

SPECTRE



INTERVIEWS with
I.R.A. and
MR. CORISH

ARTICLES on
SOCIALISM
REBELLION
VIETNAM

6d.

SPECTRE

A publication of the U.C.C. Branch of the Labour Party.
Editor : Barry Collins, Westbourne, College Rd., Cork.
November 1967. No.3

Editorial :

" Nothing happens, nobody comes, nobody goes, it's awful ! A sort of ennui appropriate to the characters of Beckett's plays pervades the nation. Jack is in power, the world is all right ! That tomorrow will in all essentials be similar to today, that there will be no secrets, no surprises, nothing new, has led to a passive acceptance of social injustice, partition, and emigration. To protest is to brand oneself as a crank and an unpatriotic nuisance. This is evidenced by the reluctance of the College authorities to officially recognize the existence of political parties in the College, by the limiting of the Students Council to non-political students and by the curious interference of the Special Branch in student activities.

And yet, students must protest because out of Protest comes Change. Students must use their intellectual and academic freedom to destroy a government that exists from hand to mouth, that offers no clear announcement of the future, that does not stand out as the beginning of something whose development or evolution is conceivable. Students must condemn an educational system that has not got a philosophy to inspire it. Students must resent the fragmentation of Irish culture into two hostile camps: Gaelic and Anglo Irish. Students must expose the myth of the Republic, the lie of progress, the cliché of freedom.

It is only recently that Irish capitalism as a way of life has been subject to criticism. Socialism has acquired a new popularity that is due to a growing awareness that there can be no genuine freedom, national or individual, until man is emancipated from the exigencies of Capital and its exploitation of man's false needs. Socialism allows man to develop his individual personality, to stand on his own feet, to live by the favour of no man, owing his existence to no man.

More and more students are working for the ideal of a socialist society. They are supporting the Labour Party because its aim is a socialist workers republic. However it is to be hoped that the Party will clarify what it means by a Socialist Workers Republic and that it will give proof that it really believes in this goal. At all times students must be on their guard against ambitious opportunist in the Labour Party whose concept of Socialism is nothing more than the working class achieving a higher status, who do not realise that the conflict between Socialism and Capitalism is a conflict of values, who are not motivated by ideals of freedom, equality and fellowship, and who are prepared to use the ~~enthusiasm~~ and idealism of youth to bring their own petty selves to power.

If it should happen that the Labour Party does not remain true to its Socialist principles - the principles of Karl Marx and James Connolly, if on coming to power all it does is to impose a State Capitalism, if it changes nothing, nothing happens, then all the efforts and hopes and dreams of the New Left will have gone for naught. There will only be a more terrible bitterness and sour disillusionment. There will be very little left to stop the " rising flood of nihilism. "

CORISH
SPEAKS



An interview with Brendan Corish
Leader of the Labour Party.

Question: Mr. Corish, what is
your definition of
Socialism ?

Answer: My basic idea of Socialism is that the State
should be held responsible and take the
initiative for the development of the
economy and in looking after its citizens
as far as Social Welfare, Health, Housing,
and Education are concerned.

Question: Do you see an antagonism between capitalists
and workers ?

Answer: At the present there is an antagonism but
under a Socialist system I don't think
we'd have such a type of person as a
capitalist. If we did have a sort of
capitalism it would be in the sense that
workers would participate with these
people who are now responsible for the
promotion of industry and they who take
the profits from industry.

Question: Would you like to see James Connolly
rehabilitated as a Marxist Revolutionary ?

Answer : I don't believe in Revolution. I think we
can win our objective by peaceful means

Question: You don't see the workers overthrowing the Irish capitalist State by force ?

Answer: Not by force !

Question: Have you complete confidence in democracy ?

Answer : The type of society that we want can be brought about by evolution rather than revolution.

PARTITION

Question: If you got into power would you recognize the six county Government ?

Answer: I'd recognize the position as it is but I'd fight as a member of a Labour Government far harder than the other governmental regimes have for the reunification of the country.

Question: How would you fight ?

Answer: Through world organisations such as the United Nations. I also believe that unification of the socialist groups in the North and South will bring about a situation where we must have a united Ireland.

Question: What is the next step after a council of Labour ?

Answer: A joint endeavour to have Socialist Governments in the North and South.

REPUBLICANISM

Question: Would you like to see more cooperation between Republicans and Labour people ?

