



People's Movement  
Gluaiseacht an Phobail

# **People's News**

## **The Newsletter of the People's Movement**

### **Newsletter No. 9**

#### **In Memory of the Late Tony Gregory T.D.**

It was with deep sorrow that the people of Dublin Central and indeed the people of Ireland learned of the death of one of our nation's most remarkable politicians. The death of Independent T.D Tony Gregory in early January has left a huge gap in our political system.



In recent times despite his failing health Tony had been conspicuous as the only T.D in Dáil Éireann willing to speak out in the interests of the people. During the formation of the current government the former Taoiseach Bertie Ahern deliberately and calculatingly excluded him from any opportunity to participate in government.

But despite this exclusion, Tony kept on doing what he has always done best, represented the voice of the ordinary and less powerful and most marginalized in our society. He tabled Dáil Questions others would not and refused to be a part of the cosy political consensus on the Lisbon Treaty.

He never lost his roots and unlike most of our politicians he continued to speak out on behalf of those whose voices have been suppressed in our modern day political system where electoral success and power take precedence of the interest of the electorate.

### **January/February 2009**

His untimely death has left many groups, including those working on issues such as Animal Welfare, Environment, Peace and Disarmament, Global Justice, with virtually no voice in Dáil Éireann. It has robbed the Irish people of an honest hard-working public representative and champion of many progressive causes. The People's Movement acknowledges his important contribution and we will continue to champion the fight for the enhancement of popular sovereignty, to regain greater control over the destiny of our nation and to build a more socially just Ireland.

The People's Movement was honoured to have Tony as a Patron of our organisation. He was a proud and active supporter, attending a number of our press conferences called during the successful campaign against the Treaty of Lisbon in June 2008 despite his on-going battle with cancer.

In the current Dáil my personal experience has been that, despite being in the Green Party, the only TD I could rely on for help and assistance was Tony Gregory. Like so many other citizens of this nation I will be forever in his debt. May he Rest in Peace – his suffering is at an end.

*Patricia McKenna, Chairperson*

#### **Lisbon Treaty – Ratification Update**

To date 23 member states have ratified the Treaty of Lisbon and in doing so have deposited their ratification documents with the Italian Government, which is the final step

needed in order for the Treaty to come into force.

Two other member states have also ratified the Treaty but not deposited their documents as of yet and these are Germany and Poland. The German ratification of the Treaty has been placed on hold since 20/06/2008 pending the outcome of a number of Constitutional Court challenges. One from the political party, *Die Linke*, the judgment on which is expected in Mid-February and the other taken by the German MP, Peter Gauweiler, on the grounds that the Treaty is unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court is expected to make its decision in 2009.

In the case of Poland, ratification has been stalled pending presidential signature. The Polish President, Lech Kaczyński, is waiting to see if a solution to the Irish no vote can be found. The Czech Republic has delayed its ratification process waiting to see what Ireland's position will be in the coming months. The Czech President, Václav Klaus, still refuses to sign it pending Ireland's decision.

The Czech Prime Minister, Mr. Mirek Topolanek, in the meantime has told the European Parliament on 14/01/2009 that the Lisbon Treaty *"is a bit worse than the Nice Treaty"*, but said *"I negotiated this text on behalf of the Czech Republic, we approved it, I signed it and I will vote for it; however, the fact of telling all member states that they are obliged to ratify a document and that they do not have the right to decide for themselves is quite absurd"*. He added: *"if a referendum were to take place in the Czech Republic, according to all indications, it would also not pass"*.

Ireland is still the only country to date that has rejected the Treaty outright. There are however a number of developments taking

place in both Belgium and Finland which could have interesting outcomes.

In the case of Belgium, despite the last Regional Parliament having ratified the Treaty on July 11<sup>th</sup> 2008, there is still no official announcement of the Royal Assent so the ratification process may not be completely final yet. An agreement between the Federal Parliament and the Regional Parliaments is also required.

*Notre mot à dire/Onze Zeg*, a cross-spectrum alliance of Dutch, French and German speaking democrats in Belgium who want another Europe, are raising questions with the Belgium Constitutional Court about how the Treaty of Lisbon may pose constitutional problems for the country. Their first request demands the cancellation of the Flemish ratification. *Onze Zeg* gave us great assistance during our vigils at the EU Summits in Brussels.



