IRISH AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

International Headquarters
99 Countryside Dr. • Hackettstown, NJ 07840
Tel: 973-605-1991
www.iaci-usa.org

Welcome to the latest edition of the IACI e-news.

Founded in 1962, the IACI is the leading Irish American cultural organization. The IACI is a federally recognized 501(c)(3) not-for-profit national organization devoted to promoting an intelligent appreciation of Ireland and the role and contributions of the Irish in America.

Guest contributors are always welcome! Please note, the IACI is an apolitical, non-sectarian organization and requests that contributors consider that when submitting articles. The IACI reserves the right to refuse or edit submissions. The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are solely those of the original authors and other contributors. These views and opinions do not necessarily represent those of the IACI or any/all contributors to this site. Please submit articles for consideration to cbuck@iaci-usa.org.

To continue reading articles contained in this latest e-news, please scroll through the following pages.

IRISH SPORTS TRIVIA

Walsh Park is the GAA stadium in which Irish city?	Waterford
Which Waterford born soccer player has played for Sunderland and signed for Celtic in 2010?	Daryl Murphy
John Treacy was a successful Irish sportsman of the Eighties in which sport?	Athletics
What is played for Northern Irish Gold medallists at the Commonwealth Games?	Danny Boy (The Derry Air)
In which sport has Wendy Houvenagel represented Northern Ireland?	Cycling
Which Irish cyclist won the 1987 Tour De France?	Stephen Roche
Which Irish jockey won the English Derby on Grundy, Golden Fleece and Quest for Fame?	Pat Eddery
Which Irish jockey rode Red Rum to his third Grand National win?	Tommy Stack
Waterford born Irish sportsman John James Kelly is better known as who?	Sean Kelly
Which 'Irish' sports team is based in Sunbury, Surrey?	London Irish rugby union squad
Which Irish player scored in the legendary 1973 Barbarians-All Blacks rugby match	Fergus Slattery
What famous Irish racecourse is a corruption of the Irish word for a racecourse?	The Curragh (Cuirreach)
Where does the Irish Grand National take place?	Fairyhouse
Which famous English racehorse won the 1990 Irish Grand National?	Desert Orchid
Who played for the Irish soccer team 57 times and also managed them?	Mick McCarthy
Who, infamously, did not play for Ireland in the 2002 World Cup?	Roy Keane
Dylan Thomas and Sir Harry Lewis both won what Irish sporting prize?	The Irish Derby. They are horses.

dúċas

NOVEMBER, 1979 Vol. VI Number 4

Pearse: Father of the Irish Republic

One of Ireland's most idealistic heroes was Pádraic Henry Pearse, born 100 years ago this month in Dublin. (Nov. 10, 1879.) Lawyer, journalist, educator, poet, novelist, playwright — and finally revolutionary commander — Pádraic Pearse defies easy description.

His memory hinges on his leadership in the 1916 Easter Rising which he helped mastermind and which cost him his life. The poet who had declared, "Yes, the morning will come — and its dawn is not far off!" — was executed for high treason in the courtyard at Kilmainham Jail just before dawn on a May morning, 1916, a few days after the ill-fated Rising collapsed.



Pádraic Pearse

Pearse was only 37 when he died. In a letter to his mother just before his execution, he spoke convincingly of "dying the death I chose" — as an Irish patriot.

In a speech from the dock just after his conviction, he told the court: "We seem to have lost — but we have not lost. To refuse to fight would have been to lose. To fight is to win. We have kept faith with the past and have handed a tradition to the future."

Pearse's rightful place in modern Irish history creates a dilemma for many historians. Speeches like the one above have marked him as brave and gallant. Yet, some question the wisdom and utility of his sacrifice — and the sacrifice of his followers.

Pearse had multiple talents, for any one of which he might be remembered even if he had not become a martyr. Politics was not one of them, however. Social revolution interested him little on the practical level and he spent little time on the strategies of more pragmatic Irish rebels such as his compatriot James Connolly whom he greatly admired for his humanity and love of Ireland.

Despite his lack of political orientation and his disdain for the law (he was a barrister for only one year, rejecting the profession as "irredeemably corrupt"), Pearse, interestingly, was chosen President of the Provisional Irish Republic when the Men of 1916 made their Declaration of Independence at the outset of the Rising. And it was Pearse who surrendered to the British, ending his brief term as President, less than a week later.

