and Transit section and explained the situation to them. "In order to save jobs", the management said, "some changes will be necessary". Two alternatives were proposed.

The first proposal was that the C & T workers work a 7 day 45 hour week with no extra pay for Saturday and Sunday. The second proposal was for a 4 day 45 hr. week i.e. from 6.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. There was no extra pay.

The workers rejected these proposals, pointing out that they were in violation of Clause 21 of the National Wage Agreement. The workers offered to have the issues referred to the Labour Court. This offer was refused by Securicor. A further offer to have the changes negotiated through the ITGWU was also refused by Securicor. The workers realising that their jobs were at stake, gave another proposal. They offered to go on a 3 day week until the business picked up. This was also refused by Securicor!

## SIGN AGREEMENT OR ELSE!

The management went ahead and on May 26th implemented the 7 day, 45 hr. week. The workers referred the matter to the Union and went on official strike. On May 29th, the 35 drivers involved received a letter containing a document from Securicor. The letter stated that the workers had 24 hours to sign the document agreeing to the company's conditions. If they refused to do this, they would be sacked. This the drivers refused to do.

The following Tuesday, the drivers received registered letters containing their cards. The letters were not accepted and were returned to Securicor. Each employee then received a letter stating that their cards had been deposited at the Labour Exchange. In other words they were sacked.

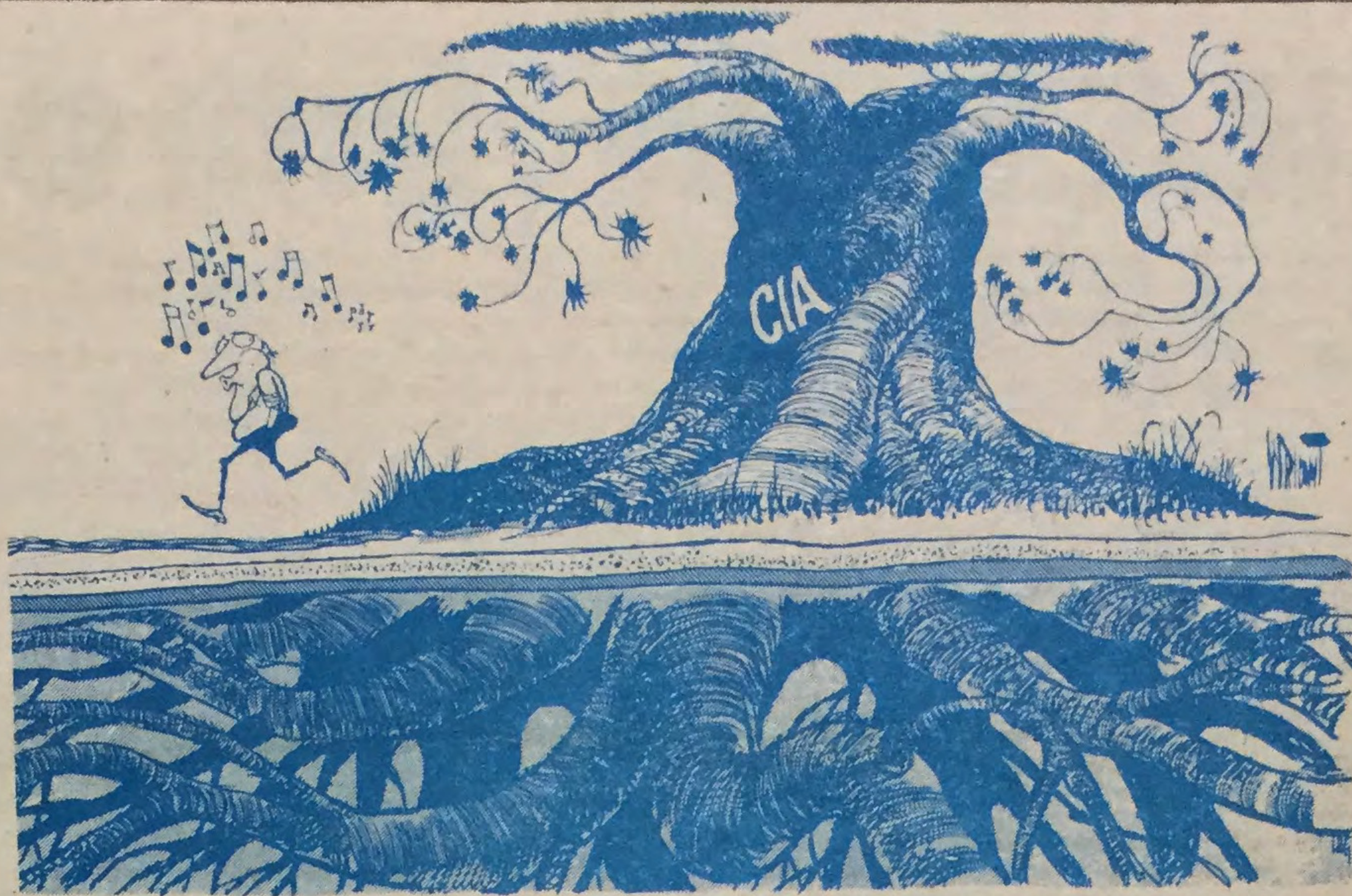
The Labour Court said that the drivers had a genuine grievance and even Mick O'Leary offered to arbitrate. Securicor refused to move. When they were approached they said that the 35 drivers were no longer their employees.