The Åland Islands, an autonomous region off the coast of Finland, have yet to vote on the Treaty but could soon be adding to the EU's Treaty woes. Under the Act of Autonomy with Finland, these Islands, home to just over 25,000 people, have the right to vote separately on EU treaties.

The Finnish Parliament has already ratified the Treaty, but now it is the turn of the 30-member Åland Assembly. However the Åland MPs are seeking four demands before agreeing to the Treaty and these include an MEP for the Islands, a seat on the European Council of Ministers and possibility to have a say in the EC court in matters concerning the Åland Islands.

As one can imagine their demands are generating a problem for the Finnish Government and could impact in two ways. Firstly, the Act of Autonomy would give the

Åland Assembly more influence and secondly there could be a possible renegotiation of the Treaty.

However, the Finnish Parliament's Constitutional Committee has concluded that a no vote by the Åland Assembly will not affect the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty already carried out by Finland last year.

### **Lisbon Treaty Economic at Odds With Recession Bailout**

Those who had tracked the growing concerns, and at times anger, expressed by various EU leaders in the wake of the Lehman-precipitated economic crisis that rocked the global economy in the last quarter of 2008 will have been extremely puzzled by the seemingly bizarre behaviour of the EU leaders at the summit on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of December last year. Taoiseach Brian Cowen was told in no uncertain terms that Ireland would have to hold another referendum on the Lisbon Treaty. He was further told that the referendum would have to be held before October 2009 so that the Treaty could be implemented by January 2010, the assumption being that second time around the Irish would see the "error of their ways" and would have been persuaded that support for the treaty was the only way of salvaging what was left of their economy. Already at this early stage commentators talk of the prospect of Ireland being marginalised or even being bumped out of the EU if it does not secure a Yes vote the second time around.

The most puzzling aspect of this assault on Ireland's sovereignty was that it was being led by France's Nicholas Sarkozy who at the time was President of the European Council. This was the same Sarkozy who just weeks earlier



had stated, "*The idea of the all-powerful market which wasn't to be impeded by any rules or political*

*intervention was a mad one. The idea that the markets are always right was mad*".

In the speech made on 25<sup>th</sup> September, just days after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, Sarkozy also remarked "*The current crisis must prompt us to build capitalism on a new sounder foundation...in these exceptional circumstances when everyone absolutely has to act, I call on Europe to ponder its ability to cope with the emergency, to rethink its rules, its principles, learning the lessons of what is happening in the world*". He went on to observe "*I know it's difficult because there are 27 countries in the EU, but when the world changes, Europe has to change too. Europe has to be capable of drastically changing its own dogmas*".

However by 11<sup>th</sup> of December, as it cajoled Cowen into accepting the inevitability of a second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty, it was apparent that Europe was incapable of changing its own dogmas.

In the six months since Ireland had rejected the Lisbon Treaty, the global economic environment had changed almost beyond recognition. While it was apparent as early as June that economic growth would come under severe pressure as a result of the unregulated excesses that characterized much of the activity of our major financial institutions, there was the hope that most of the EU economies would be able to record modest levels of growth.

By December hopes of growth had disappeared and the talk now was of survival in a dramatically changed environment. As the Financial Times tells it, in the new age of fragility governments around the world were asserting their role. "Sarkozy called for a French sovereign wealth fund to defend leading companies in strategic sectors of the economy. Peter Mandelson (back in the British cabinet after four years of exile in Brussels) called for a new industrial strategy

to protect British companies threatened by recession”.

At the EU summit not one of our European leaders appear to have noted the irony evident in their efforts, on the one hand, to secure the future of the Lisbon Treaty and on the other, to devise new economic policies that would provide protection against the worst threats from recessionary conditions.

The Lisbon Treaty is the very embodiment of the EU’s neo-liberal dogma, which assumes that markets are at their most efficient when they are unfettered. It was conceived in the heady gilded days of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century when globalisation and financial capitalism were the buzzwords and the ‘idea of the all-powerful market which wasn’t to be impeded by any rules or political intervention’ was at its zenith.

