

Chapter 1 : Roger Casement - Wikipedia

An interesting book on Casement's life. However, it is flawed by author's take on Casement being gay as leading to Casement's "treason" and being a "perversion." Was Casement acting as a patriot to a United free Ireland when he supported the Easter rebellion or a traitor to the British gov't? The.

In this instance foreknowledge appears sufficiently extensive to obligate a deeper analysis. What, if anything did they do about it? The British Secret Services knew. Naval Intelligence had been in possession of German secret codes from mid-October [3] to the extent that virtually any wireless signal made by the German Navy could be intercepted by a select and very secretive group. Room 40 decrypted at least thirty-two cables from the German Embassy in Washington to the Foreign Ministry in Berlin dealing with German support for Irish nationalism. Naval Intelligence knew that arms were to be sent in the small steamer Aud, knew the codewords to be broadcast and had more than enough information to closely follow its progress. What Casement did not know was that Frank Hall had been military secretary to the UVF in Ulster, served on the man committee on gun-running and was a signatory to the Solemn League and Covenant. And he despised Casement. Indeed all of his interrogators treated Roger Casement with contempt. Consider the awful implications of this admission. Indeed, the inference is that they welcomed it. Basil Thomson replied by letter that same day, quoting first from Special Branch shorthand notes. Here Casement stated that: He said, because if they know that I am taken, nothing will happen, they will know that the game is up. Who else was party to such a momentous decision? To have permitted an uprising against the Crown was treason itself. Was Frank Hall under instruction? Other key members of the Secret Elite had foreknowledge of the outbreak in Dublin. Merely went to bed? In the midst of a vicious war the prime minister could not be contacted about a rebellion in Ireland? Why did he not react immediately or ask why he had not been informed earlier or send for up-to-the-moment information, or contact Birrell or react with more concern? On the morning of Holy Saturday, , the British authorities in Dublin confidently believed that there was no danger of disruption in the city. They had been deliberately kept in the dark. With the capture and sinking of the Aud and consequent loss of arms and ammunition, the military commander in Ireland, Major-General Sir Lovick Friend retired to London for the Easter weekend. Similarly, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in London to attend a cabinet meeting on the impending and contentious conscription bill. His under-secretary in Dublin, Sir Matthew Nathan was so confident that any danger of a rising had passed that he wrote an upbeat assessment for Birrell, though hard liners like Lord Wimborne still pressed for the arrest and internment of the Volunteer leaders. What Casement had offered? Regretfully, we can only surmise that for reasons that were never openly expressed, no warnings were issued through British Intelligence. The given excuse is that intelligence was in its infancy and not properly co-ordinated. The Admiralty Statement to the press that weekend made reference only to the German naval activity around the south coast of Ireland, linked to arms and ammunition. Instead the events that transpired were predicated by news of German activity in and around Ireland. This is the context within which the general public learned about the rising. As leader of the Unionist Association and Irish landowner, Midleton was primed for battle. Similar restrictions were not envisaged in Ulster. Of course, the Gaelic name Sinn Fein sounded foreign to the English ear – why – it looked like German on the printed page. Allegedly, Midleton was better informed than the cabinet minister. It was a charade. At this juncture, Parliament was first made aware of the arrest of Sir Roger Casement, [31] though the association between Germany and the uprising had been repeated in the press for days. Such a vital decision could never had been taken by Thomson or the Halls. Naval command at Queenstown, led by Admiral Lewis Bayly, had been given explicit instructions to prevent German weapons reaching the Irish mainland, and they did. Yet the army was not put on high alert. Indeed no action was taken which might have forewarned the leaders of the rebellion that the authorities had wind of their intentions. In this instance the burning question must be, who decided that it was in the best interest of Britain or Ireland or Ulster to let the rebellion take place? Consider for a moment the benefits of permitting the rising to go ahead. The damage to the Cabinet Liberals was bound to be extensive, and many within the Secret Elite wanted Asquith out of government. Here was the ultimate

DOWNLOAD PDF CASEMENT, THE FLAWED HERO

vindication of their case. What future the Home Rule Act which Unionists wanted to kill in its suspended state? The Flawed Hero, p. Sloan, The British state and the Irish rebellion of Intelligence and National Security, 28 4. Gollin, Proconsul in Politics, p.