Answer: Of course nearly everybody in the country

no matter what party he belongs to, professes to be a Republican. I would like to see more cooperation between the Labour Party and Republican Socialists but not just Republicans.

THE COMMON MARKET

Question: Where does the Labour Party differ in its attitude to the Common Market from the other political parties ?

Answer: It appears to me that the other two parties just want to get into this club without knowing what the rules and regulations and repercussions of the rules and regulations may be. We're not satisfied as far as the information we have at our disposal is concerned that it would be a good thing to become members of the E.E.C. because if the rules are to applied in accordance with the Treaty of Rome our view is that this would mean a lot of unemployment in the country. I regard it as a rich man's club. Every country of the world should be concerned with every other country, not merely a small group. The Common Market will be bulging with wealth and this is not going to provide good relations between the Common Market countries and the underdeveloped and impoverished countries.

Question: Are you in favour of joining N.A.T.O. ?

Answer: No !

VIETNAM

Question: Do you support immediate American withdrawal from Vietnam ?

Answer: I don't think that a mere withdrawal is a sufficient solution. I think this is a

stupid and silly war. I think the United States can't be absolutely right and none of us can understand fully the implications of this war and the reasons for it. It is sufficient for any of us who have confidence in the United Nations to support the view of U Thant and as many of us are Catholic, to support the action of the Pope who doesn't want to see the war prolonged. What the conclusion of the war is going to be I don't know. It's going to be unsatisfactory from everybody's point of view, especially the Vietnamese.

Question: Do you support in any way the National Liberation Front ?

Answer: I don't know enough about them.

Question: Do you support the Anti-Vietnam War Movement in America or even the attitude of General De Gaulle ?

Answer; I wouldn't be concerned with the views of any of those associations in America or the view of General de Gaulle. To me, as an Irishman the war has lasted long enough. It is a stupid war.

Question: Do you see it as a conflict of Nationalism versus Imperialism and Cononialism ?

Answer: I don't know the degree of Chinese or Communist infiltration. I wouldn't be prepared to back North Vietnam.

RELATIONS WITH THE EAST

Question: Would a Labour Government open embassies and trade with the eastern bloc ?

Answer : We would trade with those with whom it would be advantageous to trade. I don't see

much point in having Diplomatic Missions.

Question: Have you any sympathy with the East ?

Answer: I have little sympathy with Communism. None, I might say.

STUDENT POLITICS

Question: What do you think of the part students play in politics ?

Answer: I think they should become much more acquainted with politics. It should not be a passing phase as it is in some Colleges. In Ireland people vote for slogans, personalities, or cliches. I believe that if they become much more concerned with the economy of the country and external affairs it would be to their own advantage and to the advantage of the Labour Party. We are not a party inhibited by loyalties arising out of the Civil War.

Question: Would you support a campaign for the official recognition of political parties in U.C.C. ?

Answer: Of course I would. Too little importance is placed on politics in this country. Politics means the running of the country and the welfare of the people. If students are not concerned with these things I don't see for why they're being educated.

KILL A COMMIE

(MAC ALLIRT)

Our generation is being conditioned by trite phrases, powerful symbols and meaningless slogans. We are told that the "Free World" opposes "Red dictatorship". On the other hand the "Workers Republic" fight "Imperialistic Capitalism". In actual fact this is an artificial antagonism based on superficial differences. The pseudo-communist "Republics" are ranged against the pseudo-christian "Democracies" for purely selfish economic reasons. The rivalry is the inevitable result of competition between State Capitalism and Private Capitalism .

Aquisitive individualism is the cornerstone of Private Capitalism just as state acquisition is the un-official creed of State Capitalism. The Capitalist premise - man must compete to survive - is in effect a re-statement of the law of the jungle. This principle is dominant, not only in the obviously Capitalist West , but also in the so-called Communist East.

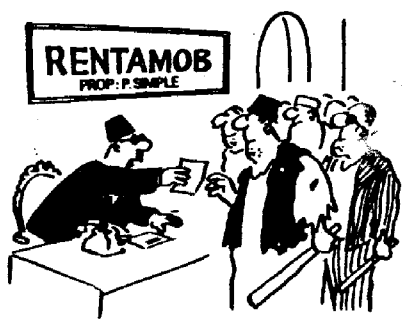
Since Karl Marx wrote "Das Kapital" the definitive work on Capitalism the system has evolved and expanded far beyond it's primitive roots. At the present time it's debasing and destructive Tentacles invade every aspect of life in all "civilized" countries. Religion has become a firm supporter of the status quo and one of the most reactionary forces in society. Art is not regarded as art if it cannot make a profit. The sole value of human love is that it can be manipulated to sell goods. An artificial culture has been created and is being maintained for purely business reasons. The system spares neither individuals nor groups.

