

RESURGENT ULSTER

ni Siotcáin
San Saoirse



Vol. 2, No. 5

APRIL, 1953

Price—Threepence

TONE 1798

*In Proud and
Loving Memory
of all who died for
Ireland*

McCAUGHEY 1946

"THE FOOLS, THE FOOLS, THE FOOLS THEY HAVE LEFT US OUR FENIAN DEAD,
AND WHILST IRELAND HOLDS THESE GRAVES, IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER
BE AT PEACE."
—P. H. PEARSE.

McCRACKEN

EMMETT

ALLEN

LARKIN

O'BRIEN

O'NEILL CROWLEY

PEARSE

CONNOLLY

CLARK

O'RAHILLY

MacSWINEY

TREACEY

BARRY

MacCURTAIN

BRUGHA

MELLOWES

McKELVEY

CHILDERS

McGRATH

HARTE

MacCORMACK

BARNES

GOSS

PLANT

WILLIAMS

KEARNS

EASTER 1916-1953

IN THE PORTICO OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN, A SERIOUS-FACED MAN IN VOLUNTEER UNIFORM, READS FROM A DOCUMENT, WORDS THAT ARE TO MARK THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA FOR IRELAND AND HER PEOPLE. BEHIND THE BARRICADED WINDOWS OF THE BUILDING GRIM-FACED MEN STAND sentinel with rifles in hands. Fluttering proudly in the breeze the flag of the Irish Republic has replaced the flag of the invader. Somewhere in the distance on this Easter morn the Bells of the Angelus toll as it were in salute and benediction to the Deed that was being enacted—to the "terrible beauty" that was being born.

Behind the serious grim faces of the watchful Volunteers a sense of happiness and joy pervades and on no face is it more obvious than on the face of a grey-haired man whose spirit, 16 years of brutal and hellish cruelty and suffering spent in an English Prison failed to subdue. Today Tom Clark is happy beyond description. James Connolly too seems proud and happy as he says "Thank God Pearse we have lived to see this day." Pearse reads on from the Proclamation of the Republic. In spirit we can still hear those forceful burning words spilling from the lips of the First President of the Irish Republic—

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to National Freedom and Sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign Independent state, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare and of its exaltation among the nations"

At last the battle is joined—the fight is on, unequal though it may be under the changed circumstances yet no one will dare point the finger of cowardice at the volunteers of this generation. They have gone out to fight and die "in bloody protest for a glorious thing."

For a week the battle continues, a week brimful of courage, nobleness, bravery, unselfishness and sacrifice. A week which brings martyrdom to many and imprisonment to others—a week which helped to sow the seed of a new resurgent spirit among the people which five years later was to bring them to the threshold of triumph ere treachery slammed the door of Victory in their faces

1916 was a glorious Epic in the history of our Nation's struggle for Independence and yet there is another side to the story of Easter Week which the present time is opportune for retelling. It tells of politicians who whilst Pearse and Connolly and the other leaders were organising and planning for armed action against the invader—were indulging in a campaign of opposition,

slander and abuse against the Volunteers of Easter Week—politicians who pretended that Ireland's Freedom could only be achieved through attendance at Westminster. It tells of an unsympathetic people. It tells of a hostile press, one newspaper going to the extent of even howling for the blood of Connolly and Mac Dermott.

All of this and more reminds us of the same opposition lined up against the real Republican Nation today—against the men who would dare follow in the footsteps of Clark and Connolly.

1916! What would we have given to be there that day? We who were unborn then: We who were young then and heard our fathers speak with love and pride of the heroes of Easter Week or we who were ready then to strike, but were prevented through the confusion of Mac Neill's countermanding order. How proud we would have been to have served with the gentle Pearse, the uncompromising Clark or the courageous Connolly.

Still there are words re-echoing down the years spoken by Pearse and reminding us of a duty "We have kept faith with the past and handed on a tradition to the future If you strike us down now we shall rise again and renew the fight If our deed has not been sufficient to win Freedom then our children will win it by a better deed."

Easter 1953—Thirty-seven years after, and Freedom still remains unachieved—the same politicians—the same hostile press; The same unsympathetic indifferent people are with us—and what of our children whom Pearse said would win Freedom by a better deed—are they too with us?

