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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.

Legends

Which old Irish legend had four children turned into swans by their wicked stepmother?	The Children of Lir
What was the name of the stepmother?	Aoife
Name the four children	Fionnuala, Aodh, Fiachra and Conn
How was the spell on the children eventually broken?	When they heard the bell of a new God toll in their country
What was Tir na nÓg?	The land of eternal youth in Celtic mythology
Who was transported to Tir na nÓg by the ban-sidhe (fairy woman) Niamh?	The Celtic hero Oisín
How long did Oisín spend in Tir na nÓg?	300 years
What was the legend of the Salmon of Knowledge?	The first person to taste the salmon would be the wisest person in Ireland
In which river was the Salmon of Knowledge believed to swim?	The River Boyne
Who sat by the river every day trying to catch the Salmon of Knowledge?	Finnegas
Who eventually tasted the salmon first?	A small boy named Fionn McCumhaill
Fionn McCumhaill went on to become leader of what great army?	The Fianna
As a young boy what was Cúchulainn's name?	Setanta
How did he get the name 'Cúchulainn'?	When he hit a ball into Culann's guard dog's mouth
Who is the female character in the Brown Bull of Cooley?	Queen Maeve
Who was Queen Maeve's husband?	Ailill
In the legend, who did the Brown Bull of Cooley kill?	The White Bull of Connaght
In Irish lore what did the druids foretell about Deirdre of the Sorrows?	That she would cause great tragedy and heartache
Who were the parents of Deirdre?	Siobha was her mother and her father was Feidhlim
Who was Deirdre promised to in marriage?	King Connor
Who did Deirdre fall in love with and marry?	Naoise one of the sons of Uisneach
Who was the daughter of Cormac Mac Art, ruler of Tara?	Gráinne
With whom did Gráinne elope?	Diarmuid

Who were the Fir Bolg?	The fourth band of invaders to Ireland
Who defeated the Fir Bolg?	The Tuatha Dé Danann
At which famous battle were they defeated?	Battle of Moytura
In Irish folklore, complete the name 'Niall of the Nine ...'	Hostages



Dúcas

AUGUST 1979

Vol. VI Number 2

L.A. SAVED BY AN IRISHMAN

Humanitarian Contributions

Ireland is donating over \$10,000,000 a year to aiding Third World countries, a considerable increase over the past two years.

More than 20% of this money is being concentrated on Lesotho, a small country of unbelievable poverty, set high in the mountains and entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Most of its farm land has been ruined by heavy soil erosion.

Irish agricultural experts, supervising the Hololo Valley Rural Development Project have not only halted erosion and improved irrigation but have initiated a wide program of rural improvement.

Cont. p. 3 col. 2

"The largest city ever built in a desert" is an apt description of Los Angeles — a city that could not have survived but for the heroic effort of Belfast-born, self-taught engineer, William Mulholland.

His contributions were two: he designed and supervised the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct, an audacious project that brought water from a distance of 240 miles. Secondly, he left a legacy of daring and imaginative engineering enterprise that inspired others after him to meet later challenges to a potentially drought-stricken city.

Note

Articles or items in *Dúcas* may be reprinted free if the following note is made in the publication: Reprinted from *Dúcas*, a publication of the Irish American Cultural Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Today's residents of Los Angeles can thank their Irish engineer for the system which still supplies 77% of the city's water more than 60 years after it was built. In its day, regarded as an achievement comparable to the Panama Canal, the aqueduct is still studied as an example of ingenious and cost-effective engineering on a grand scale.

Mulholland's genius was to bring the Owens River — initiating in the melting snows on the eastern slopes of the High Sierra, 338 miles north of L.A. — into the households and offices of an otherwise parched city.

Despite some later alterations, the original design remains much as Mulholland conceived it. So efficiently was its 142 tunnels and gravity feed designed that the system produces hydro-electric power as a by-product.