Hate is the product of Capitalism. To take an objective look at society is to discover the amount of hate which negative competition generates. The result of hate is war . Where is the over-optimistic individual who, looking at the facts can say with confidence that

we are not on the brink of world war.? In all probability this next war will end all wars, and all life.

Our only hope is for the day of real Communism. A day when mothers and their babies will not burn. When simple people will not die, in wars the do not understand . A time when Capitalist chess games do not mean the napalm scars on my sister's face, the amputation of my brothers feet.

This can only be a pious hope until such a time as the organised workers revolt seize power and overthrow the Capitalist system.It will not happen tomorrow .IT will never happen unless organised labour dedicates itself to the class struggle and the individual worker (and student) commits himself to the labour movement



"AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTRE"



"WHAT'S THIS, ALL, ARSEPAPER?"



"NOW YOU'RE TALKING"

THE I.R.A. SPEAKS

INTERVIEW WITH CORK SPOKESMAN OF I.R.A.

Question: Is the I.R.A. still in existence ?

Answer : Yes, this is common knowledge.

Question: What are its objectives ?

Answer : To attain the unity and independence of Ireland and to establish a Socialist Republic as outlined by Connolly and Pearse.

Question: What has the I.R.A. been doing since 1962, the year the campaign in the North ended ?

Answer : At local level the I.R.A. is doing very much the same as it did before the Campaign started, that is organising, training, and recruiting, with of course the added knowledge of active service conditions and requirements gained during the Campaign. At top level much more than this is been done; one example is that political education is now part of the training programme of every Volunteer,

STRENGTH OF THE I.R.A.

Question; Does your lack of activity over the past number of years mean that there has been a falling off in strength ? How strong is the I.R.A. at the present time ?

Answer: The I.R.A. is not interested in any form of activity that has not got an end product. Because of this the less sensational

activity often passes unnoticed although its net result may be of far greater importance or significance than the more sensational.

The second part of the question is naive.. The I.R.A. as a Guerrilla Army must depend more on quality than quantity. Operating under ideal conditions Guerrilla forces have been known to defeat an army ten times its own numerical strength. When such conditions are reduced the efficiency of the Guerrilla force is also reduced accordingly and from this it must logically follow that the first task of any Guerrilla fighter is to create the best conditions possible under which to operate.

Question: Under what circumstances and with what intention do you use force ?

Answer: The circumstances when we might use force vary and can be for either defensive or offensive purposes. In the forties the I.R.A. used force to defend themselves when attacked by 26 County and 6 County forces. In fifty six force was applied against British forces of occupation as an offensive means to destroy their military power in the north of Ireland.

When force is used as an intention it is to weaken the position of the enemy or to strengthen ones own position; for this reason force can never be applied indiscriminately because one could easily find oneself in the position that although the enemies position is weakened one is too weak oneself to exploit the advantage successfully the initial victory leads to ultimate defeat.

Question: How much support do you receive from outside Ireland?

Answer: We receive support from exiles and national organisations based overseas. The amount from year to year varies and is very often determined by the importance or requirements of the activity in which we are engaged.

Question: What kind of people join the I:R:A.?

Answer: You will find almost every kind of person in the I.R.A. from the professions to the crafts the unskilled, the foreman, farmer, fisherman, the unemployed, the journalist, the teacher. However we have no bankers, financiers, or landlords.

The I.R.A. : an Anachronism ?

Question: In view of the fact that there is closer cooperation between North and South, and the opinion that partition will wither away when Ireland and Britain join the Common Market, is the I.R.A. an anachronism ?

Answer: We are not aware of any cooperation between North and South to establish a united sovereign Republic although we are very conscious of the collaboration that was between them from 1956 to 1962 to force the Campaign to a halt, and thereby maintain partition rule.

As regards the Common Market surely the very opposite is closer to the truth. All members of the E.E.C. must recognize the territorial boundaries of one another, and since Britain claims the Six Counties as part of the United Kingdom, the Dublin Government will have to accept it as such. To say that the removal of customs barriers under Free Trade conditions constitutes political or economic freedom is to ignore the fact that no such barriers existed throughout the act of Union period (and

indeed up to 1925) during which period the Irish nation decayed at a rate never experienced before in her history.

