

REPUBLICAN
RESISTANCE
CALENDAR

2021

FÉILIRE
POBLACHTÁNACH

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DÚTHRACHT

MICHAEL FITZGERALD

17th October 1930

TERENCE MacSWINEY

20th October 1900

DENIS BARR

28th November 1932

TONY D'ARCY

18th April 1972

SEÁN McCAGHEY

18th May 1936

FRANK STAGG

17th February 1976



THOMAS ASHE

25th September 1917



JOSEPH MURPHY

25th October 1900



JOSEPH WHITTY

2nd August 1923



ANDY O'SULLIVAN

22nd November 1953



SEÁN McNEELA

19th April 1942



MICHAEL GAUGHAN

8th June 1976



BOBBY SANDS

5th May 1951



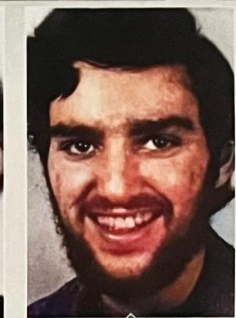
FRANCIS HUGHES

12th May 1981



RAYMOND McCREESH

21st May 1981



PATSY O'HARA

21st May 1981



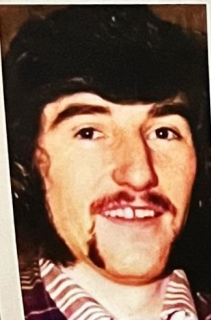
JOE McDONNELL

8th July 1981



MARTIN HURSON

13th July 1981



KEVIN LYNCH

1st August 1965



KIERAN DOHERTY

2nd August 1981



BOBBY SANDS



THOMAS McELWEE

8th August 1981



MICHAEL DEVINE

20th August 1981

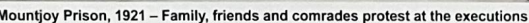
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Vol John O'Connell	Aug 6th
Vol Philip McFadden	May 31st
Vol Patrick O'Hagan	May 31st
Vol John O'Connell	Aug 2nd
Vol Paddy Dwyer	Oct 28th
Vol Eddie McSheffrey	Oct 28th
COUNTY DERRY	
Vol Martin Lee	Dec 18th



- **CAPTURED, TRIED AND EXECUTED** – Frank Flood, Patrick Doyle, Thomas Bryan and Bernard Ryan

Hunger-strike imminent as Brits refuse to implement 'step by step' settlement

THE SITUATION inside the H-Blocks has drastically reverted to square one with the stubborn refusal of the British administration to follow a 'step-by-step' settlement, which they themselves had proposed in December.

The rising tide of militancy in reaction to this, by the blanket men, frustrated by lack of progress, resulted in the smashing of cell furniture on Tuesday night, and has now brought the men to the brink of another hunger strike.

Over the last two weeks there has been a steady stream of grave reports from the H-Blocks, of prison warders verbally abusing prisoners, of a number of beatings and of other provocations, culminating in widespread assault upon, and imprisonment, of prisoners on Tuesday night.

But it was last weekend that the inhumanity of the British administration was finally publicly confirmed when, twenty Republican prisoners who had been part of a co-ordinated move into clean furnished cells took the de-escalation a stage further and began washing clothes on Friday afternoon they were refused them and were told by the prison governor: "Not

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

By arrangement their relatives had delivered their clothes to the prison last Friday, January 23rd, but when the men asked for these clothes on Friday afternoon they were refused them and were told by the prison governor, "Not

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

"Victory to the Marxist man!"

Bloody Sunday March

DERRY
Assemble 2.30 p.m.
Creggan shops
Sunday 1st February

DUBLIN BUS:
Leave: Parnell St
arrive: Slough, 1
available: 64 Parnell
08.50 return

BELFAST BUS:
Leave: Curculion
arrive: Slough



REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

January 2021 Eanáir


FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH

DECEMBER

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			


1921 – DRUMCONDRA AMBUSH On 21 January 1921 the IRA laid an ambush for British forces at Drumcondra, Dublin. The target was a lorryload of Black and Tans. At least nine Volunteers were involved. In the gun battle Volunteer Michael Magee was fatally wounded. Volunteers Frank Flood, Patrick Doyle, Thomas Bryan and Bernard Ryan were captured, tried and executed in Mountjoy Prison on 14 March. On the same day Volunteers Patrick Moran and Thomas Whelan were executed, also in Mountjoy.

