

L'HISTOIRE IRLANDAISE, ENTRE MÉMOIRE ET OUBLI

Mémoire événementielle et oubli : 1917 dans la Révolution irlandaise

par Olivier COQUELIN (Université de Caen Normandie)

L'Irlande et la Seconde Guerre mondiale : mémoire officielle et histoires individuelles

par Christophe GILLISSEN (Université de Caen Normandie) JEUDI 19 OCT. 2017 15H00 - 17H00 SALLE DES THÈSES - MRSH Université de Caen Normandie, Campus 1

Modérateur : Taoufik DJEBALI Responsable scientifique : Bertrand CARDIN bertrand.cardin@unicaen.fr



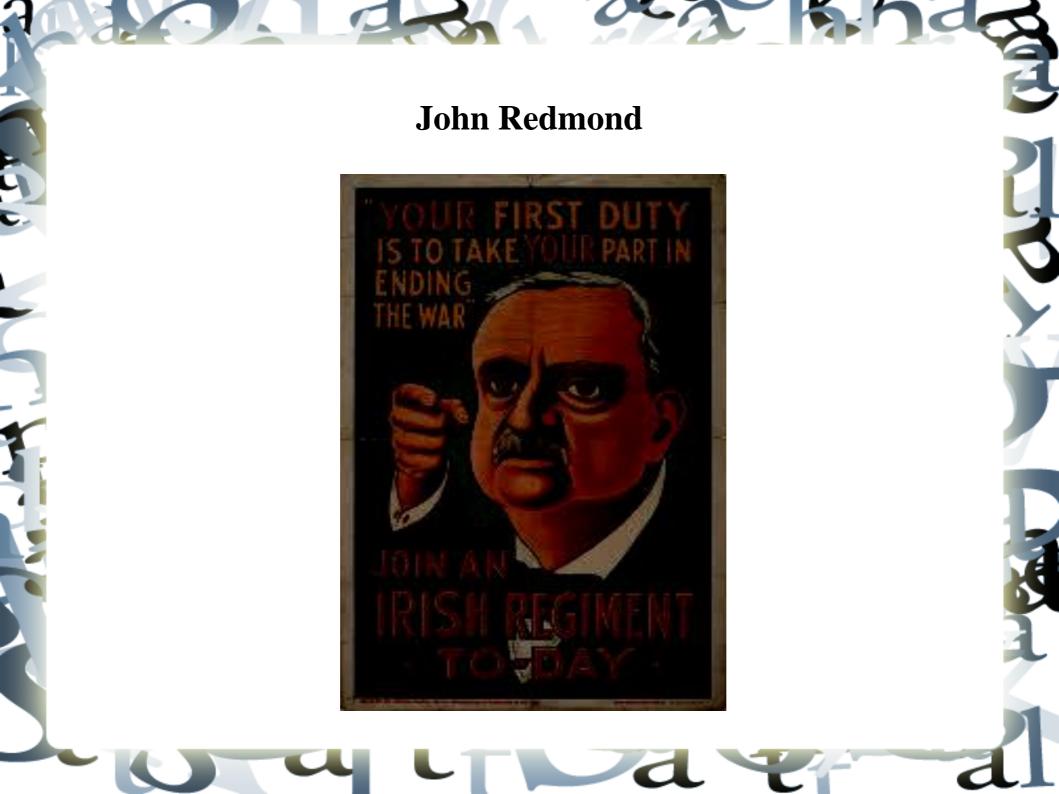
Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) : société secrète, de type maçonnique, fondée en 1858 par des vétérans de la rébellion avortée de 1848. Elle se fixait pour objectif d'établir en Irlande une république indépendante, par voie insurrectionnelle, via la stratégie dite de la « force physique ». Elle échoua une première fois en 1867. Malgré le déclin qui s'ensuivit – au profit du mouvement pour le *Home Rule* (visant l'autonomie de l'Irlande au sein de l'ensemble britannique), plus modéré et légaliste –, l'organisation demeura active et devait même connaître un certain regain au début des années 1910.

