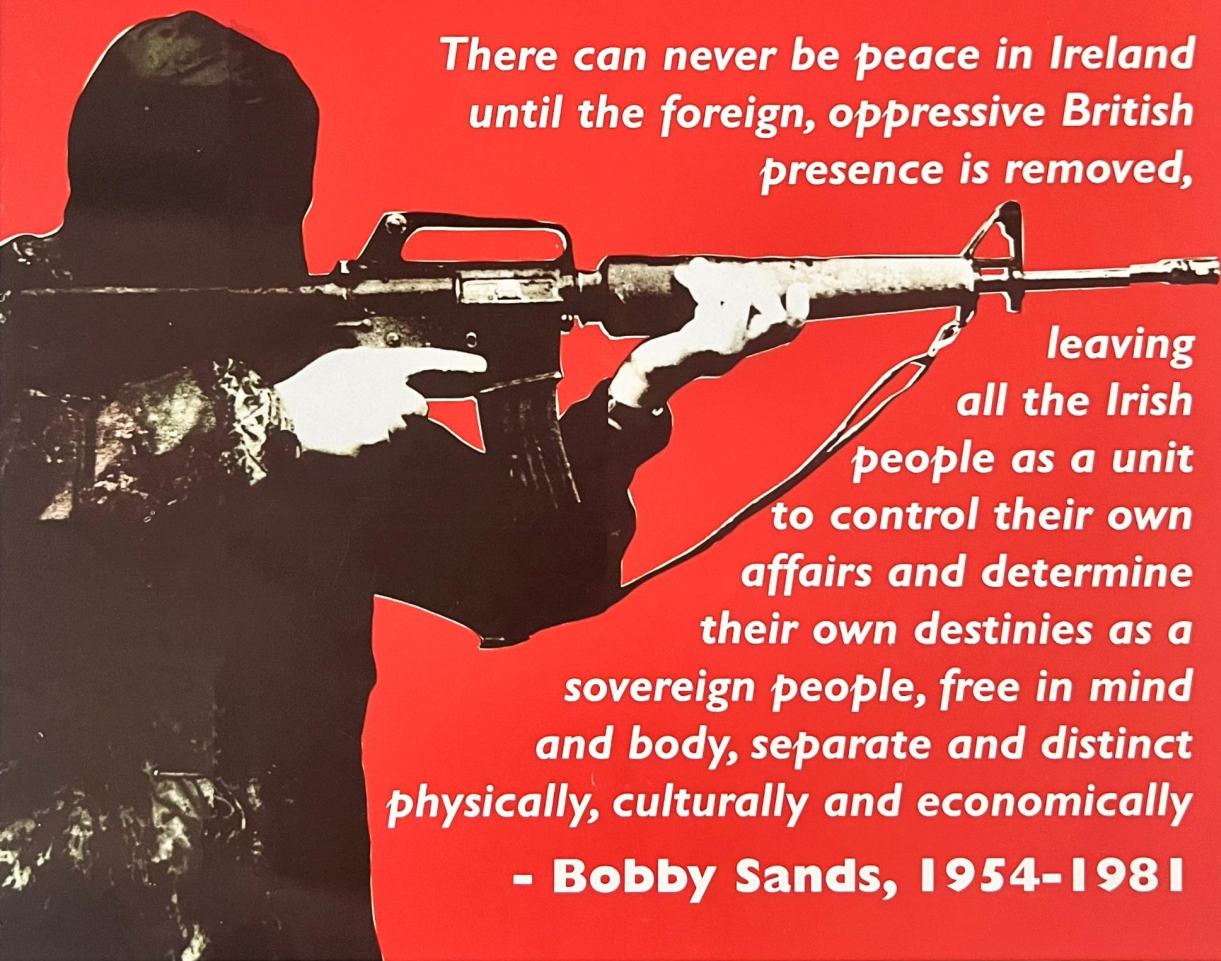


Republican Calendar

RESISTANCE

*There can never be peace in Ireland
until the foreign, oppressive British
presence is removed,*