It is necessary for me to mention that Britain and northern unionism has always accepted the return of the twenty six counties to the United Kingdom as a solution to partition.

Sinn Fein

Question: What is the relationship between the I.R.A. and Sinn Fein.

Answer: Sinn Fein is the political wing of the Republican movement, the I.R.A. The other military branches are Fianna hEireann and Cumann na mBan, Clann na gael in America and Clann na hEireann in Britain.

Socialism

Question: Within Sinn Fein there seems to be an attempt at formulating some sort of Socialism policy. Is there a similar attempt within the I.R.A.? What is your idea of Socialism?

Answer: I have previously stated that political education is now essentially part of the training course for all Volunteers. Our idea of Socialism is basically cooperative ownership of the means of production and marketing as well as control over all lands, mineral wealth and capital.

Sinn Fein in the Dail

Question: What would be your attitude if Sinn Fein decided to enter Dail hEireann?

Answer : This is most unlikely to happen as both organisations are working for the same political objectives even though they are using different tools. If however Sinn Fein decided to become part of the Twenty Six County establishment then the I.R.A. would have no alternative but to break with them.

LABOUR PARTY

Question : What are your views on the Labour Party ?
 Answer : Both from a national and social viewpoint the record of the twenty county parliamentary Labour Party has been a very dismal one, indeed, and as long as the Party remains unchanged the I.R.A. can only view them as they would view any of the other political groupings.

Question: If the Labour Party showed itself to have a genuine Republican outlook would you support it ?
 Answer: The I.R.A. will support any party that genuinely shares its own political and social ideas.

Question: Is there any contact between the I.R.A. and the Labour Party ?
 Answer : Individual members of the I.R.A. and the Labour Movement work together in Trade Unions, Co-operative and credit union organisations as also in 'The Defence of the Nation Movement ' which is opposed to entry of the E.E.C.

Question : What is the futuer of the I.R.A. ?
 Answer : The future of the I.R.A. is relative to the future of the Irish Nation. If the Irish people decide to abandon it's claim to nationhood there is nothing the I.R.A. can do about it . If however they feel it is worth having , then the I.R.A. will, as always, be in the vanguard.

M.O.Callaghan.

In Cork the Fine Gael posters for the By-Election claim that that Party is the "Party for Everyone." They are therefore claiming to represent everyone from capitalist to worker, the man who employs four hundred men and the four hundred men. This type of blatant lying is, perhaps, to some extent unconscious; probably there ^{are} people in Fine Gael who believe that they can represent both the capitalist and the wage earner. They ignore, or do not see, the basic struggle in our society: the class struggle. Some people in the Labour Party still do not see this. They too think the Labour Party is for everyone. The Labour Party is not for everyone; it is for socialists, for those fighting the class war, for those who are looking for fundamental change in our society, for those who are looking for industrial democracy, for those seeking a classless free society.

Freedom and Change

Camus, in The Rebel, writes: "The slave asserts himself for the sake of everyone in the world when he comes to the conclusion that a command has infringed on something inside him that does not belong to him alone, but which he has in common with other men - even with the man who insults and oppresses him." When therefore he asserts himself, he asserts himself for everyone in his condition, he is making a political statement, he is attempting to change his condition.

Socialism is an attempt to bring about a fundamental change in man's condition, to bring about a shift in man's consciousness. It is not simply to improve the lot of the people, but to fundamentally change it, to make the state one of individuals, not of classes.

Socialism envisages both the end and the means. Its end is freedom, not anarchy, not bureaucracy, not capitalist democracy; it is a vast change in our present "democracy" that it seeks.

It's aim is to abolish the power of money, it is to give everyone enough so that no one has to crawl of necessity to merely exist; it is to give man some measure of freedom from money, from the capitalists.

Socialism and the Rebel

Socialism seeks the fall of bourgeoisie quietism, the onanic beliefs of the middle classes, that glass house of nothingness; it sees man as the inventor of himself, of his society, and it is above all a philosophy of action.

A socialist in our society is a conscious rebel, he is a revolutionary. He seeks the overthrow of all " the various classes of people who have usurped power by force ", because for him these classes have a stranglehold on the spread of truth. He contends that we must use jobs to live, not that we live to be used by jobs. He holds that a wage rise or higher pay does not abolish the essence of the wage earners misery, does not compensate the impersonal factory slavery, nor the dread of being out of work, of being on the dole, does not mitigate the fact that he is a helpless slave in any capitalist society.