THE CHOICE

FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS NOW OFFICERS OF THE GAELIC LEAGUE HAVE BEEN AT PAINS TO EMPHASISE THAT, THAT ORGANISATION IS NON-POLITICAL. IN OTHER WORDS THAT IT IS RESPECTABLE ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE FROM ACADEMIC GAELIC ENTHUSIASTS WHO DO NOT CARE WHO GOVERNS THEIR COUNTRY TO CIVIL SERVANTS AND SCHOOLTEACHERS WHOSE JOBS circumscribe their political activity. So intensively has this rule, achieving anything savouring of politics, been observed that it is considered to be bad form to discuss the freedom of our country! Yet, the main impact of the Gaelic League has undoubtedly been political, and from a revolutionary body of a few years ago it has degenerated to the status of a Language Preservation Society. The Gaelic fervour, fanned to white heat during the stirring years after 1916, was cooled by the great betrayal of Ireland in 1921. Yet many of our people kept pinning their hopes for freedom and the language on the political leaders who succeeded each other since that time. Hope was replaced by indifference and demoralisation. Six-County Nationalists just seemed not to care any longer about the ultimate fate of the country, the dual identity of the Gaelic League—Freedom and the Language—no longer typified that movement.

When the Gaelic League was founded in 1893 by Dr. Douglas Hyde, the primary object was to arrest the rapid decay of Gaelic as a spoken Language. The Language was a distinctive mark of, and an aid to, the expression of national character. It was preached that to restore the older tongue was a national duty. It was clearly recognised that if the Irish Language perished Nationality perished with it.

Thus the Gaelic League became a recruiting ground for what ultimately became known as the Sinn Féin movement, providing adherents to a new political plan of action. Then came Pearse to found a school to regenerate the language, and, later to give his life to regenerate the Irish people. And no matter how much the Gaelic League of today tries to soft-pedal the Republican issue for the sake of the language, the statement, "Not Gaelic merely but free as well" axiomatically holds good.

However the signs of a more resurgent outlook is becoming manifest amongst our people, and once again they are turning to the Republican movement without any reservations. No Gaelic League worthy of the name can feel aught but kinship with any attempt to soothe past amnicities, heal old wounds and unite and weld together the forces that brought an empire to its knees. Now is the chance to redeem the squandered years. The official co-operation of the Gaelic League is virtually necessary. There can be no standing on touch lines in the fight for freedom.

The Gaelic League has always aroused men to ask what Nationalism implies. The answer is to be found in this revival of an age-old cause, the cause for which lovers of the speech of Padraig, Brigid and Colmcille gave their all.

The Constitution of the Gaelic League bans affiliation with political parties, and a strictly non-political and non-sectarian spirit may exist in Gaelic circles. This of course, in no way affects the personal affiliation to the Republican Movement of members of Gaelic organisations.

The Gaelic League personnel are becoming more militant in outlook and more confident and assertive because of their strength. If the twin aims of freedom and language are to be realised without much further delay, we must join forces with the Republican Movement to end the anglicisation of our country. Let the culturally spiritual and the politically physical blend to achieve this purpose.

Thousands of articles have been written to explain the slow progress of the Gaelic Revival movement, yet the real explanation of such poor results is to be found in national apathy and the cynicism of a betrayed people. Until faith is restored by sacrifice there can be no hope of survival either of the nation or language.

Events have shown that Gaelic activity in the Six Counties is permitted only on sufferance, and that the local junta allows it to pursue a secluded course of endeavour. To be "allowed" to learn Irish is even more humiliating than to be forbidden to learn it.

And so as Gaels we are faced with the choice of submitting to being ruled by a foreign country on joining forces with the Republican Movement which has sworn to break the connection with England for all time.

WHICH IS YOUR CHOICE?

EASTER WEEK COMMEMORATION

The usual Easter Week Commemoration ceremony to be held in Belfast on Easter Sunday, 5th April, 1953 will this year be preceded by a Parade, which will form up at the bottom of the WHITEROCK ROAD, at 2.30 sharp and march to the Republican plot, Milltown Cemetery, where Sean Og O Tuama, Dublin, will deliver the Oration.

Members of the various Republican and Gaelic Organisations will take part with the possibility of a band leading the procession.