Today water problems may yet strangle the city. With Mulholland's example to inspire, the later California Aqueduct was added to meet ever-increasing water demands. Its 441 mile route makes it the longest water system in the world. It is, actually, one of the two human achievements visible from the moon, the other being the Great Wall of China!

The transformation of the little city in the desert into one of America's major cities began with an Irish immigrant engineer. William Mulholland died in 1935. Whether he could work another miracle were he alive now, no one knows. We do know that L.A.'s future depends entirely on the ability of today's engineers and political leaders to continue to provide water for the city in the desert.

Of Interest

Harpers and harpists will be pleased to know of the existence of the American Harp Society, Inc., 6331 Quebec Drive, Hollywood, Cal. 90068. Annual dues are \$10.

BOOK PACKAGE HONORS PEARSE CENTENARY

It is a compliment to his vision that 100 years after his birth, the words of Pádraig Henry Pearse are still being studied and read. Like his companions in the 1916 Easter Rising, Pearse was an effective leader and orator. But his work as an educator has established him as more than a politician, and his dedication to the "potentiality of Ireland" as more than a polemicist. The three books listed below will make a solid addition to your Irish library, and can also serve to introduce others to an understanding of this great man. Books may be purchased individually or at the special package price of \$7.95 plus \$.75 postage.

THE BEST OF PEARSE edited by Proinsias Mac Aonghusa and Liam Ó Réagáin. This is indeed the best of Pearse. From his variety of writings and public addresses, the editors have selected those which show most succinctly Pearse's range of interests and talents — his enthusiastic yet determined visions for the future of Ireland. Paper, 192 pp., \$1.95.

QUOTATIONS FROM P.H. PEARSE compiled by Proinsias Mac Aonghusa. "O Wise men, riddle me this: what if the dream come true?" asked Pearse, in his now famous poem "The Fool." This slim volume of quotations reveals the many and complex faces of Pearse — dreamer, poet, teacher, socialist and patriot. Ideal browsing material, it is a thoughtful pocket collection of quotes, mostly in English but a few in Irish. Paper, 62 pp., \$2.45.

THE HOME LIFE OF PÁDRAIG PEARSE edited by Mary Brigid Pearse. The public picture of Pearse is that of a militant, writer, and educator. Here, his sister offers a more intimate view. Through letters and diary excerpts, those close to Pearse provide a gentle biography of the schoolboy, brother and son, offering insights into the influences which molded this leader and patriot. Paper, 128 pp., \$4.50.

Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105. (612) 647-5678. Postage is \$.50 per book, or \$.75 for the package. (Minnesota residents only, add the necessary 4% sales tax.)

Name _____

Address _____

zip _____

'79 IRISH WAY IS UNDER WAY

There are 21 American high school students in Ireland right now who would still be sitting in their hometowns in 20 states if not for the generosity of several groups and individuals who are concerned about the future of Irish awareness in our country. The students are all scholarship winners in the Irish American Cultural Institute's IRISH WAY Program.

"Young men and women who have a developed interest in international learning are sure, in the future, to be leaders in promoting awareness of Irish cultural traditions and appreciation of the Irish heritage in America," says Institute President Eoin McKiernan, "And this is what we are working for."

Nine other organizations with Irish interests and two private philanthropists in the U.S. share this vision with the Irish American Cultural Institute. Their gifts toward scholarships, which this year total over \$13,000, are the main reason that 1979 is the most successful year for the IRISH WAY since the program began.

By combining academic subjects, travel, and a week-long home stay with an Irish family, the Institute designed the IRISH WAY for the student who really wants to know Ireland. The 138 students on this year's program who had to compete for their spots were selected from 400 applicants. Beyond this, the scholarship applicants met more advanced requirements as far as personal goals and demonstrated academic qualifications. Without scholarship funds some of the best-qualified students would not have been able to participate and learn about their ancestry firsthand.