In our capitalist society we hear from many pious quarters of the " blessings of work " and what is inevitably meant is relentless industry from early to late that work is the best police, that it keeps everyone in harness and too tired and preoccupied to think, that it dulls the desire for independence.

The Impossible Class

The socialist Labour Party represents the wage earner, the labourer, the student, the " impossible class ", the class that cries out for fundamental change in our dead society. The socialist Labour Party those who understand the act of living, who believe that the bourgeoisie have died in spirit ; -who are in emotion perverted; to them things, institutions, files, records

banks, and museums are all far more important than living people. The socialist contends that what now is needed is a political offensive, of slave against master, a fight for socialism, to provide a minimum social security as distinct from the Welfare State and freedom; freedom from money power, factory floors, banks, capitalists, money lenders, slums and all those various classes of people who have control of the spread of truth.

WAR BOOTY

.....

In a survey published in the September issue of the U.S. Labour Department's MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, it was revealed that each billion dollars of defence purchases from the "private sector" (the corporations) created 82,000 jobs in 1965 and 73,000 jobs in 1967. As U.S. troop strength in Vietnam rose from about 25,000 to about 500,000 the Labour Department survey said, "defence expenditures in 1965 rose from 47.4 billion dollars to 68.4 billion dollars, in 1967, an increase of 21 billion dollars.

War Creates Jobs

The total employment generated by these expenditures "is estimated at about 5.7 million persons in 1965 and 7.4 million in 1967." The increase amounted to about 23 per cent of the total increase in civilian employment during the period. "The effects of the war on the American economy by war jobs and war profits has been very great. Tables published in the MONTHLY LABOUR REVIEW show how 58 industries benefit.

The survey was said by the Associated Press, Sept. 13 to be the first comprehensive report since the Vietnam began. It bears out the Socialist charge that wars help to keep capitalism going, and that capitalism's alleged goal of "full employment" can be approximated only during war time.

.....

MARCH MADNESS

The recent Anti-Vietnam War March through Cork by some U.C.C. students and the Cork Vietnamese Freedom Association has provoked a furore of controversy. That America should be criticised in such a way astonishes and hurts many people. While the majority of College students showed a predictable cynicism, as they do towards anything that deviates, however vaguely, from their set curriculum, a good many others refused to have anything to do with the March because they said it was anti American.

The newspapers have been full of letters expressing shame, indignation and condemnation. On the day of the March the C.T.M. after giving a lukewarm approval of the March sent two of their members to demand back the CTM big drum. They rather petulantly claimed they did not want their big drum used in a military procession! Along the route, when the surprise had worn off, the onlookers, they shouted: "Commies" "Reds," "Who are the Vietnamese" "Johnson is our only hope against the yellow bastards."

NOT ANTI-AMERICAN

What people failed to grasp was that the March was not anti-American. The official statement issued beforehand stated: "We (the Marchers) identify ourselves with all that survives in America of that deep feeling for human liberty in which the nation was born." (The press in their coverage of the March made no mention of this statement.)

The Marchers were pretesting at the Johnson Administration which represents America.

This administration has contravened the United Nations Charter, is making a laughing stock of the glorious ideals of historic America and is pushing

the World to the brink of nuclear war. The Irish Times says America has made a major error of judgment. That is putting it mildly. The Irish Times leader of the 23rd of October said: The conduct of the campaign is in the hands of the military. They are professionally involved and are as much concerned with the deeper implications of the war as are footballers with the cultivation of the turf they cut up with their boots on Saturdays.

Judging by the fuss the March has caused, it is obvious that a crack has been made in the hot-house of indifference, complacency, vulgarity and smugness, that is Cork. The March has forced the Cork people to think; in a small way it has made vital the implications of the war. What is a pity is that the organisers should be subjected to such virulent abuse, in the papers and in the street, and that their integrity of motive, courage, and unselfish concern should be scorned. They may take solace in what the Irish Times says about them: "The people who influence opinion eventually are the intellectuals. It is their trade to deal in ideas.

And if one looks back at the progress of events in this country, it is not difficult to discern a slow victory for those causes against which the entrenched and the privileged protested loudly."