At the heart of the Lisbon Treaty is the continued promotion of an “open market economy with free competition”. Protocol six of the treaty states: “The internal market as set out in Article (1-3)...includes a system ensuring that competition is not distorted.” Thus, ‘undistorted competition’ is to become one of the EU’s organizing principles.

How, one wonders, will Sarkozy align his defensive sovereign wealth fund with this principle? Or how will Mandelson be allowed to implement a new industrial strategy that is designed to protect British companies that are under threat? Are they so distracted by the crisis that they have forgotten that EU law prohibits governments from subsidizing private enterprises or from protecting native industries?

And do they not realize that to date rulings from the ECJ have prioritised the freedom of global investors to buy companies, move capital and maximize profits ahead of any national interests Sarkozy or Mandelson might wish to protect.

As we face into a likely resurgence of Keynesian policies, characterized by public spending and tax cuts aimed at stimulating economic demand, what will our EU leaders make of Article 87’s restriction on state spending on public services? Or, more significantly for those of us in the Eurozone, how will they deal with the reality that price stability is the European Central Bank’s only policy objective? This objective, which is reinforced in Article 245A of the Lisbon Treaty, requires the ECB to monitor all public spending.



For those of us in the Eurozone the Lisbon Treaty allows the EU commission to “strengthen the co-ordination and surveillance of (government’s) budgetary discipline” and to “set out economic policy guidelines for them” (Article 114 TFEU). In addition Article 114.9 and 104.11 provides the Commission with the means to force governments to reduce budget deficits i.e. reduce public spending.

In September Sarkozy talked optimistically of the need for a “root and branch revision of the whole global financial and monetary system. *“We can’t go on managing the economy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century with the instruments of the 20<sup>th</sup>, no more than we can design tomorrow’s world with yesterday’s ideas”*. How bitterly disappointing it was that he did not embrace the opportunity presented by Ireland’s rejection of the Lisbon Treaty to commence the implementation of just such a root and branch revision of the EU’s tired old neo-liberal dogmas.

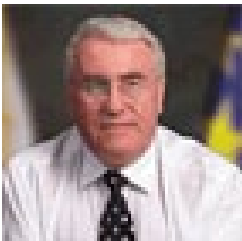
*By Ann Crotty*

### **!; Dick Roche being a hypocrite?**

Treaty on European Union (Maastricht, 1992) - Article F - “1. The Union shall respect the national identities of its Member States, whose systems of government are founded on the principles of democracy”.

Treaty on European Union (Lisbon, 2007) - Article 2 - “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities”.

These articles are the first in the Treaty (previous & proposed) to refer to democracy as a fundamental principle within the European Community. The term “democracy” derives from the Greek word *demokratia* meaning popular government and it is generally taken to mean government by the people. It has evolved from its origins to become a byword for fair government and dictatorial regimes are often criticised by the leaders of Western Countries for not establishing democratic systems. The importance of democracy as the back bone of virtually all governments of the developed world has led to many debates about how it is meant to be applied and how the interference or manipulation of democratic systems can be avoided.



Political commentators and politicians themselves frequently refer to issues that concern various aspects of these debates. This article is concerned with

the stance of one person in particular, Minister of State Dick Roche T.D. with responsibility for European Affairs. In response to a question in June 2008 on whether France and the Netherlands should have a referendum on the Lisbon Treaty after rejecting its predecessor the EU Constitution, the Minister said *“If President Sarkozy came here in the morning and said that Ireland shouldn’t have a referendum I would give him a very short answer and that is be-off. It is none of his business to tell me, or you, or you, or any of your viewers how we handle our*

*constitutional affairs and it’s not our business to tell him”.*

The above comment emphasised the strong opposition the Minister has to any foreign interference with constitutional matters, home or abroad. The protection of a democratic process from foreign influence is essential to allow for the self-determination of any independent, democratic country. The Minister’s words here would be agreed with by the huge majority of people who support democracy.

However the French President Nicholas Sarkozy visited to Ireland in July to discuss the Treaty’s rejection with the government and other concerned groups. His visit came only days after he told French deputies that Ireland would have to hold a second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty. The influence of the French President’s actions should be looked at in the context of Brian Cowen announcing on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2008 that Ireland would have another referendum.