The general public are also asked to take part in the parade.

EASTER LILIES are at present on sale. Price at least THREEPENCE.

WEAR AN
EASTER LILY

CORONATION PROTESTS

In the month of March, we had quite a number of protests and scenes in Belfast in connection with the coming Coronation of the Queen of England. The Labour groups in the Belfast Corporation made a vigorous protest against the decision to decorate the Falls and Dunville Parks.

Mr. Diamond was ordered out of Stormont for calling England's Queen "a foreign monarch." Messrs Healy and O'Neill protested at Westminster at England's Queen being designated "Queen of Northern Ireland."

We wish we could compliment them on being sincere in their attitude but their inconsistency in swearing an Oath of Allegiance to that same foreign monarch makes a mockery of their protests.

RESURGENT ULSTER IN PRINT

In presenting our first printed Resurgent Ulster it may be thought at first that we had reduced the contents of the paper but such is not the case. We have increased the contents.

To enlarge the paper further depends on an increase of our circulation.

"Resurgent Ulster" will be sent to free for one year on payment of 5/-.

Help us to increase our circulation by acting as a distributing agent.

Articles, Poems and pars. of interest urgently required.

All enquiries to be made to:

The Secretary,

c/o 37 Institution Road,
Belfast.

EGYPT SPEAKS OF ... AND IRELAND

"Nations that bargain with Imperialism will continue to live in slavery. We will not bargain with Britain. WE DEMAND immediate and unconditional evacuation of our sacred rights. We will accept nothing but immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all British troops."

Thus spoke Colonel Gumal Abdel Nasser, General Nequib's right hand man.

Will the De Valera's, Costelloes, MacDonaghs, Norton's and Federal system expound this note EGYPT DEMANDS

EASTER MORNING

(Belfast Prison, 1944)

This morn I knelt at Holy Mass,
And heard the Word that came to pass,
The Resurrection from the Dead,
Of nailed-pierced limbs and thorn-crowned head,
And in the prison chapel there,
This Easter morn went forth my prayer,
Of love and joy for He who died,
And came to life at Eastertide,
The days of torture He had spent,
With pain His Sacred Body rent,
'Till death had called His Sacred Name.
Had now returned a living Flame—
A Flame of Faith and Love and Peace,
That e'er would burn till time would cease.

Then through my thoughts from somewhere
A comrade's voice speaks loud and clear,
Requesting prayers for those who died
In Ireland's cause one Eastertide.

In Gaelic tongue our prayers were said,
For them; and all our Martyred Dead,
They too had trod the Calvary's way,
To free us from the tyrant's sway,
E'en though they died in that brave deed,
In youthful hearts they sowed their seed,
From death to life a broken land
Was raised by this heroic band,
Thus every Easter dawn since then,
Has brought its meed of patriot men,
I look around where patriots kneel,
Conscious of such patriot steel;
'Thank God' I pray it shall be so
Till Freedom's sun for us doth glow.

(continued from previous issue)

The driving force behind the Volunteer movement came from the very small minority of people who believed in physical force methods for achieving Irish freedom. The Constitutionalists represented by the supporters of the then known Irish Parliamentary Party became anxious about the increasing hold that this young physical force body was exercising over the minds of their supporters. To maintain their influence over the Volunteers, the Irish Party bought them a consignment of Italian rifles of ancient make for which ammunition could be obtained. They looked well however when used on parade.

Late in 1914 John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party made a speech at Woodenbridge, Co. Wicklow, in which he stated that Irishmen should fight for freedom outside of Ireland. Those who belonged to the physical force movement, dubbed "extremists" by the constitutionalists, were opposed to this new departure in favour of England when at war with Germany.

This feeling of antagonism between the two bodies began to grow in the country and the Irish Party decided that they, and they alone would control Volunteer activities in Ireland.

Some time in 1915 at the instigation of Joe Devlin, M.P., a meeting of the Volunteers was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast and it was obvious to some that this meeting had been packed by members of the A.O.H. and Irish Party supporters generally who were not members of the Volunteers. Mr. Devlin put forward a motion requesting that the Irish Volunteers should be controlled by the Irish Party which he said represented a majority of the Irish people both at home and abroad. Devlin's motion was carried and caused an immediate cleavage in the ranks of the Belfast Volunteers.

