

# RESURGENT ULSTER

ní Siotcáin  
San Saoirse



Vol. 2. No. 15.

FEBRUARY, 1954.

Price—THREEPENCE

## “UNIONIST PUTSCH”

**Seamus Burns**

I.R.A., BELFAST.

Died of Wounds received in Action, 11th Feb. 1944.

(Air—“The West’s Awake”)

Dear Ireland take him to thy breast,  
This soldier son who for thee died;  
Within thy bosom let him rest,  
Among thy martyred sanctified.  
He walked your hard and blood-stained way,  
To succour you from alien sway,  
Nor deemed your price too great to pay  
To work and die for Freedom’s Day.

His youthful years for thee spent  
Within the prisons of the foe  
Until their prison bars he rent,  
To serve you still in weal and woe.  
They tracked him with their might and power,  
These human blood-hounds crossed his way,  
Dear Ireland this was but the hour  
You asked of him Death’s price to pay.

With gun in hand he faced their might,  
Brave dauntless Soldier of the Gael,  
A Soldier’s Death, his last great fight  
Before their guns he would not quail,  
How eagerly he heard your call,  
How bravely for thee he died,  
None greater in thy cause to fall,  
None nobler among thy glorified.

Dear Ireland let the hallowed name  
Of Seamus Burns, forever be  
Remembered in your Song of Fame,  
Of those who died to set thee free,  
Such sacrifices thou e’er will need,  
Such royal blood must flow for thee  
Until the Fruit of Freedom’s seed  
Shall blossom forth to victory.

REPUBLICAN PRISONERS’  
AID ASSOCIATION

SUBSCRIPTIONS CAN BE SENT TO THIS  
OFFICE OR TO SEAN TRACEY HOUSE, 9A  
SEAN TRACEY STREET, DUBLIN.

HELP THE PRISONERS’ DEPENDANTS

CENSORSHIP

WE WOULD WISH TO REMIND OUR  
READERS THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE  
COMING TO THIS OFFICE IS CENSORED

**By Sean Mac Bride**

MR. MAC BRIDE’S LATEST SPEECH AT BALLINAMORE, CO. LEITRIM, WHICH IS REPORTED IN THE COLUMNS OF THE “IRISH WEEKLY” 23rd JANUARY, 1954 IS AN INTERESTING ONE WHICH CALLS FOR COMMENT, ESPECIALLY FROM THE NORTH. IN IT HE STATES:—

1. “The latest intrigue in the Unionist ranks is based on personal ambition and lust for power.”

Can it be necessary to remind Mr. Mac Bride that, that same “ambition” has been the activating motive of all those including himself, in the destruction of the National aspirations of the Irish People. In this matter he and the politicians of the North and South are one with the Unionist Party. Can he forget that since the ignoble Treaty of Surrender they set themselves the task of sabotaging and destroying the Republican Movement of which they were at one time enthusiastic members, realising that the road to fulfilment of their “ambition” would at all times be contested by the Republican Movement. He says:—

2. “A policy which lends a cloak of sanction to Institutions created to maintain Partition was futile and actually reinforced Partition.”

We believe that Mr. Mac Bride subscribed to the Ideal of Ireland Free and Undivided when he first gave his allegiance to the Irish Republic. This cannot then be a profound thought which has suddenly occurred to him. He knows as do successive Governments of the Free State, that they have at all times in and out of office implemented and made firmer the chains of Partition. They have condoned British occupation of the 6-County Area and indeed actively supported it when both Fine Gael and Fianna Fail imprisoned and executed Irishmen who were prepared to die rather than submit the right of Britain to occupy any part of Ireland. To Mr. Mac Bride we give the prize for truly implementing the Border in his framing of the Republic of Ireland for 26 Counties, an act which only served for the complete confusion of our people and which was against all Republican Traditions of Nationhood for which generations of Irishmen freely gave their lives.

Mr. Mac Bride also urges us to support Liam Kelly’s organisation in the North and says that “All Nationalists have a clear duty to stand firmly by L. Kelly and the younger generation.”

We heard those words before coming from Mr. Mac Bride only in a different sense when in his revolutionary and Republican Army years he told us that there was only one way to oust the Invader from our shores. It was the way his noble and patriotic father trod both in Africa on the side of the Boers, and in Dublin in 1916 and which finally gained for him the martyr’s crown in the prison yard of Kilmainham.