Boyhood Heroes

Sentimentality and idealism in the extreme characterized the writing of the young Pearse whose boyhood champions were Cuchulain, St. Colm Cille, Brian Boru, Wolfe Tone, and Robert Emmet. Men of heroic proportions had always come to Ireland's rescue in times of crisis, and always would, believed Pearse, because, in his mind, the Celt was endowed with special qualities of gallantry and selflessness.

Although a gentle man, Pearse did not shun the use of force to eradicate evil. He once said that to balk at using force was "cowardly." He believed that Ireland was better off in perpetual conflict than following a conciliatory course whereby it was in danger of becoming "a pale imitation of England."

The son of an English-born father (who became a fervent Irish nationalist) and an Irish mother, Pearse believed that the destiny of his country was inextricably linked to its language. (His own name is the Irish version of Patrick.) When only 11 years old, he began collecting a personal library that consisted solely of books about Irish history and the Irish language.

IRISH WAY RECOGNITION

Achievement diplomas were awarded to 22 IRISH WAY '79 participants from the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and neighboring cities at a reception in October on the St. Thomas College campus.

Dave Moore, anchorman at WCCO TV in The Twin Cities, was the master of ceremonies. He emphasized the lifelong benefits which can be derived from meeting people of different cultures.

Arrangements are now underway for the 1980 IRISH WAY program, to be held at Gormanston College, County Meath, Ireland this coming summer. High schools, both public and private, throughout the country will soon be notified of the program's dates, and application forms will be available through schools, the IACI, and other sources.

The annual program, which has made it possible for more than 500 American high school students from 20 states to understand and appreciate Irish culture firsthand, was founded five years ago. It is administered by the IACI with the aid of sponsors and support groups throughout the country. Scholarship information is available in some local areas. Write (or phone 612-647-5678) for details.

Where is Éire?

A great deal of confusion exists about the name for the country that used to be known in simple fashion as Ireland.

Sometimes one finds correspondence addressed to Éire. Éire does not exist in the English language. Éire is, simply, the Irish word for the country we call Ireland. It is the appropriate word to use when the entire address is in Irish.

If the address is to be in English, the word Ireland can be used or, more precisely, if the 26 counties are the destination, one may write Republic of Ireland. This differentiates the destination from Northern Ireland.

Irish Bosses 'The Most'

The word is out, straight from the Brussels-based European Institute for Advanced Business Studies which has just completed a definitive study of international business executives.

The Irish boss is the *crème de la crème*!

Irish bosses, the survey contends, are the ideal top-level decision-makers in the world. Plus that, they are keen to take risks, good at long-range planning, prize success over all else, are less subject to stress than other multi-national executives, and still manage to get on well with their staffs.

What more is there to say?

The survey is based on responses by some 116,000 employees of a major multi-national company. It is being published by ITT's *Profile* magazine, and will be circulated to multi-national chiefs around the world.

Some other interesting findings in the same survey:

British, Dutch, Danes, and Americans are also good at decision-making, personnel, sales and marketing work. But when it comes to day-by-day chores like accounting, those jobs are best left to the Belgians, French, Italians, or Germans.

French bosses sometimes terrorize subordinates, and German executives work best when told exactly what to do.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan is now Ireland's second biggest export market for pork. Total pork sales to Japan for this year so far have exceeded $12,000,000.

▶▶▶▶

Irish unemployment is now at its lowest level for five years, according to Liam Connellan, director-General of the Confederation of Irish industry.

▶▶▶▶

Over the next five-year period the Irish Government plans to spend over $1,400,000 on improving telecommunications — or over $20,000,000 more than the total spent from 1922 to 1979!

▶▶▶▶

Two-thirds of Ireland's population will be under the age of 30 by the end of this century according to Tony Barrett, Northern Regional Manager of An Co.

▶▶▶▶

DÚCAS
Published for the
IRISH AMERICAN
CULTURAL INSTITUTE
683 Osceola Ave.
St. Paul, Minn. 55105
Free with membership
DÚCAS explores the cultural heritage of Americans of Irish ancestry that, cherishing what is good in their birthright, they may learn to cultivate it for the benefit of genrations unborn.
Editor .....Owen O'Neill

Pearse: (cont. from page one)

He continued his education at the Royal University, Dublin, where he studied for the bar with less enthusiasm than he had for the Gaelic League of which he had now become a member and which soon became the chief outlet for his national fervor. He quickly rose to prominence in the Gaelic League and by now was also a prolific writer in both English and Irish.

Convinced that the education system of Ireland was the place to kindle Gaelic — rather than Gallic — ideals, Pearse founded St. Enda's College for Boys in the first decade of this century. A strong believer in one-to-one teaching and in freedom for pupils to study what they excelled in and to accelerate at their own speed, Pearse's educational theories were sharply attacked by some of his critics. Yet when it came to national competitions, his pupils were among those at the head of the class.