"Irish-Americans are becoming more and more remote from their heritage," says McKiernan. "Since the future of Irish consciousness in America lies with the young, we are very glad that other Irish-oriented organizations have been so far-seeing in laying the groundwork for the future of the Irish in America."

Open to 9th, 10th, and 11th graders, the IRISH WAY has proven itself to be the best program of Irish awareness available to American high school students. When this year's six-week program based at Gormanston College in County Meath is completed August 18th, over 500 students from 30 states will have visited Ireland during the four-year history of the IRISH WAY. The Institute will increase the numbers in the program in the future and anticipates more scholarships will be available through the cooperation of more Irish organizations.

In pursuing the goal of improving intercultural understandings between the United States and Ireland these sponsoring organizations have awarded scholarships to the following students:

HIBERNIAN LIFE INSURANCE FUND (Minnesota) — \$500 scholarships to Anne Hennessey (Derham Hall High School, St. Paul) and Patricia Liefert (Alexander Ramsey High School, St. Paul).

THOMAS R. McCARTIN (McCARTIN CLAN SCHOLARSHIP) — full scholarship to Paul Salmon (Bishop Lynch High School, Dallas).

IRISH TOURIST BOARD — \$500 scholarships to Susan McKiernan (Atherton High School, Louisville) and Maura Reynolds (Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire. Maura is a

RAYMOND MacCAFFERTY SCHOLARSHIP — \$500 scholarship to Marta Meyers (Beloit Catholic High School, Beloit, Wisconsin).

IRISH AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE — \$500 scholarships to Francine Donohue (Holyoke High School, Holyoke, Massachusetts), James McKenna (Hingham High School, Hingham, Massachusetts), Paul Allen (St. John's Preparatory School, Danvers, Massachusetts. Paul is a resident of Lawrence, Massachusetts).

DENIS McNAMARA (McNAMARA TRAVEL SERVICE (New York) — \$450 scholarship to Laura Reynolds (New Braunfels High School, New Braunfels, Texas).

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE IRISH AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE — \$500 scholarships to William Agel (Mater Dei High School, New Monmouth, New Jersey — William lives Middletown, New Jersey), and Barbara Denny (St. Thomas Aquinas High School, Edison, New Jersey — Barbara is a resident of Colonia, New Jersey).

THE IRISH ARTS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MAHONING COUNTY — \$1000 scholarships to two Youngstown, Ohio students — Marcy Meiers (Cardinal Mooney High School) and Carri Coughlin (Ursuline High School).

SHAMROCK CLUB OF COLUMBUS (OHIO) — \$1000 scholarship to Julia Maloney of Columbus.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS — \$500 scholarships to Michael Caruso (Holy Cross High School, Waterbury, Connecticut) and Patricia Hayes (Milford High School, Milford, Connecticut).

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS — \$500 scholarships to Denis Kelly (Regis High School, New York City — Denis is a resident of Westbury, New York), James Fitzgerald (Rockhurst High School, Kansas City, Missouri), Maureen Clark (St. Thomas Aquinas High School, Fort Lauderdale, Florida), and John Winston (West Junior High School, Watertown, Massachusetts).

—Joseph Thibodeau

DUCAS
Published for the
IRISH AMERICAN
CULTURAL INSTITUTE
683 Osceola Ave.
St. Paul, Minn. 55105
Free with membership

DUCAS 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 generations unborn.

EditorOwen O'Neill

Arthur Griffith and the Non-Violent Sinn Féin

Perhaps the most forgotten force behind the Irish revolution, Arthur Griffith pioneered the use of passive and moral resistance as a political means toward revolution. The Sinn Féin movement was Griffith's primary voice, and its evolution is traced here through its founding to its internal divisions and conflicts, to its reorganization after the Anglo-Irish war. Though Griffith's views are open to criticism, he was, nevertheless, a strong intellectual spokesman for the movement, and his life and ideals are worthy of study. The book concludes with a fascinating epilogue which contrasts the attitudes of three successful guerrilla leaders (Commandant-Generals Tom Barry, Ernie O'Malley, and Dan Breen) in the Anglo-Irish War with those of Griffith. The book holds much contemporary relevance. 253 pp., clothbound, 24 photographic plates, \$11.50 plus \$.75 postage and (Minnesota residents only 4% sales tax.)

Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105. (612) 647-5678. (\$1.00 discount if you mention you read the notice in *Dúcas*.)

1980 IRELAND IN PICTURES CALENDAR

Measuring approximately 15"x11", this lovely photographic wall calendar contains full color pictures of some of Ireland's most well-known spots: Glengarriff, with its luxuriant Mediterranean flora; The Gap of Dunloe, situated between the Macgillcuddy Reeks and the Purple Mountains in Kerry; Lismore Castle in Co. Waterford, a magnificently preserved structure, and nine others. A brief legend describing place and background is provided for each month.

The month and day names are given in English and in Irish, and writing space is provided for notes and reminders. The calendar is spiral bound and is best suited for wall hanging use. It comes attractively packaged in a durable cardboard mailer, handy for shipping when you are sending the calendars as gifts. These calendars are, in fact, the perfect Christmas or birthday gift at a bargain price! (Supply limited — so remember, the early bird gets the worm!)

Please send me _____ 1980 Ireland in Pictures calendars. I understand that postage is free *with this coupon only*. I enclose \$4.95 per calendar, made payable to Irish Books and Media. Minnesota residents only, please add the necessary 4% sales tax.

Name _____

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print

DEATH DRAMA IN AUGUST

On a hangman's platform in a London jail 63 years ago a most unusual Irish drama reached its climax.

Myles Keogh's Last Stand

He was one of the 250 Irish-born soldiers of the 7th Cavalry at the time of the Battle of Little Big Horn. He was one of 40 of those who died with Custer and with Custer's Dublin-born standard bearer, Sgt. Robert Hughes.

Born in Co. Carlow, Myles Walter Keogh had a brilliant military career, serving in the Papal Army, the American Civil War, and in many battles against the Indians. He was second in command at the Battle of Little Big Horn. Some historians believe that Custer died early in the battle and that Keogh then took over. It was to have been his last engagement before returning to Ireland.

Keogh was incredibly young to hold such prominent posts in the 7th Cavalry, but his superiors nevertheless found it difficult to match his deeds even with superlatives. . . . : "reckless, brave, superior, fearless, devoted" were words used to describe him at the end of the Civil War, when he was a lieut. brevet colonel.

The only living thing left on the battlefield was Captain Keogh's horse, Comanche. The U.S. Cavalry commander issued a special order from Washington after the battle: the horse was never to be ridden or worked again. When it died in 1891 it was skinned and stuffed and put on exhibition in Kansas University as one of America's most famous horses.

Curiously, Keogh was the only one, along with Custer, who was not scalped. His body was not mutilated like the others.

He had the respect of the Indian chiefs who knew well of his tremendous feats of daring in battle over the years. He was described by Sioux chief, Red Horse, as the bravest man he had ever fought.

Today, in the United States there is a Myles City named after him; elsewhere one of the outposts in the west was named "Fort Keogh," and his deeds on the battlefield are readily revealed by historians detailing the battle.

He was among those of rank and note in the American forces to be photographed by the great Matthew Brady, the American Civil War photographer.

It was reported at the time of his death that the Indians did not mutilate his body because they found the Agnus Dei on a chain around his neck as they were stripping him. However, it is believed they found his Papal decoration, the Cross of St. Gregory.

His papal decorations were from the time he was a second lieutenant in the Irish Volunteers, which fought against the forces of Victor Emanuel during the defense of Ancona.

On that August 3, in 1916, there dangled from the scaffold the body of a man who, only five years previously, had been honored by a knighthood of the British Empire.

