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Charlie Whisker, artist at work on his computer graphics console.



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In Dublin City in 1913

Songs and Stories of the Workers of Dublin

50p



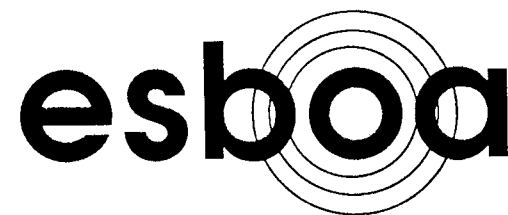
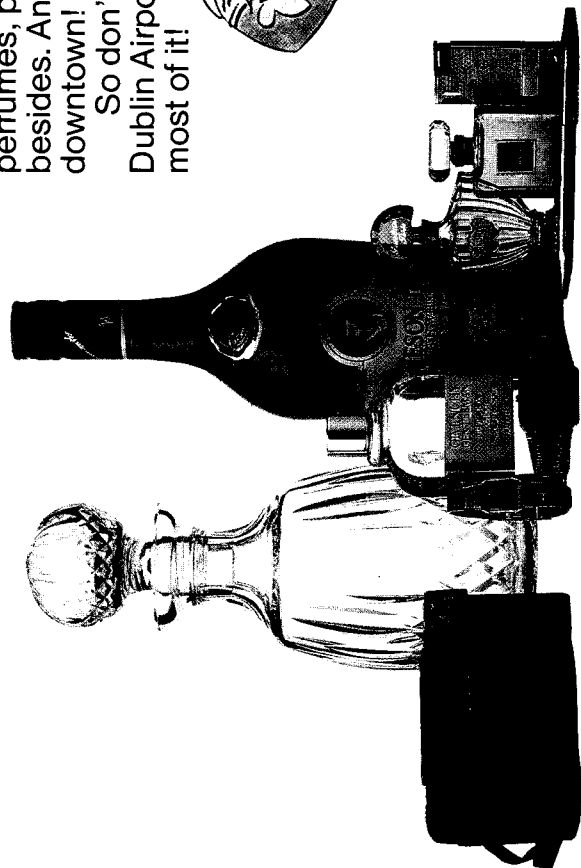
Dublin Council of Trade Unions
May Day Festival 1988

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**The Trade Union
for Men and Women
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**Fighting for Jobs
Equality
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Social Justice**

**POWER TO
THE WORKERS !**

Dublin Council of Trade Unions

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

honouring the 75th Anniversary of the 1913 Lock-out
and celebrating 1,000 years of labour in Dublin

- May Day Parade from Parnell Square to Liberty Hall
- Special appearance and address to the people of Dublin by Big Jim Larkin (assisted by Jer O'Leary)
- Street theatre groups
- 'Kalinka', traditional song and dance troupe from the Soviet Union
- Musicians from Chile and other far-off lands
- Traditional musicians from Ireland
- Street singers
- Songs of Woody Guthrie
- Full-length children's pantomime
- Special guest appearance by the Diceman
- The Earl Gill Band
- Numerous pipe bands and brass bands
- Trade union videos on workers' campaigns and struggles from Ireland, Britain and the U.S.
- Exhibition of *"The Villages of Dublin"* by Jimmy Wren
- Exhibition of historical trade union badges
- 1913 Museum organised by the Irish Labour History Society
- Information stalls mounted by organisations in solidarity with the poor and the oppressed at home and abroad
- and much, much more!

Sunday, May 1st, 2pm till late
Everyone is welcome to celebrate
the workers' day, 1988 !

May Day in Dublin, 1988

In deciding to celebrate 1,000 years of working people and their contribution to the construction and development of Dublin, the Dublin Council of Trade Unions realised that in 1988 there was much to reflect on in our capital's social history.

In this book of songs and stories, we aim to throw a little light on Dublin's working people, their struggles and their heroes. This year also is a cause for the trade union and labour movement to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the 1913 Lock-out, arguably the most important event in the survival and solidification of workers in their quest to organise for their rights.

As we are publishing this book on May Day - International Workers' Day, we thought it would be appropriate to celebrate with our brothers and sisters throughout the world with the inclusion of a host of Irish and international labour songs.

If you happen upon this publication at your Union's Annual Conference or some other such gathering why not take the opportunity to sing these few songs of labour and give pride to our very proud past.

To those unions and others who by either advertising or helping out in some other worthwhile way, we express our sincere thanks.

Best Wishes,

Eric Fleming,
May Day Festival Co-ordinator,
Dublin Council of Trade Unions.



PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE UNION

Members of the Public Service Executive Union join with all other trade unionists in Dublin in commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the 1913 Lockout and in celebrating 1,000 years of labour in Dublin on May Day, 1988.

**Dan Murphy,
General Secretary.**

Public Service Executive Union,

30, Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

Telephone: (01-) 767271/2, 764315/6

Seventy Five Years Since The Lock-Out

1913 is regarded as the foundation stone of the modern Dublin labour movement. It was an epic, heroic struggle that lends itself to dramatic memory and interpretation as evidenced by James Plunkett's play *The Risen People* and the subsequent novel *Strumpet City*. It is also, increasingly perhaps, regarded as historic in the sense that its relevance is diminishing as contemporary society changes and loses its commonality with the slums, general labourers, pawn shops and grinding poverty of the old Dublin. This is mistaken, for we in the labour movement of today should continue to recall 1913 both for the sacrifices made on our behalf but also for the political victories that the struggle secured and which are being slyly but surely eroded by a rampant New Right in its attempts to de-unionise and de-politicise Irish society.

Dublin 1913

Dublin lacked an industrial base and work in 1913 was generally of a casual nature with poor union organisation and slave wages. A third of the city's teeming population inhabited the centre city tenement slums. The overcrowding, squalor and inadequate sanitation combined with poor diet to give Dublin one of the highest infant mortality rates in Europe. Violence and prostitution were further evidence of the degraded but desperate condition of many of the proletariat. It was, in many ways, an unlikely seed bed for trade unionism, the social system being typified by insecurity of employment, personal daily struggles for survival and the sometimes indifference of the longer established, but conservative, craft trade unions.

Larkin and the ITGWU

The 'New Unionism', characterised by its organisation of the unskilled and socialist zeal, had enjoyed a brief flourish in Dublin of the 1890's but the odds were heavily stacked against permanent success and many union organisations had become moribund. With James Larkin's arrival in Ireland as Organiser for the National Union of Dock Labourers the waterfront workers rose again, firstly in Belfast in 1907 and subsequently in other Irish ports. Disagreement with the NUDL's Liverpool Executive led to Larkin's suspension and the launch of a specialist Dublin based unskilled workers' union, the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. From the beginning the new union proclaimed in its rule book a wide programme of industrial and political agitation to change society in the interests of the Irish working class. The employers would not be silent observers.

The Bosses Organise

Under the calculating leadership of William Martin Murphy, owner of the and controller of the Dublin Tramways Company, over 400 employers combined in the Dublin Employers' Federation to deny the same right of combination to the city's underprivileged. The target was the threat, in class

terms, of the message of the ITGWU so marvellously articulated by Larkin's street oratory. The crunch came on August 15 when Murphy offered the Independent's despatch department the choice of union or job. They chose the union and were fired and quickly solidarity action saw the dispute escalate with further dismissals in Eason's and on the trams. The now confident employers issued the infamous 'document', locking out any worker that refused to sign a pledge to disown the ITGWU. By the end of September over 20,000 were locked out.

Bloody Sunday

On 31 August the police attacked an innocent crowd gathered to hear Larkin address them in O'Connell Street. The meeting had been proclaimed and the ITGWU had transferred their activities to the union's social premises in Croydon Park, Clontarf. Scores were injured in the baton charge and British public opinion was shocked at the scenes. Questions were raised in the House of Commons and the matter was debated at the British TUC. Violence was not new for the beleaguered workers, however, as scabs were protected and pickets frequently attacked. James Nolan, James Byrne and Alice Brady paid for their loyalty to the workers' cause with their lives. Support soon came on foot of the distress but Larkin's 'Fiery Cross' crusade in Britain, where he preached the 'Divine Mission of Discontent', generated rank and file - rather than official - reaction and assistance was limited to food and material support rather than industrial



*Postal & Telecommunications
Workers' Union*
Ceard Chumann Oibrithe
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**Honours the 75th Anniversary of
the 1913 Lock-out and
Celebrates 1,000 years of
Labour in Dublin.**

Head Office: 53, Parnell Square, Dublin 1. Telephone: (01-) 746881/4
General Secretary: David T. Begg

action. James Connolly, now co-ordinating industrial matters, drew the port of Dublin shut as 'tight as a drum' and both sides settled for a long attritional war through the winter with the bosses relying on starvation and the workers on the simple message of 'Each for all and all for each!'.

To the Bitter End

The TUC Dublin Food Fund and other support marshalled by the Dublin Trades Council sustained the workers and there can have been few occasions as emotive as the landing of the food ships on the quays. The workers also began to defend themselves through the formation of a Citizen Army. Intellectuals and many middle class sympathisers rallied to the workers' side shocked at the exposure of such awful conditions and horrified at the pigheadedness of the employers. The Church was less sympathetic and positively hostile to the notion of Dublin's starved youngsters going to the 'godless' homes of English sympathisers for the duration. Connolly wondered why souls were of greater concern than bellies. In the face of uneven odds the lock-out began to crumble in January 1914 as the Building Labourers' Union returned, as many others were to do, without signing the offending document.