For years he taught us, who were young then, to abhor, refute and shun the politicians. Now he would have us reverse those sentiments by aligning ourselves with the Kelly organisation in the North. To Belfast he introduced his Clann na Poblacta but he failed miserably to get a decent foothold and now he seeks to use Liam Kelly for his “ambition.” He has made a good start in having a member of his Clann Executive

Dr. Mac Cartan nominated as candidate of Fianna Uladh to oppose Sinn Féin and split the Republican vote, but the people of the North will again give Mr. Mac Bride and his political friends the same answer as they gave the Clann.

As we have already stated, playing politics with the North as a pawn to be used as a footstool by Mr. MacBride and his associates, for personal ambition and lust for power serves no useful purpose towards ending Partition, rather does it strengthen the bonds. Surely the Irish people after 34 years of it, should have come to the realisation that Freedom can only be attained by one means and all efforts should be directed towards the final achievement of that goal of complete Independence. The dead generations line that road and the Irish people in keeping faith with them, their teachings, and sacrifices, will in them, renew their strength and will preserve towards the end of that road, with Freedom as their reward.

### To Our Readers

Articles, Pars., Poems welcomed by the Editor.

Throughout Ireland there are still unwritten records of the bravery, courage and martyrdom of our soldiers in the struggle for freedom.

They must not be forgotten—send us the details.

Copies of “Resurgent Ulster” sent post free for one year 5s. (five shillings). U.S.A. 1 dollar.

Enquiries to The Secretary,  
c/o 37 Institution Place, Belfast.



# Our Exiles Column

Our exiles all over the world are invited to contribute items of interest to this column.

(Editor).

**LONDON:** Cumann Wolfe Tone of Sinn Fein are arranging a Mass for the Souls of two gallant later day followers of Emmet, Casement and Kevin Barry, viz; Peadar Barnes and Seamus Mac Cormick who gave their lives for the Republic, 7th February, 1940 in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, England. Full details not to hand at time of writing.

o o o o o

Great interest is being taken by our exiles at the attempt by the father of Derek Bentley—the 19 year old youth who was hanged for his alleged part in the shooting of a police constable—to recover the body of his son for Christian burial. We remember that Pentonville still holds the remains of Roger Casement, and Winson Green Prison the remains of Barnes and Mac Cormick—three martyred sons of the Republic.

o o o o o

The action of the Rector of the Catholic Church at Clapham, London in compelling the Tricolour to be removed from the coffin of an ex-I.R.A. veteran has aroused widespread indignation in all Irish circles. One wonders if the National Flags of other nations are prohibited, including the Union Jack. In fairness to the Bishop of Southwark, a statement issued on his behalf stated: "The matter was not referred to the Bishop who would have had no objection to the flag being placed on the coffin: but it is usual to leave these matters to the discretion of the local priest."

o o o o o

The Welsh Republicans are to be congratulated on their kind thought in sending a Christmas present to the family of one of Ireland's

Soldiers at present in an English Jail for the Cause of his country. May God send them an Early Victory against the Common Enemy.

o o o o o

Among the latest activities of Sinn Fein Cumann Wolfe Tone are ten one shilling receipt books for donations to the Election Fund. Anyone wishing to undertake the selling of the receipts is requested to write to Mr. F. MacGlade, 126 Ardilea Street, Belfast or 94 Sean Tracey Street, Dublin.

o o o o o

Our exiles in London are again asked to attend the Republican Ceilidhe in St. Philip's Hall, Victoria on Wednesday Nights. Proceeds are entirely in aid of the Prisoners' Dependents. So please tell your friends and come along in your hundreds.

## Our two Citizens

**JAMES MACCORMICK, Mullingar**

**PETER BARNES, Banagher**

**Died for Ireland at Winson Green Prison**

**Birmingham, England, 7th February, 1940.**

The Door of life slammed in their face,  
Unfit to walk with others of the Human Race,  
So Pagan England said;  
The land where crime is honoured and condoned,  
Divorce, unmarried wives, and mercy murders  
All receive consideration.  
But Irishmen who want to break the link,  
That binds their Nation to this Devil land,  
It's they must die,  
For this in England's eye—  
The crime unpardonable.