A few years after St. Enda's was founded, Pearse started St. Ita's School for girls, based on the same ideals.

It was 1913 and war clouds darkened the European horizon. Convinced that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity," Pádraic Pearse joined the cry for Ireland to take up arms. When the Irish Republican Brotherhood began recruiting volunteers, Pearse was among the first. His rise to command in the IRB was unusually fast. But Pearse's Republican leanings were well-known from his speeches and writings. He had already proven himself to be "the mystical prophet of nationality." He was soon to become the martyred poet of Republicanism.

In Ireland this month, a Pearse Memorial Pageant at the National Stadium, Dublin, commemorates the man who is the George Washington of Ireland. Anticipated to cost between £40,000 and £50,000, it had a cast of 26 professional actors and actresses, a choir of 100, a dancing group and traditional musicians.

To date Ireland has subscribed over $250,000,000 relief for Cambodia.

1980 IRISH PICTURE CALENDAR

Full page color photographs of both the great and small scenes of Irish life: the verdant landscapes, tiny villages, ancient architecture and monuments, and warm people of Ireland. A brief legend describing place and background is provided for each photograph.

The calendar is spiral bound, and is best suited for wall use. It comes attractively packaged in a durable cardboard mailer, handy for shipping when you are sending the calendars as gifts. The 1980 *Ireland in Pictures Calendars* are the loveliest, and best bargain for Christmas calendar-hunters this year. Measures approximately 15"×11", $4.95 each or two for $9.00, plus $.75 postage. (Minnesota residents only, add 4% sales tax.)

Name _____

Address _____

_____ zip

Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105. (612) 647-5678.

IACI MEMBER HAS HISTORIC, PRIZED PIANO



An Irish American Cultural Institute member from Chicago Heights, Ill., has a keen eye for beauty and an appreciation for the finest things life has to offer — certainly when it comes to pianos.

A piano technician by profession, John Connelly has been collecting antique pianos for several years. His most recent acquisition is an exquisite six-foot Julius Bauer art-case grand, made by the famous German craftsman expressly for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Connelly has been told that there is not another piano in the world like his Bauer grand which has been appraised as "nearly priceless."

Piano-maker Julius Bauer was a German immigrant who based his piano manufacturing business in Chicago shortly after he arrived in the U.S. in 1857. Many of the skilled piano technicians in his factory were also German immigrants whom Bauer sponsored for citizenship. When the Great Chicago Fire destroyed his factory, Bauer, undaunted, built it all over again.

The first owner of John Connelly's one-of-a-kind piano was a woman from Belvedere, Ill., who received it from her grandmother in 1895 as a birthday gift when she was seven years old.

The piano was restored by a piano expert, Stephen S. Jellen, of Springfield, Ill., who did the soundboard, rib work, and other restoration work to bring back the original tone of the Bauer grand.

The hammers in the masterpiece are from Renner & Co. of Stuttgart, Germany, and the top grade elephant tusk ivory key tops come from Africa. The top lid, fall board, music desk, keyboard, and end blocks are veneered with swirly burl Circassian walnut, the supply of which has been exhausted since 1920.

The case parts of the Bauer grand were refinished by Nick DeFrancesco of Steger, Ill., and the high gloss work was done by Connelly.

The intricate carving on the case was done by an unknown German carver.

Despite the difficulty in placing a pricetag on the rare piano, Connelly will probably be putting it up for bid. His Chicago Heights house is already crowded and, moreover, the Bauer grand needs a showplace where it can be displayed to best advantage.

The Dublin Zoo will be 150 years old in 1980. It is the first zoo in either England or Ireland — and one of the first in the world — to admit the public. Although the London Zoo was established earlier, it did not admit the public for many years afterward.

DUBLIN:

O'Connell Street Throbs With Life

(continued from other side)

respectful attention. The GPO was the headquarters for the "men of 1916" and a monument near the main entrance attests to their devotion and bravery.

O'Connell Street itself, with its dozens of boutiques, movie theatres, ever-multiplying fast food establishments, ice cream parlors, pool halls and record shops, belongs mostly within the boundaries of the North Side. O'Connell Street is gaudy, noisy, and sometimes untidy. It is a different face of Dublin from that one encounters on the more compact, more dignified South Side, or anywhere else in the city for that matter. Yet, it throbs with life and glows with "local color." One gets the feeling that this is "The Real Dublin" as much as — or more than — that behind the heavy doors of the sedate Georgian mansions.