1981 – CRISIS IN THE PRISONS Since 1976 hundreds of Irish republican prisoners had endured horrendous conditions in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh and Armagh Women's Prison. They protested against the criminalisation policy of the British government and demanded recognition of what they were – political prisoners. A hunger strike took place between 27 October and 18 December 1980 and ended after apparent concessions by the British government. But these were reneged upon by the British and the prisoners faced the prospect of a second hunger strike.



FEBRUARY

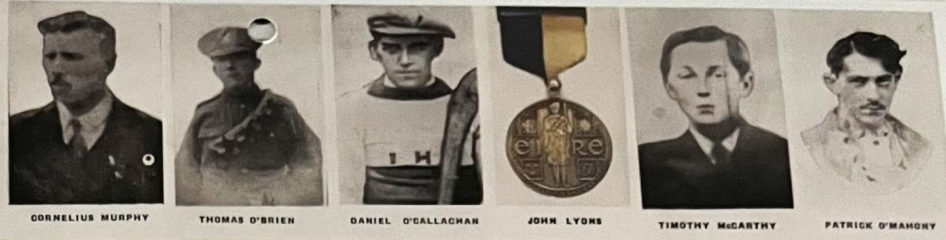
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28



	Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairí	Wednesday Ceadain	Thursday Dáirdeán	Friday Aine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
52	28	29	30	31	New Year's Day 1	2	3
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

A PROCLAMATION

Regulations to be observed under
MARTIAL LAW



REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

February 2021 Feabhra

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.ireland.com/feilire



1921 – Martial law and executions By February 1921 much of Ireland was under martial law which meant military rule by the British crown forces. Citizens could be tried by military courts and sentenced to death for a range of offences. The first such death sentence was on Cornelius Murphy of Ballydaly, County Kerry. He was convicted of possession of a revolver and ammunition and he was shot by firing squad in Cork Military Barracks on 1 February 1921. The case of John Allen of Tipperary town was appealed and the High Court ruled that a state of war existed, thus

justifying the military courts. But as historian Dorothy Macardie noted: "This decision was interpreted by the British, in spite of international usage and the rulings of the Hague Convention, as enabling them to execute their prisoners, not as conferring on those prisoners belligerent rights."
On 28 February John Allen was executed in Cork as were five other IRA Volunteers, for possession of arms – Thomas O'Brien, Daniel O'Callaghan, John Lyons, Timothy McCarthy and Patrick O'Mahony.



Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
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



• Tom Barry

An Phoblacht REPUBLICAN NEWS

FORMER H-BLOCK O/C
LEADS NEW FAST
SEE ALSO BACK PAGE



FORCE THATCHER TO TURN AGAIN!

HUNGER-STRIKE MARCH Belfast, Sunday 1st March

BOBBY SANDS, the twenty-seven-year-old republican, will recently O/C of the H-Block blacket men, is to lead the hunger-strike for political status, which begins this Sunday, March 1st, in Long Kesh prison camp, on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of political status.

If the life of Bobby Sands, and the lives of those of his comrades, going into the hunger-strike, are to be used, the British government must be forced to withdraw from all of its direct and on all of its responsibilities, and to remove its threat to impose a political status, it can be seen. As such, it is the last day, Bobby Sands, Margaret Thatcher, whose arrest is in the next part of the hunger-strike, there is no middle ground. These men are now in the prison to end their hunger strike to allow a part of the strike have been made away on the side of their own interests and the British, which is the only way to end the hunger-strike.

