

Ireland - Mass Immigration and the Great Reset

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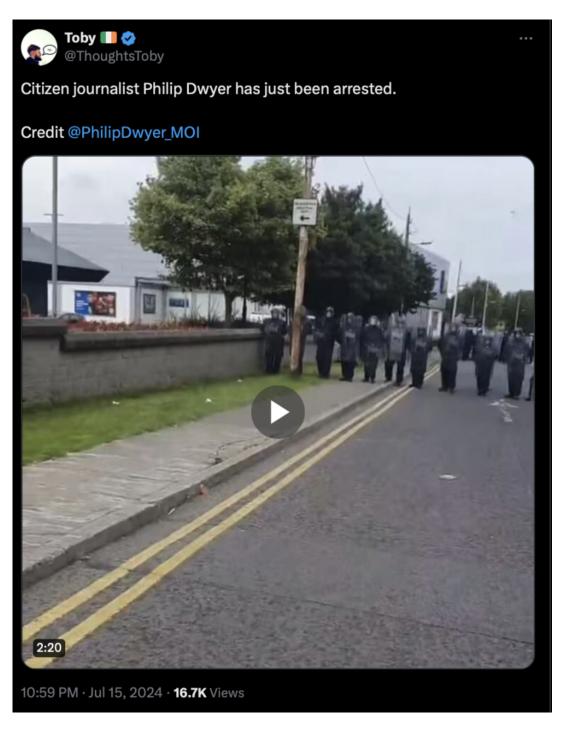
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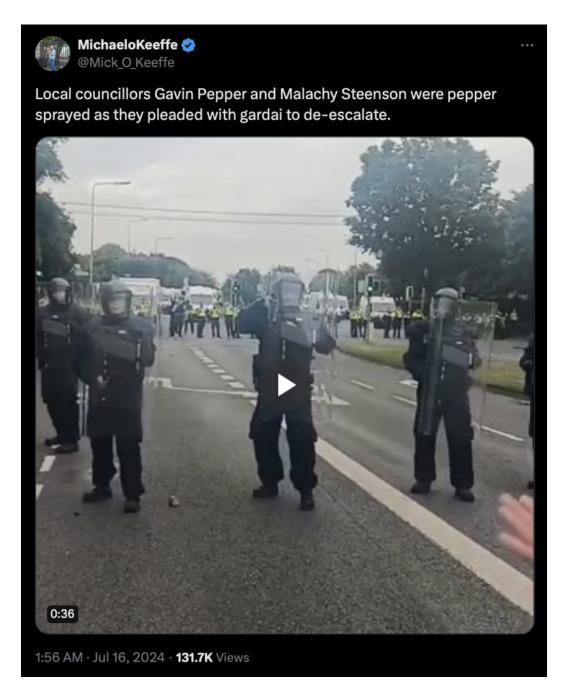
Civil Rights

On Monday morning, Ireland would awake to reports of unrest in the Dublin suburb of Coolock, when after months of peaceful protest by local residents over plans to move upwards of 500 male migrants into a disused paint factory in the working-class neighborhood, tensions would come to a head when Irish riot police cleared the on-site protest camp in a heavy-handed early morning raid. In response, work vehicles intended to convert the site would be set ablaze, leading to scenes reminiscent of the north of Ireland in the late 60s or early 70s.

As the day progressed, the parallels between Coolock and the Ireland of half a century ago would grow. Heavily-militarised police, under the direction of Garda commissioner and former RUC Deputy Constable Drew Harris, would soon arrive in the North Dublin suburb, resulting in scenes akin to Belfast or Derry in 1969. Local residents, including women, children, and the elderly, would be brutalised, a popular video streamer and citizen journalist would be arrested, and a number of elected representatives, who had arrived on the scene in a bid to calm tensions, would be pepper sprayed by police. By the end of the day, 15 people would be arrested and charged, with their names and addresses highly-publicised by the Irish media, an effective warning to others to not protest against the current immigration policies being imposed by Leinster House, which has seen large numbers of male migrants being placed into wildly unsuitable locations such as an inner city office block and children's primary school, with no prior consultation being held with local communities beforehand.



Watch the video on X



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Indeed, similar scenes would erupt in the small rural village of Newtownmountkennedy in late April, when again, after weeks of peaceful protest by local residents in opposition to plans to house male migrants in a <u>disused hospital</u> in the locality, police would once again carry out a heavy-handed early-morning <u>raid</u> on an on-site protest camp. In the ensuing hours, local residents would again be <u>brutalised</u>, a female journalist would be <u>pepper sprayed</u>, and <u>martial law</u> would effectively be imposed on the sleepy town.



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In a grim irony, less than a week later, the southern Irish state would issue a <u>statement</u> condemning the response of the Georgian government to protests against its Transparency of Foreign Influence law, the previous week's scenes in Newtownmountkennedy being wilfully ignored by Leinster House.

The current tensions surrounding immigration in Ireland began in November 2022, when, using the Russian intervention in Ukraine as a pretext, upwards of 300 migrants were moved into a disused office block in East Wall, a working-class neighbourhood in inner city Dublin. Protests would begin immediately amongst local residents, citing the unsuitability of the location and the lack of consultation with community representatives beforehand. Similar protests would take place at other sites in Dublin and throughout Ireland.

One year later, the tensions regarding immigration policy in Ireland would explode in their most notable manner so far. On the 23rd of November 2023, three children and their teacher were stabbed outside their Gaelscoil (Irish-language school) in central Dublin. With it soon emerging that the attacker was an immigrant previously subject to a <u>deportation order</u>, matters would come to a head. Calls for a protest in Dublin later that night would quickly spread throughout social media, seemingly attracting an opportunistic element who would engage in looting and the burning of vehicles. The Dublin riots would gain worldwide attention, with the focus seemingly more on the damage done to outlets such as McDonald's and Footlocker, than the attack on the children and their teacher.

Image: Helen McEntee (Source: Houses of the Oireachtas/Shawn Pogatchnik / Licensed under CC BY 2.0)



In the days following the riots, Security Minister for the southern Irish state, Helen McEntee, announced that <u>facial recognition technology</u> laws would be introduced in response, thus revealing the true intent behind current immigration policy in Ireland.

In addition to the <u>devaluing</u> of labour and the lowering of wages on behalf of industrialists, the mixing of vast amounts of people from different cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds that mass-immigration entails, ultimately leads to tensions. Tensions that, in tight-knit areas such as working-class neighbourhoods and small rural villages, will inevitably spill over.

As a result, the government-corporate alliance is presented with a ready-made pretext to implement solutions that align with their agenda. In this case, the same facial recognition technologies that are <u>outlined</u> in the <u>Great Reset</u>, the initiative launched by the World Economic Forum in 2020, using <u>'Covid'</u> as a pretext, intended to create even further integration between the public and private sector worldwide.

With the issue of migrants arriving into Ireland without proper identification also receiving mainstream media <u>attention</u>, it is likely this is being done with the intention of directing the narrative towards the introduction of mandatory <u>digital ID</u>; which, combined with facial recognition technology, will lay the groundwork for the dystopian digital surveillance state that the Great Reset envisages.

Indeed, upon the recent election of WEF aficionado <u>Keir Starmer</u> as British Prime Minister, Taoiseach Simon Harris announced that it marked a <u>'great reset'</u> in relations between both countries. A deliberate choice of words, indicating that like his predecessor <u>Leo Varadkar</u>, he is also a World Economic Forum <u>'Young Global Leader'</u>, fully intending to continue the Davos agenda in Ireland.

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