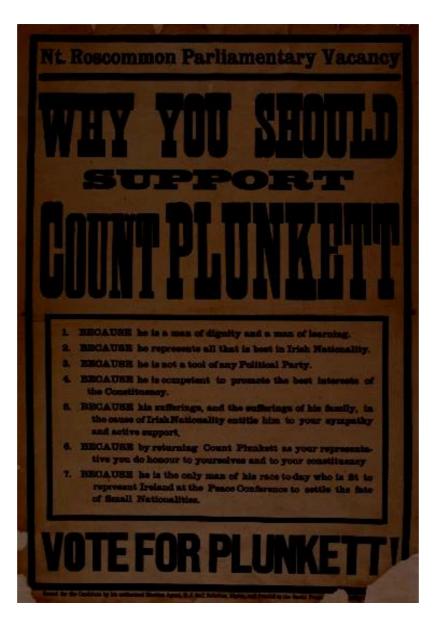
Irish Volunteers : milice nationaliste créée en 1913, en réplique à la fondation par les unionistes d'une *Ulster Volunteer Force*, destinée à faire obstacle à l'application du *Home Rule* (autonomie pour l'Irlande adoptée au parlement de Londres en 1912), les armes à la main si nécessaire.

Irish Citizen Army : Créée lors de la grève générale de Dublin en 1913, afin d'assurer la protection des travailleurs contre les violences policières, l'*Irish Citizen Army* allait par la suite se transformer progressivement en une force offensive et subversive, sous l'impulsion du syndicaliste et socialiste **James Connolly**. Irish Citizen Army fighters on a Dublin rooftop during the Easter Rising (Image Camera Press Ireland)



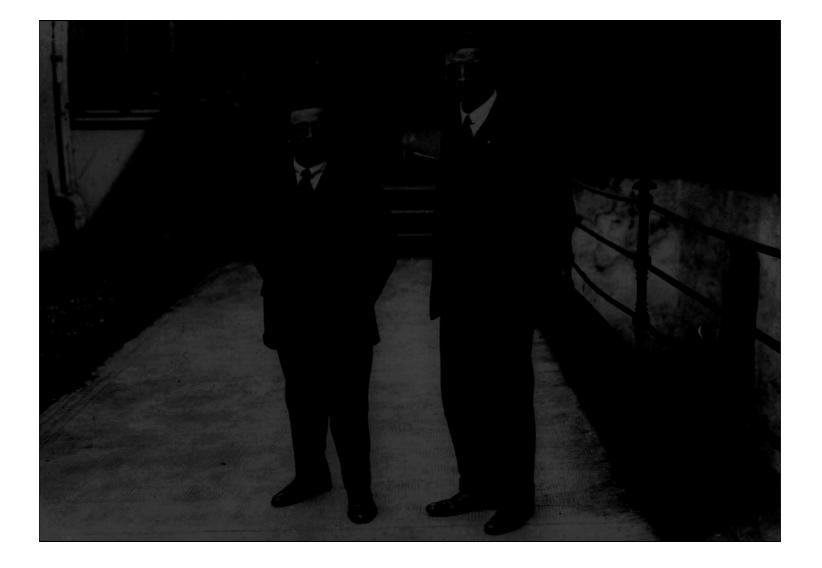
Sinn Féin : Fondé en 1905 par Arthur Griffith, le Sinn Féin se voulait à l'origine une synthèse quintessenciée des traditions constitutionnelle et révolutionnaire issues du nationalisme irlandais. Son but : non plus d'obtenir l'autonomie par voie légale et constitutionnelle, ni l'indépendance par la force des armes, mais d'acculer les autorités britanniques à concéder au pays sa souveraineté (sur le modèle austro-hongrois de la « double monarchie »), via le refus des députés irlandais de siéger au parlement de Londres pour se constituer en parlement autonome à Dublin. Lequel instaurerait des institutions locales destinées à rendre vaine toute immixtion britannique dans les affaires irlandaises.