On the following Saturday when the Devlinite Volunteers paraded to the G.A.A. park for drill purposes it was found that the 3,000 had dwindled to 1,600 and eventually this number dwindled to 400. Their public parades were disbanded. Many of these volunteers were soon recruited by the Irish Party into the British Army and fought in the 1914-1918 war.

The physical force body, who were in a very small minority, gathered together and held weekly drills in the old military huts at Willowbank, Falls Road where the Broadway Picture House stands today. At these drill parades about 45 volunteers attended regularly. Mr. Denis Mac Cullough was the civilian Commander with the late Peter Burns as the military O.C. Rory Haskins was an assistant to Peter Burns as were also Cathal Mac Dowell and Sean Kelly. We had now only the nucleus of an average Company of Volunteers but Section Leaders were appointed of which I was one.

Mr. Herbert Pim, a Catholic convert had interested himself in the Volunteer Movement, and, by means of his previous association with the Junior Conservative Club in London made use of his membership card to purchase 42 Martin Henry rifles for use with an adequate supply of .303 ammunition from a gun shop in Belfast. Although small in numbers we were now fully armed and our indoor drill parades were always shadowed by members of the R.I.C. in plain clothes.

During the year 1915 we carried out our weekly parades and engaged in a number of manoeuvres on a small scale in the adjacent hills. We practised rifle shooting secretly in a quarry on the side of the mountain.

About January, 1916 Patrick Pearse lectured in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast. He gave a very

interesting picture of the organising and planning in Dublin of Emmet during his time. He also paid a great tribute to John Devoy in the cause of Irish Freedom. Feeling between the physical force party and the Constitutional Party in Belfast was running high then and we found it necessary to march back armed to our Headquarters from the meeting, with Patrick Pearse in the ranks.

Volunteer activity was now heading towards serious business. Local manoeuvres were being held by Volunteer Units throughout the country which the British authorities seemed unable to prevent. The Dublin Volunteers became more and more in evidence in the streets and surroundings of Dublin, soon we were advised of our Easter manoeuvre being arranged by H/Q. and told to prepare for such manoeuvres.

(continued next month)

Does This Refer To You?

Do you remember when the first tiny seed of Republicanism began to take root in your heart? Do you remember the joy and pride which was yours upon its discovery? The enthusiasm with which you greeted it. The determination and resolve which you avowed to care for and be loyal to it. The avidity with which you searched for and read books dealing with the struggle for Independence. The awe with which you looked upon those heroes and martyrs who proudly marched through the pages of our revolutionary struggle and the earnest desire you had to serve as they served.

Has the years of imprisonment, suffering, disillusionment, defeat, etc., dimmed that enthusiasm? Have you become disgruntled and disgusted at the mistakes of others? Have you allowed personal animosities or the inefficiency or treachery of leaders to prevent you serving the Republic as heretofore?

If your inactivity in the Republican movement is due to any of above mentioned grievances do you honestly believe that you are justified in taking such a course?

Surely you have not forgotten the men who served with you in the struggle and who now sleep in martyrs' graves—maybe by your words, actions, etc., you helped to recruit and train them for the Cause—they have met death by remaining true to such teaching and training. And YOU

John McKeever R.I.P.

We regret to announce the death of John McKeever, Belfast. John was a member of "B" Coy. 1st Bn. Belfast Brigade, I.R.A., and was attached to the Active Service Unit during the "Tan War." He served in the ranks of the I.R.A. up to 1934.

For some years he had been in poor health.

A very large crowd of old comrades accompanied his remains to St. Paul's Church on Monday night with a tricolour covering his coffin.

On Tuesday, 10th March, 1953 he was interred in Milltown Cemetery.

Ar dheis laimh De go raibh a anam.

To his sorrowing wife and family we extend our deepest sympathy.

JUDGE TROY

Judge Matthew Troy, leader of the Minute Men, New York is coming to Dublin to speak at an Anti-Partition demonstration on Easter Monday.

On the last occasion which he visited Ireland, he had some interesting things to say on the methods which should be used to achieve complete Independence. Most of the Anti-Partition Press deleted this particular part of his speech because it referred to the use of physical force.