*leaving
all the Irish
people as a unit
to control their own
affairs and determine
their own destinies as a
sovereign people, free in mind
and body, separate and distinct
physically, culturally and economically
- Bobby Sands, 1954-1981*

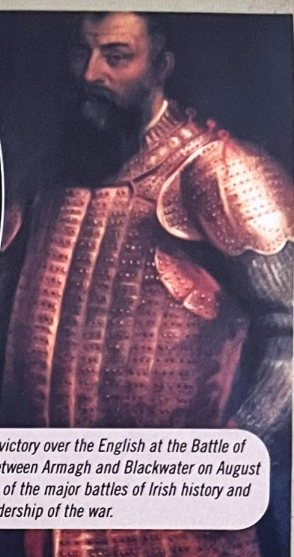
Féilire Poblachtach



English and Spanish Ships at battle.



Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare



Hugh O'Neill. His victory over the English at the Battle of the Yellow Ford between Armagh and Blackwater on August 14, 1598 was one of the major battles of Irish history and confirmed his leadership of the war.

Four hundred years ago - September 21, 1601 - a Spanish fleet of 28 ships carrying 3,300 soldiers led by Don Juan del Águila occupied the port of Kinsale in Cork. Thus began the final chapter in the Nine Years War (1594-1603) which had resulted in many Irish victories against the English forces.

The English under Mountjoy immediately laid siege to the Spanish at Kinsale. The Irish led by Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell marched south from Dungannon and Ballymote, Co Sligo. On November 22-23 O'Donnell and his army avoided the English forces under Carew by a forced 40-mile march in freezing conditions over Sliah Félím mountains from Holy Cross Abbey in Tipperary to Croom, Co. Limerick.

The Battle of Kinsale took place on Christmas Eve, 1601, according to the old Julian (English) calendar or on January 3, 1602 according to the new Gregorian (Irish) calendar. The battle was a disaster for the Irish and O'Neill and O'Donnell's armies retreated to Ulster.

The story of Irish resistance continued after Kinsale. Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare held Dunboy Castle until June 1602 when it was destroyed by the English. On December 31 he began an heroic 14-day march from Glengarriff, Co Cork 200 miles north with 1,000 followers. Just 35 remained - 34 men and one woman - when they reached the safety of Brian Óg Ó Ruairc's castle at Leitrim village on January 14, 1603.

In the north Hugh O'Neill continued resistance for 15 months after the Battle of Kinsale. Brian Óg Ó Ruairc ('Brian of the battle-axes') did not surrender and died almost a year after he received O'Sullivan Beare, resisting to the last. He was besieged at Leitrim Castle and died of a fever on January 28, 1604.

On September 4, 1607 O'Neill and other Irish leaders left Ireland by ship at Lough Swilly in the 'Flight of the Earls' marking the eclipse of Gaelic rule.

2002

Eanáir January

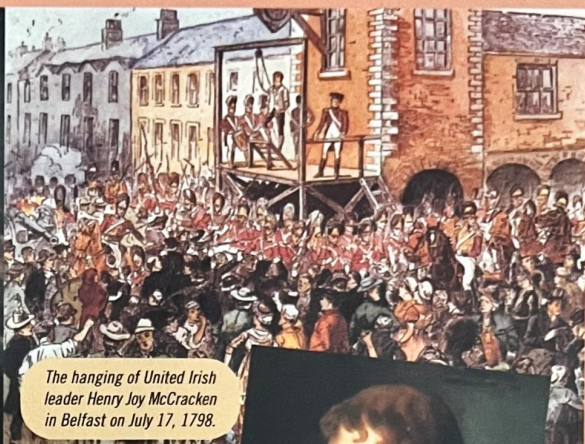
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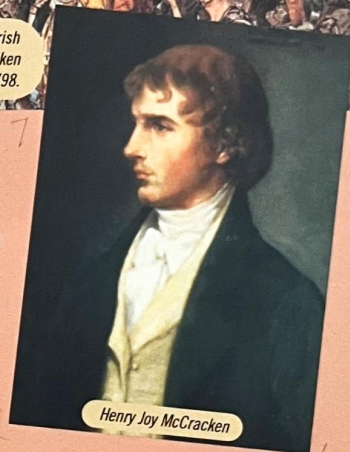
What might have been: the French invasion fleet was scattered by storms in December 1796.