The North Side also claims the Abbey Theatre which needs little introduction. Located just off O'Connell Street, the Abbey is right in the swarm of things. In its satellite pubs and cafes, it is not uncommon to brush elbows with some of its famous performers and producers.

St. Michan's Church is a North Side attribute as well. Originally built by the Norse in the 11th Century, it is one of Dublin's most antique structures. Vaults in the basement, open for tourist inspection at certain hours, contain the bodies of centuries-old persons which have been remarkably preserved due to a limestone formation within the walls of the church.

Tucked away on Marlborough Street, which runs parallel to O'Connell Street, is St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral. The massive portico of six Doric columns is said to be copied from the Temple of Thesus in Athens.

Away from the shops and discos, away from the crowded sidewalks, the traffic jams and the historic buildings, Dublin has its share of lovely green parks and quiet residential neighborhoods — flanks of pretty, white frame houses on the South Side; solid and dependable red brick row houses on the North Side.

The Dublin Zoo, one of the finest in Europe, and the Botanical Gardens on the North Side are two more not-to-be-missed attractions of this multi-faceted, always fascinating city.

". . . . She holds my mind
With her seedy elegance,
With her gentle veils of rain
And all her ghosts that walk
And all that hide behind
Her Georgian facades,
The catcalls and the pain,
The glamour of her squalor,
The bravado of her talk."

Louis Mac Neice

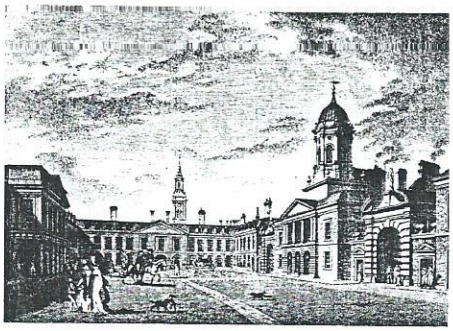
DUBLIN:

City of Contrasts, Contradictions

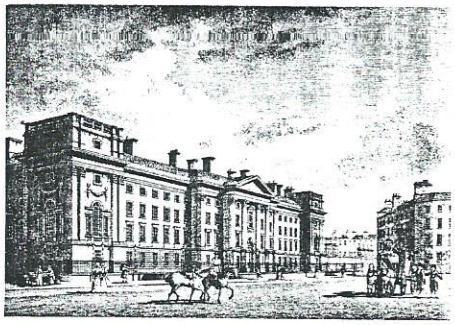
Dublin has been referred to as everything from Strumpet City to the Venice of the North.

That's easy to understand. It is a city of striking contrasts: beautiful and ugly, cosmopolitan and provincial at the same time.

The muddy waters of the Liffey (which inspired the Norse to call the original settlement Dyfflin from the Irish *Dubh Linn* or "Black Pool") literally divide the city into a South and a North side. Each has its own character, its own charm.



Castle of Dublin

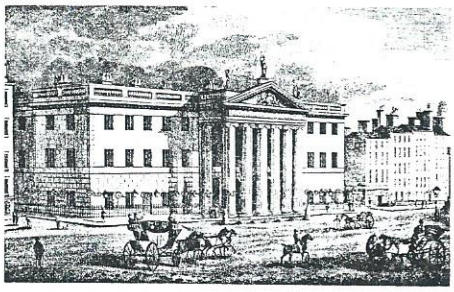


Trinity College

OLD DUBLIN



Custom House



General Post Office

The South Side, for instance, is where Dublin's highly praised Georgian architecture, a holdover from days of the British Empire, can most often be found. Magnificent samples stand on the tree-lined boulevards of St. Stephen's Green, FitzWilliams Street, and Merrion Square.

Thriving in the midst of the elegance is much of the city's artistic and Bohemian life which tends to polarize around a few old and famous pubs. Among them are: The Brazen Head, McDaid's, and Mulligans.

Lots of Churches

There is no shortage of churches and cathedrals on the South Side. Christ Church Cathedral is one of the best examples of medieval architecture in Dublin, and nearby is St. Werburgh's, a beautiful but less imposing structure where Handel gave concerts while visiting Dublin.

St. Patrick's Cathedral is also located on Dublin's South Side. According to legend, St. Patrick baptized people here when he came through Dublin. St. Patrick's has served as a fortress, a prison, a court of law, and a college. Unique in design, it is built in the shape of a Latin cross.