(N.W. Derry).

## MEETING OF FIRST DAIL EIREANN COMMEMORATED

At a meeting organised by Cumann Seain Mhic Eocaidh, Sinn Fein, in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast on Tuesday, 26th January, 1954 to commemorate the meeting of the First Dail Eireann, the Government of the Irish Republic at which the Declaration of Ireland's Independence was issued to the world, the following resolution was passed with acclamation.

"We the members of Cumann Seain Mhic Eocaidh, Sinn Fein re-affirm our allegiance to the Second Dail Eireann—the legitimate Government of the Irish Republic, ratified by the votes of the people of All Ireland, and we pledge our loyalty to the Declaration of Independence as issued by the First Dail Eireann, 21st January, 1919; pledging our selves further to work for the achievement of all contained in that Declaration."

At this meeting it was announced that the Cumann would hold fortnightly lectures commencing on Friday, 12th February, 1954.

Also that in connection with the Westminster Election—which Sinn Fein will contest the 12 seats concerned—the four Belfast constituency meetings would be held in the near future. The first of these in North Belfast will be held on Thursday, 10th February, 1954. Further details from Mr. Frank Mac Glade, 126 Ardilea Street, Belfast.

## TO THOSE WHO SERVE AND THOSE WHO WISH TO SERVE

"Let the new born enthusiast, just come eagerly to the flag, be warned of hours of depression that seize even the most earnest, the boldest and the strongest. Our work is the work of men subject to such vicissitudes as hover around all human enterprise; and every man enrolled must face hard struggles and dark hours . . . ."

It may come from many causes; perhaps a body not too robust, worn down by a tireless mind; perhaps, the memory of long years of effort, seemingly swallowed in oblivion and futility; perhaps, contact with men on your own side whose presence there, is a puzzle, who have no character and no conception of the grandeur of the Cause, and whose mean, petty, underhand jealousies numb you—you who think anyone claiming so fine a flag as ours should be naturally brave, straightforward and generous; perhaps, the seemingly overwhelming strength of the enemy, and the listlessness of thousands who would hail freedom rapture but who now stand aloof in despair . . . through such an experience must the Soldier of Freedom live."

—Terence Mac Swiney.

## ARE YOU STILL INTERESTED?

Do you still wish to serve in the Cause of Ireland's Unity and Independence? If so, there is plenty of work for you in the Republican Movement.

Contact personally any of the following:  
**Frank McGlade, 126 Ardilea St., Belfast.**  
**J. MacGurk, 37 Institution Place, Belfast.**  
**J. Cahill, 60 Divis Street, Belfast.**  
**P. Doyle, 45 Whitelock Crescent, Belfast.**  
**S. Steele, c/o 5 Ballymurphy Rd., Belfast.**

## Descendant of Jimmy Hope '98 Patriot sent to Prison

### REFUSES TO RECOGNISE COURT

Liam O'Neill, Norfolk Street, Belfast, is to go to Belfast Prison for 2 months rather than pay a fine or give bail imposed on him. It was alleged that he had threatened Stormont's C.I.D. whom he believed was following him.

Detective Const. Farrelly stated that he referred to him as a renegade who was on his job for 30 pieces of silver, but that he had not used any foul language. To which the man replied that he was not a foul-mouthed man.

Liam refused to recognise the court and to pay the fine or accept bail.

Liam's mother, whose maiden name is is a direct descendant of the great Templepatrick patriot of '98 who fought with Henry Joy Cracken at the Battle of Antrim and was a confidant and friend of all the '98 leaders including Thomas Russell who was hanged at Downpatrick Gaol in 1804.

Liam, who is married with a family of four, was interned by the Stormont regime during the last war. He is a playing member of the Gaffney G.A.C. named after Sean who died on the Prison Ship 'Al Rawdah,' November, 1916.

## Letter from David Stevenson

16th January, 1954.

Corpus Christi College,  
Cambridge,  
England

The Editor,

"RESURGENT ULSTER"

A Charaide, (in reply to "Kilmichael") I do not wish to defend the savage actions of British Imperialists throughout the world, and present. However, not all Englishmen are savages, most of them do not realise what they have done in their name, and many others condemn imperialism as strongly as anybody.

