

RESURGENT ULSTER

ní Siotcáin
San Saoirse



ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU, BELFAST
VOL. 1 No. 5 MARCH, 1952 Price 3.

WHOM SHOULD WE HONOUR?

On February 7th, 1940 James Mac Cormick and Peter Barnes sacrificed their young lives on an English scaffold for the re-unification and Freedom of Ireland. England and her satellite Junta were responsible for the deaths of these martyrs.

Joe Malone and Terry Perry of Belfast after a years illness died in their cells in an English Prison in January and July, 1942, despite a recommendation for their release by the Prison Doctor. When these men died, Radio Eireann DID NOT keep two minutes silence as a mark of respect to their memory.

Sean Gaffney died on the prison ship, Al Rawdah November 1940 where he had been interned without charge for two years. The politicians in Leinster House or the Senate DID NOT pass a vote of sympathy or stand in silent tribute to their memory.

Tom Williams made the supreme sacrifice for Ireland in Belfast Gael on September 1942. Mr. Frank Aiken or the 26 County Ambassador to England DID NOT attend or were represented at their funerals.

Gerard O' Callaghan and these occasions. Public Bodies in the 26 Counties DID NOT fly the Tricolour at half-mast on

WHOM SHOULD WE HONOUR? (contd)

Sean T. O'Kelly on his steadfast honest people - own behalf or on behalf of the people or no property, the 26 County Government as Tone has styled them, DID NOT send any wreaths. though the Most Rev. Dr.

The so-called National Mageean, Bishop of Down and Press of Ireland DID NOT Connor walked as a mourner write editorials on their behind Sean Gaffney's Coffin sacrifices.

Of course these martyrs Barnes, MacCormick and Williams were only ordinary patriotic, citizen-soldiers of the relatives, who were not Irish Republic who had im- allowed to attend, and consisted only of their gaol- bined the teachings of the ers. Yet their names are De Valera's, O' Kelly's, engraved in letters of gold Aiken's etc., on Irish on Ireland's roll of honour Freedom and Republicanism and their memory will ever and sought to put such remain fresh and green in teachings into practice in the loyal hearts of Irish whilst remaining true in the people long after the pomp their allegiance to the and pageantry of which we Irish Republic.

They had no monarchical read so much the past few or International reputat- weeks have passed into the ions, neither had they limbo of forgotten things.

claims to territories outside their own lands. They MERELY served the Cause of Ireland's Unity and Freedom as advocated by ALL Republican Leaders from 1916 to 1922.

"RESURGENT ULSTER" will be sent to you monthly for a year, post free on payment of 4/-.

And of course they died- just died, as a result of or in defence of these principles and ideals. Their funerals had not the pomp and pageantry associated with famous personages or with the world's elite. Just a plain coffin followed by the common, humble but

The Secretary,

37, Institution Place,

BELFAST.

"The passionate aspiration for Irish Nationhood will outlive the British Empire"
John Mitchel.

FIANNA FAIL ANTI PARTITIONISTS

The latest use of the dressed in green uniforms Anti Partition League by who some months previously the Fianna Fail propaganda had served with them in the machine is a statement issued by the South Armagh North Republican movement in the Board of the League calling upon the youth of the Six Counties to join the "Free State Army". They were used also for shooting down innocent unarmed Republican internees as they shot to death Barney Casey in the Curragh Camp. They also formed the firing squads who executed Tom Harte from Lurgan: 1916 veteran Paddy Mac Grath ; Protestant republican George Plant, Dick Goss, and their comrades. They were also sent to arrest the Northern Republican Internees who had escaped from Derry Prison. In this instance, instead of repelling the invader they were ordered to collaborate with him.

In 1940 a great recruiting drive was made by the Fianna Fail Govt. for the alleged purpose of defending Ireland from invasion. Ireland in this case, meant only 26 Counties because the other part of Ireland in which the South Armagh Anti-Partitionists live was already occupied by the invader, and of course no effort was to be made to remove them from it.