The hanging of United Irish leader Henry Joy McCracken in Belfast on July 17, 1798.

In December 1796 another invasion fleet, this time French, comprised of 50 ships with 14,000 soldiers, spent two weeks around Bantry Bay in Co Cork. The United Irishmen leader, Theobald Wolfe Tone, was on board one of the French ships. However, winter storms had scattered the warships and prevented a landing and the fleet eventually sailed to France. Tone commented that England had not had such an escape since the Spanish Armada.

The United Irish rising of 1798 rekindled and redirected the whole Irish Separatist tradition. Among its martyrs was the Belfast United Irishman Henry Joy McCracken who led the attack on Antrim town on June 7, 1798. Initial victory was followed by defeat and Henry Joy McCracken was executed in Belfast on July 17.

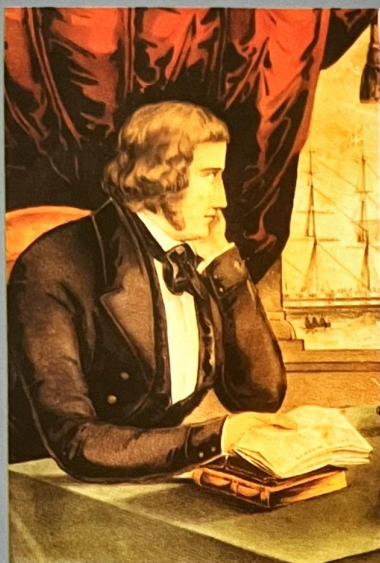


Henry Joy McCracken

Márta March Aibreán April

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▲ The clash with armed police at the Widow McCormack's house on Boulagh Common, Ballingarry, Co. Tipperary, July 29, 1848.

▲ John Mitchel's sentence to 14 years transportation under the Treason Felony Act in May 1848 generated widespread opposition to British rule and plans were laid for an uprising.

The Young Ireland Rising of 1848 was inspired by the Paris Revolution of February 1848. Young Irelanders travelled to France in April. They returned to present to the Irish people the first green, white and orange tricolour flag. The British government suspended Habeas Corpus, arrested the leaders and suppressed *The Nation* newspaper after reports of a demonstration on Sliabh na mBan, Co Tipperary on July 16, 1848 attended by 50,000 people and addressed by Thomas Francis Meagher and Michael Doheny.

William Smith O'Brien and Young Irelanders clashed with armed police at Ballingarry, Co Tipperary on July 29. The Rising failed but resistance continued after the deportation of the leaders. In August-September 1848 John O'Mahony conducted a seven-week campaign in the Comeragh mountains, attacking police barracks in Aheny, Glenbour and Portlaw. In September 1849 an attack was made on the police barracks in Cappoquin, Co. Waterford by Young Irelanders, some of whom would later be prominent in the Fenian movement: John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby and Dennis Mulcahy.

The Young Irelanders re-established links to the United Irishmen and in turn were linked to the Fenians. They laid the basis for the struggle against landlordism which was to follow.

Bealtaine May

Meitheamh June

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Republican Court 1921 by Seán Keating. The Dáil Courts grew spontaneously from the efforts of communities around Ireland to create tribunals that would settle local disputes.

Below - Austin Stack. The Parish Courts provided cheap and immediate access to justice for the Irish people.



Among the achievements of the revolutionary years of 1916-1921 in Ireland were the establishment of the All-Ireland Dáil Courts and Republican police which drew power away from and to a great extent replaced the British legal system.

Beginning from ad hoc tribunals set up by local communities to settle disputes, including land disputes in the West of Ireland, these Republican courts were brought under the control of Dáil Éireann by its very effective Minister for Home Affairs, Austin Stack.

