

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH



IRA patrol on Grafton Street, Dublin, June 1922

REPUBLICAN

2022

**RESISTANCE
CALENDAR**

COMMEMORATION | CELEBRATION | COMMITMENT | COMÓRADH | CÉILIÚRADH | DÚTHRACHT

Dáil vote on the Treaty

The motion to approve the 'Articles of Agreement'; the Treaty signed in London the previous December, passed in Dáil Éireann by just seven votes (64 to 57) on 7 January 1922.

"To my mind the Republic does exist. It is a living, tangible thing, something for which men gave their lives, for which men were hanged, for which men are in jail, for which the people suffered, and for which men are still prepared to give their lives."

Liam Mellows, speech against the Treaty, 4 January 1922.



On Sunday 30 January 1972 in Derry the British Army's Parachute Regiment shot dead 13 civilians and wounded many more, one of whom died later, at an anti-internment march attended by thousands of people.

BLOODY SUNDAY

The British government immediately began an international campaign of lies and cover-up to shield its political and military leaders from their responsibility for the Bloody Sunday deaths.



January 2022 Eanáir

DECEMBER
M T W T F S S
29 30 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31 1 2

FEBRUARY
M T W T F S S
11 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 1 2 3 4 5 6

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Ceadoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bank Holiday						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6



Massive national and international reaction to Bloody Sunday

The Bloody Sunday massacre by the British Army caused outrage across Ireland and around the world. In the days that followed there were mass demonstrations and strikes in many places. Workers and students left their jobs and colleges to join parades and vigils. Solidarity with the Irish people was expressed in many centres abroad. In Dublin there were marches by tens of thousands of people, culminating on 2 February, a national day of mourning, when a vast crowd converged on the British Embassy in Merrion Square. It was repeatedly attacked and eventually set on fire and completely gutted. In its statement on Bloody Sunday the IRA said:

"The cornerstone of all colonial power rests on force... British rule in North-East Ulster rests on the bayonet and has continually done so since the partition of Ireland 50 years ago."



• Scenes outside the British Embassy, Merrion Square, Dublin at mass protests following Bloody Sunday



February 2022 Feabhra

JANUARY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

MARCH

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
28	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	1	2	3	4	5	6



BELFAST BUTCHERY

Horrific Story of Massacre of McMahon Family

DYING MAN'S DECLARATION:

Murderers Dressed in Police Uniform and Spoke With Belfast Accents

Pogroms in the new Orange state

Since 1920 there had been repeated pogroms against nationalists in the six North-Eastern counties that were to become the 'Northern Ireland' statelet. Thousands were driven from their jobs and homes, and hundreds were killed, with the forces of the emerging statelet, particularly the Ulster Special Constabulary, playing a leading role. In March 1922 the attacks were stepped up and one of the worst was the murder of well-known Belfast publican Owen McMahon, with three of his sons and a barman who were shot dead in the McMahon family home. A fourth son died of his wounds the following month. These and other murders were directed from the highest level of the Royal Irish Constabulary in Belfast, including the notorious District Inspector John William Nixon, a fanatical loyalist who kept his rank when the RIC became the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) in June 1922.



FEBRUARY
M T W T F S S
31 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 1 2 3 4 5 6

March 2022 Márta

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APRIL
M T W T F S S
28 29 30 31 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 1

	Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
9	28	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	14	15	16	17 Bank Holiday	18	19	20
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

All the women members of Dáil Éireann opposed the Treaty and voted against it. Cumann na mBan was the first national organisation to vote opposition at its Convention in February 1922. This photograph shows women TDs at the Treaty debates (left to right) Kathleen Clarke, Constance Markievicz, Kate O'Callaghan and Margaret Pearse.

"My idea is the Workers' Republic for which Connolly died. And I say that that is one of the things that England wishes to prevent. She would sooner give us Home Rule than a democratic Republic. It is the capitalists' interests in England and Ireland that are pushing this Treaty to block the march of the working people in England and Ireland."

Constance Markievicz, speech against the Treaty.



Republican women against the Treaty

April 2022 Aibreán

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	Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
13	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	11	12	13	14	15 Bank Holiday (6 counties)	16	17
16	18 Bank Holiday	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	1



The establishment of the Pro-Treaty Provisional Government and the Anti-Treaty IRA Executive increased tensions between the two sides. Former British Army barracks and other posts were occupied, with Pro-Treaty forces based in Beggar's Bush barracks and anti-Treaty forces in the Four Courts. Army officers of both sides met, and in May 1922 Eamon de Valera and

• Meeting of pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty officers at the Mansion House (left to right) Sean Mac Eoin, Sean Moylan, Eoin O'Duffy, Liam Lynch, Gearoid O'Sullivan, Liam Mellows



Peace efforts to avert Civil War

Michael Collins agreed an election Pact under which both sides would field an agreed number of candidates on the Sinn Féin panel in the June General Election, to maintain the current balance in the Dáil and to avoid a deeper split on the Treaty. Meanwhile refugees were flooding south from the pogroms in the Six Counties, some of them accommodated in buildings occupied by the IRA, such as the Kildare Street Club.