Those who did join the alleged defence forces in the 26 Counties must have been sadly disillusioned when they found that their duties would not consist of repelling an invader, British or German. Instead they were to be used for the purpose of hunting down Republicans who had remained loyal to the Republic: they were to be used to guard Republican prisoners, and we had the spectacle of Republican prisoners on one side of the compound being guarded on the other side by men

The sincere Republican-minded youth of Ireland must not be a party to history repeating itself. We are certain that the Republicans of South Armagh will repudiate the efforts of Mr. F. Aiken and his Anti-partition friends to enlist the service of our youth in their campaign to crush militant Republicanism.

Article on Dan O'Connell unavoidably held over to next issue.

THE DEAD WHO DIED FOR IRELAND - EAMONN TRODDEN

Eamonn (Ned) Trodden was born in the year 1879 - the son of a Fenian father - in the Old Lodge Road area of Belfast. Leaving the Irish Christian Brothers School, Barrack Street, where he was educated, at the age of 15 he became an apprentice to the Hairdressing trade. Many years later he opened his own shop at 68, Falls Road.

He was very much interested in Amateur Theatricals and played the part of Robert Emmet in the drama of that name. He was also a foundation member and secretary of the Peter O'Neill Crowley's G.A.A. Club and many were the papers which he read to the members of this club on Ireland and her history.

He joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood early in life and at the inception of the Irish Volunteers in 1913 he became a member. When the split in the Volunteers came, he remained loyal to Tom Clark and Sean Mac Dermott.

The I.R.B. for a number of years used to meet at his home 68, Falls Road on Tuesday nights. When the Volunteers became the Army of the Republic, I.R.A., he was still an active member.

He played a very prominent part in the 1918 election in which Devalera standing as an abstentionist was defeated by Joe Devlin who preferred to attend Westminster and take an Oath of allegiance to England's King rather than give his allegiance to the Irish Republic and attend Dail Eireann, the Government of the Republic for ALL Ireland. The very same policy which the Healy's Beatties and O'Neills are following and advocating today.

Big Ned as he was affectionately known to all his friends was also Secretary of Sean MacDermott Cumann of Sinn Fein one of the biggest in Belfast.

Curfew had been imposed in Belfast during the months of August and early September 1920 but was lifted again early in September. On Saturday 18th September, 1920 a squad of Volunteers kept watch at Ned Trodden's house as it was known that something was about to happen - however everything passed off quietly.

Early in the night of Saturday 25th September, 1920 two policemen were shot at Broadway. Big Ned and his son Eddie, jun., were working up to eleven o'clock, after

EAMONN TRODDEN (Contd.)

finishing his last customer the window, the bullet he sat on the window-sill breaking a mirror at the outside the shop, enjoying back of the shop, the other a smoke. About 11.45 p.m., penetrating the shop door, he decided to retire to bed kitchen door and window young Eddie turning to him, into the yead.

said "whats the use of us They came into the house going in to be murdered in and tried to follow Eddie our beds". upstairs, but he lifted a

About 2.30 a.m. the chair and threw it down on Trodden household consist- top of them. He then was ing of the Father, his sis- on the point of throwing a ter and his three sons, jug and basin on top of Eddie, Charlie and Michael them when stopped by his were awakened by heavy aunt who told him that this knocking on the door. was only a raid, but Eddie

The father through the was under no delusion as to upstairs window asked who their real intentions.

was there, and received the Meanwhile the raiders reply "military to raid". cut the clothes line in the Young Eddie running down kitchen, poured petrol over the stairs said he would the clothes and all round open the door for them. When the kitchen, and shouted he arrived down he lit the "Come down Trodden or we'll gas, turned the key in the burn you out". After a per- door, but relocked it again. iod of such wrecking and They shouted at him to threats they ventured up hurry up. He then opened it the stairs. The Aunt who and saw four men with black- was blocking the way into ened faces, two standing the front room was roughly and two kneeling with taken and thrown on the bed rifles at the ready. in the back room.

They said to him "Are While this was going on, you Trodden"? His answer the baby of the family, was to try and close the Michael crept to the head door, but one of the four of the stairs and looked jammed his rifle in the down into the kitchen. One door. Eddie ran back to the of the murder gang who had kitchen and thence up the remained in the kitchen put stairs. Two of the four his rifle to his shoulder fired at him, one through

(Continued overleaf).