Some stuck it out until May, but in the end the employers could and did claim victory as resistance collapsed. The employers lacked the strength to enforce their victory, however, as the ITGWU survived. In defeat, the ITGWU had gained many adherents and, more significantly, had laid the

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Workers sends Greetings
on Dublin's Millenium
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32, Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

**Electrical, Electronic,
Telecommunication &
Plumbing Union**
*(The Plumbers' Union,
established 1865)*

**extends greetings to the
Dublin Council of Trade
Unions on its celebration
of 1,000 years of working
people in Dublin and its
commemoration of the
75th Anniversary of the
1913 Lock-out**

**Best wishes to all working
people of Dublin.**

foundations that allowed Connolly to conclude:

'From the effects of this drawn battle both sides are still bearing heavy scars. How deep those scars are, none will ever reveal. But the working class has lost none of its aggressiveness, none of its confidence, none of the hope in the ultimate triumph. No traitor amongst the ranks of that class has permanently gained, even materially, by his or her treachery. The flag of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union still flies proudly in the van of the Irish working class, and that working class still marches proudly and defiantly at the head of the gathering hosts who stand for a regenerated nation, resting upon a people industrially free.'

The Legacy

1913 was, in fact, a marvellous victory drawn from the jaws of defeat. The trade union and labour movement was soon to become an essential and important part of the new state and, in general terms, society came to accept the broad tenets of social democracy, if not socialism. The broad values of society reflected the need to extend care to the underprivileged groups in society. The battle was not won in 1913, however, and progress since has been uneven. Despite tremendous growth in numerical terms in the size of the trade union movement in the 1970's, working class organisation has not been reflected in political gains. In terms of a social audit of Dublin today as compared to 1913 can we really claim to be in credit? Certainly extreme poverty has gone but things are relative to the times. We still have acute housing problems, unemployment, emigration, attacks on hard won health, education and social services and new problems of urban decay,



May Day Greetings to the Workers of Dublin

Union of Professional & Technical Civil Servants

*"Organising Specialists in the
Civil and Public Service since 1919".*

drug abuse, vandalism and crime in the alienation of our youth. Regrettably there is now a gather attack on trade unionism and the essential collective values that it represents and to which the whole of Irish society owes many of its freedoms. The new 'documents' are the beliefs in privatisation, deregulation, public expenditure cuts and increasing appeals to individualism. Trade union values are being dismissed as 'old fashioned' or 'belonging to the nineteenth century' but they could never in fact have greater need for expression if we are to win again the struggle for control of our destinies and management of our own economic, social and political affairs.

The Lessons

The lessons are that we must learn from 1913's solidarity between different trade unions, national and international. The trade union movement fought for the whole of the working class not just the organised sectors. The Irish Worker through its mass readership countered the employers message through the bosses' servant press. The trade unions provided social and cultural activities for its members as well as industrial and political leadership. The Lock-out was an attempt to outlaw a culture counter to capitalism. It failed partly because it was so crude and hamfisted. Today's attack is more subtle and the more dangerous for it. To truly honour the memory of 1913 we must begin, on an individual basis, to commit ourselves to trade union activity not just trade union membership. We must rally all those controlling society and once again set out the task of regenerating a nation on the shoulders of a people industrially free.

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland

**Greetings to the Dublin Council of Trade Unions
and all fellow trade unionists
in this Millenium Year
from the National Union of Sheet Metal
Workers of Ireland
catering for the needs of skilled metal workers
since 1830**

**Head Office: 6, Gardiner's Row, Dublin 1. Telephone: (01-) 745701
T. Reilly, General Secretary**



**Teachers' Union
of Ireland**
Aontas Múinteoirí Éireann
73 Orwell Rathgar Dublin 6
Telephone: (01-) 961588, 961853

May Day 1988

The Executive Committee of the Teachers' Union of Ireland commends the Dublin Council of Trade Unions in its May Day 1988 initiative honouring the 75th anniversary of the 1913 Lock-out and celebrating 1,000 years of labour in Dublin.

**"We remember victories
and defeats
and we learn from both !"**



May Day in Dublin since 1890

May Day was first celebrated in Dublin in 1890. This followed the decision of the Socialist International in 1889 to declare the 1st of May International Labour Day.

A public demonstration was organised on the first Sunday of May 1890 and the attendance was dominated by general workers such as railwaymen, gasworkers and dockers. Speakers condemned shareholders and landlords as the real enemies of labour.

A year later the Dublin Trades Council, at that time the bastion of the skilled tradesmen, became involved. Thousands of trade unionists marched through the city in an impressive display of pageantry. Most unions carried their distinctive banners. The painters brought one especially from London and the Horseshoers provided twenty mounted horsemen for the occasion.

May Day celebrations have provided a useful measure of the strength of Dublin's working class and its political attitudes. In 1908 around the time of Larkin's arrival in Dublin May Day banners began to carry the Marxist message "workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your and a whole world to gain". The largest demonstration at that time was in 1913 before the Lock-out. Larkin, to loud cheers called for the overturning of the economic structure of society.

In 1915, with Larkin in America, Connolly's strategy of militant republicanism dominated. Units of the Irish Citizen Army accompanied the marchers. Unfortunately a year later many Dublin trade union leaders were either dead or jailed. Connolly was executed on 12th May 1916 and thereafter that date was celebrated as Connolly Commemoration Day and May Day ceased to be publicly celebrated. This marked the surrender of the

political stage to the more conservative element within the national movement.

May Day 1919 saw a general strike observed throughout Ireland except for the north east but this May Day was seen by many as an anti-British affair rather than an anti-capitalist measure. In the 1920's the workers were on the retreat. There were splits in trade unions and in political labour. Membership declined and thus was only reversed in the 1930's as the splits were slowly mended. Connolly Day 1929 was celebrated under the slogan 'Back to the Unions'.

Having lost the political initiative after 1916 the trade unions adopted an apologetic stance in the 1930's, 40's and 50's. In 1937 a speaker emphasised that the Labour Party stood for "that God given right of freedom, the right to live and acquire prosperity". In 1948 the unions backed a cold war march under the slogan "We stand for God." Communism in Eastern Europe and Ireland was denounced.

It was only in the late 1960's that significant May Day celebrations were revived. Left-wing political parties under the title of the May Day Committee began to march. Gradually the trade unions also became involved. By 1978 the Dublin Trades Council realised that May Day demonstrations were proving more popular than Connolly Day. It voted to substitute May Day as the day to be celebrated. The Council now wishes to develop May Day as a day of popular celebration of working class culture with music, dance and a carnival atmosphere.

Séamus Cody

NUJ

NATIONAL UNION

OF

JOURNALISTS

**The Irish Council of the
National Union
of Journalists joins
with the
Dublin Council of
Trade Unions**

**in honouring the 75th Anniversary
of the 1913 Lock-Out.**

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Communications Union of Ireland**

**Aras Ghaibréil, 575 North Circular Road, Dublin 1
Tel: (01-) 743402, 786960, 786122**

*General Secretary: S. De Paor; General Treasurer: S. Connolly;
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Anniversary of the
1913 Lock-out and
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Employment**

**Enquiries to: The General Secretary,
29/30 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.
Telephone: (01-) 733977 & 726466**



Jim Larkin (1876-1947)

*"What Larkin bawled to hungry crowds
Is murmured now in dining hall and study:
His name endures on our holiest page
Scrawled in a rage by Dublin's poor"*

Austin Clarke

Jim Larkin despite his image as an agitator was like Connolly - a widely read working class intellectual who had little formal education. Unlike Connolly he was not a theoretician or a disciplined thinker. He had, however, other endowments which equipped him to be one of the most effective and famous labour organisers during the early years of this century.

He was a gifted platform orator, capable of brilliant extemporaneous speeches; he rarely, if ever, used notes. He was further helped by a very imposing physical presence. Whether in speech or in writing he had an impressive command of language which could become lyrical but also very offensive and vitriolic.

He was born in Liverpool in 1876 of Irish parents. His father died when he was quite young and he was working at seven years old. He worked at

many occupations before he became a docker and finally a foreman. As such he was known as strict but fair.

At thirteen he became a member of a union and in his own words "at an early age I took my mind to this question of the ages - why are the many poor?". It was a time of great industrial unrest and political change in Britain, while there was intense nationalist feeling among Irish emigrants. These developments imbued Larkin with both socialist and Irish nationalist ideas. So he became trade unionist, socialist and republican.

In 1905 there was a dock strike in Liverpool. Though a foreman he sided with the men and became a strike spokesperson. This led to his becoming an organiser for the National Dock Labourers Union. Thus began a very famous trade union career.

Larkin's first spectacular battle occurred in Belfast in 1907 when he was sent there to organise dockers and carters. In the explosive summer of that year previously unorganised Catholic and Protestant workers united in strike action which threw the city into chaos. It was the first major strike in Ireland of underpaid general workers.

All the combustible material of high drama was present. The authorities invoked every weapon to quell the strike. Police mutinied against the manner in which they were ordered to protect imported blacklegs, thousands of troops were drafted into the city and battleships lay in Belfast Lough. There were cavalry charges, bullets and deaths.

A brief but glorious phase of Catholic and Protestant working class solidarity was ended when sectarian poison was injected into the dispute. The strike lasted for three months and was eventually settled over Larkin's head by a cautious union leadership in Liverpool. It was his first baptism of fire in Ireland and the beginning of his fiery cross crusade.