This was not the first time that Minister Roche marked his stance on how a democratic process should or should not proceed. In 2001 he responded to a proposal to re-run a referendum on the rejected Nice Treaty by saying, *“to attempt to rerun a referendum as a means of reversing the democratic decision taken by the people would be rightly regarded as an affront.”*

Despite the comments made by Minister Roche, who was a T.D at the time, another referendum was run on the Nice Treaty and the original decision was reversed. Ironically, we are now being told that the rules laid out in the Nice Treaty do not work and that we must have a second Lisbon referendum to “reform” the changes allowed for by the second Nice referendum.

To return to the issue of how democracy should function Minister Roche’s statements

allow for misunderstanding in the minds of people who hear them. If Minister Roche truly believes the words he said about the conditions needed for democracy to work then why has he not resigned in protest? The actions of the Irish government can only be viewed as undemocratic if seen beside his stated beliefs.

On the other hand if Minister Roche has changed his view on how democratic issues should be addressed then as the Minister for European Affairs is it not his duty to get the European Court of Justice to clarify to the Irish people what is meant by democracy in Article F/Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

If democracy is a fundamental aspect of the European project then surely the people are entitled to know the exact process and meaning given to this underlying principle by the Treaties they are voting on.

*By Cian O Flannagain*

### **Myers backs Lisbon Treaty in Order to Abolish 'Self-Government'!!!!**

Kevin Myers writes in the Irish Independent, 13/01/2009, that he will vote for the Lisbon Treaty despite the EU's "fundamental disrespect for democracy", but only because "this means we will be spared another layer of self-government".

### **Update on the Oireachtas Joint Committee on the Constitution**



The very latest is that the Committee has concluded the public hearings aspect of its examination of the Referendum process and is considering all contributions that it has received, either by way of written submission or attendance at

public hearing. Over the next few weeks the Committee will meet to consider its draft report on the process and will publish its findings in due course. Further details can be obtained by logging on to <http://www.oireachtas.ie>

### **Slovenia Could Scupper Ireland's Protocol 'Solution'**

Attempts to add protocols for Ireland to the Croatian Accession Treaty are in jeopardy thanks to the latter's Slovenian neighbours. EU Member State Slovenia is in a long dispute with Croatia over border definitions ever since they each broke away from the former Yugoslavia in 1991. Slovenia has stated that it would object to Croatia joining the EU if the dispute was not resolved. Slovenia blocked Croatia's EU talks in December 2008 so that a mutually beneficial solution to their border problems could be found.

Croatia is hoping to conclude EU accession talks by the end of the year and to become a EU member state by 2011. Croatian Prime Minister Ivo Sanader has commented that if Slovenia intends to have a referendum on Croatia's accession, its citizens "would mostly support Croatia joining the EU".

*Reference: www.euobserver.com, 8/01/09*

### **Minister Attacks Irish for rejecting Lisbon**

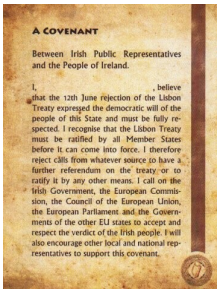
British Foreign Office Minister, Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, has said that Irish voters had no right to block the Treaty of Lisbon.

He said, "With 24 countries having approved the Treaty, I am not sure whether the voters of Ireland should have a right of veto over the aspirations of all the other people of Europe. I am not sure whether that is, or is not, democracy".

The British Government has like all the other EU Member States, except Ireland, refused to hold a referendum on the Treaty, as promised, and Lord Mark Malloch-Brown has never been elected. So much for democracy!

# Campaign Update/News from Branches

## Update on Covenant Campaign



Just before Christmas, People's Movement stepped up the Covenant campaign to persuade public representatives at local, Dáil and European Parliament levels to endorse a solemn pledge to oppose a second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty. The Covenant campaign is well under way.

The late Tony Gregory was one of the first T.D.'s to come out in strong support of the Covenant as were Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin, Aengus Ó Snodaigh and Finian McGrath. Public representatives at local level include Councillors Joan Collins of Dublin and Noreen Sheridan of Enniscorthy.

Those public representatives who sign up to the Covenant endorse the emphatic decision of the people to reject the Lisbon Treaty and declare their opposition to a second referendum.

To date the campaign has concentrated on getting copies of the Covenant to public representatives in Dublin and the South East but it is planned to extend it to other parts of the country in the months ahead.