Chapter 2 : Irish Blog: BOYCOTT BRITISH HUMAN RIGHTS CRIMINALS @ ROGER CASEMENT

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

By the time Casement was 13 years old his father was also dead, having ended his days in Ballymena dependent on the charity of relatives. He left school at the age of 16 and took up a clerical job with Elder Dempster, a Liverpool shipping company headed by Alfred Lewis Jones, later an enemy on the Congo issue. The consul delivered a long, detailed eyewitness report exposing abuses, the Casement Report, in 1906. When the report was made public, the Congo Reform Association, founded by E. D. Morel, and other European nations followed suit, as did the United States; and the British Parliament demanded a meeting of the 14 signatory powers to review the Berlin Agreement. When he was attached as a consular representative to a commission investigating murderous rubber slavery by the British-registered Peruvian Amazon Company, effectively controlled by the archetypal rubber baron Julio Cesar Arana and his brother, Casement had the occasion to do work among the Putumayo Indians of Peru similar to that which he had done in the Congo. Public outrage in Britain over the abuses against the Putumayo had been sparked in by articles in the British magazine Truth. Casement paid two visits to the region, first in 1906 and then a follow-up in 1907. Men, women, and children were confined in them for days, weeks, and often months. After his return to Britain, he repeated his extra-consular campaigning work by organising Anti-Slavery Society and mission interventions in the region, which was disputed between Peru and Colombia. Some of the men exposed as killers in his report were charged by Peru, while others fled. Conditions in the area undoubtedly improved as a result, but the contemporary switch to farmed rubber in other parts of the world was a godsend to the Indians as well. Arana himself was never prosecuted. He instead went on to have a successful political career, becoming a senator and dying in Lima, Peru in 1909 at age eighty-eight. Casement wrote extensively as always in those two years including several of his notorious diaries, the one for being unusually discursive. Irish revolutionary Edit In Ireland on leave from Africa in 1906, Casement joined the Gaelic League established in 1893 to preserve the Irish language. He also met the leaders of the Home Rule IPP to lobby for his work in the Congo, but did not support them as he felt that the House of Lords would always veto their efforts. In July 1906, Casement journeyed to the U. Bernstorff appeared sympathetic, but Casement and Devoy decided to send an envoy, Clan na Gael president John Kenny, to present their plan personally. In October, Casement himself set sail for Germany, via Norway. He viewed himself as an ambassador of the Irish nation. While the journey was his idea, Clan na Gael financed the expedition. In Christiania, his companion Adler Christensen was taken to the British legation and, according to him, offered a reward if Casement was "knocked on the head". It was largely abandoned after much time and money were wasted. The Germans, who were sceptical of Casement, but nonetheless aware of the military advantage they could gain from an uprising in Ireland, only in April 1906 offered the Irish 20, Mosinâ€”Nagant rifles, ten machine guns and accompanying ammunition, a fraction of the quantity of the arms Casement had hoped for, and no German officers. The IRB purposely kept him in the dark, and even tried to replace him. Casement may never have learned that it was not the Volunteers who were planning the rising, but IRB members such as Patrick Pearse and Tom Clarke who were pulling the strings behind the scenes. The German weapons were never landed in Ireland. The ship transporting them, a German cargo vessel called SMS Libau, was intercepted, even though it had been thoroughly disguised as a Norwegian vessel, Aud-Norge. All the crew were German sailors, but their clothes and effects, even the charts and books on the bridge, were Norwegian. The British, however, had intercepted German communications coming from Washington and knew there was going to be an attempt to land arms, even if the Royal Navy was not precisely aware of the location. About to be escorted into Queenstown now Cobh, County Cork on the morning of Saturday, 22 April, after surrendering, the Aud Norge was scuttled by pre-set explosive charges. She lies at 40 metres depth. Capture, trial and execution.

Chapter 3 : Roger Sawyer (Editor of Roger Casement's Diaries)