Following the Belfast upheaval Larkin extended his organising Irish crusade to other areas. By July 1908 he had organised 2,700 men in the Dublin Branch of the National Union of Dock Labourers.

Despite his achievements he was in constant dispute over tactics with the official union leadership. This eventually led to his suspension. After some hesitant deliberations he founded in January, 1909 the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union, with representatives from Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford and Dundalk. The Union soon became an integral part of Irish national history.

In its early years the new Union waged struggles in Wexford, Sligo, Waterford and Dublin. Membership expanded rapidly and wage increases followed. Militancy and class solidarity were the main weapons. In Dublin especially the domination of the employers was undermined but under the leadership of William Martin Murphy there were plotting a counter attack. Part of the plot was a hate campaign against Larkin.

The attack came in 1913 when they tried to smash the Transport Union by the infamous document which demanded that workers desert their union or undertake not to join it. Then came the workers' rejection followed by the Lock-out which lasted approximately six months. Dublin became the

centre of international labour struggle. There was hardship, police brutality, baton charges, jailings and deaths. Larkin and Connolly both suffered jail sentences. The workers and their families battled on heroically. Connolly hailed the heroism with the words: "Glorious Dublin - Ah comrade it is good to have lived in Dublin in these days".

Larkin was unquestionably the dominant figure. Hatred and smeared by the employers, he was hero-worshipped by thousands of workers. His reputation became national and worldwide. The outcome has been described as a "drawn battle". The employers failed to smash the Union but it was badly damaged in membership and finance, despite international assistance.

Jim Larkin's subsequent history became more controversial. In 1914 he went to America on a lecture tour to collect funds to help the Union's depleted finances. Financially the tour was not a success and Larkin himself stayed in America in austere circumstances. He became involved in American socialist and industrial activities and also in Irish/American nationalist politics.

For a variety of reasons, including years in jail due to political victimisation, he could not return to Ireland until 1923. In 1919 in a period of American witchhunting hysteria he was convicted of what was technically called "criminal anarchy"; his sentence was to run from five to ten years.

In fact he was released in 1923 by the then Governor of New York, Al Smith, who declared that his imprisonment had been a violation of civil liberties and that he had been punished for his beliefs. During his trial, Larkin conducted his own defence. His speech from the dock ranks among

Congratulations Dublin on Millenium May Day

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the greatest orations ever delivered in self-defence.

In the later period of his American stay and during the 1920s on his return to Dublin he was affiliated to the communist movement. These were the years following the 1917 Russian Revolution, with which Larkin was in full sympathy. For many years he had classified himself as a Marxist, declaring at the same time, like Connolly, that this was compatible with membership of the Catholic Church. During the 1930s he gradually disengaged himself from communist affiliation with any public recantation.

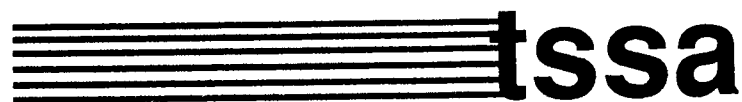
The 1920s were also tragically the Via Dolorosa of the Irish labour movement. Then began the bitter split between Larkin and other leaders of the Transport Union; there followed the founding in 1924 of the Workers' Union of Ireland, of which Larkin became leader.

For the last twenty years of his life, his career was comparatively tranquil. He attended mostly to Union affairs but he also participated in public life. He was elected to Dáil Éireann on three occasions, the last time in 1943 as an official Labour Party candidate. He was still a Labour Councillor on the Dublin Corporation when he died in January, 1947. To the end he retained his great eloquence and unpredictability; he could still electrify an audience.

His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Dublin. Thousands of workers followed his remains through the snows of a terrible winter. It was a deeply emotional occasion. His most loyal supporters would choose as his epitaph:

"They never bought Jim Larkin".

Joe Deasy



Transport Salaried Staffs' Association
(previously Railway Clerks' Association)

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Local Government & Public Services Union

**extends fraternal greetings to all
fellow trade unionists in Dublin for
May Day 1988 and
wishes the Dublin Council of
Trade Unions every success in
organising celebrations
to honour the heroic fight of the
Dublin working class in 1913
and to mark the labour
movement's contribution
to the development of
our capital city -
past and present.**

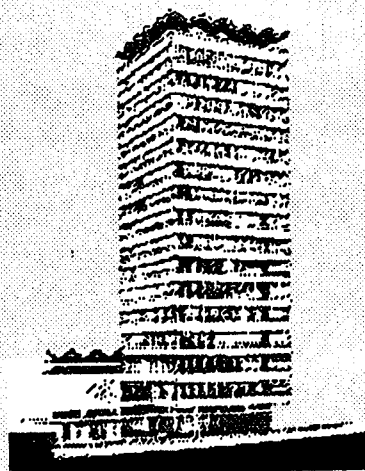
**Local Government & Public Services Union,
9 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.
Telephone: (01-) 748493
General Secretary: Philip Flynn**



Liberty Hall 1909

**At the heart of the
labour movement from the rare
ould times to modern times...**

**the Irish Transport &
General Workers' Union!**



Liberty Hall 1988



James Connolly (1868-1916)

Jim Larkin once wrote:

"Jim Connolly is dead - but still speaketh"

The legacy of his struggles, writings and socialist ideas are still relevant to the tasks that confront working people both in Ireland and throughout the world.

Connolly's leadership role in the 1916 Insurrection is widely acclaimed. His execution by the British military while wounded and strapped to a chair has ensured that his memory will be forever cherished in the hearts of the Irish people.

What is not so widely known is Connolly's role as a labour and trade union leader, as a socialist thinker and writer.

As a political and socialist thinker he ranks as one of the most remarkable socialists of epoch. With little formal education he was among the first working class intellectuals; the depth of his knowledge and the sheer thrust of his polemical skill never fails to astonish. This skill improved with the years and contributes to the enduring relevance and popularity of his writings which have received wide scholarly recognition.

Connolly's activities in the labour movement covered many countries;

Scotland, Ireland, England and America. He was born in Edinburgh of Irish parents in 1968. His early years were those of privation and youth unemployment. He spent some years, whilst in his teens, in the British Army and on return to civilian life he quickly became involved in the socialist movement in Scotland.

While still in his twenties he achieved quite a reputation as a writer and speaker promoting socialism. His beliefs also brought victimisation.

When he came to Dublin with his wife and family in 1896 his reputation as a socialist propagandist was established. He quickly founded the Irish Socialist and Republican Party and started a socialist paper called "The Workers Republic" in 1898. He was now a professional revolutionary on a wage of £1 per week as Secretary of the I.S.R.P. He fought two municipal elections as a socialist candidate.

His first sojourn in Dublin was to last seven years. Sheer economic necessity eventually forced him to emigrate. Receipt of his wage of £1 per week from the I.S.R.P. became increasingly erratic; efforts to find other employment proved fruitless. In 1903 he emigrated with his family to America.

While in America he became deeply involved in both the industrial and political sections of the labour movement. Here again he achieved fame as a socialist writer, thinker and organiser.

Meanwhile back in Ireland the level of labour struggle under Jim Larkin's dynamic leadership was rising. The possibility of trade union action

socialist advance improved significantly. Encouraged by old Dublin comrades he returned to Ireland in 1910. He quickly became immersed in activities. He was appointed an organiser of the IT&GWU, serving first in Belfast and then in Dublin during 1913. He became with Larkin one of the Union's main organisers and spokespersons. During the Lock-out he was jailed, went on hunger strike and was released.

He was also active politically in the newly formed Socialist Party of Ireland. In order to extend the area of working class politics he also moved a resolution at the 1912 Trade Union Congress which founded the Labour Party.

Following the end of the Lock-out and Larkin's departure for America, he became Acting General Secretary of the Union. Later as the national issues began to absorb more of his activities, he became leader of the Irish Citizen Army. It was in that capacity that he became one of the leaders of the Insurrection and a signatory of the famous proclamation. On the 12th May, 1916 he was executed and passed from the world of thought and action into the realm of immortal memory.

Connolly's motivations for his role in 1916 differed profoundly from those of the other leaders. Why they so differed is revealed by a study of his writings, teachings and activities over approximately twenty five years. Whatever controversy there may be about Connolly's decisions leading up to Easter, 1916, there can be no doubt that his motivations far exceeded nationalist considerations.

**The National Graphical Association
congratulates
the Dublin Council of Trade Unions
in this Millenium Year
and sends greetings to
all trade union members.**

**National Graphical Association, Graphic House,
107 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6. Telephone: (01)-696569.**

**Ceárdchumann Náisiúnta Gaedhealach
Dennaire agus Maisightheoir**



**Irish National Painters and
Decorators' Trade Union**

**76, Aungier Street,
Dublin 2.**

**Warmest fraternal greetings to the Dublin Council of Trade
Unions on the 75th anniversary of the 1913 Lock-out.**

**Signed (on behalf of the Officers and Committee of Management):
GERARD FLEMING, General Secretary.**

In Connolly's Marxist thinking the social and national questions are inseparably linked. He persistently warned however that "the freedom of a nation is measured by the freedom of its lowest class"

He further declared "there must be no illusions in the labour movement at least of all about freedom". He wrote in his famous pamphlet *"Socialism Made Easy"*.