There is also a Petition campaign running in parallel with the Covenant.

## Brussels Protest

On 12th December 2008 members of the People's Movement travelled to Brussels to protest against plans to force the Irish to vote again on the Lisbon Treaty. The much-expected decision on a second referendum was taken at the summit meeting held in Brussels on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of December. Although unable to influence the decision-making process of the EU politicians, who as usual were protected from the citizens by a cordon of barbed wire and police, it was heartening to see that a broad representation of the world's media were present to record the Irish protest.



## Strategy Planning Meeting

A strategy planning meeting for the forthcoming Lisbon Mark II campaign took place in Dublin on Saturday 6th December 2008 from 11.00 a.m. until 2.00 p.m.

There were a number of presentations which were both thought provoking and constructive in nature. Possible ways of approaching the forthcoming campaign were discussed with all those present agreeing that the Government had already commenced its campaign. It was felt that a positive approach should be the way forward in the campaign and that the message should be simple, clear and effective.

Everyone present agreed that economics, militarisation, privatisation and sovereignty would be the key issues raised at the doorsteps and that it would be important to prepare briefing material around these issues to deal with the relevant questions raised from the public. To this end we have included a discussion of sovereignty and economics in this newsletter.

But to start any campaign, increasing the membership is a necessary requirement and serious fund raising initiatives are required to be kick started in order to fund the publishing of leaflets, posters, etc.

One idea suggested was a march from Galway to Dublin which would have a theme, would be a visible event and a way to raise funds along the chosen route. It was agreed that some members would look further into this idea and to report back their findings.

It was a felt that the People's Movement campaign should begin cranking up the pace

after Christmas and that there would be a need to have another strategy meeting early in the new year.

*By Pádraig MacOitir, member.*

### **Petition Campaign**

Over the last few Saturdays, members of the People's Movement have been braving the cold weather to set up a stall outside the GPO in Dublin's O'Connell Street for a few hours, collecting signatures in support of a petition which states:

*We, the undersigned voters believe that it would be an affront to Irish democracy to make us vote again on the Lisbon Treaty, which a majority of us rejected on 12th June last. We believe this to be true, irrespective of how we voted in the referendum. We call on our elected representatives at local, Dáil and European Parliament level to publicly pledge that they will oppose any such proposal and we undertake to only vote for election candidates making this pledge.*

The feedback to date has been very promising as the stall provides an opportunity for members of the public to ask questions about the issues contained within the Treaty of Lisbon itself while also providing a mechanism for individuals to express their dissatisfaction of the Irish Government for proceeding with a second referendum. It is hoped to widen the petition campaign across the country with local branches co-ordinating the efforts on the ground.

### **Campaign Action - What You Can Do**

- Assist us in getting interested individuals to join the People's Movement today and to get involved with campaigning at a local level (Membership application forms can be downloaded from the website, [www.people.ie](http://www.people.ie))
- Keep up to date with the issues by checking out [www.people.ie](http://www.people.ie) on a regular basis.

- Help to distribute information leaflets and raise funds.
- Encourage supporters to purchase the Mise Éire Print (see End Page).
- Talk with your family, friends and colleagues about the issues.
- Contact your local public representatives (Councillors, TDs and Senators) and tell them to respect the democratic decision of the Irish People to reject the Lisbon Treaty. Any attempt to run a second referendum or fast-track elements of the Treaty through the Houses of the Oireachtas is wrong, undemocratic and will lose them your vote.

Write to newspapers and contact radio programmes expressing your concern about any attempt by the Government to ratify the Lisbon Treaty.

### **Forthcoming Events**

Provisional dates for your diary. Further details in the next edition of the newsletter.

Strategy Meeting - 14<sup>th</sup> February 2009 – 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. – Dublin. Email: [post@people.ie](mailto:post@people.ie) for further details.

'March for Democracy' - 12<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> April 2009.

People's Movement National Fund Raising Collection Day – Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2009.

The Annual General Meeting of the People's Movement - Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> May 2009.

#### **Treasurer's note to all Branches and the wider membership**

As you are aware it looks like the Lisbon II Referendum is going to take place in the autumn of 2009. This means that we need to establish a 'Fighting Fund' and to start raising the necessary funds over the next few months to cover the costs involved. So, start putting your thinking caps on and let's raise that cash!