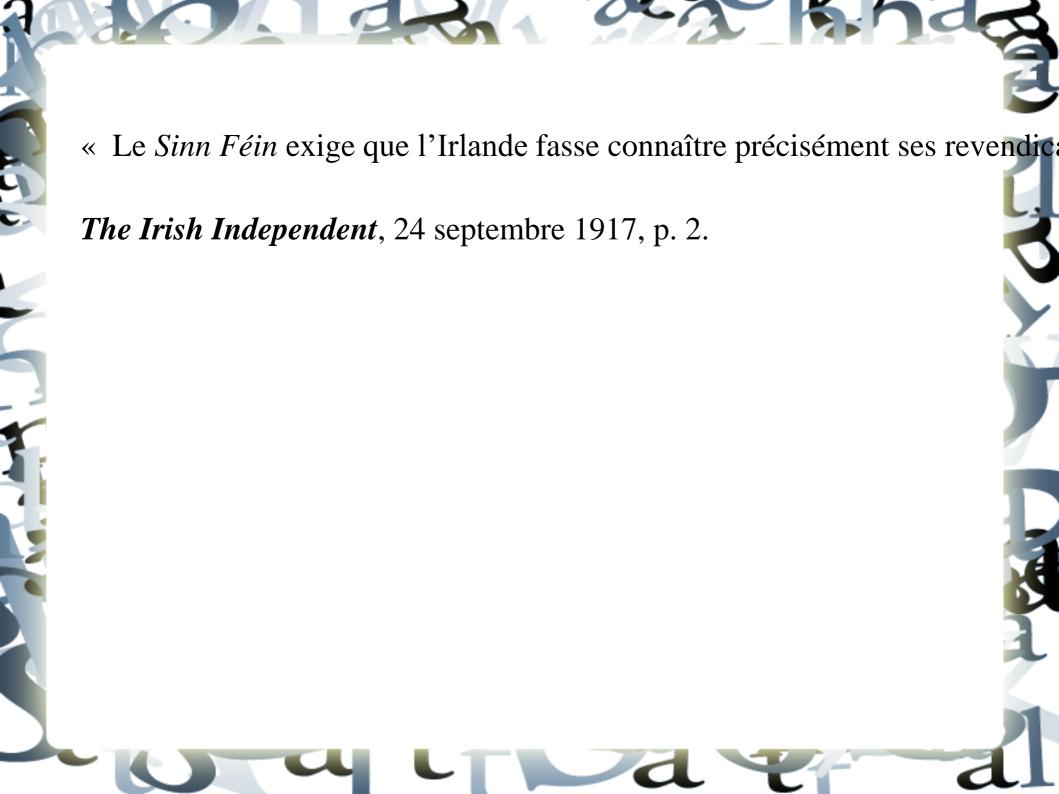
X





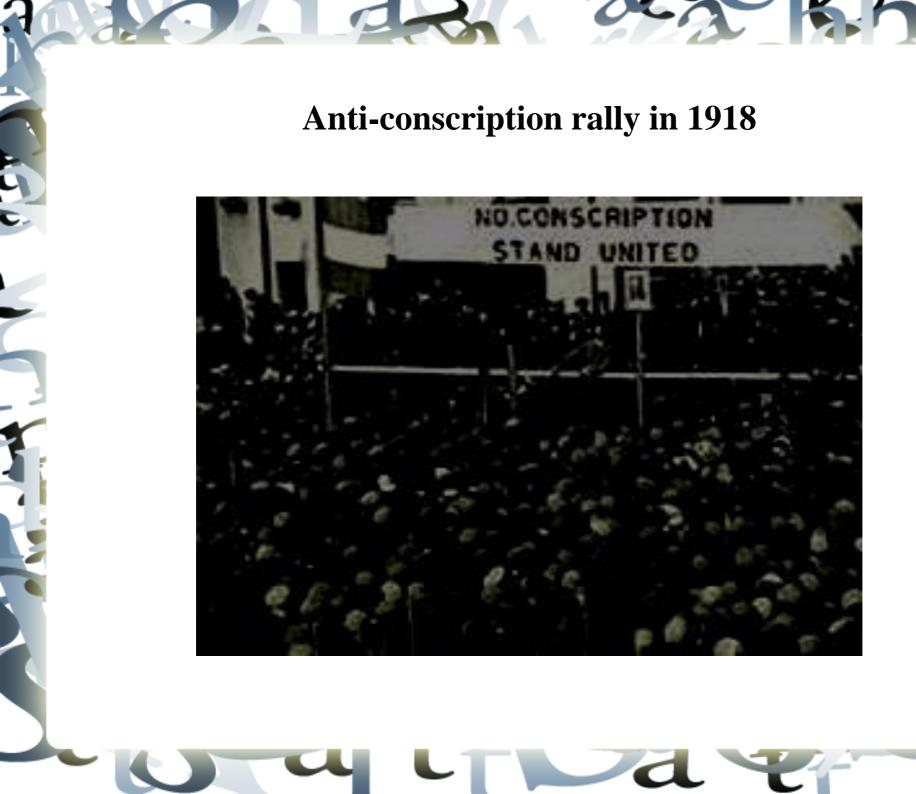


C





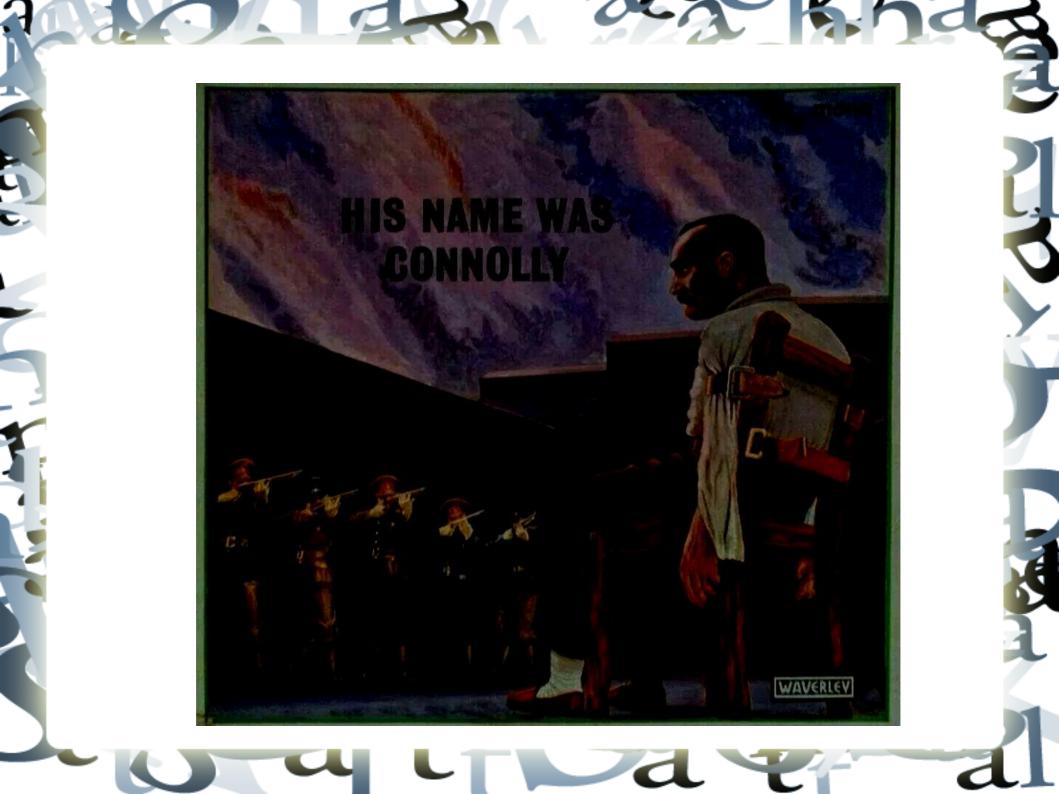
- « ancien » ou « premier » Sinn Féin
- IRB
- Irish Volunteers
- Irish Nation League
- Liberty League
- Cumann na mBan (Conseil des femmes irlandaises)
- anciens militants et partisans du parti autonomiste



R

Irish general election, 1918

Parties	MPs
Sinn Féin	73
Irish Unionist Party	22
Irish Parliamentary Party	6
Labour Unionists	3
Belfast Labour	0
Independent Unionist	1
Independent Nationalist	0
Independent Labour	0
Independent	0





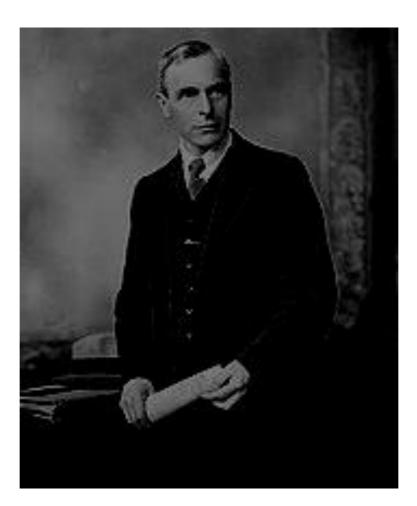
Liberty Hall After the Rising



Lord Lord Cr



R



The national executive of the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labour Party in 1914



« En tant que composante de la Confédération des syndicats irlandais / Parti travailliste, qui milite pour la prise de contrôle du pays par les travailleurs, nous ne pouvons dépêcher des délégués qu'à des réunions du mouvement ouvrier ».

Dublin Saturday Post, 21 avril 1917, p. 3.