Trinity College is located on the South Side as well — although just barely. Trinity itself is a classic example of Dublin's sharp contrasts. Gleaming modern buildings, such as the new library, stand almost back-to-back with structures more than two centuries old. One cannot miss the feeling of past, present, and future merging together when visiting this university, the alma mater of generations of Dublin's leaders.

Also located on the South Side is University College Dublin which has its original buildings on St. Stephen's Green although additions and annexes have sprung up all over Dublin. Its main center is now located further south on the edge of the city. Like Trinity, UCD has an international reputation and is attended by many students of foreign extraction.

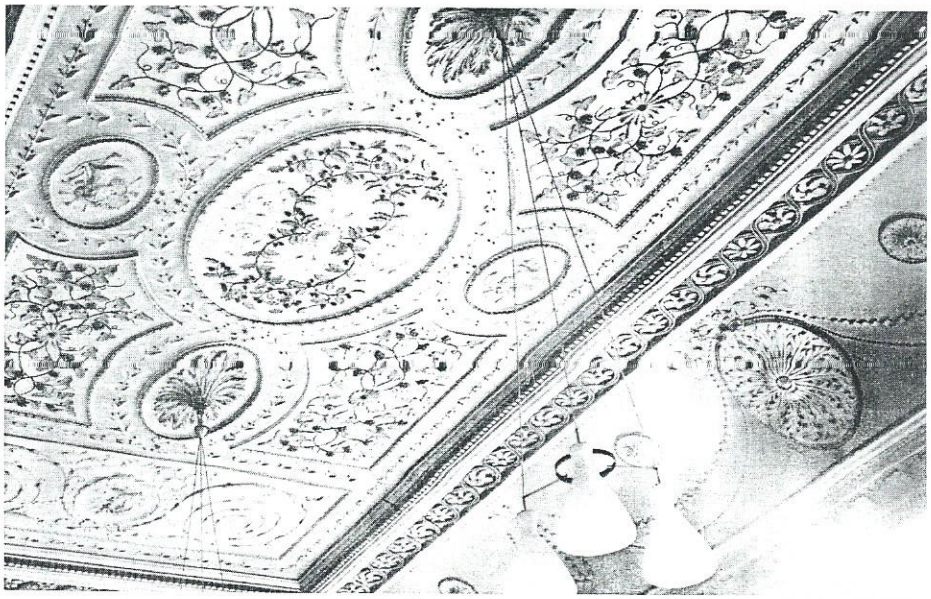
When it comes to harboring historic buildings, the North Side does not have to take a back seat, however.

The famous Four Courts where the Anti-Treaty forces made their stand in the Irish Civil War is located north of the Liffey. Built by the British in 1791, it had four distinct sections: Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas. Today it houses the Supreme Court and the High Court of Ireland.

"Gem" of Buildings"

The Custom House, often described as the "gem" of Dublin's buildings, is situated on the north bank of the Liffey, too. It would be awe-inspiring because of its size even if it had nothing else to commend it. Built to house the major offices of the British Government, it was set ablaze by Irish rebels in 1921 and much of the interior destroyed, although the exterior survived without permanent damage. It is now used mainly as an office building.

Dublin cannot be visited — nor even described — without reference to the General Post Office — referred to by most Dubliners as the GPO. It looms large as life on sprawling O'Connell Street (Dublin's "main street.") Even if you have no reason to visit it — but you probably will, to ask for directions if nothing else — it commands your



Example of Georgian Architecture

Fire-Fighting 'Laddies' From Erin

The epitome of delight for many a 19th Century Irish male immigrant was to be a "fire laddie." An instinctive love of excitement and danger, coupled with the chance to wear handsome uniforms and to drive the big "machines" (engines) — which they often turned into beautiful creations with painted decorations and highly polished brass trimmings — made fire-fighting almost irresistible.

By the 1840's, the Irish controlled most of the big city fire departments in the country and down to this day, they make up a large part of America's fire-fighting force.

While there was a tradition of volunteer fire organizations before the Irish took over, it was a rather dull and prosaic business. The Irish gave it lustre and romance, performing their duties with such a flair that even the commonplace appeared to be a heroic feat.

There was also a chance for social activity at the station houses and a feeling of camaraderie — two more drawing cards for the Irish city dwellers who yearned for both in their new home across the sea.

Each fire-fighting company usually had its own band and its own animal mascot, most often a dog, which ran with the men to every fire.

There was plenty of opportunity to march in parades too. Almost every national holiday was an occasion for a parade. Historic happenings such as the completion of the Erie Canal and the laying of the first Atlantic cable were not to be bypassed either. Fire engines bedecked with ribbons, flags, flowers and streamers were in the avant-garde of each parade. Even the hose reels were gaily festooned! Accompanied by trumpets, the firemen marched along proudly in their dark pantaloons, boots, leather belts, red flannel shirts and helmets.