"After Ireland is free says the patriot who won't touch socialism, we will protect all classes and if you won't pay your rent you will be evicted as now but the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Republic".

In his last address to the Citizen Army he advised - "We are not only for economic as well as political liberty - in the event of victory hold on to your rifles".

Connolly's outstanding literary work is his *"Labour in Irish History"* published in 1910. It is a vital contribution to a true understanding of Irish history. In it he set out to repair the deliberate neglect of the social question by historians. He primarily concentrated his analysis on the material conditions under which men fought for a living.

He was guided in his analysis by the proposition set forth by Karl Marx

"That in every historical epoch the prevailing method of economic production and exchange and the social organisation necessarily follow from it forms the basis upon which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch".

In brief it is history written from the standpoint of working people. Connolly passionately believed that capitalism must be replaced by socialism - a system whereby the means of production are vested in social ownership.

Perhaps no quotation from his works more graphically summarises his philosophy than the following:

"Capitalism teaches the people the moral conceptions of cannibalism - the strong devouring the weak; its theory of the world of men and women is that of a glorified pig-trough where the biggest swine gets the most swill".

Those words still describe modern capitalism. Connolly's rich legacy is still relevant. It is for us to extract the riches therein by thoughtful and objective assessments.

Joe Deane



Electrical Trades Union

5, Cavendish Row, Dublin 1.

**Best wishes to the
Dublin Council of
Trade Unions -
celebrating the
75th Anniversary
of the 1913 Lock-out
in Dublin's
Millenium Year.**

**ETU: meeting the challenge
of technology**

DUBLINERS.

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GO BACK TO WHERE YOU CAME FROM.

1000 Years of Dublin Labour: Back to Challenge for the Future

No city would be possible without labour. Indeed, any city is a living, organic memorial to the efforts of its working people. When Brecht asked, "in the evening when the Chinese Wall is finished, where did the masons go?", he rightly recognised the forgotten role of the unknown and unheralded workers in that achievement. Dublin has a similar neglected history. Dublin workers' past is victim of their continuing marginalisation in the present. Denial of that past is part of the struggle to deny true liberty in the future, what for Dublin's working class would be a real millenium.

Viking Dublin is largely unknown to the labour historian. Slave labour and bondage typified the lot of many native Irish and primitive acts of organisation were met with brutality. Skill brought its own reward, however, and dependence of the rich for food, clothes, fine buildings, fancy goods and weapons generated the beginnings of freedom for tradesmen, their family names, reflecting their traditional occupations.

Under the Normans, Prince John's charters for Bristol and Dublin in 1192 are the first documentary evidence of order within the Liberties dwelling trades. Common folk benefitted from such organisation and protection but still complained at what they regarded as unfair exploitation by tradesmen or city fathers or at times of general shortage as evidenced by the Guild document of 1316, 'Grievances of the Common Folk of Dublin'. Price fixing, including the settlement of payment scales for labour tasks, was imposed by the city corporation.

By 1490 the Regular Carpenters of the City of Dublin claim their origin. It is unlikely if any continuous society existed until the present but it is clear that differences had begun to emerge between the Guild Masters, grown rich and powerful as employers, and their servants, the journeymen and apprentices. In the 1570's the Masters, controlling the city's legal process, regularly imposed penalties on their workers which included public whipping for 'pilfering, gaming or long hair'. A bakers' strike of 1593 is further evidence of emerging tensions as class structure became more apparent within Dublin.

By the mid-seventeenth century, Dublin was notorious for its poor. The City Assembly decided to have the numerous beggars badged and allotted zones or areas. Mendicants and the unemployed rioted regularly and stormed shops to loot them for their contents. In 1670 one common penalty for such 'crimes' was to indenture wayward youths, straying apprentices or erring maids for service in the sugar plantations in the West Indies.

In 1750 the break between the guilds, now essentially employer bodies, and their journeymen was complete and legal actions by Guilds against workers were common. In 1770 combining weavers were whipped through the streets from Newgate Prison to College Green. 'Turn outs' of workers were well known and in 1764 Dublin's first identifiable trade union, Regular

Carpenters was founded. In 1791 the Dublin carpenters linked with the British carpenters as part of a fragile trend towards 'national' trade unions as the pace of industrialisation quickened. In 1781, when work began on the Customs House, the architect was told to employ only 'trade union labour' indicating the strength, confidence and concern of the local labour movement.

The French Revolution and the rising of the United Irishmen, as well as the growing strength of workers' organisation, caused panic within the Establishment and the Combination Acts of 1799 and 1800 made membership of trade unions a criminal offence. Underground the Dublin unions still flourished, their discipline fearful with the threat of being 'brought before the Board of Green Cloth' sufficient to command the respect of any contemplating breaking union rules. The Combination Acts were abolished in 1825 but repression of trade unions was still widespread with fines, flogging and imprisonment.

In 1826 the Silk Weavers of the Liberties, led by their women, staged a 'general strike' against bread prices and inflation. Many unions met the chronic and cyclical unemployment problems by establishing 'tramping' networks with sister unions throughout Britain, but generally trade unions were essentially local bodies. Indeed it was not uncommon for Dublin to boast two or more competing unions in some trades for different locations in the city. Slowly, as the attack on trade unionism continued unabated,

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Dublin since 1670
and honouring the
75th Anniversary
of the Dublin Lock-out.**

**Richard Kearney, General Secretary,
13, Blessington Street, Dublin 7.**

championed by erstwhile liberators such as Daniel O'Connell, the need for greater solidarity reflected itself in the formation of the National Trades Political Union in the 1840's.

1851 witnessed the formation of the first of the 'new model' amalgamated trade unions, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, signalling the development of genuinely national trade union structures within the United Kingdom. Trade unionism revived in Dublin in the 1860's after the post-famine depression and in 1862 the United Trades Association became a central voice for the 'trades'.

In Britain the Second Reform Act extended the franchise among the working classes but a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate 'outrages' by Manchester, Sheffield and Dublin trade unionists. The unions responded by gathering themselves into an effective national lobby and the Trades Union Congress was founded in Manchester in 1868. Irish delegates quickly attended and in 1880 the TUC convened in Dublin.

Trade union agitation led to the passing of the Trade Union Act of 1871 that effectively legalised and legitimised trade unions. Dublin trades flourished and in 1875 the O'Connell Centenary parade involved 50-100,000 marchers taking three hours to pass a given point and was witnessed by our 200,000 spectators. Fifty-eight societies participated.

Local activity increased as did the desire to influence Corporation politics and decision. In 1886, Dublin Trades Council was set up to co-

**Cumann Náisiúnta na Saor Adhmaid
agus na Meaisíneoirí Adhmaid
(National Union of Woodworkers &
Woodcutting Machinists)**

Head Office: 'Arus Hibernia', 13 Blessington Street, Dublin 7.

**An Irish Union for Irish Workers
Ní neart go cur le chéile**

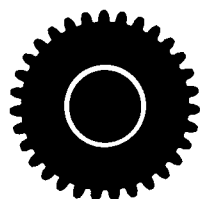
**Congratulations to the Dublin Council of Trade Unions
on their Millenium Celebrations**

Ní saoirse go saoirse lucht oibre !

ordinate the city's trade union movement and lobby on local political issues. It quickly became known as 'The Parliament of Labour'.

After the great dock strikes of 1889, the previously unorganised general workers entered 'new unions' in mass numbers. They brought a new socialist perspective to trade unionism and an impatience with what they saw as the compliance of the older craft trade unionism with their slogans of 'Defence nor Defiance'. There were many initial tensions between the old style unions and the new vigorous unions of the unskilled. The combative response of the employing classes to the new unions did, however, necessitate greater defence and in 1894 the first Irish Trade Union Congress was held in Dublin with delegates representing 22,000 workers in attendance. Reflecting the emerging socialism, the 1895 ITUC raised demands for the public ownership of the means of distribution, and exchange. James Connolly arrived in Dublin the following year to become organiser of the country's first Marxist party, the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

The Taff Vale Case of 1901 demolished legally established trade union freedoms and galvanised the resolve of those believing in independent working class political representation. The Dublin Labour Party was part of a vibrant socialist agitation challenging for power. The 1906 election heralded the birth of the British Labour Party as a parliamentary force and Michael Davitt, Land League founder attended a victory dinner in Dublin shortly before his death. The Trades Dispute Acts, 1906, re-established the legality of picketing.



AEU

Amalgamated Engineering Union

**150 Years of serving Dublin's
Engineering Workers**

Educate Organise Control

*District Secretary: Frank Callaghan
District President: Eamon Devoy
AEU, 30 Mountjoy Square East, Dublin 1.*

James Larkin, after leading the Belfast dockers and carters' strike in 1907, founded the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in Dublin in 1909. The ITGWU reinvigorated Dublin labour transforming it with radical, socialist strategies and ambitions. In 1912, on a motion of James Connolly, the ITUC in Clonmel agreed to set up an Irish Labour Party. The employing class were not prepared to allow these developments go unchallenged and over 400 Dublin bosses combined in an attempt to smash the new union. The story of the heroism of Dublin's ragged poor in 1913 is rightly legendary as they successfully defended the basic right to organise and protest against the unfair lockout, police violence and hunger.