Other stand with the prisoners at Long Kesh prison, there is no middle ground. These men are now in the prison to end their hunger strike to allow a part of the strike have been made away on the side of their own interests and the British, which is the only way to end the hunger-strike.

The H-Block blacket men and the women in Armagh jail have said that only the mass of the republican cause, organized in one country, are the way to end the hunger-strike.

Democracy, responsibility, that is the only way to end the hunger-strike and the mass of the republican cause, organized in one country, are the way to end the hunger-strike.

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

March 2021 Márta

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH



1921 – Crossbarry The Battle of Crossbarry, County Cork, was one of the largest engagements between the IRA and British crown forces. Around 100 members of the IRA's West Cork Brigade flying column under the command of Tom Barry faced a force of 1,200 British Army and Auxiliaries who descended on the IRA column to encircle it. Barry spotted a weakness in the British deployment and laid an ambush at Crossbarry. At least 10 British soldiers were killed, as well as three IRA Volunteers. The greatly outnumbered IRA column escaped encirclement, making Crossbarry, 19 March 1921, a prime example of successful guerrilla warfare, recognised as such internationally to this day.

1981 – Start of Hunger Strike "We have asserted that we are political prisoners and everything about our country, our arrests, interrogations, trials and prison conditions, show that we are politically motivated and not motivated by selfish reasons or for selfish ends. As further demonstration of our selflessness and the justness of our cause a number of our comrades, beginning today with Bobby Sands, will hunger strike to the death unless the British government abandons its criminalisation policy and meets our demand for political status." – H-Block Prisoners' statement commencing Hunger Strike, 1 March 1981.



Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhach
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				

Assembly 2, 30 p.m., Dunville Park
March to Bury Bee, Andersonstown



Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadainn	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach	
29	30	31	1	Good Friday	2	Easter Sunday	4
Easter Monday	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	Death of Turly O'Acry, 1940	23	24	25
Death of Seán MacNeill, 1940	26	27	28	29	30		

H-BLOCK MARTYRS

Four brave Irish martyrs, who died at intransigent British hands, for their republican beliefs, in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh prison



RAYMOND MCCREESH
aged 28, South Derry
died Thursday 21st May
after 43 days in hunger strike



PATSY O'HARA
aged 24, Derry city
died Thursday 21st May
after 43 days in hunger strike



BOBBY SANDS
aged 27, Derry
died Tuesday 10th May
after 66 days in hunger strike



FRANCIS HUGHES
aged 26, South Derry
died Tuesday 12th May
after 59 days in hunger strike



• Funerals (clockwise) Sands, Hughes, McCreesh and O'Hara



1981 – Sands, Hughes, McCreesh, O'Hara "Mura bhfuil siad in inmhe an fonn saoirse a scriosadh, ní bheidh siad in inmhe tú féin a bhriseadh. Ní bhrisfidh siad mé mar tá an fonn saoirse, agus saoirse mhuintir na hÉireann i mo chroí. Tíocfaidh lá éigin nuair a bheidh an fonn saoirse seo le taispeáint ag daoine go léir na hÉireann agus ansin a tchífidh muid éirí na gealaí." (If they aren't able to destroy the desire for freedom, they won't break you. They won't break me because the desire for freedom, and the freedom of the Irish people, is in my heart. The day will dawn when all the people of Ireland will have the desire for freedom to

show. It is then we'll see the rising of the moon.) – Bobby Sands. On 5 May 1981 Bobby Sands, IRA Volunteer, political prisoner and Fermanagh-South Tyrone MP, died in the prison hospital in Long Kesh. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Ireland. That huge public tribute was seen again after the deaths of Francis Hughes (12 May), Raymond McCreesh (21 May) and Patsy O'Hara (21 May). With four hunger strikers dead, the British government still refused to move in any way, while the Fianna Fáil government in Dublin refused to support the five demands of the prisoners.