When the English have been driven from other countries, and have only themselves to rely on, the decent element will have more chance of gaining control, and England may be able to find her place among the civilised community of nations. In the meantime we should encourage the decent element, and not condemn all for the fault of some.

I admit that peaceful methods are unlikely to succeed in driving the English out of our other countries, but I feel that we are obliged to try them (which should not prevent us from preparing for probable war while doing so), and in any case, they may reduce the amount of military action necessary in the event of war.

Should war come, I must express my hope that Irish, Welsh, Scots and others will operate against the common enemy. Individually, England may break us, together, she could not withstand us.

Beannaidh le  
David Stevenson



# Agents Provateurs in Scotland

From one of our readers we received a copy of "The Scots Independent," the official organ of the Scottish National Party in which there appears an article entitled:—

## "Danger! Police Agents at Work."

It deals with the trial of the four young Scots who were sentenced to imprisonment in what has been termed the "Edinburgh Conspiracy Case." It points out the methods used by the police to obtain evidence for the purpose of arrest and conviction of the patriots concerned.

It publishes a statement sent by Dr. Robert Mac Intyre, Chairman of the Scottish National Party to all Scottish M.P.'s which pointed out that they had the following proof.

1. That agents provocateurs were used by the police.

2. That individuals have been convicted of being in possession of materials supplied by the police.

3. That full-time police have, under instructions joined the Scottish National Party under false names and under false pretences, for the purpose of spying on an open and constitutional party.

4. That the police have informed employees of the political affiliations of members of the National Party for no good reason except to attempt to create difficulties for such members.

The two principal police witnesses in the Edinburgh case were John Cullen, a Special constable whom the defence stated had said that constitutional methods had failed to get Scotland any amount of self-government and that it was high time more extreme methods were taken. He

also mentioned that he was a one-time courier of the I.R.A. and had blown up bridges and stolen motor cars.

The other witness was Detective Constable Thomson who had joined the Party as a freelance photographer just back from Malaya with an accommodation address in the city, but in the course of his evidence it was revealed that he was a police officer used as an agent to spy for the authorities in the four young men.

These facts will hardly come as a surprise to the Irish people because all down the years of our struggle to the present day such tactics were and are still employed. Men who have been executed by the I.R.A. in the past because they supplied information to the enemy were mostly lured into giving such information and then blackmailed and goaded on in their nefarious treacherous work by the agent provocateur—goaded on to their own doom. Even in the so-called free territory of the 26 Counties of Ireland we had the infamous Hayes case which revealed the agent provocateur in all his treachery.

We too have experienced and are still experiencing the victimisation tactics by the C.I.D. visiting places where Republicans are employed for the sole reason of getting them the sack—we can produce the proof of this at anytime.

We can see little hope of our Scottish friends preventing a repetition of such tactics until the invader is driven from the soil of both Ireland and Scotland.

The Invader has established his hold on our countries by naked aggression, despotism and corruption, and he will continue to use any method consistent with these vices to assert his usurpation.

## REFUSAL TO FLY TRICOLOUR

To the Editor.

A Chara,

Being in a position to view the ships of various Nationalities which visit Belfast I have noticed that they all—whatever their Nationalities may be—fly their National Flag. It came as a surprise and a shock to me therefore to notice that the "S.S. Kerry" an Irish ship registered in Dublin rarely flies her National Flag—the Tricolour—on its Belfast visit.

I wonder why this should happen? Is it National cowardice? Do they not wish to annoy the ruling clique in our occupied territory? Or are they merely indifferent to the flag for which so many gave their lives?

It seems so ironical that here in the North where we risk imprisonment or worse everytime we hoist the Tricolour that an Irish registered ship should bow the knee to our persecutors and facilitate them by lowering our most precious symbol.

At the present time there is an Orange crusade against the Tricolour and Unionists are urging Stormont to pass legislation to prevent it from being flown in the Six Counties. Those in charge of the "S.S. Kerry" are contributing to that crusade. Was it for such cowardice or treachery that the Republican Martyrs of the North died?

Le meas mór,  
Fear maith.