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Captain Casement served in the Afghan campaign. She died in Worthing when her son was nine. According to an letter, Casement believed that she was descended from the Jephson family of Mallow, County Cork. He left school at 16 and took up a clerical job with Elder Dempster , a Liverpool shipping company headed by Alfred Lewis Jones, later an enemy on the Congo issue. The Casement Report Main article: A long, detailed eyewitness report exposing abuses, the Casement Report, was delivered in When the report was made public, the Congo Reform Association , founded by E. Other European nations followed suit, as did the United States, and the British Parliament demanded a meeting of the 14 signatory powers to review the Berlin Agreement. Public outrage in Britain over the abuses against the Putumayo had been sparked in by articles in the British magazine Truth. Casement paid two visits to the region, first in and then a follow-up in Men, women, and children were confined in them for days, weeks, and often months. After his return to Britain, he repeated his extra-consular campaigning work by organising Anti-Slavery Society and mission interventions in the region, which was disputed between Peru and Colombia. Some of the men exposed as killers in his report were charged by Peru, while others fled. Conditions in the area undoubtedly improved as a result, but the contemporary switch to farmed rubber in other parts of the world was a godsend to the Indians as well. Arana himself was never prosecuted. He instead went on to have a successful political career, becoming a senator and dying in Lima , Peru in at age eighty-eight. Casement wrote extensively as always in those two years including several of his notorious diaries, the one for being unusually discursive. In July , Casement journeyed to the U. He viewed himself as an ambassador of the Irish nation. While the journey was his idea, Clan na Gael financed the expedition. In Christiania Oslo , his companion Adler Christensen was taken to the British legation and, according to him, offered a reward if Casement was "knocked on the head. Most of his time in Germany, however, was spent in an attempt to recruit an " Irish Brigade " consisting of Irish prisoners-of-war in the prison camp of Limburg an der Lahn , who would be trained to fight against Britain. It was largely abandoned after much time and money were wasted. The Germans, who were sceptical of Casement, but nonetheless aware of the military advantage they could gain from an uprising in Ireland , only in April offered the Irish 20, rifles , 10 machine guns and accompanying ammunition, a fraction of the quantity of weaponry Casement had hoped for, and no German officers. The IRB purposely kept him in the dark and even tried to replace him. Casement may never have learned that it was not the Volunteers who were planning the rising, but IRB members such as Patrick Pearse and Tom Clarke who were pulling the strings behind the scenes. The German weapons were never landed in Ireland. The ship transporting them, a German cargo vessel called the Libau, was intercepted, even though it had been thoroughly disguised as a Norwegian vessel, Aud Norge. All the crew were German sailors, but their clothes and effects, even the charts and books on the bridge, were Norwegian. The British, however, had intercepted German communications out of Washington and knew there was going to be an attempt to land arms, even if the Royal Navy was not precisely aware of where. About to be escorted into Queenstown now Cobh, Co. Cork on the morning of Saturday, 22 April, after surrendering, the Aud Norge was scuttled by pre-set explosive charges. Her crew became prisoners of war. Capture, trial and execution Casement confided his personal papers to Dr. Charles Curry , with whom he had stayed at Riederau on the Ammersee , before he left Germany. He departed with Robert Monteith in a submarine , initially the U , which developed engine trouble, and then the U , shortly after the Aud sailed. According to Monteith, Casement believed that the Germans were toying with him from the start and providing inadequate aid that would doom a rising to failure, and that he had to reach Ireland before the shipment of arms and convince Eoin MacNeill who he believed was still in control to cancel the rising. His fate is unknown. Despite any view ascribed to Monteith, [18] Casement expected to be involved in the rising if it went ahead. He was taken straight to the Tower of London where he was imprisoned, [19] but not before he

was able to send word to Dublin about the inadequate German assistance. Despite a highly publicised trial, the government, to their embarrassment, found little legal basis on which to prosecute Casement because his crimes had been carried out in Germany and the Treason Act seemed to apply only to activities carried out on British soil. However, closer reading of the medieval document allowed for a broader interpretation, leading to the accusation that Casement was "hanged by a comma". After an unsuccessful appeal against the conviction and death sentence, he was hanged at Pentonville Prison in London on 3 August, at the age of 34. He underwent the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults into the Catholic Church while awaiting execution and went to his death, he said, with the body of his God as his last meal. Yeats and George Bernard Shaw. Edmund Dene Morel could not visit him in jail, being under attack for his pacifist position. On the other hand, Joseph Conrad, who had a son at the front, could not forgive Casement for his treachery toward Britain nor did his friend the sculptor Herbert Ward. Members of the Casement family in Antrim contributed discreetly to the defence fund, although they had sons in the army and navy. The documents, which covered the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, showed Casement to have been a promiscuous homosexual with a fondness for young men. Audrey Giles, an internationally respected figure in the field of document forensics. However such a test was not a requirement in the Giles report remit for judging authenticity, and Horan accepted he had not seen any of the material in question.

Chapter 4 : The Black Diaries: the Case for Forgery

We use cookies to distinguish you from other users and to provide you with a better experience on our websites. Close this message to accept cookies or find out how to manage your cookie settings.