Dominican Convent Incident

In our last issue we drew attention to the incident where 23 young school girls rained a trade of abuse on two of their companions who dared to oppose the slavish attitude displayed in the acceptance of the gift of sweets to mark the Coronation of the Queen of England.

That such an incident could occur in an Irish school is to be much deplored and for the sole purpose of substantiating our report we stated that the incident had taken place in a schoolroom which it did. Lest however, that any person should think otherwise we wish to state that no reflection whatever was meant by us to be cast on the Community of St. Dominic's, the teaching staff or the general body of its many pupils. That was not our intention and our reading public can rest assured that such conduct as that indulged in by the small number of girls concerned is not worthy of St. Dominic's nor is it tolerated within it.

CORONATION RESOLUTION

"We would remind all Irishmen, especially parents and guardians of children that any participation in Coronation Festivities whilst our country remains unfree is natural disloyalty and an insult to the dead generations of Irish patriots whose lives have been forfeited in the name of the English Crown."

The above is an extract from a resolution passed by the Ederney Branch of the Anti-Partitionists in this resolution are both patriotic and timely and we fully endorse them.

But is it not also "National disloyalty and an insult to the dead generations of Irish Patriots for Anti-Partition M.P.'s and Senators to swear an Oath of Allegiance to and to participate in the Parliaments of this same English Crown?"

People living in glass houses should be careful of throwing stones but maybe the Ederney Anti-Partitionists will demand of their elected representatives that they will give the lead in the spirit of this resolution by:

- Refusing to take any further part in the proceedings of the institutions.
- Renouncing and repudiating the same Oath which they swore before taking their seats in these institutions.

To ask the people to do something which they themselves refuse to do is hypocrisy of the most blatant kind.

LÁ féile pádraig

Is iongantach mar eirigheann bunadhas na ndaoine níos Gaedhealaigh gach bliadhain i dtrátha na Féile Pádraig agus go h-aidir na daoine nach bhfuil Gaedhilg aca no nach bhfuil ach cupla abairt aca. Is maith leo úsáid a bhaint as cibe focal no abairt a dfoghluim siad le cur in cúl don t-saoghal mhór gur Gaedhil iad. Bhíodh gnas ag na mic-leighinn i gcuid de na coláistí agus na scoileanna gan ach Gaedhilg a labhairt eatortha féin seachtmhain na Féile Phádraig agus tá súil againn go bhfuil an gnas sin beo go foill. Da mbfheidir le Connradh na Gaedhilge an bród náisiúnta a bhíos sa phobal Lá Fhéile Pádraig a choinneail uachtar arís.

Bhearrann sin chun chuimhne an dearcadh fa na Béarlóirí atá ag cuid de na daoine i nglúin-seacht na Gaedhilge san am fá lethair. Tá siad-san de'n bharamhail nach bhfuil maith ar bith ins na daoine nach bhfuil pairteach i gConnradh na Gaedhilge agus nach bhfuil an Ghaedhilg ar bharr a dteangaidh aca. Dar leo nach Éireannaigh maitha iad, nach deagh-Ghaedhil iad; nach bhfuil connta ach meathaloipí gan grádh-tíre, gan tuigse do náisiúntacht. Ma bhíonn lucht na Gaedhilg aca, ní dhéanfaidh siad maith ar bith do chiús na teanga, dhéanfaidh siad dochar mór.

Gan ámhrais ar bith, is doiligh ag duine atá réidh leis an scoil an Ghaedhilg a fhoghluim agus an té nach bhfuil an spiorad ceart aige ní fhogh-luimeochaidh sé a choidhche í. Búnadhas na ndaoine a theigheas i gciann na Gaedhilge, do'n chéad uair níl an spiorad sin aca, agus nuair a stádan siad dé.

Ach da dtuigeadh siad comh tabhachtach is tá an teanga náisiúnta i saoghal an náisiún; da mbíodh fhios aca caidé dubhairt an Píarsach fá'n Ghaedhilg nó da mbíodh an spiorad ceart aca; ba chuma leo comh doiligh is bheadh an Ghaedhilg, ní bhead siad sásta go mbíodh sí aca agus bheadh siad toilteanach iodhbairt ar bith a dhéanamh le í a fhoghluim.