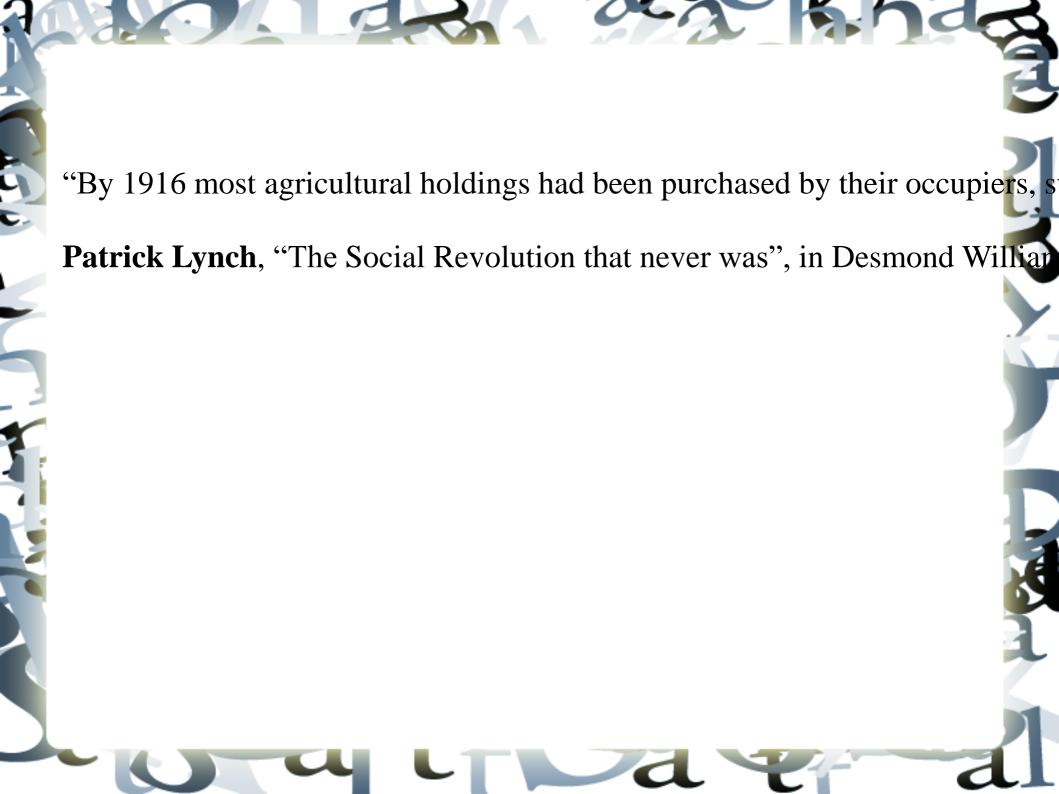
« Il s'agit d'une résolution que même William Martin Murphy ne renierait pas. Elle ne va pas assez loin [...]. Les revendications du mouvement ouvrier dépassent désormais largement la demande de salaires équitables et raisonnables [...]. M. de Valera demande en fait au mouvement ouvrier d'attendre que le pays soit libéré, avant de réclamer "la part d'héritage qui lui revient". Il existe des pays libres, et même des républiques, où le mouvement ouvrier réclame en vain "la part d'héritage qui lui revient". Nous continuerons à travailler, tout en réclamant notre part d'héritage à la moindre occasion ».

Irish Opinion, 1 décembre 1917, p. 4.

CAIS / ACEI 2016 Banff Centre, Banff, Alberta, Canada May 25-28, 2016

"Class Struggle in the 1916-23 Irish Revolution: A Reappreasal"

Paper presented by Olivier Coquelin University of Caen Normandy, France



"Not only did the Irish revolution not bring social transformation, there was no Peter Hart, The IRA at War, 1916-1923, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, p.

"Now as for myself, I do not claim to have discovered either the existence of classes in modern society or the struggle between them. Long before me, bourgeois historians had described the historical development of this struggle between the classes, as had bourgeois economists their economic anatomy. My own contribution was 1. to show that the *existence of classes* is merely bound up with *certain historical phases in the development of production*; 2. that the class struggle necessarily leads to the *dictatorship of the proletariat*; **3.** that this dictatorship itself constitutes no more than a transition to the *abolition of all* classes and to a classless society."

Marx-Engels, *Correspondence 1852*, "Marx to Joseph Weydemeyer in New York", London, 5 March 1852;

https://marxists.anu.edu.au/archive/marx/works/1852/letters/52_03_05.htm#n1

Raymond Aron, *La Lutte de classes : nouvelles leçons sur les sociétés industrielles*, Paris, Gallimard, 1964.

Number of industrial strikes, 1918-1921

1918	1919	1920	1921	1918-1921
228	202	233	119	782

.Source: Public Record Office, London (PROL), strikes and lockouts, Lab 34/32-39; quoted in Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland, 1917-23*, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 25.

"It was essentially a strike tactic, though with undeniable political overtones, and **in all cases of** 'soviets' up to 1921, the employers' property was returned once demands had been met".

Donal Ó Drisceoil, *Peadar O'Donnell*, Cork: Cork University Press, 2001, p. 13.