THE ARMCHAIR AGE IN IRELAND (Anne O'Regan)

For 700 years Irish people fought with shovels and sticks to rid Reisin Dubh of British rule. A 700 years war was a long, long battle and justifiably earned for the Irish people a reputation that is unique - 'The Great Fighting Irish'. We have every reason to be proud of our fore fathers.

However 'The Fighting Irish' Expression is ironical when used in the context of the present Ireland. Since 1922 the Arm Chair Age has swept the country. We lie back, beat our chests, smack our lips and boast about our heritage. How we deceive ourselves! We can no longer borrow the reputation so well earned by our ancestors. We have lost our spirit somewhere along the line. Oh! how the armchair people love quietness. We trive on the status quo. We are well and truly injected with conservatism. Anything that threatens to disturb society's conventions must be crushed.

A DIRTY WORD

In the Irish framework anything that attempts to reform society even in theory is dismissed as Communism for Communism is a very dirty word in Ireland. Anything that suggests conflict religious-wise is labled Atheism. But Christianity and social justice are the two greatest fallacies in Irish life Because we possess neither of them..

Allow me to clarify myself! I shall begin with Social Justice. Historically speaking each generation has spilt blood to liberate Ireland. But these people were soldiers - not politicians. Very few people down the ages were involved in strategy and at the same time had a social and political theory for Ireland. The consequences of this inadequacy were, that when we were eventually liberated we were mainly governed by soldiers and not politicians with a sound social philosophy. After the civil war when we got our independance we got a government

not inexperienced, but ignorant of the administration of a country. Dail Eireann had no social theory in 1922. British policies and British administrative machinery were patched up piecemeal and was accepted without question. It is difficult to attach any responsibility on the members of the government for the outcome of this military rule. We had a subjective government instead of an objective one. The wealthy class dominated the country as well as the worker. This of course was inevitable. Tradition is all-powerful. Nowadays we have a similar position. The governing institutions are made up of the wealthy class. These people do not vote against themselves nor do they pass bills that may deprive them of their bank deposits. This tendency is of course a very human one.

The proletariat are not educated well enough to get involved in politics. We can expect things to change however under the O'Malley system. The bonny boy is young but he's growing. It will be a lengthy process if things rest so.

LABOUR

Growing alongside was the Labour Party founded on the philosophy of James Connolly. It was the one party with a social common denominator. It was the one party with a blueprint. It was the one party that could be challenged for not adhering to its social philosophy. The other parties had none. The Labour Party did not endeavour to favour the minority of the people which are capitalists. It aimed to give the majority i.e. the working class an independence. It aimed to eliminate class distinction. For many reasons the Labour Party never gained much ground. One good reason may be that "a good start is half the battle" which the Party did not have. Another was bad administration. Whatever the reasons were let us not dismiss the Party lightly. Because Labour has a surprise for you. Under fresh administration and intensive research it has taken on a new front of radicalism.

In the past labour has been branded a conservative party. Let us not fool ourselves that the other parties