Is féidir le lucht stiurtha Chonnradh na Gaedhilge cuiduí leis an lucht mór seo a léigheas agus an bród náisiúnta a bíos ins na daoine Lá Fhéile Pádraig a choinneail leo, i rith na bliadhna. Thig leo léigheachtaí a chur ar fágháil do bháil na geraobhach agus ba choir rang staire a chur ar bun oidhche aighinteach diomaoidhte de oidhch-eannaí na ranga Gaedhilge. 'Sa doigh seo tuig-fidh na daoine an fath go bhfuil siad ag foghluim na Ghaedhilge, tuigfidh siad tabhacht na teangtha.

MAURA O'KELLY

'Twas Maura O'Kelly of Galway
Walked down the hill with me,
High was her head for her two sons dead
And buried in Killalee
And I said, 'Oh woman of Galway
It breaks my heart to see
That a Saxon foot still tramples the root
Of Irish Liberty.'

Said Maura O'Kelly of Galway
And her eyes were like flaming fire,
'No Saxon foot shall trample the root
Of the tree of my Son's desire,
For where they were shot in Galway
And buried in Killalee
There's a thousand more still to the fore
For Irish Liberty.'

And what care I for the shoneens,
And what care I for the slaves,
And what care I for Britain's tools
That filled two soldiers graves,
And what care I for a London peac
That a Connaught gun can't share,
There'll be no peace in Ireland
While a Union Jack waves there.

Did Treaties ever make free men,
Or lies on treacherous lips,
The lash that falls on a shoulder
May scourge a soul to strips,
But there's only the vengeful rifle
To chase old scores away,
And I'd rather be dead with my two brave
Than a willing slave today.

I said Oh woman of Galway
The toll of death is long,
She said "They died with their heads in
And in their hearts a song"
And the boys I buried in Killalee
With the blood on their hands and face
Is a pledge between their God and me
That He will redeem our race.

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G.A.A. CLUB AND AN TÓSTAL

It is regretted that a certain Belfast G.A.A. Club bearing the name of a patriot and whose members claim Republican principles intend playing a football match in Donegal part of An Tostal celebrations.

The patriot and martyr whose name the bears was interned by the government responsible for An Tostal celebrations.

Robert Emmet Commemoration Committee 1803-1953

From the Secretary of the above Committee we have received the following statement :—

A Committee representative of the following National organisations, National Graves Association, G.A.A., Gaelic League, Pre-Truce I.R.A., and other kindred organisations, has been formed with the following programme agreed upon :—

1—To commemorate in as fitting a manner possible, the life and death of Robert Emmet and the Rising of 1803 the 150th anniversary of which occurs in the month of September.

2—That the nationally-minded people of Belfast, be given an opportunity to register a strong protest against the forthcoming Coronation celebrations. In this regard the committee would like to draw the attention of parents and teachers to the recent statements of the Six-County Minister of Education re Souvenir Coronation Gifts and the distorted propaganda books etc. which he intends to bestow on the schoolchildren.

The Committee appeals to the parents and teachers to assist in keeping the minds of our children Gaelic and National by refusing to co-operate in the taking of such gifts.

We would ask all who belong to responsible National Organisations to help us in this great patriotic duty by associating themselves personally with this protest and by interesting their club or organisation in our work.

We would request all adults to boycott the celebrations arranged for the Coronation of the Queen of England. We need hardly remind the people of Ireland of the sacrifices made by our

dead generations in their struggle to repudiate British claims to legislate for any part of our nation.

The carrying out of our programme requires a lot of hard work and much-needed finance.

Help us to commemorate the anniversary of Emmet properly by assisting us financially.

Any subscriptions, however small, will be gratefully accepted.

Attendance at Westminster

"As long as Ireland sends representatives to Westminster so long does Ireland deny the right of its own demand—the right of a nation entitled to freedom. The Irish People may protest in words, that they do not acknowledge the Act of Union, that they are not Unionists; but the fact the act of sending their representatives to Westminster is against the words, and belies their declarations.

Grattan, O'Connell, Butt, Parnell, Biggar, went to Westminster. The very act of their attendance there, no matter what attitude was adopted, no matter what declarations they made, was an acknowledgment of the right of the English parliament to legislate for Ireland.

Extract from issue of "Nationality" dated 30th June, 1917.