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



• Cumann na mBan protest at Mountjoy Prison, 1921



• Dáil Éireann meeting in the Dublin's Mansion House, 1921

An Phoblacht

REPUBLICAN NEWS

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TWO IRA PRISONERS ELECTED

Criminalisation continues to crumble

THE ELECTION to the Free State parliament of two IRA Volunteers imprisoned in the H-Block, after Bobby Sands' watershed victory in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, has again made it virtually impossible for the British government to defend with reason its case that it is merely dealing with 'a small band of terrorists who have no support in the community'.

Only if criminalisation had been successful could the British government's illegality be made legal! So its implementation of criminalisation has rested on brutal beatings aimed at making political prisoners into conforming prisoners who accept the Irish right to rule in Ireland; and by criminalising Irish political prisoners, thereby make criminal the active pursuit of Irish freedom.

Criminalisation failed that day in September 1976 when Kieran Doherty was sent to jail in a blanket rather than wear the prison uniform and carry out prison work. It failed every day after that.

Bobby Sands, 1976. He was elected MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone in 1981. He died in prison in 1981.

Paddy Agnew, 1981. He was elected MP for Cavan-Monaghan in 1981. He died in prison in 1981.

NATIONAL HUNGER-STRIKE MARCH & RALLY Sunday 28th June BELFAST

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

June 2021 Meitheamh

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.republicanresistance.com

1921 – Second Dáil Éireann & Partition The local government elections of 1920 showed that the six North-Eastern counties, proposed to be divided from the rest of Ireland, were far from uniformly Unionist, with key councils electing anti-Unionist majorities. Nevertheless the British government pressed ahead with the Government of Ireland Act which enforced Partition. In the General Election of May 1921 Sinn Féin won 130 of the 180 seats in the 32 Counties and convened the Second Dáil Éireann. The Unionists elected in the Six Counties established the Northern Ireland Parliament in Belfast on 7 June 1921. The nationalist minority trapped in the new Orange state were subjected

to murderous pogrom, systematic discrimination in jobs and housing and mass political imprisonment.

1981 – Kieran Doherty & Paddy Agnew elected A General Election was held in the 26 Counties on 11 June 1981 and nine H-Block prisoners stood as candidates. Kieran Doherty, hunger-striker, was elected in Cavan-Monaghan and Paddy Agnew, protesting political prisoner, in Louth. Charles Haughey lost the election, partly due to support that went to the H-Block candidates, and Fianna Fáil never again won an overall majority. The new Fine Gael/Labour government of Garret Fitzgerald followed Haughey in refusing to support the five demands.

	Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Céadaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
22	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
23	7 <small>June Bank Holiday 26 Counties</small>	8	9	10 <small>Death of Michael Gaughan, 1974</small>	11	12	13
24	14	15 <small>Death of Joe McDonnell, 1981</small>	16	17	18	19	20 <small>Death of Martin Hurican, 1981</small>
25	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	28	29	30	1	2		



• Vigil for Truce, Downing Street in London, 14 July 1921



• A crowd gathered outside the Mansion House in Dublin, before a truce was signed, 8 July 1921



REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

July 2021 Iúil

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH



1921 – Truce The terror campaign of the RIC, the British Army, the Black and Tans and Auxiliaries had failed to defeat the IRA or to force the vast majority in Ireland to drop their demand for an Irish Republic. Under political pressure in Britain and internationally, the British government was forced to the negotiating table in July 1921. A Truce between the IRA and British crown forces was agreed in Dublin's Mansion House and came into effect on 11 July. The IRA returned their arms and were recognised as an army. The first meeting between Eamon de Valera for the government of the Irish Republic and Lloyd George for the British government was held in London on 14 July. From the start the British tried to treat the Irish representatives as those of partitioned 'Southern Ireland' only, a position rejected by the Irish side.