Chicago Irish Founders

Seventy years after our country had achieved its freedom two Irishwomen stepped off a boat at the mouth of the Chicago River. They were different from other Irish immigrants because they were part of a group of five Sisters of Mercy from Dublin. Unlike others they did not come to America to make their fortune, but rather to administer to the city's sick and needy. They opened up the first girl's school at Madison and Wabash; started the first orphanage; first night school for adults; first home for working females; first social service; and first parochial school.

One year after their arrival they trained and organized the women of Chicago to help fight the terrible plague of 1847 and when the major plague ravaged the city in 1854, killing about one third of the population (then 65,000), four of the victims who died in one day were Sisters of Mercy.

Sister Agatha O'Brien, who brought education and medicine to Chicago a short eight years before, was one of the four who died. She died as she had lived administering to the sick and needy. Only two years before her death she completed the construction of the much needed Mercy Hospital of Chicago where no one was ever refused aid. In only a short span of eight years this small group of dedicated and determined women had accomplished great deeds.

—Pat Hennessy

HUMANITARIAN cont.

Lesotho farmers have been introduced to new crop techniques, new animal breeding principles, and self-help credit measures. Bridges have been built, market structures developed, the use of farm machinery and fertilizers extended, and incentive schemes introduced.

Aer Lingus, the Irish Management Institute, the Electricity Supply Board, and the Higher Education Consultation group are some of the Irish agencies — in addition to the Irish Agricultural Institute — providing expert assistance.

Other countries to which Ireland is contributing personnel, counsel, and money are Zambia, Sudan, and Tanzania. The UN has recognized the efficiency and example of the Irish contribution by soliciting Ireland's participation in larger plans.

"He must be made an example of," Lord Wimborne had urged. The (London) Times wrote he should have been "shot out of hand." But death was not deemed enough. British Intelligence launched an international campaign to blacken his character by the publication of obscene diaries, allegedly the victim's.

Who was this man and what act of his could so arouse the passions of the British government?

Sir Roger Casement is the classic example of the man whose conscience, aroused by foreign injustice, soon rebels at the familiar — and, hence, unseen — injustices at home.

Born in Dublin (Doyle's Cottage, Lawson Terrace, Sandycove) on September 1, 1864, when Irish national feeling was quiescent, he was raised in Ballycastle, Co. Antrim. At the age of 17 he entered the service of the Elder Dempster Company in Liverpool and two years later went to Africa. Typical enough of the career of a bright and ambitious Irish youth at the time.

British Foreign Service

Adventure — and deepening insights — began when, only 21 years old, he joined an expedition organized by General Henry Sandford for the exploration of the Congo. With an area of 1,000,000 square miles, the Congo was then an independent state under the presidency of King Leopold II of Belgium.

Within a few years, he was made the British Consul for Portuguese possessions in West Africa and soon the British Consul to the Congo. His sense of justice was outraged as a result of the conditions he uncovered in the Congo — slavery, mutilation and starvation of the inhabitants. His report resulted in the formation of the Congo Reform Association.

Knighthood For Humanity

Still rising in the British Consular Service he became, in 1908, at the age of 44, Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. In South America he found equally gross violations of human rights: the Peruvian Amazon Company administered the plantations with appalling cruelty. Their agents committed murder and torture of every kind — including the burning alive of native Indians. His report to the British government shocked both Britain and the U.S. and brought about the disestablishment of the company.

For his fearless, pioneering humanity he was knighted in 1911.

CASEMENT cont.

Two years later, retiring because of ill health, he cast an inquiring eye on conditions in his own country. With a conscience made sensitive to oppression and exploitation, he supported the growing demand for Irish independence, even traveling to the U.S. in July, 1914, to raise funds for arms.

In the following month war broke out between England and Germany.

Two months later, October, 1914, Casement went to Germany to enlist German interest in Irish freedom. He was still there in April, 1916, when a secret emissary from Dublin brought the news of the imminent revolt in Ireland. He persuaded the German government to send a shipload of rifles — 20,000 — to Ireland. He himself sailed to Ireland on a submarine.