The volunteers also specialized in balls and entertainments, usually gala affairs to raise money for the firemen's benefit fund; a tradition that has survived despite today's more bureaucratic system. In New York, the firemen's galas were often held at Niblo's Garden, the Academy of Music, or the Astor Place Opera House.

Each fire company usually recruited an outstanding singer to entertain the men at the station house, direct them in chorus singing and perform at the famous chowder parties to which politicians were regularly invited. Among the fire laddies' favorite songs were "Red Robin" and "The Clasped Hands of the Fire Brigade" which stressed a fireman's devotion to duty:

"They came from the altar to face the flame,
From prayers to fight the fire:
And the flame which burns but never binds
Was a bond to draw them nigher."

Daniel Collins of New York was famous for his rendition of "The Bells of Shandon" and "Dear Irish Boy" which he sang right on the scene of fires as well as at banquets in the station house. And Denis Slattery was called on again and again to sing his favorite: "Oh steer my bark to Erin's Isle, For Erin, Erin, is my home."

Though not all firemen were Irishmen, the Irish volunteer fireman became a lovable stereotype whose presence in a play could be counted on to fill any East Side theatre in New York. What was true in New York could be repeated for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities as well.

It is not surprising either, that even today when one looks at the honor rolls of most city fire departments, a disproportionately large number of names of those cited for deeds of valor are of Irish origin.

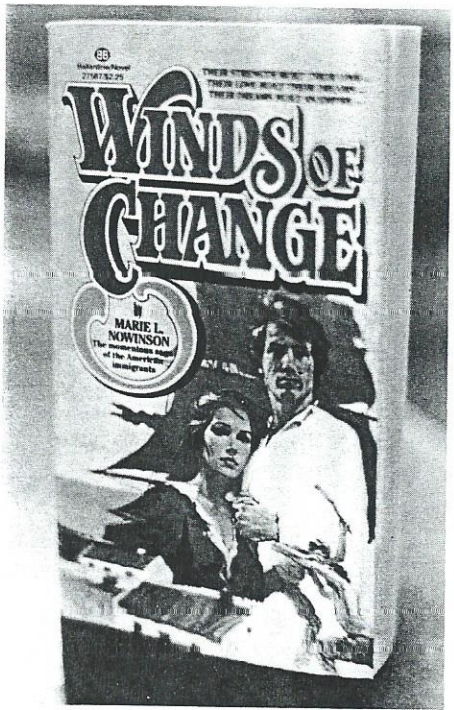
Irish Lore Lures

Irish books were a very saleable item at the dozens of Irish Festivals in cities across the nation during the past summer.

During Detroit's Irish Ethnic Festival, for example, thousands of people were introduced through books to Irish literature, history and folklore, while others broadened their previous knowledge.

Another outstanding book booth appeared at the Chicago Irish Family Day Fair. Credit goes too, to the Minnesota Iron Range Interpretative Center for the display of Irish books and goods at its summer ethnic festival.

An Irish-published book is a powerful gift. Buy one — and lend it!



NEW BOOKS TO NOTE

WINDS OF CHANGE
by Marie Nowinson

An epic and moving volume of historical fiction, *Winds of Change* is based upon the emigrant experiences of the author's own grandparents. It is the story of a young married couple who, like so many other Irish people in the 1800's, left their homes in search of a new life in America. Their hardships, adventures and joys are all chronicled here, from their roots in Ireland to their settlement in New Orleans and eventual resettlement in the Lake Superior copper mine region during the Civil War.

In addition to being a fine novel, the book is a valuable social record of the day, giving a graphic picture of the conditions of life for the Irish at that time. Not to be missed. Paper, 369 pp., $2.25. (Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105. Add $.75 postage and, *Minnesota residents only*, 4% sales tax.)

IRISH HOUSES AND CASTLES
by Desmond Guinness and W. Ryan

Clear and elegantly spare writing compliments the 50 sumptuous color plates and 33 plans which describe the beauty and classic detail of Ireland's most famous castles and country homes.