The Irish Citizen Army, founded in the depths of the Lock-out, was led by James Connolly in 1916 as part of the socialist aspiration to liberate Ireland from the stultifying occupation by the interests of British imperialism. Dublin workers failed to respond on a large scale to the ill-fated Rebellion but the mass demonstration against conscription in 1918 and the use of the weapon of general strike indicated the development of independent thinking that permeated the Dublin working class until 1923.

After the War of Independence and Civil War, Dublin labour suffered decline and was wrought by internecine conflicts between Larkin and O'Brien, Irish and British based unions and the disputes endemic in a depressed, contracting labour market. These factors caused many Dublin workers to emigrate or migrate and only occasionally enjoy mass campaigns or actions such as those in the 1937 building strike or the minority actions

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians

**UCATT House, 56 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1.
Telephone: (01-) 731599/726144**

The Construction Union

**UCATT congratulates Dublin on
the occasion of its Millenium year.**

in defence of the Spanish Republic.

War-time brought further shortage and hardship and finally mass resistance, under the Trades Council banner to the 1942 Wages Stand Still Order and other Government attempts at legal interference with trade union freedoms. The inherent divisions in the national movement finally resulted in actual splits, however, with the formation of Comhair Ceard Éireann, Congress of Irish Unions, in opposition to the ITUC. Not all Dublin unions joined the CIU and moves were quickly made to repair the fractures.

The 1950's saw continued emigration and mass unemployment. The election of Jack Murphy, Unemployed Workers' TD, was a victory for the unemployed but generally labour continued to be weak. Organisationally things improved with the formation of the united Irish Congress of Trade Unions but Dublin labour was soon robbed of a capable leader with the passing of Young Jim Larkin.

The late 1960's brought a revival of socialist ideas and a re-invigorated Labour Party. Success was short-lived, however, with Dublin labour suffering consistently from the electorate's rejection of Coalition. Relative prosperity of the 1970's masked underlying structural weaknesses for the trade union and labour movement as membership increased sharply and wages enjoyed a continuous upward climb. Individualism began to challenge collectivism and the city's traditional identities faded with the explosion of the new anonymous suburbs.

The 1980's saw a re-emergence of the Dublin Council of Trade Unions



Affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions

IRISH TAX OFFICIALS UNION

8 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. Telephone: 744570

**TAX EQUITY NOW!
ANOTHER 1,000 YEARS IS
TOO LONG TO WAIT !**

***Best wishes to Dublin and
the Dublin Council of Trade Unions
in the Millenium Year***

as a major force as they organised the mass PAYE demonstrations. May Day, long a poor display, revived and Dublin's long-standing sense of internationalism was given fresh expression with support for the freedom struggle in South Africa; the rejection of Reagan and his imperialist policies in Central America when mass protests greeted his arrival in Dublin; and in the mighty generosity and support given to the South Wales Miners during their epic battle in 1984-85. This latter campaign repaid the historic debts of the 1913 Food Ships and reflected the ordinary Dubliners' sense of the past.

The challenge of that past is the task of changing the future. Dublin labour has a long tradition but must re-awaken a sense of purpose to meet the difficulties arising in a rapidly expanding city when identities are more difficult to define in either class or community terms. Dublin is a product of a people but that product has always been disproportionately enjoyed by a minority. Modern Vikings come not in long boats but in advanced, high technology factories armed with tax concessions and redundancy notices. City fathers no longer allocate badges to beggars, but social welfare controls, hospital charges and education cuts perform the same functions. The spirit of grievance raised in 1316 or fought in the Liberties in 1826 must be identified, informed and inculcated into the hearts of Dublin's working people in order that the same stories of struggle and defeat are absent long before the next millenium.

Francis Devine

IRISH PRINT UNION

COMHAR-CHLÓ ÉIREANN

Catering for all categories of workers in the printing industry, the Union has branches in Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Galway, Limerick, Midlands, Naas, Shannon and Waterford.

The Union has been in operation since 1809 and is a founder member of the Dublin Council of Trade Unions.

35 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin 1

Telephone: (01-) 747320, 743662

**Ancient Guild of Incorporated
Brick and Stone Layers'
Trade Union**

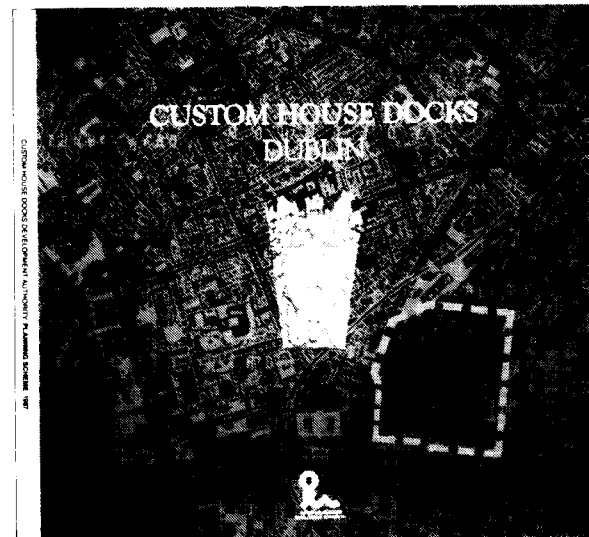
(Established 1617)

We built Dublin !

**Celebrating 1,000 Years of
Labour in Dublin
and**

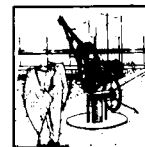
**Honouring the Heroic
Struggle of the
Workers of Dublin in 1913**

**AGIBLSTU - The Building Workers' Trade
Union, 76 Aungier Street, Dublin 2.
Telephone: (01-) 751556**



***A UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT
IN THE HEART OF DUBLIN***

The Custom House Docks Development is an agency appointed for the regeneration of the Custom House Docks Area in the heart of the city, within a stone's throw of O'Connell Street.



This Area has a fine historic ambience dating back to the early nineteenth century with two interlinked dock basins and warehouses providing a superb quayside setting for development beside the River Liffey.

In June 1987, the Authority published its planning scheme which set out the manner in which the site would be developed. This scheme formed the basis of an invitation to designer/developer groups to submit development proposals for the area. The scheme submitted by the Custom House Docks Development

Company Ltd., a consortium of Hardwicke Ltd., the British Land Company plc. and McInerney Properties plc., was chosen as the preferred scheme. The

proposed development will incorporate an international financial services centre, a hotel and conference centre, as well as office, commercial, retail and residential elements. A unique package of incentives applies to all businesses locating on the site. In relation to the international financial services centre, a special rate of 10% corporation tax will apply to licensed companies operating within the site. Work has already commenced on this exciting project which will be of major social and economic benefit for Dublin. The Custom

House Docks Development Authority invites enquiries from interested end-users.

Enquiries to: Commercial Director, Custom House Docks Development Authority,

Floor 1, Block 7, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Telephone: 01-788699. Fax: 01-788528.



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You need a Strong Union - Financially Sound -
to improve your position in society.

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We work for a living wage for all

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55-56 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN 1.
TEL. 734577, 734023, 734089

Avanti Popolo

Otherwise known as Bandiera Rossa, this is the anthem of the Italian labour movement.

Avanti popolo a la rescossa
Bandiera rossa, bandiera rossa
Avanti popolo a la rescossa
Bandiera rossa la trionfera

Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Evviva la socialiste la bella liberta!

The peoples on the march, the road they're treading
It leads to freedom, it leads to freedom
The peoples on the march, the road they're treading
It leads to freedom and liberty

Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Evviva la socialiste la bella liberta!

From farm and factory, from school and college
With force of suffering and source of knowledge
Our leaders leading, our banners waving
Victory proceeding toward liberty

We'll wave scarlet banners triumphantly
We'll wave scarlet banners triumphantly
We'll wave scarlet banners triumphantly
Evviva la socialiste la bella liberta!

The peoples on the march, the road they're treading
It leads to freedom, it leads to freedom
The peoples on the march, the road they're treading
It leads to freedom and liberty

Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Bandiera rossa la trionfera

Bandiera rossa la trionfera
Evviva la socialiste la bella liberta!

Deportees

Written by Woodie Guthrie when a plane carrying "illegal" Mexican workers who were being deported from the USA crashed at Los Gatos, Mexico.

The crops are all in and the peaches are rott'ning.
The oranges piled in their creosote dumps;
You're flying'em back to the Mexican border.
To pay all their money to wade back again.
Goodbye to my Juan, goodbye, Rosalita.
Adios mis amigos. Jesus y Maria;
You won't have your names when you ride the big airplane.
All they will call you will be deportees.

My father's own father, he waded that river,
They took all the money he made in his life;
My brothers and sisters come working the fruit trees,
And they rode the truck till they took down and died.

Some of us are illegal, and some are not wanted,
Our work contract's out and we have to move on;
Six hundred miles to that Mexican border,
They chase us like outlaws, like rustlers, like thieves.

We died in your hills, we died in your deserts,
We died in your valleys and died on your plains,
We died 'neath your trees and we died in your bushes,
Both sides of the river, we died just the same.

The sky plane caught fire over Los Gatos canyon,
A fireball of lightning, and shook all our hills,
Who are all these friends, all scattered like dry leaves?
The radio says they are just deportees.

Is this the best way we can grow our big orchards?
Is this the best way we can grow our good fruit?
To fall like dry leaves to rot on my topsoil
And be called by no name except deportees?