• Belfast refugees who fled south in 1922 including (below) Bridie Gallagher, age 5, with her doll and family belongings

May 2022 Bealtaine

APRIL
M T W T F S S
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 1

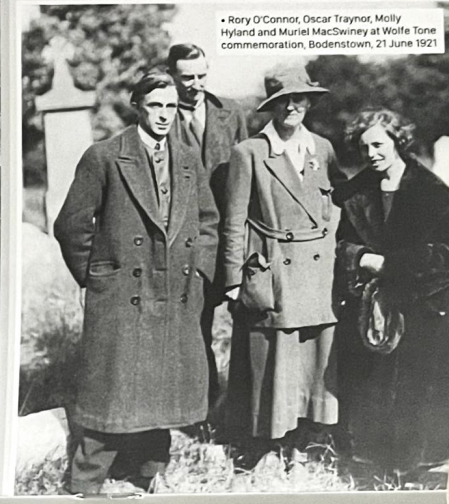
JUNE
M T W T F S S
30 31 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 1 2 3

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	Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Ceadoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bank Holiday						
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
22	30	31	1	2	3	4	5

Four Courts bombarded 1922

On the eve of the General Election of 16 June 1922 Michael Collins repudiated the Pact and urged people to vote pro-Treaty. The draft Free State constitution was withheld from the newspapers until polling day itself. The Pro-Treaty side claimed a victory. The Republicans gathered at Bodenstown to honour Wolfe Tone on 21 June 1922, where the main speaker was Liam Mellows. The British government put huge pressure on the Provisional Government led by Collins to attack the IRA in the Four Courts which Collins was reluctant to do. He had been secretly co-operating with the anti-Treaty IRA to aid beleaguered nationalists in the Six Counties. However he finally succumbed to British pressure and shortly after 4am on 28 June fire was opened on the Four Courts using borrowed British field guns supplied in fulfilment of a commitment made by Winston Churchill to Collins. The fighting at the Four Courts continued until 30 June when most of the garrison surrendered.



• Rory O'Connor, Oscar Traynor, Molly Hyland and Muriel MacSwiney at Wolfe Tone commemoration, Bodenstown, 21 June 1921

June 2022 Meitheamh

MAY
M T W T F S S
25 26 27 28 29 30 1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31 1 2 3 4 5

JUNE
M T W T F S S
27 28 29 30 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Ceadaoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
30	31	1	2 Bank Holiday (6 counties)	3 Bank Holiday (6 counties)	4	5
6 Bank Holiday (26 counties)	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3



Cathal Brugha 1922

On 5 July Cathal Brugha emerged from his post in O'Connell Street, refused to surrender, was shot by Free State troops and died in hospital on 7 July.

"Why, if instead of being so strong, our last cartridge had been fired, our last shilling had been spent, and our last man were lying on the ground and his enemies howling round him and their bayonets raised, ready to plunge them into his body, that man should say—true to the traditions handed down—if they said to him:



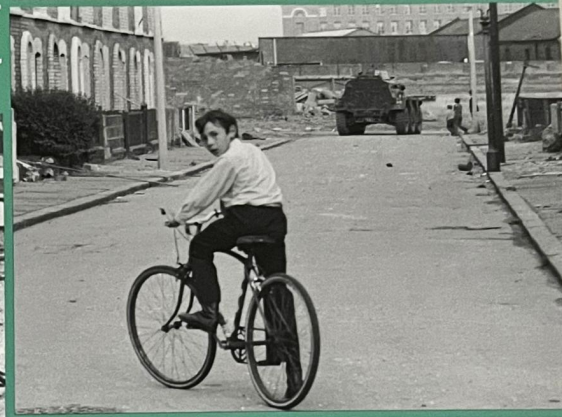
'Now, will you come into our Empire?'—he should say, and he would say: 'No! I will not.' That is the spirit that has lasted all through the centuries, and you people in favour of the Treaty know that the British Government and the British Empire will have gone down before that spirit dies out in Ireland."