Parish Court justices were elected by a convention comprising the Sinn Féin Club, the Trades Council, members of the local authority, the IRA and Cumann na mBan. The justices were representatives of the local people. Each parliamentary constituency had its own District Court with five judges, who were chosen by the parish justices. Circuit judges and a Supreme Court of the Republic were also established. The British tried to suppress the courts in September 1920 but they continued to sit.

The Treaty of Surrender and particularly the Free State proclamation of January 16, 1922 suppressed the Republican courts and proceeded to replace them with Free State institutions closely modelled on the British system: the same wigs and gowns and titles were kept in the Free State courts and the British-appointed Lord Chief Justice remained in position until 1924. The counter-revolution also meant the end of the Republican police as the All-Ireland Dáil was overthrown by the Free State in collusion with the British government.

lúil July Lúnasa August

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Ireland is not a republic, YET!

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
IRISH
TO THE REPUBLIC.

IRISHMEN AND
from which she recd
her children to her
Having orga
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organisations, the
perfected her disciplin
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and by gallant allies in
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ars they have asserted it
and again asserting it in arms in the face
Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State.

Join Sinn Féin
and help make it ONE!

The British 'Northern Ireland (Constitution) Act' which re-established the Six-County Stormont assembly in 2001 states that final authority remains in "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II". Some months earlier the British parliament enacted its new Terrorism Act 2000. Taken together it means that British rule in the Six Counties and British judicial/police terror are now permanently established in English law and the RUC/PSNI will be enforcing that rule and that law.

In the 26 Counties, historical revisionism of the pro-British variety saw the Leinster House politicians re-interring the bodies of executed IRA volunteers Kevin Barry and nine of his comrades. Those ten men died for the All-Ireland Republic proclaimed in 1916 and established in 1919. After their deaths the Republic was betrayed in 1922.



Yet 26-County politicians seized their memory to attempt to con the Irish people into believing that British occupation of the Six Counties is "normal" and that the national question has been resolved by means of the unworkable Stormont Agreement. The 'Big Lie' is stated that there is 'Ireland' and there is 'Northern Ireland' as if they were two different countries.

This lie must be nailed whenever it is heard.

▲ Kevin Barry. His last message before he was hanged by the British on November 1, 1920 was 'Hold on and stick to the Republic'.

◀ Still relevant today: Republican Sinn Féin poster in the 1980s.

Meán Fómhair
September

Deireadh Fómhair
October

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◀ Facing a daily onslaught: a girl from the Holy Cross Primary School in Ardoyne, North Belfast.

▼ The occupation continues: a British army observation post dominates the Crossmaglen GAA ground in Co Armagh.



Ireland is not free yet. The nightmare of the nationalist people of the Six Counties is continuing in Ardoyne in north Belfast and other beleaguered areas. Since the Stormont Agreement was signed 1,600 people have been forced from their homes in the Six Counties by armed groups (Source: British House of Commons Select Committee Report, April 2001). Four-year-old children and their parents face daily attack and abuse on their way to school in Ardoyne and hundreds of pipe-bomb attacks are made on nationalist homes.

Former revolutionaries are now only permitted to act against those who continue to struggle against British rule. Republican Sinn Féin has called on young Irish people not to join the re-named RUC as it is still a British police force in Ireland and will enforce English rule at the point of a gun.

Republican Sinn Féin seeks to restore the All-Ireland Republic in a modern sense and to break British rule in Ireland for once and for all. We seek the support of all Irish people to achieve this.

The ÉIRE NUA policy is the only viable alternative to the Stormont Agreement. It can provide a just and lasting peace in a federation of the four provinces with decentralisation of power to local communities in the context of a British withdrawal.

Samhain November

Mí na Nollag December

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21st Annual

HUNGER STRIKE COMMEMORATION

FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE



BOBBY SANDS



FRANCIS HUGHES



RAYMOND McCREESH



PATSY O'HARA



JOE McDONNELL



MARTIN HURSON



KEVIN LYNCH



KIERAN DOHERTY



THOMAS McELWEE



PAT WARD



MICHAEL DEVINE



MICHAEL GAUGHAN



FRANK STAGG

BUNDORAN - EAST END
SATURDAY 31st AUGUST 2002
at 3pm

€4/£3stg

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