The drivers had been picketing Securicor since May 26th. Securicor have complained to the Gardai about the picket and Gardai have harassed some of the picketeers. Since the strike, Securicor have closed down their Cash & Transit operations and have put up their huge vaults (nicknamed Fort Knox) for sale. It is rumoured that Securicor had intended closing this vault anyway and that the real reason they offered the two schemes to the drivers was to force them to go on strike. The drivers, having been sacked are not eligible for redundancy payments - something the company would have had to pay under normal circumstances.

# ó foighill's resignation

Pol O Foighil's recent resignation as manager of Comharchumann Chois Fharraige, one of the most important co-ops in the country, has created some controversy. O Foighil is a good worker but it was worth his while - it is believed that he was earning about £7,000 a year in the job. The reason he gave for resigning was that the shareholders of the co-op refused to give the controlling interest in the co-op to Jefferson Smurfit, chance that he is expecting a pretty high job in the new Udaras na Gaeltachta (Gaeltacht Authority).

This decision was taken by a very large majority. Is it possible that O Foighil had something personal to gain from this new ownership? If not it seems peculiar that he ever agreed to this proposition. It is certainly not a decision that would have been of profit to the local people. Or O Foighil may have had some other reason for resigning from his job - a political reason maybe? He stood as a Gaeltacht candidate in the recent bi-election in West Galway, and in his campaign he emphasised the fact that he was standing as a Gaeltacht candidate. There is a good



# C.I.A. used Fitzgerald

According to a London magazine, the C.I.A. were involved in determining British policy in Ireland and actually used our present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, to get the policies accepted. The magazine, "Time Out" quotes a top secret C.I.A. report that proves the CIA ran the internationally known Forum World Features Ltd. and its offshoot, the Institute for the Study of Conflict, which dealt with Ireland.

Forum World Features Ltd., was a propaganda machine working under the cover of a newsagency countering left wing publicity in the world as a whole. Its credibility stemmed from the fact that its reports were truthful at first. Its fees were also cheap. But as soon as it became accepted and firmly established its false and biased propaganda took over.

THE FRONT MAN for all this was British Journalist and broadcaster Brian Crozier. But in the background was Mr. John Hay Whitney, millionaire publisher of the International Herald Tribune and former U.S. ambassador to Britain. He has publicly admitted that this Trust received at least £150,000 from the CIA in 1964-'65. One of Crozier's colleagues was a full-time CIA official, Robert Gene Cately.

CROZIER HAD ANOTHER OPERATION going, the Institute for the Study of Conflict, which included Dr. Garret Fitzgerald. This institute produced a stream of "studies" on the Irish Question. Fellow Director of the Institute was Sir Robert Thompson, who is renowned as the man who defeated the Communist insurgency in Malaysia. He also served as an advisor on Vietnam to President Nixon and the U.S. National Security Council - which controls the CIA.

This Institute has made an impact on British policy in Ireland as it was they who generated the idea of a Council of Ireland, Powersharing and an end to the "No-Go" areas. The Council of Ireland idea was implemented (Sunningdale Agreement) as was powersharing. In 1973 the British Government launched OPERATION MOTORMAN which ended all the

Nationalist no-go areas and, incidentally, paved the way for the sectarian murder gangs. The Institute always backed the

presence of the British Occupation Forces and had close relations with British intelligence. The Institute closed down last month "for lack of funds"! They will surface again, undoubtedly under a different name. Other "Institutes" covering the "Irish Question" are still in existence. This is all part of imperialist intelligence and counter-intelligence. Propaganda plays just as important a role to the British government and their imperialist allies, as sending out S.A.S. squads to shoot civilians in the 6 Cos.



The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fitzgerald . . . .

With that Globetrotter Fitzgerald looking after our foreign affairs (still being used by the C.I.A., British Intelligence?) we can rest easy. Let's not even think that maybe the whole Free State government is being manipulated by foreign imperialists who would talk them into, for instance, giving away our mineral oil and gas resources. It just couldn't happen . . . .

# cork harassment

informed that they will need a "hawkers licence" to sell their papers in future or that the gardai will confiscate all copies of the 'Starry Plough' and money. This repression as well as the repression throughout the country against all anti-imperialist movements must not be treated in isolation from the present situation in the country North or South.

Recent allegations of torture of people held in the Bridewell in Cork, the proposed Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill, all add weight to the argument that the current atmosphere of repression in the South is not just a 'phase' but in fact a preview of the repression to come in the near future.

It must be obvious to all republicans and socialists that the overall political situation stresses the need for a broad front of all anti-imperialist forces. The Irish Republican Socialist Party are committed to the building of such a broad front.

## JOIN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY PÁIRTÍ POBLACHTACH SÓISIALACH NA h-ÉIREANN

The aim of the I.R.S.P. is "to end Imperialist Rule in Ireland and establish a 32 County Democratic Socialist Republic with the working class in control of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

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Address



**Title:** The Starry Plough, Vol. 1, No. 5

**Organisation:** Irish Republican Socialist Party

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