Cathal Brugha, speech against the Treaty



Truce and Operation

Motorman 1972



The IRA began a ceasefire on 26 June after a bilateral Truce was negotiated with the British government. Talks were held in London on 7 July with the Republicans demanding a date for a phased British withdrawal from Ireland and the release of prisoners. The Truce broke down on 13 July due to British Army actions. On 31 July in 'Operation Motorman' 12,000 British troops invaded and occupied nationalist districts. It was a futile attempt to break the IRA and popular resistance. The war continued.

JUNE
M T W T F S S
30 31 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 1 2 3

July 2022 Iúil

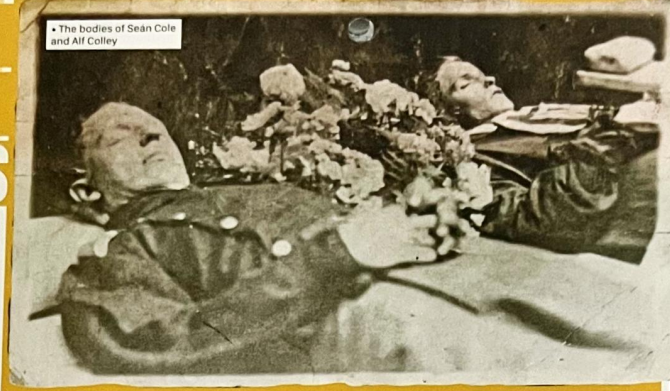
AUGUST
M T W T F S S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 1 2 3 4

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadaoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 Bank Holiday (6 counties)	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

CIVIL WAR INTENSIFIES

The death of Cathal Brugha was followed by that of Arthur Griffith, as a result of a stroke, and then on 22 August 1922 Michael Collins was killed during an ambush at Béal na mBláth in West Cork. The death of Collins was widely mourned, even among his opponents, with IRA prisoners in Kilmainham Jail collectively praying for him, as described by Tom Barry. The war intensified, in particular with acts of vengeance carried out by Free State forces. In Dublin on 26 August 1922 two members of Fianna Éireann, the Republican Scouts, Seán Cole and Alf Coley were arrested in the city and taken to a country lane near Whitehall and shot without charge or trial. Many of these atrocities were carried out by the 'Oriel House Gang', a special Free State squad based near Merrion Square.



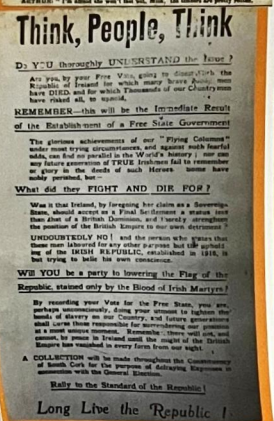
JULY
M T W T F S S
27 28 29 30 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

August 2022 Lúnasa

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SEPTEMBER
M T W T F S S
29 30 31 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 1 2

Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Ceadaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
1 Bank Holiday (6 counties)	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 Bank Holiday (26 counties)	30	31	1	2	3	4



BRIAN Mac NEIL



SEAMUS DEVINS



HARRY BENSON



PADDY CARROLL



JOSEPH BANKS



THOMAS LANGDA

September 2022 Meán Fómhair

Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

OCTOBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

The electoral growth of Sinn Féin

In October 1982 elections were held for an Assembly called by British Secretary of State Jim Prior. Following the election in 1981 of Republican hunger strikers Bobby Sands (Fermanagh-South Tyrone) and Kieran Doherty (Cavan-Monaghan), along with protesting H-Block prisoner Paddy Agnew (Louth) and Bobby's successor Owen Carron, Sinn Féin set out on a renewed electoral strategy. Five Sinn Féin candidates were elected as abstentionist candidates to the Assembly – Gerry Adams (West Belfast), Martin McGuinness (Derry), Danny Morrison (Mid-Ulster), Owen Carron (Fermanagh-South Tyrone) and Jim McAllister (Armagh). This caused political shockwaves in London and Dublin.

The growth of Sinn Féin was slower in the 26 Counties but received a similar boost 20 years later in May 2002 when five TDs were elected. They were Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin (Cavan/Monaghan) who had been the sole Sinn Féin TD since 1997, Martin Ferris (Kerry North), Seán Crowe (Dublin South West), Aengus Ó Snodaigh (Dublin South Central) and Arthur Morgan (Louth).