EAMONN TRODDEN (Contd)

and ordered Michael away. September 1920. two others
The boy ran into bed again; were murdered in their homes
He then saw the three raid- in Belfast, viz., Sean
ers come out of the front Gaynor and Sean McFadden
room, his father between them both of Springfield Road,
with his arms screwed up Belfast.
around his back. Afterwards
it was found out that his
arms were each broken in two
places.

Ned Trodden was taken down
stairs and shots rang out.
After waiting a few moments
the Aunt and Charlie went
down to the kitchen. They
found the father lying in
the yard brutally murdered.
When the ambulance men
arrived one of them said
"there was enough petrol in
the house to set it on fire
with the light of the gas."
Eddie and another Volunteer
went with the body to the
Mater Hospital. On the road
back he was stopped by two
policemen at Carrick Hill,
one of them asking if he was
young Trodden and saying how
sorry he was for him. Eddie
since dead, often wondered
how that policeman knew so
soon about it.

Eamon Trodden's remains
were brought home on Monday
and his funeral to Miltown
Cemetery on Tuesday was one
of the largest ever seen in
Ielfast.

There was a sequel to the
Trodden murder. In 1925 his
sister was standing at the
door of the shop on a sum-
mer evening with a girl
from Armagh who was staying
with her. A man came up to
her and said "if you knew
who I was you wouldn't
speak to me". "Why"? said
the Aunt. "Because I was on
the same force that murder-
ed your brother and I've
come to ask for forgiveness
for one of the men who was
here that night. Will you
forgive him"? The aunt re-
plied "I left them to God
when they did it, and I
still leave them to God".
"Well" he said then, "You
are not going to shadow me"
and pushing them inside he
made off.

The sympathy of Republican
Belfast is extended to the
Russel family on the re-
cent death of Hugh and his
mother.

AR DHEIS DE GO RAIBH
N-ANAMA.

IRELAND'S YOUTH

Patrick Pearse in his prophetic wisdom established his Bilingual school for the main purpose of educating Ireland's Youth through the medium of their native language and to fashion their minds in a National mould. Hence his famous St. Enda's became a reality. It was an uphill struggle, but the efforts were well worth the mental and physical energy spent and especially from the National point of view, because his pupils became worthy ambassadors of a Cause for which he was to shed his life-blood.

Today there is abundant need for such schools and teachers where-from the Youth of Ireland can receive the true concept of Nationality and Freedom and their minds moulded as Pearse would have wished.

Until such schools can be established some means must be found to counter-act the insidious poisonous and anti-National teaching being pumped into the minds of our youth by the propagandists and authors of the "murder machine".

In the meantime such a work has been undertaken by the Republican Youth Organisation, Na Fianna Eireann an organisation catering

for Ireland's boys from the ages of 10 to 18 years and an organisation which is non - militant and anti-Communist.

It is mainly an National Educational Organisation aiming to inculcate in Ireland's Youth love of Country and a true spirit of Nationality. Our National Language, History, Games, Pastimes, Music and good Citizenship are all featured in their programme - whilst their Code of Honour which includes - Honesty: Respect: Chivalry: Charity: Obedience: Manliness: Truthfulness: Courage: Discipline: Self-denial and Purity of mind and heart would meet with the approval of their parents.

Finally what nobler motto could youth embrace than that motto of Na Fianna Eireann:-

TRUTH ON OUR LIPS: PURITY
IN OUR HEARTS: STRENGTH IN
OUR ARMS.

NATIONAL GRAVES COLLECTION

The National Graves Collection will take place on Saturday 12th, April, 1952

SUBSCRIBE GENEROUSLY.

ABSTENTION

The question of abstention has been a very contentious one in the Irish Political Arena for a great number of years. At every Election time, the policy of Abstention v Attendance has been the subject of heated debate at Party Conventions and elsewhere. The Republican Attitude on this question has often been stated, but due, mainly to a hostile press, the more important points in these statements have been deliberately ignored.

The Protagonists of the non-abstention policy in main - the Party political leaders have foisted this policy on the people by glib and insidious methods. By playing on people's fears they have etched on their minds the dire results which ensue if they have no one to "speak for them" in the Assembly at Westminster, or its Satellite Assemblies.

Bringing to the notice of the world the evil of Partition is the latest excuse for attendance - what a sad admission of failure of their alleged propaganda machine - the huge meetings in America, England, Scotland and Wales: Radio Eireann: The Strasburg Assembly: The question of abstention lies with its international Audience and the Diplomatic Channels of the 26 County Government.