# EU News Update

## Turmoil in Greece

Towards the latter end of 2008, one could not escape the barrage of footage that appeared on our TV screens showing the chaos, violence and anarchy that prevailed during riots across a number of major cities throughout Greece. While these riots were initially prompted by the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos, a 15-year old student, by a police officer on the 6th December, 2008, it would seem that there were even deeper tensions prevailing with Greece's membership of the EU playing an unseen role at the centre of these riots.



Image: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

There's seems to be widespread discontent across Greece centred on rising poverty, corruption and unemployment. Greece's membership of the EU and the Eurozone has led to soaring living costs with many young people fearing a future of poverty.

The Greek writer and politician Mr. Dimitris (Mimis) Androulakis is predicting that in the future there will exist *"a conflict between generations"* with *"a very deep dissatisfaction among young people today against the structure of Europe"*. Mr. Androulakis who is a member of Greece's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) believes that the EU has failed Greece in that *"we have a common currency, but we don't have common policies and traditions. We can't reduce the price of the euro to give us an advantage in exports"*.

One of the protesters involved in the riots was publicly quoted to have said *"it was not only the murder of Alexis that makes us come out on the streets. It's poverty and unemployment"*.

Mr. Giannis Magriotis, an opposition member of the Greek Parliament, says it's time that

Europe learned to accommodate differences. *"The EU must change its social policy and deal not only with countries' economies, but see that each nation has its own tradition and way of living"*, he said.

Ms. Margaritis Shinas, Member of the European Parliament, points to the problem of globalisation. *"We are in a globalised economy. Money moves beyond frontiers, the crisis moves beyond frontiers, but the structures for control, accountability and democratic accountability are still national"*, she said.

By Pádraig MacOitir, member.

## Making a PIIGS Ear of It?

Did you know that Ireland is one of the PIIGS? And no, we're not talking about dioxin-infested porkers here. This acronym stands for Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain.

This sorry lot is grouped together due to their extra-poor economic performance of late, not coming up to the high standard of ratings agency Standard & Poor's. The latter have even raised the possibility of bringing in that even more unpleasant acronym, the IMF.

Both Ireland and Greece received warnings from Standard & Poor's on 9<sup>th</sup> January. We know about Ireland's problems – the daily news headlines say it all. Greece's difficulties are illustrated in the previous article. Italy has a debt-to-GDP ratio of 104%. Portugal has a current account deficit of 12%.

Spain's industrial output for last November 2008 was down over 15% on the previous year, its biggest fall on record, and it has 3 million people out of work. It received a warning from Standard & Poor's on 12<sup>th</sup> January.

By Sinéad Ní Bháin

Reference: [www.euobserver.com](http://www.euobserver.com), 13/01/2009

# End Page

## Contact Details

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The People's Movement campaigns against any measures that further develop the EU into a federal super-state and works to defend and enhance popular sovereignty, democracy and social justice in Ireland.



The evocative fine art print shown above, 'Mise Éire', signed, numbered and blind-stamped by the artist, Robert Ballagh, in a limited edition of two hundred and fifty, is now available.

It has been kindly donated by Robert to be sold to raise funds for the People's Movement. For further information, contact post@people.ie today.

### Editor's note to the wider membership

You are most welcome to contribute an article for the next edition of our newsletter. Feedback on the content is always welcome. E-mail us at post@people.ie.

## Donation Form

If you would like to make a one-off donation to the People's Movement or an on-going contribution by way of a standing order please fill out below as applicable.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Signed.....

Donation amount: €.....

**Please make cheques/postal orders out to 'People's Movement' and return to 25 Shanowen Crescent, Santry, Dublin 9.**

### REQUEST FOR STANDING ORDER PAYMENT

TO (Name and address of your bank)

.....  
.....  
.....

Account Name.....

Account Number & Sort Code

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.....-.....-.....

Address.....

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**I/We authorize you to transfer the sum of**

**€..... on the ..... day of each week/fortnight/month/quarter/half year until further notice from my/our account to the account of the People's Movement at Ulster Bank, 33 College Green, Dublin 2, Sort Code 98 50 10, Account No. 06330039, beginning on \_\_/\_\_/\_\_**

Signature.....