Captain Casement had served in the Afghan campaign. They returned to Ireland to County Antrim to live near paternal relatives. When Casement was 13 years old his father died in Ballymena , and he was left dependent on the charity of relatives, the Youngs and the Casements. He left school at 16 and went to England to work as a clerk with Elder Dempster , a Liverpool shipping company headed by Alfred Lewis Jones. During his commercial work, he learned African languages. Casement would later take on a different kind of writing to expose the conditions he found in the Congo during his official investigation for the British government. In these formative years, he also met Herbert Ward , and they became longtime friends. Ward left Africa in , and devoted his time to becoming an artist, but his experience there strongly influenced his work. Setting up a private army known as the Force Publique , Leopold had squeezed revenue out of the people of the territory through a reign of terror in the harvesting and export of rubber and other resources. In trade, Belgium shipped guns, whips cocote and other materials to the Congo, used chiefly to suppress the local people. He delivered a long, detailed eyewitness report to the Crown that exposed abuses: Other European nations followed suit, as did the United States, and the British Parliament demanded a meeting of the 14 signatory powers to review the Berlin Agreement defining interests in Africa. Abuses against the Putumayo Indians[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Ordinarily it could not investigate the internal affairs of another country. American civil engineer Walter Hardenburg had told Paternoster of witnessing a joint PAC and Peruvian military action against a Colombian rubber station, which they destroyed, stealing the rubber. He also saw Peruvian Indians whose backs were marked by severe whipping, in a pattern called the Mark of Arana the head of the rubber company , and reported other abuses. The British-registered company was effectively controlled by the archetypal rubber baron Julio Cesar Arana and his brother. Born in Lima , Arana had climbed out of poverty to own and operate a company harvesting great quantities of rubber in the Peruvian Amazon , which was much in demand on the world market. The rubber boom had led to expansion in Iquitos as a trading center, as all the company rubber was shipped down the Amazon River from there to the Atlantic port. Numerous foreigners had flocked to the area seeking their fortunes in the rubber boom, or at least some piece of the business. The rough frontier city, both respectable businesses and the vice district, was highly dependent on the PAC. For years, the Indians had been forced into unpaid labor by field staff of the PAC, who exerted absolute power over them and subjected them to near starvation, severe physical abuse, rape of women and girls by the managers and overseers, branding and casual murder. Casement found conditions as inhumane as those in the Congo. He interviewed both the Putumayo and men who had abused them, including three Barbadians who had also suffered from conditions of the company. When the report was publicised, there was public outrage in Britain over the abuses. Casement made two lengthy visits to the region, first in with a commission of investigators. Never before had distant colonial subjects been given such personal voices in an official document. Arana and the Peruvian government promised to make changes. In , the British government asked Casement to return to Iquitos and Putumayo to see if promised changes in treatment had occurred. Men, women, and children were confined in them for days, weeks, and often months. After his return to Britain, Casement repeated his extra-consular campaigning work by organising Anti-Slavery Society and Catholic mission interventions in the region. Some of the company men exposed as killers in his report were charged by Peru, while most fled the region and were never captured. Some entrepreneurs had smuggled out cuttings from rubber plants and began cultivation in southeast Asia in colonies of the British Empire. The scandal of the PAC caused major losses in business to the company, and rubber demand began to be met by farmed rubber in other parts of the world. With the collapse of business for PAC, most foreigners left Iquitos and it quickly returned to its former status as an isolated backwater. For a period, the Putumayo Indians were largely left alone. Arana was never prosecuted as head of the company. He lived in London for years, then returned to