1981 – Joe McDonnell, Martin Hurson In July 1981 the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace (ICJP) became involved in the H-Block crisis. The British government's engagement with the Commission was accompanied by apparent indications of flexibility, designed to impress public opinion. But the supposed offer as presented to the prisoners by the ICJP fell far short of their demands and the prisoners later said that the ICJP had been used by the British government to create the impression that a settlement was imminent. On 8 July hunger striker Joe McDonnell died, followed by Martin Hurson on 13 July.



Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Cladaun	Thursday Deorasún	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domnach
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	



An Phoblacht
REPUBLICAN NEWS

32 PAGES
25 PENCE

10th Anniversary of Internment
SMASH H-BLOCK
March & Rally
Sunday 9th August
BELFAST
Assembly 2.30pm
Dunville Park

EIGHT DEAD

- **BOBBY SANDS**, aged 27, Belfast
died Tuesday 5th May, after 69 days on hunger strike
- **FRANCIS HUGHES**, aged 25, South Derry
died Tuesday 12th May, after 59 days on hunger strike
- **RAYMOND MCCREESH**, aged 24, South Armagh
died Thursday 21st May, after 61 days on hunger strike
- **PATSY O'HARA**, aged 24, Derry city
died Thursday 21st May, after 61 days on hunger strike
- **JOE McDONNELL**, aged 30, Belfast
died Wednesday 8th July, after 61 days on hunger strike
- **MARTIN HURSON**, aged 24, East Tyrone
died Monday 12th July, after 46 days on hunger strike
- **KEVIN LYNCH**, aged 25, North Derry
died Saturday 16th August, after 71 days on hunger strike
- **KIERAN DOHERTY**, aged 25, Belfast
died Sunday 2nd August, after 73 days on hunger strike

How many more?

An Phoblacht
REPUBLICAN NEWS

Thomas McElwee
H-Block martyr

An Phoblacht
REPUBLICAN NEWS

ELECTION VICTORY

The funeral of
Micky Devine

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

August 2021 Lúnasa

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.shinblackandred.com

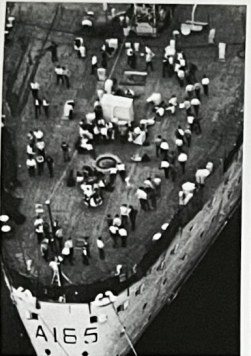
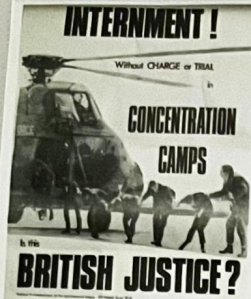


1971 – Internment – Internment without trial was used by Unionist regimes in every decade since 1921. In August 1971 the Unionist government of Brian Faulkner and the British Tory government of Ted Heath imposed it again. On the morning of the 9 August the British Army raided thousands of homes across the Six Counties and arrested hundreds of men and boys. The raids were accompanied by shootings and killings by the British Army, most notably by the Parachute Regiment which carried out a massacre of civilians in Ballymurphy.

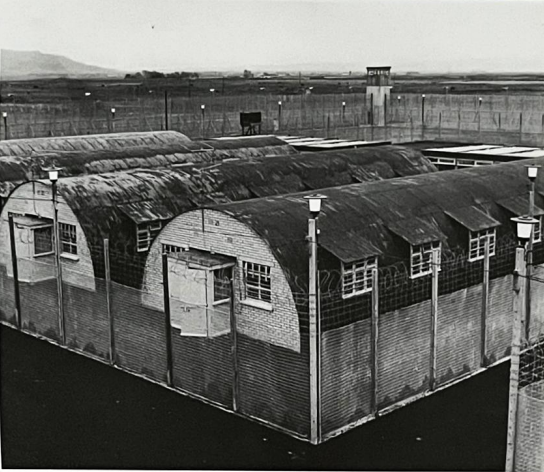
1981 – Lynch, Doherty, McElwee, Devine The intransigence of the Thatcher government was shown again when they changed the law to prevent prisoners from standing for election. August saw four hunger strike deaths – Kevin Lynch (1st), Kieran Doherty TD (2nd) Tom McElwee (8th) and Mickey Devine (20th). Also on 20th August Owen Carron, who had been election agent for Bobby Sands, won the Fermanagh-South Tyrone by-election with an increased majority.



Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Céadaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
26	27	28	29	30		1
August Bank Holiday, 28 Counties	2	3	4	5	6	7
Death of Joseph Whitty, 1923 Death of Kieran Doherty, 1981						8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
August Bank Holiday, Six Counties	30	31	1	2	3	



TORTURE



"Crawl like a dog ..."

All hair shaved off

"MPs beat them with batons..."

"Shirt saturated in blood"

"Don't mark them yet ..."

Walked home in bare feet

"God when will it stop?"

The hooding technique

"I kept falling down..."

"Come on— you'll do..."

Thirty seconds to dress

"You're not going to sleep..."

"I prayed for strength..."

"Was fed bread and water..."

Fists, boots and batons

Thrown from helicopter

"Special Branch drunk..."

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

September 2021 Meán Fómhair

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.shirleybookshop.com



1971 – The initial internment swoop in August 1971 saw 342 men and boys arrested and caged without charge or trial. Internees were held in an old airfield at Long Kesh, outside Lisburn, where Nissen huts surrounded by barbed wire fences were prepared. Internees were also held in Magilligan, County Derry, and on the 'Maidstone' prison ship moored in Belfast Lough.

As part of the internment swoop named by the British Army as 'Operation Demetrius', men were selected for torture using the 'five techniques' – hooding, wall-standing in stress positions for

hours, sleep deprivation, white noise and deprivation of food and water. Internees were also thrown from helicopters only a few feet from the ground in the belief that they were high in the air. The case of 14 'hooded men' was pursued internationally and the European Court found they had been subjected to 'inhuman and degrading treatment'. The British government has yet to admit its guilt.

Internment without trial continued until 1975, during which time 1,981 people were interned, 1,874 nationalists and 107 loyalists.



Monday Luan	Tuesday Máirt	Wednesday Cladaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
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		Death of Thomas Ashe, 1917	

HEROIC H-BLOCK MEN UNDEFEATED



THE TEN H-BLOCK MARTYRS



BOBBY SANDS Francis Hughes, Raymond McCann, Paddy O'Hara, Joe McDonnell, Martin Hurson, Kevin Lynch, Thomas McGhee, and Micky Devine are the martyrs of H-Block and the inspirers of fresh resistance to British rule in Ireland.

Their deaths have been recognised nationally and internationally as an assertion of their political motivation, as men laying down their lives for their fellow-men, their comrades, should gain from their sacrifice and should be victorious out of their deaths.

CRACK

These ten dead men and their comrades on the blanket protest have put a crack in British rule in Ireland and launched Ireland's struggle for freedom into a new era, out of which the success of our cause is assured.

Out of the ranks of the youth thousands have come forward to replace them, while across the world the struggle



SUPPORT THE HUNGER STRIKE DEMANDS

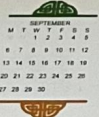
NATIONAL H-BLOCK ARMAGH COMMITTEE
 30, MOUNTJOY SQ., DUBLIN 1.

80% of the PRISONERS aged UNDER 25 years

1981 – End of Hunger Strike In a statement on 4 October 1981 the H-Block prisoners announced the end of the Hunger Strike. They said that it had been undermined by the intervention of Catholic clerics with their families, pressuring them to allow medical intervention when hunger strikers lapsed into unconsciousness. The prisoners reaffirmed their commitment to the achievement of their five demands "by whatever means necessary and expedient". They denounced the political establishment in the 26 Counties and the Catholic hierarchy for their attitude to the prison struggle and held them jointly responsible with

the British government for the deaths of the ten hunger strikers. In the following weeks and months, the five demands were gradually conceded by the British. The British policy of criminalising republican prisoners had been broken. As the prisoners said in their statement:

"The hunger strikers by their selflessness, have politicised a very substantial section of the Irish nation and exposed the shallow, unprincipled nature of the Irish partitionist bloc. Our comrades have lit with their very lives an eternal beacon which will inspire this nation to rise and crush oppression forever..."