Surely the long and agonising history of our Race up to the present day has shown the utter futility of such a procedure. The one utter truth emerged not in our generation, but from 1798 and before "That the Connection with Britain was and is the unfailing source of all our evils, political and Social". That same connection which impoverished the Country, by exploitation and greed. A system responsible for hardship and poverty.

The history of Irish Parties who strove to maintain that connection, shows nothing but one long trail of disaster. Nothing was ever achieved by their attendance at Westminster except Ireland's participation in Britain's wars. So it was, and so shall it be. For centuries, generations of Irishmen and women have striven to make this country a fit and proper place for its people.

Generation after generation gave freely of its blood in determined and stubborn opposition to Britain's "Right" to legislate for

ABSTENTION.

one acre of Irish soil.

given the opportunity to control their own affairs.

In 1919 the scene was set in Ireland for the most historic occasion in her long story of bondage - the freely elected representatives of the people met in Dublin, as the first lawfully elected Government of the Republic - To them, the people had given a mandate that they owed no allegiance to any foreign Government and repudiated England's "Right" to legislate for Ireland. From its inception in spite of a reign of terror by Britain to break the peoples' will that Government showed what it could do, if left to its own endeavours.

Political parties in Ireland have been always stressing the need for Unity. Unity CAN be achieved. A Unity based on the acceptance of the Nations right to be free, and in absolute control of their own destiny. If sincere in their desire for unity, they must know that the greatest impediment to that unity is their attendance in a foreign institution. They must realise that whilst so doing they give that semblance of authority to the British Crown to legislate for Ireland.

These later days have also provided us with the lamentable spectacle of elected representatives, viz., Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Beattie arriving in London and taking their oaths of allegiance to Elizabeth II. They will, sooner or later learn that bitter lesson also - that all their efforts "across the water" will be completely in vain, and the day will come when they will go down that road which has been trodden by so many before them, rejected and forgotten by the Irish People.

They formulated and brought into being plans well ahead of those times, which covered every aspect of life in the country, and which went a long way to build up prosperity and happiness for the Nation. Unemployment and all those social evils which England had brought into being were to be eradicated. Education was to be something more than a mere apprenticeship for the R.I.C., British Army or Imperial Civil Service. It was shown to the world that Irish people possessed Intelligence, initiative, and the will to prosper, if

"THE FELONS OF OUR LAND"

DARTMOOR MUTINY.

In July of 1940 I was arrested whilst a member of the IRISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE in England, and sentenced to 20 years for possession of explosives. With other Irish Prisoners I was sent to Brixton and later transferred to Dartmoor. We had read and heard quite a lot about this Prison. It had a reputation of being the Prison in England to which were sent all prisoners who were not amenable to discipline, were refractory or were so hardened in their criminal careers that other prisons could not cope with them. We were prepared to find a place of bleakness and harshness and indeed it did not fall short of our expectations.

Situated in the midst of a wilderness of moorland far removed from towns and villages it was surely a bleak place in which we were to find ourselves for years to come. This feeling was accentuated when the Coventry explosion occurred and when Barnes and Mc Cormick were hanged, mob law by the criminal faction broke out in several of the prisons and this was left to go unchecked by the Prison Authorities. On our entry to Dartmoor, we were at once herded amongst the Civil Prisoners, and were ordered to work with them. We felt that we would have to make a stand at the beginning for better conditions, accordingly we demanded, as the first step - Segregation from the rest of the prisoners. This was refused and worse was to follow. The following morning whilst on parade we were attacked by the remainder of the prisoners and severely beaten up. This was done at the instigation of the prison officials.

The silence rule was rigidly in force and when locked in cells for the remainder of the day nothing was to be heard but the wailing of the seagulls.

Irish Political Prisoners in British Prisons have at all times being treated

DARTMOOR MUTINY

icals who stood idly by prisoner the other warder whilst this occurred our we took his keys and locked men were knocked down, beaten the doors giving access to en and kicked. Afterwards the wing from the prison. We no treatment was given us then locked the warder in and we were placed in Solitary confinement in which one of the cells. Men were we spent 8 months. then detailed to take off every cell door in the wing.