The last act of the drama was about to begin.

Death For Love of Country

Sighted by a British gunship, the German *Aud*, with its cargo of rifles, was ordered to proceed to Queenstown (now Cobh), Co. Cork. There, Captain Spindler blew up his ship to avoid having the cargo fall into British hands.

In the meantime, Casement, who had successfully landed on the Kerry coast from the submarine, was soon captured. He was taken to London two days before the insurrection broke out in Dublin on April 24, 1916. Despite world-wide appeals for his life, he was tried in London and hanged for treason on 3 August 1916.

"The execution of Casement has been taken very quietly by the mass of Americans," reported the British Ambassador to the U.S. The forged diaries had done their work.

For further reading: *The Forged Casement Diaries* (1936) by William J. Maloney; *Casement's Last Adventure* Capt. Robert Monteith (1932).

The Year of the French

Historical fiction could scarcely hold a better new spokesman than Thomas Flanagan, author of the widely celebrated and best-selling Book-of-the-Month Club's main selection *The Year of the French*. At once poetic and brutal, the book is a compassionate yet utterly un-sentimental study of the doomed Mayo rising of 1798, when a handful of Irish peasants, aided by a small contingent of Frenchmen, rose up against English oppression and were slaughtered. The story is gripping and tragic; it will stir you, educate you, and leave you wanting to begin again before you've even finished. Movie material — not to be missed. Clothbound, 516 pp., \$12.95 plus \$.75 postage (and, Minnesota residents only, add 4% sales tax.) Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and send to 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105. (612) 647-5678. (\$1.00 discount if you mention that you read the notice in *Dúcas*.)

Workers Now and Then

Less than 200 years ago in England and Ireland you could be imprisoned, publicly flogged, and bound over to the peace for seven years, simply for being a member of a trade union.

About 65% of the Irish labor force are now members of trade unions.

As late as the early 1970s, in at least one bookshop in Ireland, it was not considered appropriate for male members of the staff to take a morning tea break. Ironically, in an age when women are fighting for equality for men on many issues, the women in the same establishment were allowed their tea breaks.

Prehistoric Celtic Tomb

The newly-discovered, 2,500-year-old tomb of a Celtic chieftain is being excavated in a field outside the town of Hochdorf, near Stuttgart in Swabia. Rich in artifacts, the grave is expected to provide new knowledge about the burial rites of a prehistoric people. The tomb's inventory includes: gold ornaments, a wood and iron chariot, bronze bowls and large bronze vessel of possible Etruscan origin. The embalmed chieftain's body reposes in a bronze coffin — a couch carved to resemble a boat — which rests upon a chariot supported by eight figurines on spoked wheels. Excavations are expected to continue until 1980.

IRISH COINS

Several Irish coins were redesigned when the money system abandoned the archaic English system for a decimal basis.

The artist, Mrs. Ó Riordáin, adapted the design for several coins from early Christian manuscripts. The ½ pence is based on the 8th century Irish manuscript (MS. 213) in the Cathedral Library in Cologne, Germany.

ODDS WITHOUT END

Dr. Peter Birch, Bishop of Ossory, recently commented that, for the first time in 100 years, no priest was ordained in Kilkenny this year. He indicated, too, that African priests could be invited to Ireland in the future if vocations to the priesthood continue to decline.

One-third of all the fish caught off Ireland's coast are caught by Donegal fishermen. Killybegs is the town that profits most from the fishing industry.

Bord Baine — the Irish Milk Board — has won a \$20,000,000 skim milk powder contract for Colombia. Total Latin American outlets for Irish dairy products this year amount to \$135,000,000.

Free hospital care, including free drugs and doctors' services, became available from April 6, 1979, to Irish residents whose total income is below \$11,000 per year.

At the same time recipients of social welfare over the age of 66 will receive free telephone service where the only other resident of the household is permanently incapacitated.