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	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Death of Michael F. Kennedy, 1992

Death of Seamus MacDonagh and Joseph Murphy, 1992



REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

November 2021 Samhain

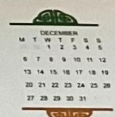
FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.irelandonline.com

1981-2021 – THE LEGACY OF PRISON PROTEST AND THE 1981 HUNGER STRIKE:

"The protest by the Blanketmen in the H-Blocks and the women POWs in Armagh Jail stood as a line of stubborn resistance to Britain's criminalisation policy. The sacrifice of the men who died on hunger strike all but killed that policy off completely. The hunger strikers focused the eyes of the world on the political conflict in Ireland, and

our struggle increased in legitimacy both at home and abroad as a consequence. Britain's hold on Ireland was severely weakened... From 1981 to the present day the legacy of the hunger strike, and the credibility we gained, has been the bedrock of our strength."

- The Republican POWs, H-Blocks Long Kesh, March 1994.



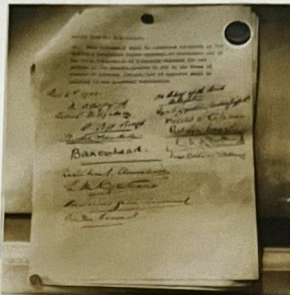
Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Ceadaoin	Thursday Déardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Death of Andy O'Sullivan, 1982

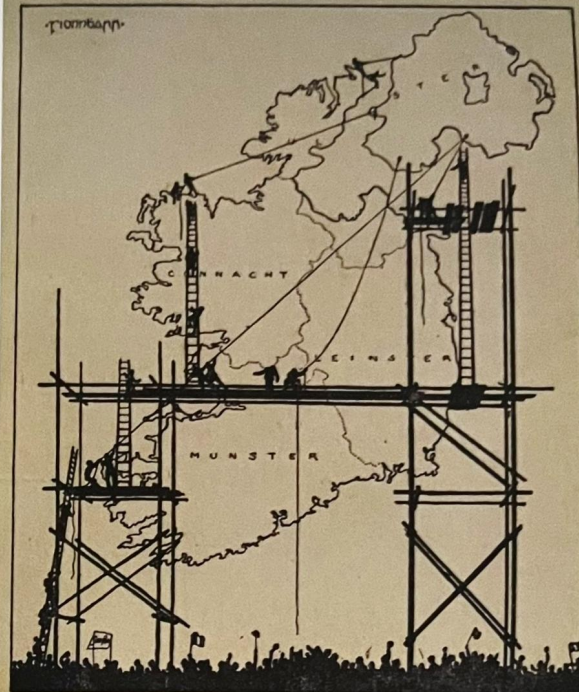
Death of Denis Barry, 1982



• The Irish delegation returning from London after the Treaty was signed on 6 December 1921



REVOLTERS FROM THE IRISH PARLIAMENT WHEN THE DAIL RATIFIED THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. And Later Elected Arthur Griffith as Dail President in Place of de Valera. (Times Wide World Photos.)



SUPPORT SINN FEIN AND HELP TO PULL IRELAND TOGETHER AGAIN

• Sinn Féin had a clear mandate to oppose Partition, as this 1920 election poster shows, yet the Irish delegation in London signed a Treaty that imposed Partition

THE TWO POLICIES.

THE POLICY OF SINN FEIN GIVES YOU All Ireland for the Irish.

THE OTHER POLICY GIVES YOU An Ireland with a lost Province.

na daoine macánta THE PLAIN PEOPLE



REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

December 2021 Nollaig

FÉILIRE POBLACHTÁNACH www.sinnfein.ie



1921 Treaty Negotiations between the Dáil Éireann representatives and the British government culminated on 6 December 1921 when 'Articles of Agreement' were signed in London, without being referred back to Dublin as per the negotiators' instructions.