Peru. He was elected a senator and died in Lima, Peru in 1914, aged 47. During this period he continued to write in his diaries, and the one for 1913 was described as being unusually discursive. He kept them in London along with the diary and other papers of the period, presumably so they could be consulted in his continuing work as "Congo Casement" and as the saviour of the Putumayo Indians. In Ireland in 1906, on leave from Africa from that year until 1907, Casement joined the Gaelic League, an organisation established in 1893 to preserve and revive the spoken and literary use of the Irish language. Casement joined the party in 1906. In July 1906, Casement journeyed to the United States to promote and raise money for the Volunteers among the large and numerous Irish community there. Devoy, initially hostile to Casement for his part in conceding control of the Irish Volunteers to John Redmond, was won over in June, and another Clan leader, Joseph McGarrity, became devoted to Casement and remained so from then on. Casement and Devoy sent an envoy, Clan na Gael president John Kenny, to present their plan personally. While the journey was his idea, Clan na Gael financed the expedition. During their stop in Christiania, his companion Adler Christensen was taken to the British legation, where a reward was allegedly offered if Casement were "knocked on the head". Papen was key in organising the arms shipments. The Imperial Government formally declares that under no circumstances would Germany invade Ireland with a view to its conquest or the overthrow of any native institutions in that country. Fifty-two of the prisoners volunteered for the Brigade. Contrary to German promises, they received no training in the use of machine guns, which at the time were relatively new and unfamiliar weapons. In April 1916, Germany offered the Irish 20 Mosin-Nagant rifles, ten machine guns and accompanying ammunition, but no German officers; it was a fraction of the quantity of the arms Casement had hoped for, with no military expertise on offer. The German weapons never landed in Ireland; the Royal Navy intercepted the ship transporting them, a German cargo vessel named the Libau, disguised as a Norwegian vessel, Aud-Norge. All the crew were German sailors, but their clothes and effects, even the charts and books on the bridge, were Norwegian. The IRB men sent to meet the boat drove off a pier and drowned. About to be escorted into Queenstown present-day Cobh, County Cork on the morning of Saturday 22 April, Captain Spindler scuttled the ship by pre-set explosive charges. It now lies at a depth of 40 metres. Its surviving crew became prisoners of war. According to Monteith, Casement believed the Germans were toying with him from the start and providing inadequate aid that would doom a rising to failure. He wanted to reach Ireland before the shipment of arms and to convince Eoin MacNeill whom he believed was still in control to cancel the rising. His fate was unknown until recently. He joined the Royal Navy in 1914, survived the war, and later returned to the United States, where he died in an accident on a building site in 1919. Suffering from a recurrence of the malaria that had plagued him since his days in the Congo, and too weak to travel, he was discovered [by whom? There was no staff at the Tower [of London] to guard suicidal cases. The Kerry Brigade of the Irish Volunteers might have tried to rescue him over the next three days, but had been ordered by its leadership in Dublin to "do nothing" [41] — not a shot was to be fired in Ireland before the Easter Rising was in train. A close reading of the Act allowed for a broader interpretation: It tried to arouse opinions against him and to influence those notables who might otherwise have tried to intervene. Given societal views and the illegality of homosexuality at the time, support for Casement declined in some quarters. The journals became known as the Black Diaries. The capstone reads "Roger Casement, who died for the sake of Ireland, 3rd August". Casement unsuccessfully appealed against his conviction and death sentence. Yeats, and playwright George Bernard Shaw. Members of the Casement family in Antrim contributed discreetly to the defence fund, although they had sons in the British Army and Navy. Smith, an opponent of Irish independence. He was 51 years old. Jeffrey Dudgeon, who has published an edition of all the diaries said, "His homosexual life was almost entirely out of sight and disconnected from his career and political work". At a time of strong conservatism, not least among Irish Catholics, publicising the Black Diaries and his alleged homosexuality undermined support for Casement. The question of whether the diaries are genuine or forgeries has been much debated. The diaries were declassified for limited inspection by persons approved by the Home Office in August 1961. Roger McHugh in 1961 and Angus Mitchell in 1962 and later have argued that the diaries were forged. Consequently, this opinion is almost unknown and does not appear in the Casement literature. As late as July 2000 the UK National Archives ambiguously described the Black Diaries as "attributed to Roger Casement", while at the same time unambiguously declaring their satisfaction

with the result of the private Giles Report. Dudgeon suggested in a article that Casement needed to be "sexless" to fit his role as a Catholic martyr in the nationalist movement of the time. An official memorandum by the British Secretary of State dated 6 March states: Anatomy of a Lie, [59] another research essay, purports that the homosexual dimension was largely the invention of British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Mansfeldt Findlay in Christiania, Norway now Oslo in a false memorandum on 29 October. The rarely-seen document [60] containing the first innuendo has never been analysed before and is unmentioned by all Casement authors save one. It is posited that, in the following months Findlay amplified his allegations because he feared exposure of his written bribe through a threatened lawsuit against him by Casement; a subsequent diplomatic scandal which might have destroyed his career. After a state funeral , the remains were buried with full military honours in the Republican plot in Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin , with other Irish republicans and nationalists. Legacy[edit] Landmarks, buildings and organisations[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. A monument at Banna Strand in Kerry is open to the public at all times. In Harryville, Ballymena , County Antrim , there is a Casement Street, named for his great-grandfather, who was a solicitor there.

Chapter 5 : Sir Roger Casement - The Full Wiki

Casement. The Flawed Hero. London: Routledge, First Edition. Pages, Good copy in dust jacket.