October 2022 Deireadh Fómhair

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Bank Holiday (26 counties)

39
40
41
42
43
44

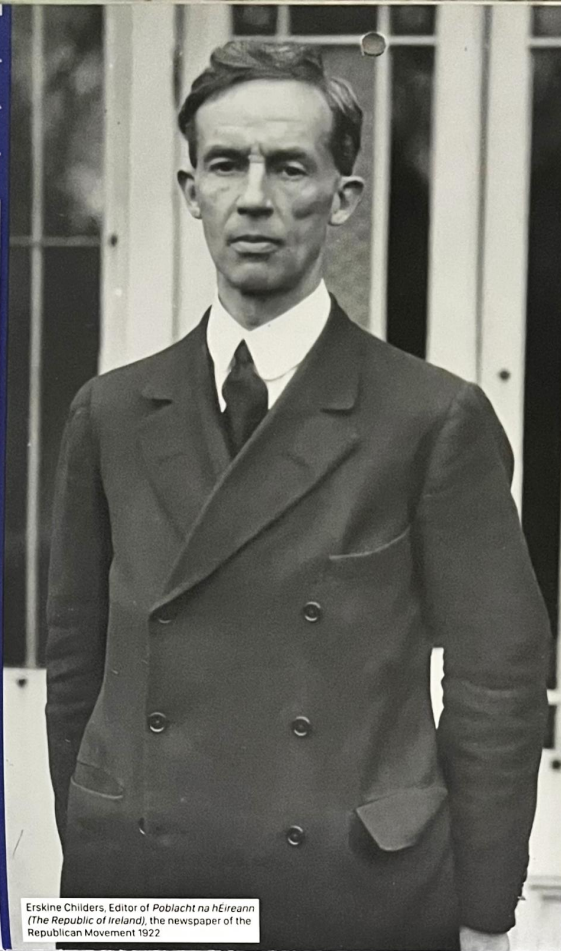
SEPTEMBER
M T W T F S S
29 30 31 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 1 2

OCTOBER
M T W T F S S
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4

FREE STATE
PRISON
EXECUTIONS
BEGIN

November 1922 saw the first of the 77 prison executions of Republicans by the Free State during the Civil War. Emergency legislation gave military courts the power to sentence prisoners to death for a range of offences including possession of weapons. This was the charge against the first Republicans executed on 17 November, four young Volunteers from Dublin's Liberties. There followed on 24 November the execution of Erskine Childers, secretary to the Irish delegation during the Treaty negotiations, publicity officer with the anti-Treaty IRA, captured with a small pistol (below) gifted to him by Michael Collins. He told the military court:

"I have fought and worked for a sacred principle, the loyalty of a nation to its declared independence and repudiation of any voluntary surrender to conquest and inclusion in the British Empire. That is the faith of my comrades, my leaders and myself. Some day we shall be justified when the nation forgets its weakness and reverts to the ancient and holy tradition which we are preserving in our struggle, and may God hasten the day of reunion amongst us all under the honoured flag of the Republic."



Erskine Childers, Editor of Poblacht na hEireann (The Republic of Ireland), the newspaper of the Republican Movement 1922

POBLAHT NA h-EIREANN
WAR NEWS No. 94
Friday, 17th November, 1922 Seventh Year of the Republic Price Tenpence

CHILDERS PREPARES FOR DEATH

The announcement which he received at the door of his room at Dublin Castle, Erskine Childers knew immediately that his life was forfeit. He was to be hanged for the part he had taken in the capture of the Four Courts, and for the part he had taken in the capture of the Four Courts, and for the part he had taken in the capture of the Four Courts.

STOP PRESS

Let the people of Ireland take note of them definitely announced and authenticated facts:-

William Congreve came back

people alone.

MR. ERSKINE CHILDERS EXECUTED.

HIS LIFE.

Mr. Erskine Childers, one of the most prominent leaders of the Republicans, was executed on Friday morning last. He faced the firing party at 7 o'clock, after shaking hands with each of the soldiers. Previously he stated he had no grudge against anybody in the world and hoped nobody had against him. The announcement of the execution

VOLUNTEERS

PETER CASSIDY
JAMES FISHER
JOHN GAFFNEY
RICHARD TWOHIG
EXECUTED KILMAINHAM
BY FREE STATE ARMY

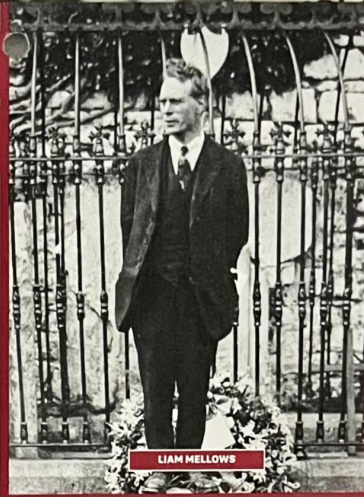
November 2022 Samhain						
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Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Ceadoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4