The Treaty kept all of Ireland in the British Empire, made the British monarch the head of state, allowed key Irish ports to be held by the British, and provided for the Partition of Ireland into two states – the 26-County 'Free State' and Six-County 'Northern Ireland'. The Dáil began

its debate on the Treaty on 14 December. Erskine Childers TD, who was Secretary to the Irish delegation in London, opposed the Treaty and said:

"The proposals on our side were honourable proposals. They stated in explicit terms that they demanded the preservation of the independence of our country, to exclude the King of England and British authority wholly from our country, and only when that was done, and Ireland was absolutely free in Irish affairs, to enter an association on free and honourable terms with Britain..."



Monday Luan	Tuesday Mairt	Wednesday Cladaoin	Thursday Deardaoin	Friday Aoine	Saturday Satharn	Sunday Domhnach
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	Christmas Day	25
27	28	29	30	31	26	St Stephen's Day

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CALENDAR

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January 2021 Eanáir



February 2021 Feabhra



March 2021 Márta



April 2021 Aibreán



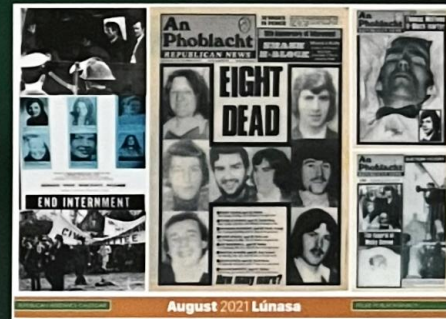
May 2021 Bealtaine



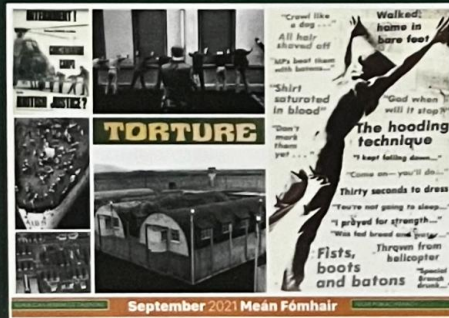
June 2021 Meitheamh



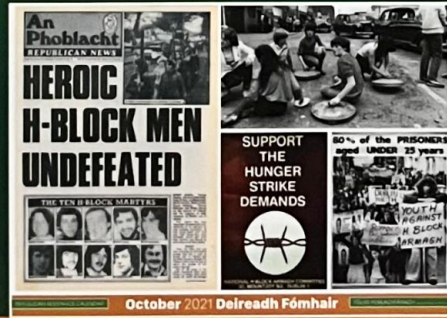
July 2021 Iúil



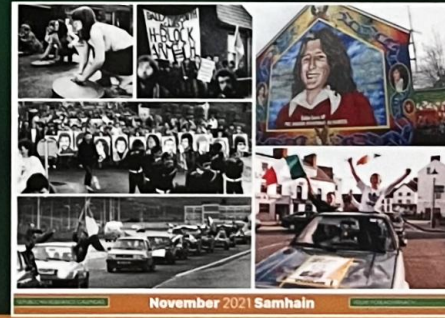
August 2021 Lúnasa



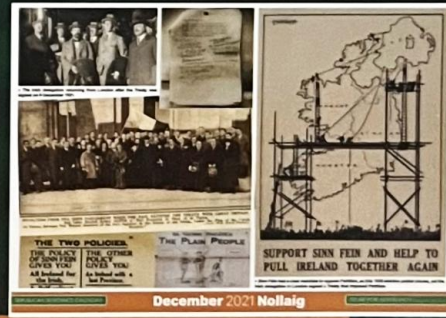
September 2021 Meán Fómhair



October 2021 Deireadh Fómhair



November 2021 Samhain



December 2021 Nollaig

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