Among them is a field notebook from , which is without sexual content. The Putumayo diary is similar, but the scale and detail of the sexual references has noticeably increased. There is also some text of a sexual nature in the cash book. The diary is mainly devoted to the recording of sexual observations and experiences. There are a few archival items, principally in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin which associate Casement with homosexuality, such as photographs, poetry, postcards and personal letters. All of these have or conceivably could have passed through the hands of British Intelligence at some time. This document has never been seen since those days in . After the execution, the photographs and diaries abruptly vanished. Until the late s the British Home Office would neither confirm nor deny the existence of the diaries. The diaries, with the exclusion of the blatantly sexual diary, had been published. No longer could their existence be plausibly denied. Permission to view was limited to those who, in the eyes of the archival authorities, were deemed to be legitimate Casement scholars. Such permission was not always granted. There was an implication that homosexual activity, per se, denoted moral fault. We now live in more enlightened and tolerant times. Is there cause, approaching the diaries with a contemporary frame of reference, to find them objectionable? If they are in fact forgeries, then we have a false historical record and this will impede us from knowing Casement authentically and realistically. The diaries, in terms of modern norms, besmirch his character and reputation. Attraction and approaches to pre-adolescent boys are recorded, though no sexual acts with this age group are mentioned. Were Casement to have behaved in the manner described for and in the town of Iquitos, Peru, the administrative centre for the rubber-gathering enterprise overseen by Julio Arana, it would have been recklessness of a superhuman kind. The ruthless, wealthy and influential Arana dominated the area politically. Arana and his henchmen knew who Casement was and what he was about. To have engaged in then illegal activities in such an environment would have been the height of folly. The likelihood of being found out would have been extraordinarily high. Given his much expressed concern for the welfare of the Indians suffering outrageous abuse, such behaviour would have been either extravagantly irresponsible or brazenly hypocritical or a combination of both. The most sexualised diary by far is that for . This covered when Casement revisited the Putumayo region of Peru to attempt to ensure those behind the horrific cruelties were brought to justice. Sexual observations as well as exploits are recorded, involving a multiplicity of males of varying ages. Individuals both clothed and exposed are referred to. However, fantasies are not bounded by circumstances of time and location. When the action occurs in Peru Spanish words appear and likewise in Brazil Portuguese words intrude into the text. But these observations are not realistic. So, we can better describe them as delusions or hallucinations. The narration is robotic and repetitive. Here are some examples, via heavily edited snippets from the text. The narration provides comic self-parody for November 24th in Iquitos: Our narrator is more than overly impressionable. He is a victim of a form of derangement. The diaries provide a ready distraction from Casement as a commentator on his times. Also, with his stability called into question his value judgements and opinions are devalued. They enable his views on responsibility for the First World War, which he placed principally on the British Empire, to be ignored. Today articles on his life tend to avoid his published book of essays *The Crime against Europe*. In similar vein his stature as a moral idealist becomes tarnished. The diary protagonist is unbalanced, willing to prey on the young, obsessed with body parts to an intense degree and emotionally stunted. He embodies a negative stereotype of the homosexual. In this sense the diaries can be viewed as homophobic. Even proponents of the authenticity of the diaries mention that the year-old Casement had been infatuated with a young woman. Long years spent in Africa where eligible women were rare when eligibility was defined by class and race , financial problems and the depredations of a variety of tropical illnesses made the achievement of a marital relationship problematic. However, the case for homosexuality on the part of Casement rests mainly on the pillar of the authenticity of the diaries. Without the diaries the case is weak. He was astounded at first and then he became bitterly indignant. He referred to the reputed habits of certain individual Englishmen among his persecutors. But still

he said he could not get it into his mind that the British would stoop to such a forgery to destroy his character. It was clear to Gavan Duffy and to me that the diary was not his; and he emphatically repudiated it. I dream of one who is dead, As the forms of green trees float and form in the water, The dreams float and form in my mind. I dream of the hatred of men, Their lies against him who knew nothing of lying, Nor was there fear in his mind. Only those who did not know him believed them, and it was a vile way of hunting a man to death. It is often called un-English but it was done in London in 1917. The first Casement biography appeared in 1921, authored by Irishman Denis Gwynn. Those who spent months in terms of closest intimacy with him are utterly incredulous concerning it; and two of his closest friends have special grounds for refusing to believe that it was what it was purported to be. A likeminded reviewer in the Conservative-leaning Spectator commented: It was demonstrated how a number of accounts of the discovery of the diaries left by Special Branch head Basil Thomson, the man who reputedly found them, were significantly mutually contradictory. Maloney showed the documents had not been legally proven to the degree that they could be considered authentic in law. While he did not declare the diaries bogus, he was no proponent of authenticity. He did view some of the diaries in 1917 during the Anglo-Irish negotiations in London. The argument based on multiple contradictory descriptions of the discovery of the diaries on the part of Basil Thomson was further developed. Stung into action by a rebuking Yeats poem in the 1920s he was to change his opinion. Herbert O Mackey was a Dublin dermatologist and author of a textbook which had gone into many editions, *A Handbook of Diseases of the Skin*. He was chairman of the Casement Repatriation Committee. With the limited release of the documents he carried out a detailed inspection. I hope it will not be taken as self-praise to say that for many years I have carefully studied the art of handwriting and graphology, which is aimed at the detection of forgery and the falsification of documents and manuscripts. I had a course in this subject at a well-known technical bureau. I took with me today very efficient optical equipment, consisting of matched prisms, a magnifying lens capable of giving a ten times enlargement, and an electrically lighted magnifier with a three lens system for examining the paper surface for erasures and the strokes of letters for evidence of alteration. My findings can be expressed briefly. The passages in the diary indicating that Casement was a moral pervert were not written by Roger Casement. They were the work of another penman. Mackey wrote a number of pamphlets and books on the issue, the most important being *The Truth about the Forged Diaries*. Here he listed dates for diary entries where he believed was evidence of forgery. He also described inconsistencies in the script and narrative pointing to alteration. Some, but by no means all, of the textual discrepancies he touted have been debunked. Not being a professional document examiner his close examination, while significant, could not be definitive. It is contended that material in pencil or ink was added at the end or above authentic diary entries. Some pencilled writing was erased and replaced with new material. Inked writing was erased using bleach to create space into which new material could be added within blocks of existing text. Some of the writing so added necessarily need not have been of a sexual nature. In such a forgery project it would have been more efficacious to add in innocuous material to provide legitimising points of comparison for the newly introduced handwriting. There is a lingering suspicion that private correspondence which would have negated the impression the forgery sought to create was impounded and destroyed. Prof Roger McHugh, a major influence on the evolution of the study of Anglo-Irish literature and Irish Studies, also viewed the diaries in 1970. The diary appeared mainly forged. He believed a full forensic examination was required. His line of argument differed from that of Mackey. It was exceedingly strange that an alleged wildly promiscuous homosexual lifestyle could have escaped the eyes of powerful interests in the region who wished to do him down. Casement, a well-respected and capable man, was hardly likely to conduct himself in such a self-defeating way. Parts of the diary suggested the diarist was deranged. The Putumayo diaries show a pathological condition and wildly promiscuous behaviour, while what is known of Casement at the same time establishes his moral integrity and reputation. Common-sense would suggest that Casement was hardly pursuing policemen and employees of the very company he had come out to destroy. The violence in Northern Ireland in the 1970s provoked a questioning of basic assumptions about Irish nationalism in the rest of Ireland, which had been a recognised independent state since 1922. With this came a readiness to question assumptions about nationalist heroes from the early twentieth century. Nationalism came to be blamed as a cause of the violence.