A brilliant pictorial volume of the legendary residences of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy. Multi-turretted castles are shown, with their formal gardens and splendid paintings, furniture and works of art — 39 famous dwellings complete with all historical background, including Castletown of Kilkenny, Powerscourt of Wicklow, Dublin Castle, and more. 9¼"×12½", clothbound, 352 pp., originally published at $35.00, now only $19.95. (Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105. Add $1.00 for postage and, *Minnesota residents*

NEITHER KING NOR KAISER

Dublin in 1913 was a city in misery. One person in every three lived in inner city slums, labor was cheap, and conditions were bad. Unemployment was rampant, and a pound a week was a usual wage for unskilled labor.

Ireland at that time was a part of the United Kingdom, by far the poorest and least industrialized. Worker organization had been almost broken by the collapse of a lengthy general strike in 1913. The fledgling Irish Transport and General Workers' Union — the "daddy" of trade unionism in Ireland — was numerically weak and in debt.

Behind this union was the towering 6'3" figure of James Larkin, a Liverpool immigrant's son. When a meeting he was addressing during the strike was brutally baton-charged in Dublin, he resolved to form a body to defend the working men. This body was the Irish Citizen Army.

The Citizen Army was founded in November, 1913, by a small group of workers who were inspired by the example of the Ulster Volunteers in taking up arms to show the lengths they would go to defend themselves.

At its peak, it never had more than 2,000 members. But many able-bodied Dubliners, who passed the medical test and 6' height requirement, joined the movement. It was organized by Capt. J. R. White, an Ulster Protestant. One of its first secretaries was Seán O'Casey, later a famous writer, but he resigned after a clash with Larkin.

The Army was poorly equipped with outdated Italian thumb-lock rifles and a quantity of German Mauser rifles which had been landed at Howth in 1914. The latter had been used in the 1871 Franco-Prussian War and were also quite outdated.

Members subscribed a shilling to a rifle fund and six-pence to a revolver club. On Saturdays and Sundays they practiced marksmanship on one of two rifle ranges they had set up in the city. They also staged mock battles, staging cowboy and Indian shootouts in Dublin parks with blank ammunition before crowds of enthusiastic spectators. The "movie" was not yet popular in Dublin.

Aims Set Out

However, membership was always low since many Dubliners could not accept the strong socialist doctrine of the army. Basically, it set out its aims:

— to organize, drill and fight for an independent Ireland.

— to place its reliance on the working class ("the only class that never betrayed Ireland")

— to enforce by any and all means that ownership of Ireland be in the hands of the people of Ireland.

— to work in harmony with the labor movement and true national movements.

Connolly in Command

In October, 1914, a Scottish-born socialist, James Connolly, the son of an Irish emigrant, took over the organization of both the army and the union. He was later to face the firing squad for his part in the 1916 rising in Dublin.

The Army's organization was lax when Connolly took charge, and he remarked once about its punctuality: "I can always guarantee that the Irish Citizen Army will fight, but I cannot guarantee that they will be in time for such fight when it takes place."

With his new chief of staff, Michael Mallin, a Dubliner who had served with the British Army in India and had a thorough knowledge of army discipline, the Citizen Army soon became a proud and determined force. Throughout 1915 they drilled and trained with mock battles, and were always accompanied by suspicious police and government agents. They would prevent British army raids on nationalist and socialist newspapers by taking over the building to be raided.

On Easter, 1916, along with the Irish Volunteers, they were mobilized for the insurrection. Seven leaders, including Connolly, signed a declaration of the Irish Republic, and 1,000 rebels took over strategic points around the city. Emphasizing their allegiance, across the facade of their headquarters hung the banner, *We serve neither King nor Kaiser.*

Among them were 100 members of the Citizen Army who held the College of Surgeons — a prominent medical school overlooking Stephens Green, one of Dublin's central squares. Here were stationed Michael Mallin and the only woman leader of the Rising, Constance Markievicz, a Sligo woman who had married a Polish count and was the founder of the Fianna Éireann, the nationalist Boy Scout movement. She was later the first woman elected to a seat in Parliament in Ireland or Britain.

Connolly was based with the other leaders at headquarters — the General Post Office in Dublin. The Rising collapsed after a week. The chain reaction it started culminated in the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty five years later and the creation of an independent and partitioned Ireland.

Sentence Commuted

For their parts in the rebellion, Connolly and Mallin died before a British firing squad at the historic Kilmainham Jail. Constance Markievicz was sentenced to death also, but the sentence was commuted because the execution of a woman would have created wide repercussions in world opinion.

Most members of the Citizen Army were interned afterward. Many fought in the War of Independence between 1919 and 1922. Its three-year existence was short, but significant. It is safe to say it was the only army of its type in the world, and was only appreciated fully many years after it was dissolved.