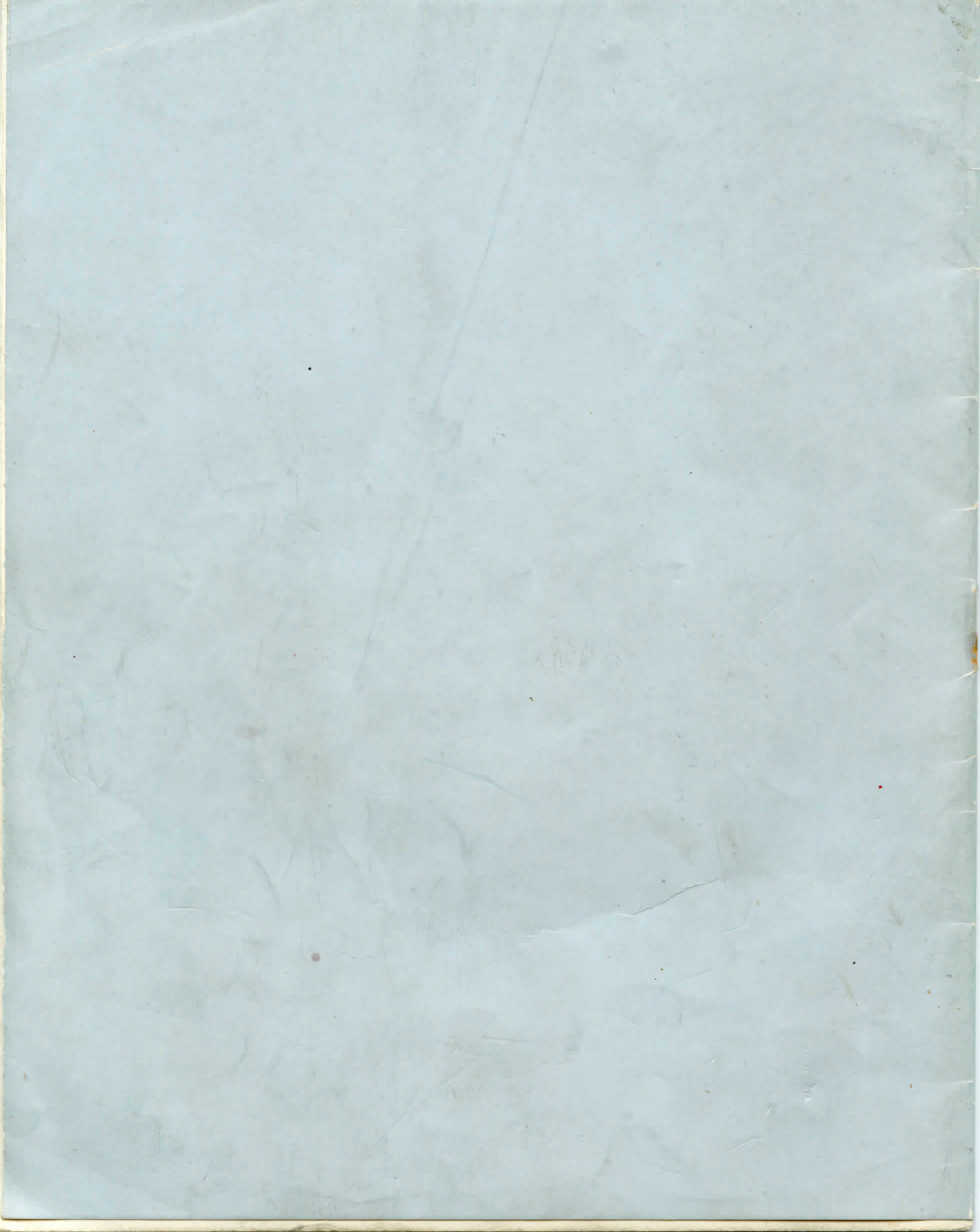
are Liberals. Yes ! we have health services . Any country that mentions the word "Christianity" must have these. As Dr. Noel Browne said "is it your life or your money" Our health services just about skim past this accusation. We have free education since September. It did not come too soon and is by no means watertight. We have corporation housing : any Catholic Country would not allow it's people to live in canvas on the roadside. We have an old pension and sick benefits scheme, but try living on a meagre three pounds a week. What a way to treat our old people ! Whatamore how could we feel proud of it and even boast about it.

Ireland is well and truly indoctrinated into the capitalist way of life. When the Labour Party professed Socialism people whispered and shouted at the same time that the party was Communist. The Government send the Special Branch from Dublin Castle to spy on anyone that happens to air his liberal philosophies. Then we dare to speak of censorship in Russia! The word "Communism" reacts like dynamite in Ireland. It is associated with living death-the end of all. It is a word used to prejudice the people against any new ideas that might hit on the truth. We find that the charge of Communism to to be used most by those who have little idea what Communism is. Today the term Communist arouses the same sort of passion as did the term Devil in the Middle Ages. Those most likely to use smear tactics are those who have most to lose by any Change- the capitalists.

TRUE CHRISTIANITY

From now on the Labour Party will have to live with smear tactics and slander. It will be a test of the Party and of the members to remain impervious to abuse. The Labour Party knows what it wants and knows it has history to make. It knows that only in a Socialist society, a just society, that true Christianity and real social justice can be achieved.

A match has been put to the armchair; wait for the smug sitter to jump.



Title: Spectre, No. 3

Organisation: Labour

Date: 1967

Downloaded from the Irish Left Archive.

Visit www.leftarchive.ie

The Irish Left Archive is provided as a non-commercial historical resource, open to all, and has reproduced this document as an accessible digital reference. Copyright remains with its original authors. If used on other sites, we would appreciate a link back and reference to the Irish Left Archive, in addition to the original creators. For re-publication, commercial, or other uses, please contact the original owners. If documents provided to the Irish Left Archive have been created for or added to other online archives, please inform us so sources can be credited.