1976

Repsol Publications Catalogue : Winter 1976/77

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hungry man, reach for the book: it is a weapon

Bertolt Brecht

REPSOL PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE WINTER 1976/77
STUDIES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

This series of detailed economic studies began in September 1974 with the publication of *The Great Irish Oil and Gas Robbery*. A further four titles have since been published. The series marks a significant development in Irish politics and is the result of the most precise and extensive economic research undertaken by any political party in this country. An important aspect of the series is that it demystifies political economy, strips it of the jargon of financial journalism and shifts economic debate to the shop-floor. The series is written by the Research Section of Sinn Fein’s Department of Economic Affairs.

THE GREAT IRISH OIL AND GAS ROBBERY

Generations of Irish schoolchildren were taught that Ireland is a poor country. Land, they were told, was our only resource. With scant regard for these tales out of school, American corporations began their search for Irish oil and gas in the early Sixties. *The Great Irish Oil and Gas Robbery* reveals how they struck ‘gold’ and how — with the assistance of Irish big business — they plan to keep it.

The book shows that the robbery of resources is the robbery of thousands of manufacturing jobs. It proposes a State Hydrocarbons Plan which could create a powerful industrial base for full employment.

Such a plan is dependent on full State control of Irish oil and gas and on the massive expansion of existing State Companies.

For the Irish people, the choice is simple: jobs or profits — jobs for Irish workers or profits for the super-rich Rockefellers and Mellons. Pointing clearly to the correct choice *The Great Irish Oil and Gas Robbery* exposes the tactics of the oil cartels and their ‘local lubricants’ who seek to prevent it being made.

Size: 7 1/8” × 4 3/8”

160 pp (illustrated)

ISBN 0 86064 006 X

Price: 75p
THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND THE PROFIT MAKERS

The past year has seen a relentless attack on the Public Sector by the Fine Gael/Labour Government. In October 1975, Richie Ryan declared: “Every five people in the Private Sector are carrying one Public Sector employee.” Rounding off a year of verbal attacks and denigration, Mr. Ryan’s boss, Liam Cosgrave recently ruled out any expansion of the Public Sector.

This booklet shows that, far from being carried by the Private Sector, the Public Sector through the IDA, AnCO, Fór Teoranta and Coras Trachtala acts as a crutch to sickly and inefficient private companies. Making the case for a more positive role for State Companies, the booklet recommends expansion based on manufacturing and points to the success of Bord na Mona in this field.

Calling for a Public Service ideology, the booklet shows how State workers could build a better State — one that would put the Public Service before Private Profit.

Size: 7 1/8” x 4 3/8”
20 pp
ISBN 0 86064 004 3
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THE BANKS

This book is a study of money from a working-class perspective. It shows that whether you are a worker, a small farmer or public servant, the value of your labour is stolen and lodged in a bank.

From the banks your money is sent out to work — not for you, but for a small class which runs the banking system in Ireland. This small but powerful class — the Finance Capital class — made profits of £100 millions in 1975 by doing no other work than making marks on paper. In reality, of course, they employ other people to do the paper-work.

This book shows that, behind the elegant facades, banks are nothing more than shops which buy and sell money. But money, the book argues, is too important to be left in private hands. It must be made to work for those who
create it. That can only be done under State control.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BY 1986 — The Economic Plan

Ireland's population is growing. The population of this State alone will increase by 800,000 by 1986. And for the first time in the history of the State, young people form the bulk of the population.

This new, young population needs to be housed, fed and clothed. It needs to be educated. And it needs work.

This study outlines how full employment could be achieved within ten years. The strategy is based on development on a highly efficient industrial structure which will enable our industry to compete with the best any country can offer without recourse to tariff protection which only raises costs to the domestic consumer and thereby results in lower living standards.

The book advocates Central Planning based on the development and expansion of State Companies in accordance with an immense industrial development plan complemented with an agreement with the big capitalist companies to function within the confines of the plan — a Socialist solution based on the concrete conditions of today and meeting the needs of the Irish working-class.

TONY O'REILLY'S LAST GAME — A Case History of Irish Capitalism

On the playing-field or in the boardroom, Tony O'Reilly always turned in a dazzling performance. Everything he touched — even butter — turned to gold. When he was approached by an American talent scout, O'Reilly seized the opportunity of professional coaching in Pittsburgh where he quickly learnt that Heinz means business.
O’Reilly, the returned Yank, shot to the top of the Irish financial charts by applying the American code to Irish business. With the assistance of financial journalists, he cultivated a climate of success of which the greatest symbol was the Fitzwilton empire. Tipped by Time magazine as a future Taoiseach, O’Reilly was dubbed ‘The Golden Boy’.

But as 365 former Gouldings workers now know, all that glitters is not gold. They learnt the hard way that free enterprise has to be paid for by someone. For them, the price was high indeed: O’Reilly’s enterprise, flair and dash cost them their jobs.

This booklet reveals for the first time the full story of the rise of Tony O’Reilly and the fall of Gouldings.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM
Tomas Mac Giolla

In this address to the Boston Irish Forum delivered on August 31st 1975, Tomas Mac Giolla analyses Republican policies and strategies since the early Sixties.

He describes how the development of class politics in Ireland was retarded by the activities of the Provisional Alliance and other sectarian groupings. These activities opened the door to opportunist politicians who regained the leadership of a working-class sickened and terrorised by bombings, sectarian killings and repression.

Concluding, Tomas Mac Giolla makes the socialist case for peace. Calling for a programme of action to achieve peace he emphasises that it must be used for the people’s benefit.
THE REPUBLICAN TRADITION
Des O'Hagan

In this lecture delivered at the University of Bangor, Wales, in March 1975, Des O'Hagan traces the development of Irish Republicanism from Wolfe Tone to the present day.

He shows that Republicanism is a philosophy distinct from, but linked to the major progressive movements throughout the world. He further shows that it is far removed from the philosophy of reactionary and sectarian organisations which claim to be Republican. True Republicanism, Des O'Hagan asserts, is separatist, it is secular, it is socialist and it is internationalist.

Des O'Hagan, a native of Belfast and former Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Stranmillis College, is Editor of the United Irishman. He is author of the widely acclaimed 'Letters from Long Kesh' published by The Irish Times during 1971/72.

Size: 7 1/8” x 4 3/8”
15 pp
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THE LEGGINGS AND THE BANDOLIERS,
Charlie Gilmore

Set against the background of the Civil War in Ireland, this epic poem reflects a rare understanding and appreciation of the countryside. It is a view of nature through the eyes of a man who knows his subject well.

The images are clearly defined and free of romantic distortions. The ballad form is rendered authentic by the absence of the sentimentality so prevalent in the 'Country and Irish' idiom. And, although set in a grim era, the poem does not dwell on death but instead expresses an unshakeable belief in life.

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