## NA FIANNA EIREANN

Na Fianna Eireann is primarily an educational organisation, with its roots deep down in Irish Nationality. Founded in 1907 by that illustrious Irishwoman, Madame de Markievicz it had among its first members such noble patriots and martyrs as Liam Mellows, Con Colbert, Sean Heuston and Joe McKelvey.

Down through the years it has been maintained along the lines laid down by these great gaeils—to educate boys mentally and physically, so that they may grow up good Irish citizens.

There are other scout organisations in Ireland each excellent in so far as physical education goes. They are richer than Na Fianna. They can provide the necessary equipment for physical education, but none of these scout organisations is an Irish educational organisation; none of them fulfils the fundamental requirement of a National scout organisation.

One of them is pro-British. It can be relied upon to bring up good little Britons. Other scout movements are sectarian and thereby violate a cardinal principle of Irish Nationality. It is only to be expected that the members of such sectarian organisations are not taught that Ireland be ONE and FREE.

**PENTONVILLE PRISON, ENGLAND:**  
Cathal Goulding, (Dublin), 8 years.

**WORMWOOD SCRUBBS, ENGLAND:**  
Manus Canning, (Derry), 8 years.  
Sean Stephenson, (England), 8 years.

**BELFAST PRISON:**  
Joe Campbell, (Newry), 5 years.  
Liam O'Neill, (Belfast), 2 months.

"WE LOVE THEM YET, WE CAN'T FORGET  
THE FELONS OF OUR LAND."

**SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN PRISONERS'  
AID COMMITTEE**

Enquiries to this office or to Sean Tracey House,  
Sean Tracey Street, Dublin.

## Learn, Teach and Sing the Songs of Ireland The Mountains of Pomeroy

The morn was breaking bright and fair,  
The lark sang in the sky,  
When the maid she bound her golden hair,  
With a blithe glance in her eye:  
For, who beyond the gay green-wood,  
Was awaiting her with joy?  
Oh, who but her gallant Renardine  
On the mountains of Pomeroy.

### Chorus

An outlawed man in a land forlorn,  
He scorned to turn and fly  
But kept the cause of Freedom safe  
Up on the mountains high.

Full often in the dawning hour,  
Full oft in the twilight brown,  
He met the maid in the woodland bow'r,  
Where the stream comes foaming down.  
For they were faithful in a love  
No wars could e'er destroy,  
No tyrant's law touched Renardine  
On the mountains of Pomeroy.

"Dear love" she said, "I'm sore afraid  
For the foeman's force and you  
They've tracked you in the lowland plain  
And all the valley through,  
My kinsmen frown when you are named,  
Your life they would destroy.  
"Beware" they say of Renardine"  
On the mountains of Pomeroy.

"Fear, fear not, sweetheart" he cried  
"Fear not the foe for me,  
No chain shall fall, whate'er betide,  
On the arm that would be free!  
Oh leave your cruel kin and come,  
When the lark is in the sky;  
And it's with my gun I'll guard you  
On the mountains of Pomeroy."

The morn has come, she rose and fled,  
From her cruel kin and home  
And bright the wood, and rosy red  
And the tumbling torrent's foam,  
But the mist came down and the tempest roared  
And did all around destroy;  
And a pale, drowned bride met Renardine  
On the mountains of Pomeroy.



# Republican Prisoners' Protest in Belfast Jail

In January 1943 over 100 Republican Prisoners were serving sentences of from 3 years P.S. to life imprisonment in Belfast Jail. In the previous years attempts had been made from time to time to secure political treatment. These protests took the form of non-work and hunger strike, but such efforts whilst perhaps securing a kind of unofficial political treatment did not succeed in obtaining official recognition from our gaolers.

On the 15th January, 1943 a daring and successful escape took place in which four of the imprisoned Republicans, viz: Ned Maguire, Pat Donnelly, Hugh Mac Ateer and Seamus Steele managed to escape from the Penal Wing in Belfast Prison.

The police and jail authorities were shaken to the roots and a reward of £3,000 was offered for the capture of any or all of the men, but the first man to be captured, Seamus Steele was not captured until the end of May 1943 whilst Hugh Mac Ateer was captured a few months after that. The other two eluded capture.