Chapter 6 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Roger Casement: Secrets of the Black Diaries

Casement The Flawed Hero by Sawyer, Roger. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. This is a Very Good Copy of this Book in a Very Good Dust-jacket with NO chips or tears to the outer edges of the theinnatdunvilla.com are some red marks to the lower cover of the theinnatdunvilla.com price theinnatdunvilla.com are NO previous owner's names theinnatdunvilla.com book has a firm binding with No hinge theinnatdunvilla.com are NO loose.

Within their pages are the explicit details that exposed him as a promiscuous homosexual. When selected extracts were shown to public figures and known sympathisers, most shrank back from the calls for clemency that could have saved Casement. He went to his death in disgrace. Such underhand tactics were always bound to arouse suspicions of foul play. There has existed for many years now a widely held belief, particularly in Ireland, that all five diaries were forged. Herbert Dickey, an American doctor, spent several weeks during travelling with Casement in South America and observed nothing. New York lawyer John Quinn had also known Casement and wrote to a friend, using the language of the day: He used it later for his notes and report The Home Office refused to confirm that the diaries even existed. However, in , William J. Maloney, an American doctor with no connection to Casement, made a direct allegation of foul play in The Forged Casement Diaries. Dr Maloney had not had access to the diaries himself, but he drew attention to apparent inconsistencies in the descriptions given by those who had seen them. This included the Irish Republican leader Michael Collins who inspected them in and was satisfied that they were genuine. Armando Normand was the most infamous of the managers employed by the Peruvian Amazon rubber company. The cruelty he inflicted on the native workers, as well as their wives and children, was truly appalling. W B Yeats and Alfred Noyes. Their reactions helped propagate the idea that Casement had been the victim of a British conspiracy. As part of his work as a wartime propagandist he published his own account of having seen the Black Diaries. Twenty years later, the unfortunate Noyes found himself the victim of a rather more eloquent but equally withering attack. In Alfred Noyes made full amends for his previous harsh judgement when he published The Accusing Ghost or Justice for Casement in which he argued that Casement had indeed been the victim of a British Intelligence plot. Top Forensic testing On 12th March the results of the first ever fully independent forensic examination of the Black Diaries were announced at a press conference in London. The examination was carried out by Dr Audrey Giles, an internationally respected figure in the field of document forensics. The verdict was as follows: The Diaries are genuine throughout and in each instance. This investigation, based on impartial scientific analysis, should bring to an end more than 80 years of controversy. As well as identifying similar characteristics, Dr Giles looked for inconsistencies that would indicate the work of a forger. Dublin to Roger Casement and Anne Jephson. The youngest of four, he has two brothers, Charles and Tom, and a sister Agnes who was known as Nina. July Begins his investigation into forced labour in the Congo. August Outbreak of World War One. He gets only three recruits. Kerry but is soon arrested. His attempts to warn the Volunteers to call off the Rising fail. Casement is imprisoned in the Tower of London. The executioner Albert Ellis recalled:

Chapter 7 : Casement, the flawed hero / Roger Sawyer. - Version details - Trove

Trove: Find and get Australian resources. Books, images, historic newspapers, maps, archives and more.