Association of Secondary Teachers, Ireland

Cumann na Meánmhúinteoirí, Éire

36 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2. Telephone: (01-) 607444

The ASTI is Ireland's largest post-primary teachers' union. It represents teachers in secondary, community and comprehensive schools and community colleges.

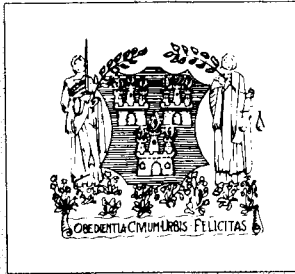
The ASTI was formally founded at a meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, in July 1909. Among its founder members were Thomas MacDonagh, P. H. Pearse and Eamon de Valera.

We are proud to be associated with the May Day Millenium celebrations.

Dermot Quish
President

Kieran Mulvey
General Secretary





**The Irish Municipal Employees'
Trade Union
sends greetings to
fellow trade unionists
on May Day, 1988**

**The IMETU is Ireland's oldest general union,
having been founded in 1883.**

**A history of the Union is available, 150 pages
illustrated. Price: £1.00 (plus 30p postage).**

**IMETU, 8 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.
Telephone: (01-) 743392.**

In Dublin City in 1913

This song was written by District Justice Donagh MacDonagh, whose father, Thomas, was executed in 1916. Donagh, a renowned folklorist, gave this song to well-known ballad singer and ATGWU shop steward, Ted MacKenna in the 1960's. It has been recorded by many artists since. He adapted it to the air, "Preab san Ól".

In Dublin city in 1913, the boss was rich
and the poor were slaves.
The women working and the children hungry,
then on came Larkin like a wave.
The workman cringed when the bossman thundered,
Seventy hours was his weekly chore.
He asked for little and less was granted
To let him live 'till he'd ask for more.

But on came Larkin in 1913,
a mighty man with a mighty tongue,
The voice of labour, the voice of justice
And he was gifted and he was young,
On came Larkin in 1913,
a labour man with a union tongue.
He raised the worker and gave him courage,
He was their hero, the workers' man.

It was in August, the bossman told us,
No union man for him could work.
We stood by Larkin and told the bossman
We'd fight or die but we wouldn't shirk.
Eight months we fought and eight months we starved
We stood by Larkin through thick and thin
The foodless homes and the crying children
They broke our hearts. We couldn't win.

Then Larkin left us, we seemed defeated
The night was black for the working man.
But on came Connolly, with new hope and counsel,
His motto was that we'd rise again.
In 1916, in Dublin city,
The English soldiers, they burned our town

They shelled the buildings, and shot our leaders
The harp was buried beneath the crown.

They shot McDermott and Pearse and Plunkett;
They shot McDonagh and Clarke the brave.
From bleak Kilmainham they took their bodies
To Arbour Hill and a quick lime grave.
But last of all of those seven leaders,
I'll sing the praise of James Connolly,
The voice of labour, the voice of justice
Who gave his life that men might be free.

The Internationale

This song was written in French by Eugene Pottier, with music by Pierre Degeyter, and is said to be best sung in that language. Though originally scored as a march, it is often sung as a slow ballad. At workers' gatherings in every part of the globe, this song will be heard above all others. It has been translated into many languages - including Irish by the late Máirtín Ó Cadhain.

Arise, ye starvelings from your slumbers,
Arise, ye criminals of want;
For reason in revolt now thunders
And at last ends the age of cant.
Now away with all superstitions,
Servile masses, arise, arise:
We'll change forthwith the old conditions
And spurn the dust to win the prize.

Chorus:

Then, comrades, come rally, and the last fight let us face:
The Internationale unites the human race.
Then, comrades, come rally, and the last fight let us face:
The Internationale unites the human race.

No saviours from on high deliver,
No trust have we in prince or peer;
Our own right hand the chains must shiver,
Chains of hatred, of greed and fear.

Ere the thieves disgorge their booty
And to all give a happier lot,
Each at his forge must do his duty
And strike the iron while it's hot.

Chorus

We peasants, artisans and others
Enrolled among the sons of toil,
Let's claim the earth henceforth for brothers,
Drive the indolent from the soil.
On our flesh too long has fed the raven,
We've too long been the vulture's prey:
But now, farewell the spirit craven,
The dawn brings in a brighter day.

Chorus

Jarama Valley

Song of the American volunteers who fought in defence of the Spanish Republic against Franco's fascists 1936-1938, this is unquestionably the anthem of all English-speaking veterans of the Spanish Civil War. It is sung to the air of the "Red River Valley" or the Irish Civil War song "Take it Down from the Mast".

There's a valley in Spain called Jarama
It's a place that we all know so well
It was there that we gave of our manhood
Where so many of our brave comrades fell.

We are proud of the Lincoln Battalion
And the fight for Madrid that it made
There we fought like true sons of the people
As part of the Fifteenth Brigade.

Now we're far from that valley of sorrow
But its memory we ne'er will forget -
So before we conclude this reunion
Let us stand to our glorious dead.

There's a valley in Spain called Jarama
It's a place that we all know so well
It was there that we gave of our manhood
Where so many of our brave comrades fell.

James Connolly

This song has been described on numerous records and books as being of "anonymous" origin. In fact, it was written by Northerner Patrick Galvin. I first heard it being sung by two English coal-miners at the Derbyshire Miners' Camp at Skegness, Lincolnshire in 1967.

"Where, O where is our James Connolly,
Where, O where is that gallant man?"
"He is gone to organise the union
That working men might yet be free".

"Then who, then who will lead the van,
Then who, then who will lead the van?"
"Who, but our James Connolly,
The Hero of the working man".

"Then who will carry high the burning flag,
Then who will carry high the burning flag?"
"Who, but our James Connolly,
Could carry high the burning flag".

They carried him up to the jail,
They carried him up to the jail,
And they shot him down on a bright May morning,
And laid him quickly in his gore.

"Who mourns the death of this great man,
Who mourns the death of this great man?"
"O Bury me down by yon green garden,
With union men at every side".

They buried him down in yon green garden,
With union men at every side,
And they swore they would build a mighty weapon,
That James Connolly's name could be filled with pride.

"Where, O where is our James Connolly,
Where, O where is that gallant man?"
"He is gone to organise the union,
That working men might yet be free".

Joe Hill

Written by Alfred Hayes and Earl Robinson, this song commemorates Joe Hill (whose real name was probably Joel Hagglund), a native of Sweden who emigrated to the USA in 1905. He became a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), familiarly known as the "Wobblies". An effective propagandist and songwriter, he was framed on a murder charge in 1915 by the US authorities. He was tried by a kangaroo court and executed by firing squad. This song is particularly popular among Irish trade unionists - perhaps as a result of the excellent version of the song performed by the late Luke Kelly.

I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive as you and me,
Said I: "But Joe, you're ten years dead",
"I never died", said he,
"I never died", said he.

"In Salt Lake City, Joe", said I,
Him standing by my bed,
"They framed you on a murder charge",
Said Joe, "But I ain't dead",
Said Joe, "But I ain't dead".

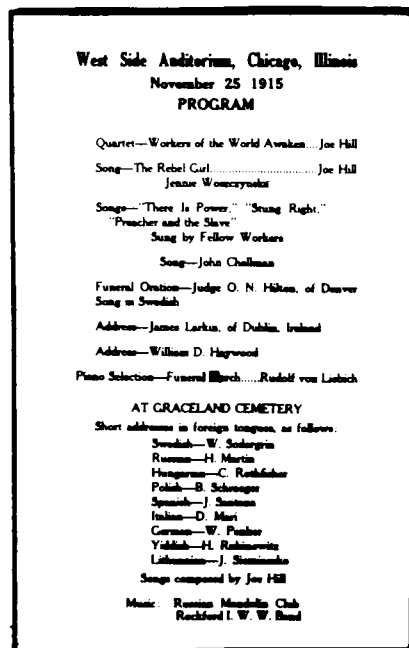
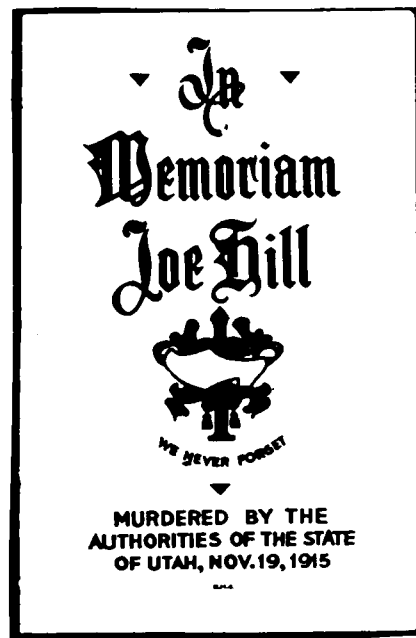
"The copper bosses shot you, Joe,
They filled you full of lead".
"Takes more than guns to kill a man",
Said Joe, "And I ain't dead",
Said Joe, "And I ain't dead".

And standing there as big as life
And smiling with his eyes,
Said Joe: "What they forgot to kill
Went on to organise,

Went on to organise".

From San Diego up to Maine,
In every mine and mill,
Where working men defend their rights
It's there you'll find Joe Hill,
It's there you'll find Joe Hill.

I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive as you and me
Said I: "But Joe, you're ten years dead".
"I never died", said he,
"I never died", said he.



Copy of the Programme for the Memorial Service for Joe Hill which was held in the West Side Auditorium, Chicago, one week after his execution. It was significant that the second address at the memorial service was given by James Larkin, "of Dublin, Ireland."