In the meantime as a result of the escape there was a general tightening up of discipline and surveillance as far as the prison officials were concerned, and perhaps as a reprisal for the escape. The Republicans in the Penal Wing were being made the target by willing and antagonistic warders, some of whom took a fiendish delight in making life a hell for the Republican Prisoners.

Each day brought the dread of trouble, a warder would be on the prowl, peeping in at doors and if he had a grudge against any prisoner, or if that prisoner appeared to be too content or independent he began by kicking the door. If a word was spoken, the cell door was opened and a squad of warders entered, the prisoner was searched, abused and the cell turned upside down. If the warder wanted to report you—he charged you with being insubordinate if you spoke, and with insolence if you did not speak. You were marched before the Prison Governor and Bread and Water followed. Nerves were being systematically shattered and the men seethed under the threats and bullying tactics of the warders. They seemed to be getting away with it. No one seemed to care or be aware of their treatment. Something had to be done!

On the prisoners' Staff at the time were John Graham, Belfast, the only non-Catholic among the prisoners who was O/C and David Fleming, Kerry, neither of whom believed in a hunger strike as they thought it was too final—a strike which called for a final decision hence they suggested a strip strike, something which could last indefinitely—a strike which they would refuse to wear any prison garb. To this suggestion the Staff agreed.

Preparations were going ahead for the strike when John Graham got his knee hurt and was removed to an outside hospital where his treatment was even worse than it had been in jail. Seamus Brogan, Tyrone who was Adjutant took over command and in the middle of February about 20 men went on strike. On the third or fourth day one of the men collapsed from the exposure to the cold and was found lying on the floor in a very bad condition.

The men concerned in the strike were:—

D. FLEMING, Kerry.

J. BROGAN and F. MORRIS, Tyrone.

SEAN GALLAGHER and P. HEGARTY, Derry.

J. MacMAHON and NED TENNYSON, Portadown.

SEAMUS MACCUSKER.

S. MacCOMB.

S. MacPARLAND,  
G. ADAMS,  
J. BANNON,  
D. MacALISTER,  
JOE MYLES,  
S. KANE,  
T. MARLEY,  
P. CORRIGAN,  
L. SHANNON,  
all of Belfast.

These men were almost six weeks on strike when S. Steele, Belfast was sent to "A" Wing for 12 years and he immediately joined the strikers. John Graham joined the strike about two weeks after Seamus Steele.

The men discarded all their prison garb including the shirt and they were left completely naked in their cells—even their handkerchiefs were taken from them. Their beds and blankets were removed each morning at 7-30 and were not restored until 8-30 each night. After they had washed each morning, their towel was also removed. All other articles and reading material (religious reading excepted) were removed altogether. The frame of an iron bed, sanitary utensil and drinking water were the only things that remained in the cell with its concrete floor and four walls. So that daily for over three months from 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m. the men shivered in the cold draughty cell with two or more panes missing from their cell windows.

There they spent the long hours cut off completely from home an friends—parading up and

down the concrete floor in bare feet and "birthday suits." Strange as it may seem, a cell can be colder in the Summer than in Winter, because in the Winter some heat from the heating pipe in the cell whilst in Summer it is cut off. If anyone should be subjected to the extreme suffering and hardships entailed by such a strike, let them try to move about through their own homes where some degree of heat could be felt and let them realise that they would be able to stick it.

Each morning the cell door was left for half-an-hour to allow the foul air to go but no one was permitted to leave his cell only once each week did they leave the cell for a bath. Neither were they allowed to attend religious services. They were denied letters to friends and outside the Prison Chaplain, the only visitors were prison officials most of them monistic.

In Portlaoighse Prison where the Republican prisoners also refused to wear prison garb, they wore blankets and had their beds in the cells with them. The men in Belfast Prison were in single cells in the top tire of "A" Wing except Seamus Steele who was isolated in the bottom tier. Food was inadequate and they had to go on the move all day long. It was embarrassing to have to interview the Prison Chaplain in naked state. The doctor took little notice of complaints and tried to intimidate some with threats of the danger of T.B. The cells were searched daily and some of the warders took delight in this class of work.