The Citizen Army as such, died with Connolly, but there was a body of the same name claiming direct inheritance from Connolly which followed a vague interpretation of his aims down to the 1930's.

by EOGHAN Ó CORRAÍ

SAY YES TO YOUR PEOPLE!

The Irish American Cultural Institute
683 Osceola Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105

Gentlemen:

Please enroll me as a member of the IACI in the category of _____Bronze Member ($25) and send me my free 1980 calendar.

As a Basic Member _____($15).

Previous zip _____ (if you have moved in the past year)

_____
Print

_____

_____ zip_____

ON THIS DAY IN IRISH HISTORY - NOVEMBER

1st

1883 - Mater Infirmorm Hospital in Belfast takes in its first patients.

1920 - 18-year-old Kevin Barry executed for killing a British soldier.

3rd 1841 - Foundation stone is laid for St. Malachy's Church in Belfast.

4th

1957 - Éamon de Valera attends the coronation of Pope John Paul XXIII.

2001 - Police Service of Northern Ireland established.

5th 1992 - The Irish government loses a vote of confidence and the Dáil is dissolved.

7th

1924 - Amnesty declared for politically motivated crimes committed during the Civil War.

1940 - Éamon de Valera lets it be known that Irish ports will not be handed over to the British.

1990 - Mary Robinson is elected seventh President of Ireland.

8th

1949 - Street names in any language other than English are banned in Northern Ireland.

1960 - Nine Irish soldiers serving with the United Nations are killed in the Congo.

1987 - The IRA kill eleven people at a Rememberance Service in Enniskillen.

9th

1907 - The Irish International Exhibition ends after six months.

1919 - Labour leader James Larkin arrested in New York for attempting to overthrow a government.

10th 1966 - Jack Lynch receives his seal of office as the new Taoiseach.

11th 1997 - Mary McAleese inaugurated as the eighth President of Ireland.

12th 1957 - Brendan Behan's Borstal Boy is banned by censors.

13th 1991 - Defence Secretary Jim McDaid resigns following criticism of his attending an IRA funeral.

14th

1866 - St Peter's Cathedral in Belfast is dedicated.

1923 - William Butler Yeats is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

15th 1985 - Taoiseach Charles Haughey and British PM Margaret Thatcher sign the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

16th 1994 - The Fianna Fáil-Labour coalition collapses.

17th

1890 - Captain Willie O'Shea divorces Kitty O'Shea, naming Charles Stewart Parnell as co-respondent.

1926 - Following the killing of two gardaí, President W.T. Cosgrave introduces the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill.

1948 - The Republic of Ireland Act 1948, aimed at repealing the External Relations Act of 1936, is introduced in Dáil Éireann.

19th

1913 - Irish Citizen Army founded by James Connolly to protect workers in the general lockout.

1971 - An Taoiseach Jack Lynch holds talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

20th 1936 - General Eoin O'Duffy leads 600 men to fight for Franco in Spain.

21st

1920 - Bloody Sunday. Following the assassinations of 14 undercover British agents by Michael Collins' men, British forces kill 12 people at a GAA football match at Croke Park.

2001 - GAA abolishes 'Rule 21' so that members of the security forces and British army can play.

22nd 1932 - Prince of Wales opens the new parliament building in Belfast.

23rd 1867 - William O'Mera Allen, Michael Larkin and William O'Brien are executed at Manchester.

24th

1922 - Erskine Childers is executed for the possession of a gun which Michael Collins had given him as a Christmas present.

1995 - A referendum in the Republic narrowly passes in favour of allowing divorce.

25th

1890 - Charles Stewart Parnell re-elected leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

1892 - Douglas Hyde delivers a lecture to the Irish National Literary Society on 'the necessity of de-anglicising the Irish people'.

1913 - Irish Volunteers founded.

1948 - The Republic of Ireland Act is passed in Dáil Éireann.

26th 1998 - Tony Blair becomes the first British Prime Minister to address the Oireachtas.

28th

1863 - First edition of The Irish People.

1905 - Sinn Féin founded.

1913 - Andrew Bonar Law addresses a huge Unionist rally in the Theatre Royal in Dublin, encouraging Ulster to resist Home Rule.

1920 - Flying column led by Tom Barry kills 16 Auxiliaries at Kilmichael in County Cork.

29th

1955 - Bord na gCon set up under the Greyhound Racing Bill.

1979 - Taoiseach Jack Lynch greets EEC heads of government in Dublin.

1999 - Ten designated ministers appointed to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

30th

1947 - A sixty day transport strike ends in Dublin.

1956 - Petrol rationing is introduced in response to the Suez Crisis.