The Industry & Services
Union formed by
ASTMS & TASS

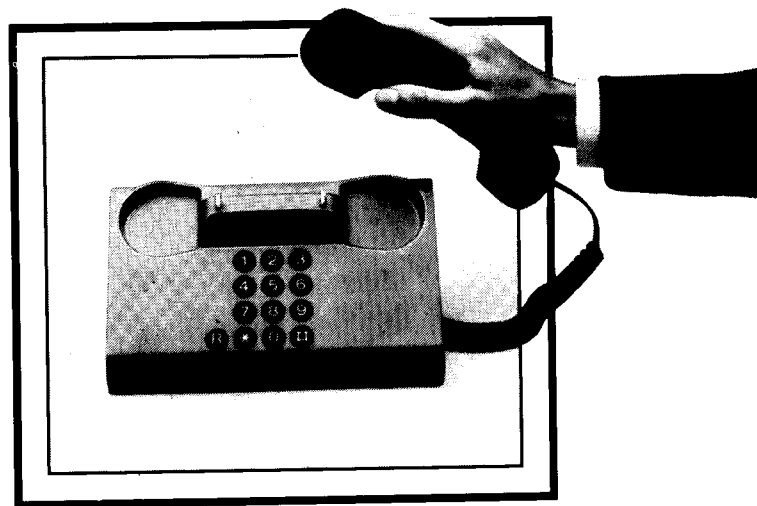
38 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2
Lower Fitzwilliam Street Dublin 2

May Day Greetings
to the
Dublin Council of Trade Unions
on the 75th Anniversary
of the
1913 Lock-out



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Molly Malone

Dublin street traders are today fighting a major battle with the city's authorities for the right to trade in the streets of our capital. We, therefore, include Dublin's anthem and at the same time wonder whether Molly would possibly have been committed to Mountjoy if she was alive today.

In Dublin's fair city where the girls are so pretty,
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone,
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying cockles and mussels alive, alive-O!
Alive-O!, Alive-O!
Crying cockles and mussels, alive, alive-O!

She was a fish-monger and sure 'twas no wonder
For so were her father and mother before
As they wheeled their wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying cockles and mussels alive, alive-O!
Alive-O!, Alive-O!
Crying cockles and mussels, alive, alive-O!

She died of a fever and no-one could save her
And that was the end of sweet Molly Malone
Now her ghost wheels her barrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying cockles and mussels alive, alive-O!
Alive-O!, Alive-O!
Crying cockles and mussels, alive, alive-O!

**May Day Greetings to the
Dublin Council of Trade Unions
marking 75 years of struggle
and achievement 1913-1988**



Setting up a Workers' Co-op ?

For Advice, Information, Support

Contact:

**WORKERS UNITY
TRUST**

48 FLEET STREET, DUBLIN 2. Telephone: 778294.

*A Trust Fund Sponsored by Members of the
Federated Workers' Union of Ireland*

**"Employed and Unemployed -
United and Fighting"**

The Old Triangle

Written by Brendan for the opening of his play *'The Quare Fellow'*, and sung by himself instead of a curtain-up speech, this song is popular at trade union gatherings in Ireland. It is by now well woven into the Dublin song tradition.

There's a hungry feelin'
All around me stealin'
And the mice are squealin'
In me prison cell

Chorus
Ah, but the old triangle
Goes jingle-jangle
All along the banks
Of the Royal Canal

And in the mornin'
A screw was bawlin'
Get up, ye bousy
And clean up yer cell

Chorus
A fine spring evenin'
The lags lie dreamin'
Seagulls are wheelin'
High above the wall

Chorus

The lags were sleepin'
Humphy Gussie was creepin'
As I lay there weepin'
For my girl Sal

Chorus
In the female prison
There are seventy young
women
And it's there with them
That I'd like to dwell

Chorus
For the love of Jesus
Increase me wages
From thirty shillings
Up to one pound ten

Chorus

The Red Flag

A famous labour song, first published in 1889, it was written by Irishman, Jim Connell (1852-1929) who intended it to be sung to the Scottish reel tune "The White Cockade" but it is now usually sung to the tune of "Tannenbaum".

The people's flag is deepest red:
It shrouded oft our martyred dead.
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold,
Their hearts' blood dyed its ev'ry fold.

Chorus:

Then raise the scarlet standard high.
Within its shade we'll live and die.
Tho' cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Look round - the Frenchman loves its blaze;
The sturdy German chants its praise;
In Moscow's halls its hymns are sung;
Chicago swells the surging throng.

Chorus

It waved above our infant might,
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow -
We must not change its colour now.

Chorus

It well recalls the triumphs past;
It gives the hope of peace at last;
The banner bright, the symbol plain
Of human right and human gain.

Chorus

It suits today the weak and base,
Whose minds are fixed on self and place,
To cringe before the rich man's frown

And haul the scared emblem down.

Chorus

With heads uncovered swear we all,
To bear it onward till we fall.
Come dungeon dark or gallows grim,
This song shall be our parting hymn.

Rosa Luxemburg

Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Leibknecht were leaders of the Spartacist League in Germany, a socialist organisation, in the early part of this century. They were murdered by right-wing troops in 1919. The song was sung by the German anti-fascist brigade throughout the Spanish Civil War. It was translated into English by Dr. Jack Mitchell of the James Larkin Song Group at the Humboldt University, Berlin, in the German Democratic Republic.

Join in the fight, the fight that we are born to battle
Join in the fight, the fight that we are born to wage
For Karl Leibknecht we have a score to settle
For Rosa Luxemburg let this be our pledge
For Karl Leibknecht we have a score to settle
For Rosa Luxemburg let this be our pledge

We're not afraid, not us though they may bomb and burn us
We're not afraid, not us we'll give them blow for blow
Though Karl Leibknecht our Karl was taken from us
And Rosa Luxemburg was murdered by our foes
Though Karl Leibknecht our Karl was taken from us
And Rosa Luxemburg was murdered by our foes

Join in the fight, the fight that we are born to battle
Join in the fight, the fight that we are born to wage
For Karl Leibknecht we have a score to settle
For Rosa Luxemburg let this be our pledge
For Karl Leibknecht we have a score to settle
For Rosa Luxemburg let this be our pledge

CPSSU

CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES STAFF UNION

The Civil and Public Services Staff Union is Ireland's largest civil service trade union and has a significant membership in other state bodies such as Telecom Éireann, An Post and FÁS.

The CPSSU wishes the working men and women of Dublin all the best in Millennium Year.

John O'Dowd
General Secretary

The Watchword of Labour

The anthem of the Irish labour movement was written by James Connolly and set to music by J.J. Hughes.

Oh, hear ye the watchword of Labour,
The slogan of those who'd be free,
That no more to any enslaver,
Must Labour bend suppliant knee;
That we on whose shoulders are borne,
The pomp and the pride of the great,
Whose toil they repay with their scorn,
Must challenge and master our fate.

Chorus:

Then send it aloft on the breeze, boys,
That watchword, the grandest we've known,
That Labour must rise from its knees, boys,
And claim the broad earth as its own.

Aye, we who oft won by our valour,
Empire for our rulers and lords,
Yet knelt in abasement and squalor,
To the thing we had made by our swords,
Now valour with worth will be blending,
When, answering Labour's command,
We arise from our knees and, ascending,
To manhood, for freedom take stand.

Chorus

Then out from the field and the city,
From workshop, from mill and from mine,
Despising their wrath and their pity,
We workers are moving in line,
To answer the watchword and token,
That Labour gives forth as its own,
Nor pause till our fetters we've broken,
And conquered the spoiler and drone.

Chorus

We shall not be moved

This fighting song of the Arkansas sharecroppers in the 1930's has become an international anthem of the civil rights movement.

We're fighting for our freedom, we shall not be moved,
We're fighting for our freedom, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree that's standing by the waterside,
We shall not be moved.

Chorus:

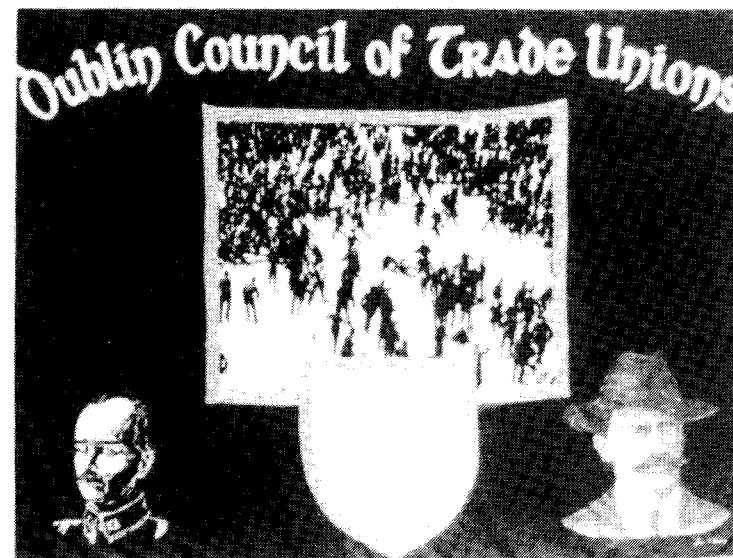
We shall not, we shall not be moved,
We shall not, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree that's standing by the waterside,
We shall not be moved.