For the Republic

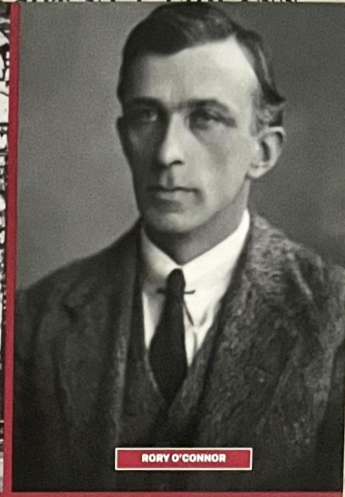
By the start of December 1922 eight Republican prisoners had been executed by the Free State. On 7 December Seán Hales, pro-Treaty TD, was shot dead in Dublin by an IRA Volunteer. This followed a general order from IRA leader Liam Lynch for the targeting of TDs and Senators who voted for the law that provided for prison executions. IRA leaders Liam Mellows, Rory O'Connor, Joe McKelvey and Dick Barrett had been in Mountjoy Jail since their capture at the Four Courts in June and had no hand, act or part in the killing of Seán Hales. But the Free State Cabinet decided to execute them in an open act of reprisal. The four were executed in the yard of Mountjoy Prison on 8 December 1922. In one of his last letters Liam Mellows wrote:

"Well I shall die for Ireland – for the Republic, for that glorious cause that has been sanctified by the blood of countless martyrs throughout the ages, the cause of human liberty. The Republic stands for truth and honour – for all that is noblest in our race. By truth and honour, by principle and sacrifice alone will Ireland be free."

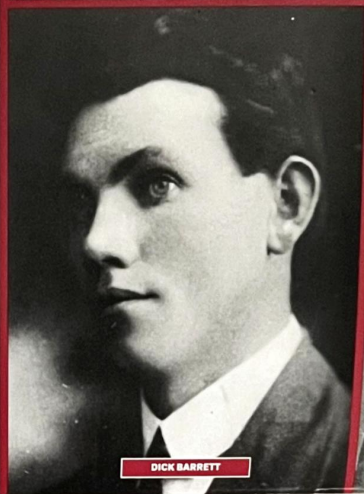
The executions continued, including seven on one day in Kildare, and by the end of 1922 the Free State had carried out 21 prison executions, more than the British regime in 1916.



LIAM MELLOWES



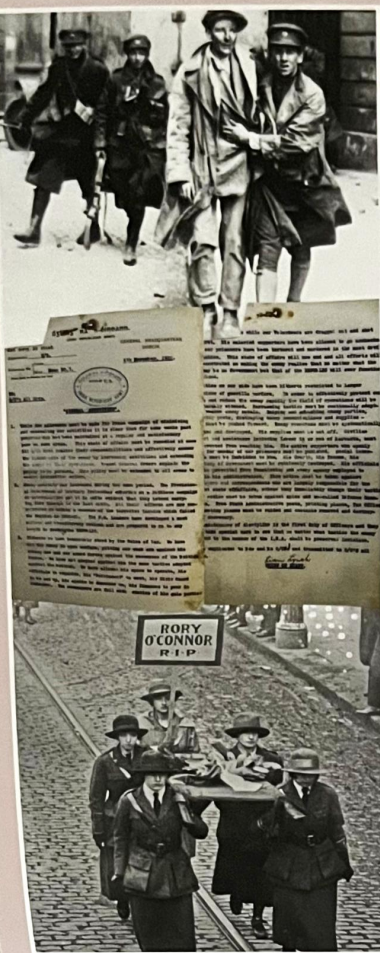
RORY O'CONNOR



DICK BARRETT



JOE MCKELVEY



December 2022 Nollaig

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Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Céadoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	Bank Holiday
Bank Holiday						



Bloody Sunday victims shot dead by British Army's Parachute Regiment



Patrick ('Paddy')
Doherty (31)



Gerald
Donaghey (17)



John ('Jackie')
Duddy (17)



Hugh
Gilmour (17)



Michael
Kelly (17)



Michael
McDaid (20)



Kevin
McElhinney (17)



Bernard ('Barney')
McGuigan (41)



Gerald
McKinney (35)



William ('Willie')
McKinney (26)



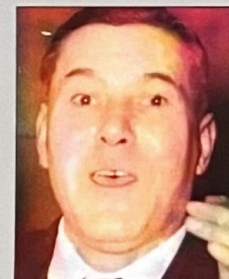
William
Nash (19)



James ('Jim')
Wray (22)



John
Young (17)



John
Johnston (59)

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