"Bruree Mills and Bakery are now the property of the workers. The mill and shop are open for the sale of bread, flour and meal. It is hoped to reduce prices and do away with profiteering within a day. By order of the workers".

Quoted in *The Freeman's Journal*, 31 August 1921, p. 5; *The Irish Examiner*, 31 August 1921, p. 4; *The Irish Independent*, 31 August 1921, p. 4.

The Bruree Soviet, 1921 "We make BREAD, not PROFITS"



"Still nothing could deguise the fact that labour was

losing, and coming close to conceding what had been won since 1914".

Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland*, 1917-23, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 106.

"The decision of the directors of the Condensed Mild Co. of Ireland, Ltd, to shut down all their factories tonight, thereby **imperiling the means of livelihood of 5,000 farmers, risking the destruction of national produce to the extent of thousands of pounds a week, and throwing 3,000 workers and their family out of work, to beg and starve**, was discussed at length at a meeting today".

"(...) that Cleeve Bros, having decided to close down their factories, the workers have decided to operate them in the interest of the community, and to preserve the industry for the nation".

"Long live the Sovereign People".

Quoted in The Irish Times, 15 May 1922, p. 5.

"The group submitted demands for a reduction in first and second term rents and for the distribution of grass lands among the small tenants".

Michael McCarthy, "The Broadford Soviet", *The Old Limerick Journal*, n° 4, 1980, p. 40.

Number of industrial strikes, 1917-1923

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1917-1923
112	228	202	233	119	124	181	1199

•Source: Public Record Office, London (PROL), strikes and lockouts, Lab 34/32-39, 34/39-41; quoted in Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland, 1917-23*, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 25.

"Never since has the working class confronted the rationale of

capitalism so profoundly or so extensively".

Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland*, 1917-23, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 110.

"Far from being resolved, serious grievances remained unaddressed and provided the basis for renewed land agitation on a scale not seen since the days of the Land War (1871-81)".

Fergus Campbell, *Land and Revolution*, *1890-1921*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005, p. 280.

"All this underlined the crucial point about the variety of **motivations, expections and opportunities** the revolution served to generate (...)".

Diarmaid Ferriter, A Nation and not a Rabble, the Irish Revolution 1913-23, London, Profile Books, 2015, p. 231.

Waiting for Utopia. Ireland and the Utopian impulse

International Conference ERIBIA, University of Caen, France, 21–22 Nov. 2015

"Utopian Impulses in the Irish Revolution. A Case Study of the 1918–23 Irish Soviets"

Paper presented by Olivier Coquelin

University of Caen

Utopia

•Two meanings:

 1. Colloquial or pejorative = "impossible", "unrealism", "illusion", "perfection", "totalitarianism"...

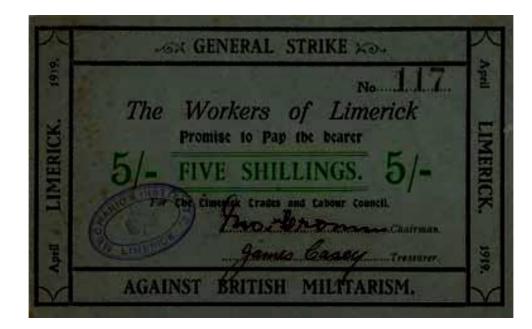
.2. Theoretical or literary = "possible", "desire", "hope", "imagination", "change", "revolt", "revolution"...

Utopian Process

- 1. Rejection or criticism of the present society or regime
- 2. Desire or hope for a new and better society
- **3**. Development of a comprehensive scheme for a non-existent alternative society, or "inverted society"
- **4**. Practical utopias or utopian experiments intended to set up an "inverted society" drawn up beforehand

"This impulse can be found at all levels of activity: in leisurely dreaming, in the various forms of personal display, in eroticism and art, as well as in the more familiar form of futuristic blueprints. It can of course take the form of mere escape from a hostile world".

Vincent Geoghegan, *Utopianism and Marxism*, Peter Lang, Ralahine Classics, 2008 (orig. 1987), p. 17.



Limerick Soviet 5 shilling note

"It would be a distortion of historical fact to claim that the Limerick Soviet was proof that Irish workers were thirsting for Socialist revolution in 1919. Essentially, the strike was in defence of civil liberties and when a compromise solution was worked out over the military permit system the Soviet folded up".

Niamh Hehir, Joe Morrissey, "Revolt of the Bottom Dogs: History of the Trade Union Movement, Limerick City and County 1916-1921", *Labour History Research Group*, no date, part 1, p. 11.