We shall stand and fight together, we shall not be moved,
We shall stand and fight together, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree that's standing by the waterside,
We shall not be moved.

Chorus

We are black and white together, we shall not be moved,
We are black and white together, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree that's standing by the waterside,
We shall not be moved.

Chorus



The Dublin Council of Trade Unions Executive Committee 1987-88

President: Jerry Shanahan (MSF)

Vice President: Paddy Trehu (FWUI)

Correspondence Secretary: Sam Nolan (UCATT)

Trustees: Eric Fleming (ITGWU)
and Ben Kearney (ATGWU)

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Seán Heading (AEU)

Neil Irwin (OPATSI)

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Peter Nolan (LGPSU)

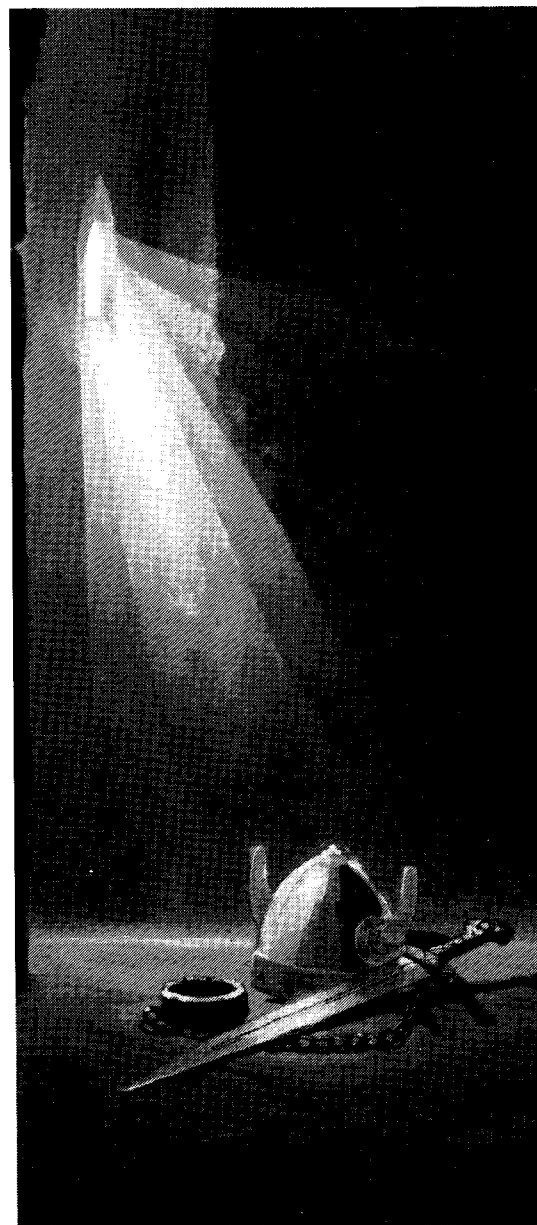
John O'Dowd (ASTI)

Ray O'Reilly (TOU)

Siúcra
... agus cupán deas tae.



SIÚICRE ÉIREANN



We've captured
their spirit,
to secure
the future.

It was their unique spirit of adventure and maritime skill that led the Vikings to build a vast empire, stretching from Iceland to the Mediterranean, and from North America to Russia.

In the 10th century they founded Dublin and established the city as a major trading gateway to Europe.

Today, that spirit of adventure is continued at B & I Line. We're Ireland's foremost Passenger and Freight carrier and we've served the needs of Irish Tourism, Industry, Agriculture and Commerce in Europe for the last 150 years.

We know that's not a Millennium, but we're working on it.

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info

Irish National Teachers' Organisation

Cumann Múinteoirí Éireann

**May Day greetings
to all our fellow
trade unionists
in Dublin**



**Irish National Teachers' Organisation,
35, Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.**



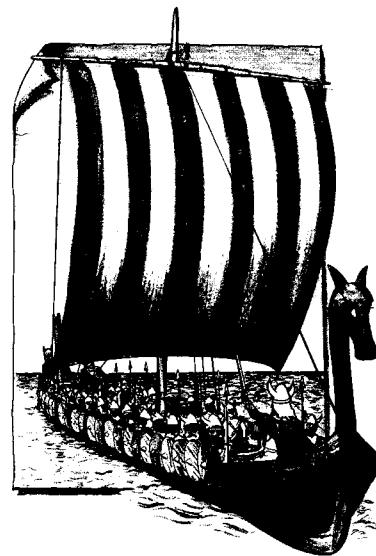
**The
Training and Employment
Authority.**

**FÁS - one name,
one organisation
to help in
training and employment.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

**AN FORAS
ÁISEANNA
SAOTHAIR
THE TRAINING
& EMPLOYMENT
AUTHORITY**

CARRISBROOK HOUSE · PEMBROKE ROAD · DUBLIN 4 · TELEPHONE (01) 603722



AFTER A THOUSAND YEARS, IT'S TIME TO TAKE ANOTHER BOW.

In the tenth century, the bows of Viking longboats first sailed up the River Liffey and established Dublin as a trading port and major commercial centre.

Today Dublin Port has developed to where it now services millions of tonnes of cargo annually.

And throughout this long history, the Port has played a vital and strategic role in the growth and development of Dublin itself.

As the Port grew, so grew the city. Now after a thousand years of service, we think it's time to take another bow.

After all, it isn't everyday you celebrate the "berth of a city".



Port Centre, Alexandra Road, Dublin 1. Telephone: (01) 722777, 748771. Telex: 32508. Fax: 735946.

KEEP IN TOUCH THIS MILLENNIUM YEAR

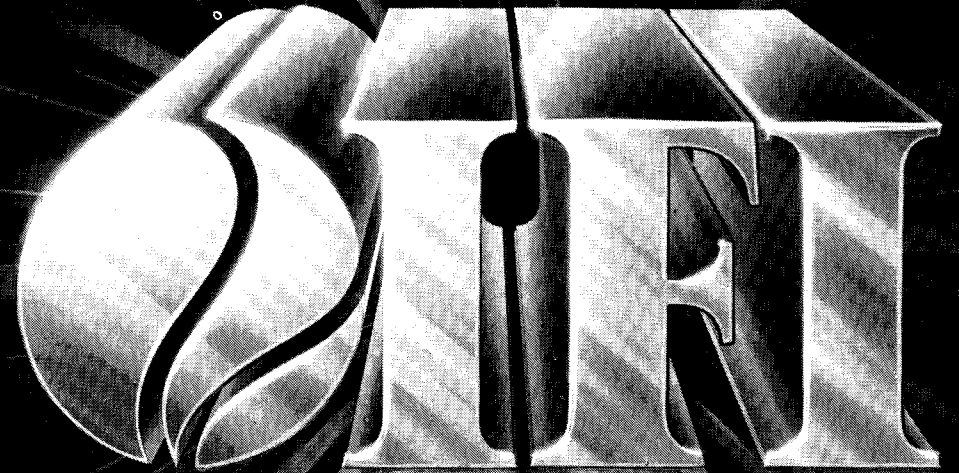
To celebrate Dublin's Millennium An-Post has chosen five views of Dublin through the ages recreated by artist Stephen Conlin.

A set of five beautiful king size cards costs only £1.95 postpaid to **anywhere** in the world.

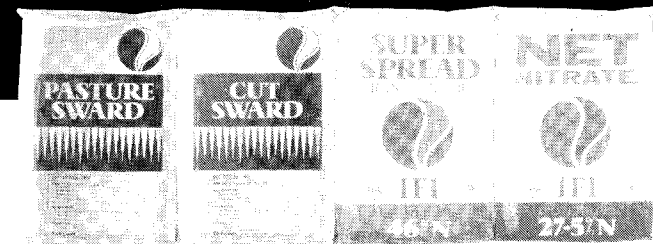
Send them to your friends and relatives abroad.



**THERE'S A NEW FORCE
ON THE LAND.**



**THE DYNAMIC NEW NAME
IN FERTILIZERS**



IRISH FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES

THE DYNAMIC NEW FORCE IN FERTILIZERS



Irish Congress of
Trade Unions

The Irish Congress of Trade Unions
salutes

the workers of Dublin and
the Dublin Council of Trade Unions
in their celebration of
one thousand years.

The workers of Dublin in 1913
understood trade unions.

You can read their story in
Understanding Trade Unions
available from
ICTU, 19 Raglan Road, Dublin 4,
price £2.95.

BUILDING WORKERS YOUR FUTURE IS LOOKING UP

As an employee in the Construction industry, you can now look forward to a more secure future with the Construction Federation Operatives Pension, Mortality Benefit and Sick Pay Scheme.

Every manual worker over the age of twenty is legally entitled to be covered by the scheme – the only one which fully complies with the terms of the Registered Employment Agreement.

Remember, this scheme exists to protect you and your family, and its benefits ARE PART OF YOUR RIGHTS as a building worker.

Look forward to a more secure future. Look into the Construction Federation Operatives Pension, Mortality Benefit and Sick Pay Scheme.

To benefit you must be registered in the Scheme by your employer so contact:

The Construction Federation
Operatives Pension/Sick Pay Scheme,
Federation House, Canal Road,
Rathmines, Dublin 6.
Telephone: (01) 977487.



The scheme wishes to congratulate the Dublin Council of Trade Unions and their members on their contribution to the Dublin Millennium celebrations.