By the time Casement was 13 years old his father was also dead, having ended his days in Ballymena dependent on the charity of relatives. A long, detailed eyewitness report exposing abuses, the Casement Report, was delivered in Other European nations followed suit, as did the United States; and the British Parliament demanded a meeting of the 14 signatory powers to review the Berlin Agreement. Casement paid two visits to the region, first in and then a follow-up in Men, women, and children were confined in them for days, weeks, and often months. Some of the men exposed as killers in his report were charged by Peru, while others fled. Conditions in the area undoubtedly improved as a result, but the contemporary switch to farmed rubber in other parts of the world was a godsend to the Indians as well. Arana himself was never prosecuted. Casement wrote extensively as always in those two years including several of his notorious diaries, the one for being unusually discursive. In July , Casement journeyed to the U. In October, Casement himself set sail for Germany, via Norway. He viewed himself as an ambassador of the Irish nation. It was largely abandoned after much time and money were wasted. The IRB purposely kept him in the dark, and even tried to replace him. The German weapons were never landed in Ireland. All the crew were German sailors, but their clothes and effects, even the charts and books on the bridge, were Norwegian. She lies at 40 metres depth. His fate was unknown until recently but he survived, joining the Royal Navy later in , and dying in the US in a building accident. A close reading of the medieval Act allowed for a broader interpretation: This led to the claim that Casement was "hanged on a comma". Casement made an unsuccessful appeal against the conviction and death sentence. Members of the Casement family in Antrim contributed discreetly to the defence fund, although they had sons in the British Army and Navy. Casement was received into the Catholic Church while awaiting execution and was attended by a Catholic priest, Father James McCarroll, who said of Casement that he was "a saint

Chapter 8 : Roger Casement | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Roger David Casement (Irish language: Ruairċ- Dċithċ- Mac Easmainn. 1 September - 3 August) â€” known as Sir Roger Casement Kt. CMG between and shortly before his execution for treason, when he was stripped of his knighthood â€” was an Irish nationalist, activist, patriot and poet.

Patrick Mullen One of the most controversial figures of the Irish nationalist pantheon, Roger Casement retains his allure and glamour nearly ninety years after his death. During his life, Casement did it all. Since his death, he has proved a remarkably durable cultural icon. As an international humanitarian, he risked his life exposing colonialist atrocities in Africa and South America. He delivered one of the most famous and rousing speeches on Irish nationalism from the English dock before being hanged for participation in the Easter Rising. Inspiringly queer, he enjoyed, in his global travels, all the lust and love of a modern homoerotic lifestyle. Casement has also been at the center of heated controversy between Great Britain and Ireland since his execution. Indeed, in many ways, as a cultural icon he condenses the vexing and violent history of Anglo-Irish relations over the course of the twentieth century. Casement was born to a middle-class Protestant family in Sandycove, near Dublin, in , and spent his career working both for and against the global economic and political arrangements of European colonialism. He became internationally famous while serving as a British consul heading a parliamentary investigation into alleged atrocities in the Congo Free State in Casement led a similar investigation into humanitarian abuses in the Putumayo region of the Amazon in In , he was arrested in Ireland by the British after landing from a German submarine as part of an attempt to supply weapons for the planned Easter Rising. He was charged with high treason and hanged in August During the course of his trial, a set of so-called Black Diaries surfaced that detailed numerous same-sex sexual adventures and fantasies over the course of his career. The origin of the diaries was suspect from the start, and their authenticity has been a subject of polarized dispute. Casement has remained a point of controversy between Britain and Ireland: In two editions of the diaries appeared, though they failed to end the controversy: Casement was situated at the beginning of an Irish tradition of international [End Page] humanitarianism and activism that could be traced to the current human rights efforts of former Irish president Mary Robinson. The authenticity of the Black Diaries was debated at the conference, but no effort was made to understand their potential integration with his political and humanitarian work. Most of the volatility of the critical discussion of Casement in Ireland and Great You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 9 : - Casement: The Flawed Hero by Roger Sawyer

In September , Casement, Captain George White - son of Sir George White, 'the hero of Ladysmith' - and Revd. J.B. Armour organised a meeting in Ballymoney, one of the traditional centres of Ulster Liberalism, to protest against the 'lawlessness' of Sir Edward Carson's movement against home rule for Ireland which was then.