In Clogher, Co. Tyrone, is a monument to a Mr. Brackenbridge — under which he is buried upside down. He maintained that the poles would be reversed at the end of the world, and that at the Resurrection, therefore, he would be the right way up.

The first history of New York to be published was written by Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan (1797-1880). He also prepared the *State Records or Documentary of the State of New York*. This was published in 11 volumes, quarto, in 1849-51.

In 1843, by actual count, Chicago had 773 residents of Irish birth or ancestry. No one knows for sure how many citizens the city has now with blood links to Ireland. But in 1954 someone counted names in the telephone directory and found 1,465 Murphys, 1,206 Kellys, 1,195 Sullivans, 1,020 O'Briens, and 1,010 Walshes.

Ireland now has 6000 missionaries in 78 countries.

British demands for financial benefits from the E.E.C. have temporarily blocked payment of \$450,000, due to Ireland from the E.E.C.

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).

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in the past year)

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ON THIS DAY IN IRISH HISTORY – SEPTEMBER

- 1st** **1913** - Protest by locked-out workers lead to serious riots in Dublin.
1939 - A state of emergency is declared by the Irish government.
1974 - Transition Year is introduced as a pilot scheme in three schools.
1994 - Transition Year is introduced to all secondary schools.
- 2nd** **1933** - United Ireland Organisation founded. It is to adopt the name of 'Fine Gael'.
- 3rd** **1939** - The Emergency Powers Act comes into force as Britain declares war on Germany.
- 4th** **1907** - Sinn Féin disrupt an Irish Parliamentary Party meeting.
1967 - CIÉ, a scheme for free school transport for older students, is introduced.
- 5th** **1926** - 48 people die in a temporary cinema in Dromcolliher when it catches fire.
1954 - KLM Flight 633 crashes leaving Shannon airport, killing 27 people.
- 6th** **1899** - The Countess of Shaftesbury laid the foundation stone of St Anne's Cathedral in Belfast.
1994 - John Hume, the Taoiseach Albert Reynolds and Gerry Adams meet to pledge support for democracy.
- 8th** **1893** - Second Home Rule Bill rejected by the Lords.
1908 - Patrick Pearse founds St Enda's school.
1921 - David Lloyd George makes a final offer to Éamon de Valera.
- 9th** **1887** - Three men killed by the police at an Irish National League demonstration at Mitchelstown.
1922 - First meeting of the Provisional Parliament (Third Dáil).
- 10th** **1928** - Irish pound issued.
- 12th** **1919** - The Dáil Éireann is declared illegal.
1938 - Éamon de Valera is elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations.
1997 - Mary Robinson resigns as President of Ireland to take up a post at the United Nations.
- 13th** **1845** - *Gardener's Chronicle* announces that the potato blight has appeared in Ireland.
- 14th** **1921** - Sinn Féin put together a delegation to meet Lloyd George in London; it includes Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith.
- 17th** **1913** - Edward Carson declares that a Provisional Government will be set up if Home Rule is enacted.

- 18th** **1867** - Thomas J. Kelly and Timothy Deasy escape while being transferred to jail in Manchester.
1922 - Constitution of Saorstát Éireann Bill introduced by W. T. Cosgrave.
- 19th** **1923** - Fourth Dáil meet for the first time at Leinster House.
- 20th** **1803** - Execution of Robert Emmet.
- 22nd** **1959** - First conference of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, which is not recognised by Northern Ireland.
- 23rd** **1992** - The IRA destroys Belfast's forensic science laboratory.
- 25th** **1971** - Rally in Dublin in support of civil disobedience in Northern Ireland.
- 26th** **1932** - Éamon de Valera gives his inaugural speech as President of the League of Nations.
- 27th** **1913** - 12,000 Ulster Volunteers parade at Balmoral to protest Home Rule.
- 28th** **1912** - 'Ulster Day' on which the Ulster Covenant is signed.
- 29th** **1979** - Pope John Paul II arrives in Ireland for a three-day visit.