"And after all the action of these workers, like those of Bruree, Arigna, etc., is a **strike tactic** – their stay in strike is a means to compel an employer to give decent wages and decent conditions and keep the machinery of food production going".

The Voice of Labour, 10 December 1921, p. 4.

"It was essentially a **strike tactic**, though with undeniable political overtones, and in all cases of 'soviets' up to 1921, the employers' property was returned once demands had been met".

Donal Ó Drisceoil, *Peadar O'Donnell*, Cork: Cork University Press, 2001, p. 13.

"Apparently the object of the workmen in seizing the place was to prove that the wages they demanded could be paid out of the profits".

The Irish Times, 29 May 1920, p. 3.

"Knocklong Soviet Creamery, We make butter, not profits".

"(...) but the bold stroke by which we established the Soviet has appealed to the imagination of the workers, many of whom, including the women, have since come into our ranks".

Quoted in The Freeman's Journal, 22 May 1920, p. 5

The Bruree Soviet, 1921 "We make BREAD, not PROFITS"



"Bruree Mills and Bakery are now the property of the workers. The mill and shop are open for the sale of bread, flour and meal. It is hoped to reduce prices and do away with profiteering within a day. By order of the workers".

Quoted in *The Freeman's Journal*, 31 August 1921, p. 5; *The Irish Examiner*, 31 August 1921, p. 4; *The Irish Independent*, 31 August 1921, p. 4.

Number of industrial strikes, 1918-1921

1918	1919	1920	1921	1918– 1921
228	202	233	119	782

.Source: Public Record Office, London (PROL), strikes and lockouts, Lab 34/32-39; quoted in Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland, 1917-23*, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 25.

"Still nothing could deguise the fact that **labour was** losing, and **coming close to conceding what had been won since 1914**".

Emmet O'Connor, *Syndicalism in Ireland*, 1917-23, Cork University Press, 1988, p. 106.

"The decision of the directors of the Condensed Mild Co. of Ireland, Ltd, to shut down all their factories tonight, thereby **imperiling the means of livelihood of 5,000 farmers, risking the destruction of national produce to the extent of thousands of pounds a week, and throwing 3,000 workers and their family out of work, to beg and starve**, was discussed at length at a meeting today".

"(...) that Cleeve Bros, having decided to close down their factories, the workers have decided to operate them in the interest of the community, and to preserve the industry for the nation".

"Long live the Sovereign People".

Quoted in The Irish Times, 15 May 1922, p. 5.

"And here an impression was confirmed which had been steadily forming in my mind as I watched each successive operation; that these men were straining every nerve to secure perfection in the product they were manufacturing; that no possible slur should be cast upon the Workers' Factory (...). The minutest detail failed to escape the keen observation of the Works manager whose fervent enthusiasm and love of his work was a constant urge to the best in every man and woman. (...) yet he was only a worker".

The Voice of Labour, 27 May 1922, p. 8.

The Irish Soviets' Utopian impulse

1	Profound dissatisfaction with existing conditions: low salaries, employers' attempt at cutting wages, failure to win concessions from the employers through strike action or negotiations		
2	Practical expression of hope for a better and "inverted" organisational structure for themselves and the whole population: either as as a temporary radical tactic to have their claims met or as a permanent alternative to the current private property rights		
3	Creation of soviets as pragmatic responses to current dissatisfaction: through direct and spontaneous action, vaguely imbued with socialist doctrine		
4	Transient existence of soviets: due either to successful bargaining, or to intense external pressures		

Séminaire mensuel de la Fondation Copernic, saison 2012-2013 "Pensées et pratiques d'émancipation", en partenariat avec la revue Mouvements et avec le soutien du programme ANR UTOPIES19

.Deuxième séance (9 octobre 2012) :

"Les utopies sont-elles condamnées à l'échec ?"



.Chiliasm

.Liberal-humanist idea

•Conservative idea

.Socialist-communist utopia

Séminaires CEI 2013-14 Université de Rennes 2

Exploring the Irish Soviets (1919–23): Issues and Methodology

By Olivier Coquelin,

Centre for Celtic and Breton Studies / Centre for Irish Studies

University of Rennes 2, Thursday 27th March 2014

"Although such exotic manifestations as the 'Limerick soviet' of April 1919 were more than enough to satisfy the unionist press that Bolshevism was rampant, they remained localised and transient". Charles Townshend, "Historiography: Telling the Irish Revolution", in Joost

Augusteijn (ed), The Irish Revolution, 1913-23, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2002, p. 6.