## "DEARCADH"

Sin an t-ainm ar pháipear nua a foinisíngadh don chead uair an mhí seo thart ag "raí." 3 Ceathrú Tusidh na Coláiste, Béal Feirste. Se an súsóir ata ag an pháipear—"Cuirtear an Náisiún Gaedhealach in aith-reim" agus ar ndóigh sin an cúspóir ceadna atá ag Conradh na Gaedhilge. Ba cheart dúinn a rádh go bhfuil an páipear seo scríobtha ar fad in nGaedhilg agus málaimid do ár léightheoirí cuidiú leis. Tá adhbhar maith ann fa aith-bheocaint na Gaedilge ach ní dóigh linn go bhfuil focal scríobtha ann fa shaoirse na tíre agus ta muid baramhlach go bhfuil an Ghaedhilg agus saoirse do scartha le céile. Cibe ar bith, guidimid saoghal fada do "Dearcadh" agus tá síúl againn go mbíonn toradh ar a gcuid saothar.

Seo thíos slíocht an phríomh-alt agus ta cuid mhor den fhírinne ann gan amhras—"Tu muid níos fuide anois ó bhaint amach ar gcuspóir ná bhí muid 50 bliadhain ó shoin, nuair a chinn muid ar an Bhearla a ruaigeadh as Éirinn agus a h-ionad ceart a thabhairt arais don Ghaedhilg mar ghnáth theanga amháin mhuintir na h-Éireann uilig. Tá an Béarla súidhte níos dainge sa tír anois na bhí ariamh agus ta an Ghaedheilteacht ag imeacht mar bheadh sneachta aon-oidhche ann."

"Mura bhfuil le teip glan orainn an Náisiún. Gaelach chur in aith-reim arís in Éirinn caithfidh muid ár geosa a leagadh ar an bhealach cheart arís. Ní dheanfaidh muid sin gan smaointiúghadh go macanta ar an staid dha in a bhfuil muid i lathair na h-uaire Caithfidh muid iarracht a thabhairt ar mhódhanna úra oibre a aimsiúghadh a chuideochas linn an ceann scribe a shroisint gan a thuilleadh moille agus mála."

Níl duine ar bith ata da ríribh gan Ghaedhilg sásta leis an staid in a bhfuil sí fa lathair go deiligt in this class of work.

tacht de ní cluintear Gaedhilg da labhairt ach ag lucht Conradh na Gaedhilge agus

Ar doigh le bheith ionnraice fan cheile chuireann tu forán ar dhúine ar bith faoi thabhairt de aois i mBaile Atha Cliath ghairid thá freagar arais in nGaedhilg. Is dóic n-abróchaidh siad nach bhfuil Gaedhilg acu sin crúthú go rabh Gaedhilg acu agus go beagan fagtha aca go fóill.

Is soiléir do ghach Gaedheil nach fíric Riaghaltas Bhaile Atha Cliath da ríribh ar ar bith fa aith-bheocaint na Gaedhilge. Is riaghaltas é agus ní feidir le dream ar bith a dheanamh. Ní dóigh linn go bhfuil na ríiceoirí i mBaile Atha Cliath comh dall nó manta nach dtuigean siad an fadhb naisiúnta. An amhlaidh nach maith le Riaghaltas Bhaile Atha Cliath an phobal a bhróstu faoi labhairt Gaedhilg ar eagla go musgolachadh siad an orad naisiúnta ata in a codhladh le fada agus racadh muintir na h-Éireann arais chuic Phoblacht a bhnuigheadh in 1919.

Tá sé seasca bliadhain anois ó ciontr Conradh na Gaedhilge ar bun agus is léir anois in dhiaidh an ama sin nach bhfeidh an Ghaedhilg agus an Béarla mairstin le ceann Éirinn (d'aindeoin Seán Ó Maoláin agus a samhail). Tá sé sin cruthuighthe againn amhras, gheobhaidh an teanga is laige bós sin go díreach an rud ata a tuiteadh amach Ghaedhilg ó bhriseadh Chinn T-saile.

Ba cheart de "Dearcadh" san alt fan Clí tagairt a dheanamh do Chomhairle Uladh a gcuide gnaithé ar fad in nGaedhilg in neamh-iongantas a dheanamh daobhtha. Ní deir ar sean-fhocail n-óir bhris deagh-fiacal ariamh agus ní thig linn-ne fa bhe nGluaiseacht na Gaedhilge ach daoiné a m'adha chur na Gaedhilge.