The prison Authorities Others were detailed to wishing to clear these smash the stone flags on cells at the end of this tiers others were detailed period put us to work again to throw mattresses out of with the rest of the pri- the cells to the Base and oners. We again demanded to smash the water pipes segregation - They decided and to block up all en- then to put us by ourselves trances. When this had all in a condemned wing of the been completed, the boards, prison - no facilities what mattresses, and paint and ever were to be found here, all inflammable material and as it was the middle of were heaped up together and winter it was exceedingly set fire to. (To be contd).

cold. There was no heating and windows were broken. We demanded better facilities and when this was refused we decided to take action.

The decision for action was that we should burn the wing. At this time, R.A.F. Boards were put in to us and we were told to paint them with the R.A.F. markings. We refused to do so and were told that to persist in refusal meant drastic punishment.

One Saturday morning we were in the wing with 2 warders as guard. One of these went off for a moment barring the door and making

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT CONCERT

A grand Irish Ireland Concert is billed to take place in St. Mary's Hall, Bank Street, on St. Patrick's Night under the auspices of Comhairle Ceanntair, Bealfeirsde, Sinn Fein.

A star studded list of Artistes includes :- Jack Blaney: Sean Green: Charlie Adams; Sean Neeson: Gladys Devlin: Collette Byrne: Mc Aleer School of Dancing, and possibly a short play by a talented Dramatic Group. Tickets to all parts of the Hall at 2/6 are almost sold out.

CEIST AIRGID

I rith na miosa seo beidh £4,000,000,000 le cainteoir bailinchan Chonnartha na Gaeilge a dheanamh de gach Gaeilge a thogail. Bailítear Eireannach. Ach na bigi na ceadta punt achan beag uchtach: ma eirionn bhliain, agus d'reir deal- libh milliun punt a bhailin aimh, caithítear an oiread agus a chaitheam achan ceanna. Ni sheanfaidh einne bhliain ni bhainfidh se ach go bhfuil toradh le hobair ceithre mhile blian cibh. an an Chonnartha, ach an bhfuil obair a dheanamh! luach na ceadta punt de thoradh lei? Ta eagla orm nach bhfuil, no se mor bha- nuil go bhfuil mor-chuid an airgid seo a chaitheamh go nea-eifeachtuil.

Gach samhradh tugtar laethe saoire cois fairrge in aisce do uimhir ollmhor paisti, agus tugtar laethe daoire ar bheagain costas do dhaoine ata ro-ghlic le go ngoirfi "paisti" diobh. Ceapann locht riарtha na-sceim go labhrann na daoine seo Gaelig len a cheile o thus deireadh na laethe saoire, ach, da mbeadh suil ina gcriathair acu, d'fheicfeadh said go bpilleann bunus an locht saoire na bhaile agus gan, ar an mbean-uimhir thar leath-dosaen focal Gaeilge acu nach rabh acu ag imeacht doibh. Is mor an costas £7 ar 6 fhocal a theagasc le cuine amhain.

Smaonigi a Chonnarthoiri, na's e seo an doigh ata sibh ag brath an Ghaeilg 'aifeadh, cosnoidh se

£4,000,000,000 le cainteoir Gaeilge a dheanamh de gach Eireannach. Ach na bigi beag uchtach: ma eirionn libh milliun punt a bhailin agus a chaitheam achan bhliain ni bhainfidh se ach ceithre mhile blian cibh. an obair a dheanamh!

IRISH V. C's.

A line of propaganda used by Anti-partitionists attending Stormont is in boasting of how many Irishmen fought in the 2nd World War for England and how many Catholic V. C's Ireland produced.

They should be more interested in how many Irishmen fought to achieve the Unity of their own Country during World War II. and how many patriot soldiers won the only V.C. that the Free Gaelic Nation honours - The VICTORY CROWN of Martyrdom for Ireland.

We can mention about 21 such V.C's - Barnes, Mc Cormick, Martin, McGrath, Harte Kavanagh, Goss, Perry, Malone, Plant, Gaffney, MacNeela, D'Arcy, Casey, Williams, O'Callaghan, O'Neill, Burns, Keirns, MacCaughy, Dermody. These people should be urging the youth of Ireland to model their lives on such Patriots.