"Despite its success, most of the leaders of the strike had little socialist ideology, and it is clear that the Limerick Soviet was motivated by nationalist rather than socialist ideals (...); the leaders, apparently, had no desire to change from one social system to another. Yet, fighting as best they knew against overwhelming odds, they came as near as they could to practical socialism and their theory was produced by passionate, intelligent outrage against intolerable conditions".

James Kemmy, "The Limerick Soviet", The Irish Times, 9 May 1969, p. 14.

CT4 LT a tr

Research Project on the Irish Soviets

I. Assessing the relevance of certain analyses on the socio-economic dimension of the Irish Revolution

II. Defining and describing the concept of socialism

III. Analysing the ideological nature underpinning the organizational mode of the soviets and the motives and designs of all their protagonists

IV. Accomplishing a comparative study between Ireland and other European countries (Russia, the Ukraine, Hungary, Slovakia, Germany, Italy and France) Exploring the Irish Soviets (1919–23) Issues and Methodology

I. Reappraising the socioeconomic dimension of the Irish Revolution

"Not only did the Irish revolution not bring social transformation, there was no socially revolutionary situation in Ireland, even in prospect (...). This is not to say that nothing happened in terms of social unrest, or that nothing important happened, but rather that nothing revolutionary happened (...). If the land question had remained unsettled, events might well have taken another turn, but most farmers owned their farms by 1922".

Peter Hart, The IRA at War, , 1916-1923, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, p. 21

"By 1916 most agricultural holdings had been purchased by their occupiers, subject to land annuities, which were not then a matter of contention. The tenant had become a proprietor, the owner of his land; and little land remained, to which the system of voluntary purchase could be applied (...). Sporadically, advantage was taken of the unsettled conditions in the country to show that an aggressive spirit of social unrest still existed".

Patrick Lynch, "The Social Revolution that never was", in Desmond Williams (ed), *The Irish Struggle, 1916–26*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966, p.41, p.49.

"Any chance of real social revolution had been substantially undermined by land reform and the creation of an increasingly conservative peasant proprietorship in Ireland sponsored by various British Governments in the four decades before independence".

John M. Regan, *The Irish Counter-Revolution, 1912–36*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1999, p. 377.

"Through the 1920s, the Irish Labour had more support among the small farmers of the west than among the workers of Dublin City".

D.R. O'Connor Lysaght, "The Munster Soviet Creameries", Irish Historical Workshop, vol. 1, 1981, p. 37.

"In rural Ireland thoughts of social revolution (had been) held only by a minority - the articulate few and by those who (had) had no stake in war prosperity -"

Patrick Lynch, "The Social Revolution that Never Was", p. 41.

"Other than acknowledging some contribution of agrarian issues to the revolution, historians have failed to take up the challenge of exploring them in greater detail or, indeed, to be fully convinced of their existence".

Terence Dooley, '*The Land for the People': The Land Question in Independent Ireland*, Dublin: University College Dublin Press, 2004, p. 17.

Exploring the Irish Soviets (1919–23): Issues and Methodology

II. Socialism: semantic shift and definition

Who were the Socialists?

1820s-1860s	Social reformers (as opposed to the social revolutionaries also known as the communists)
1860s-1919	Social revolutionaries (whether reformist or radical)
1919–	Reformist Socialists (as opposed to the revolutionaries also known as the communists)

Exploring the Irish Soviets (1919–23): Issues and Methodology

III. Method of analysis: testing the Irish Soviets in accordance with the socialist principles

Classifying the Irish Soviets: *Three criteria*

.1. Their geographical location

.2. The nature of the dispute at issue

.3. The nature of their structure

The Broadford Soviet

Ka

1. Collective ownership	No (but collectively run)
2. Concern for community	Yes
3. Democrący	Yes
4. Equality	Unspecified
5. Liberty	Probably
6. Autonomy	Yes

The Limerick Soviet

Ka

1. Collective ownership	No (but collectively run)
2. Concern for community	Yes
3. Democrący	Yes
4. Equality	Yes
5. Liberty	Yes
6. Autonomy	Yes

ð

"The soviet was different to its Russian counterparts in an important respect - it was created by the Trades' Council and the delegates on it were therefore only elected by trade union members at their fairly infrequent branch meetings. As a result they were not easily recallable and replaceable. Nor was an alternative working-class authority to the Trades' Council a serious prospect (...). With a general strike under way, the only meetings of workers were those which took place in the streets of Limerick. This forum allowed workers to express their views, but could not give rise to an alternative leadership to the Trades' Council's soviet".

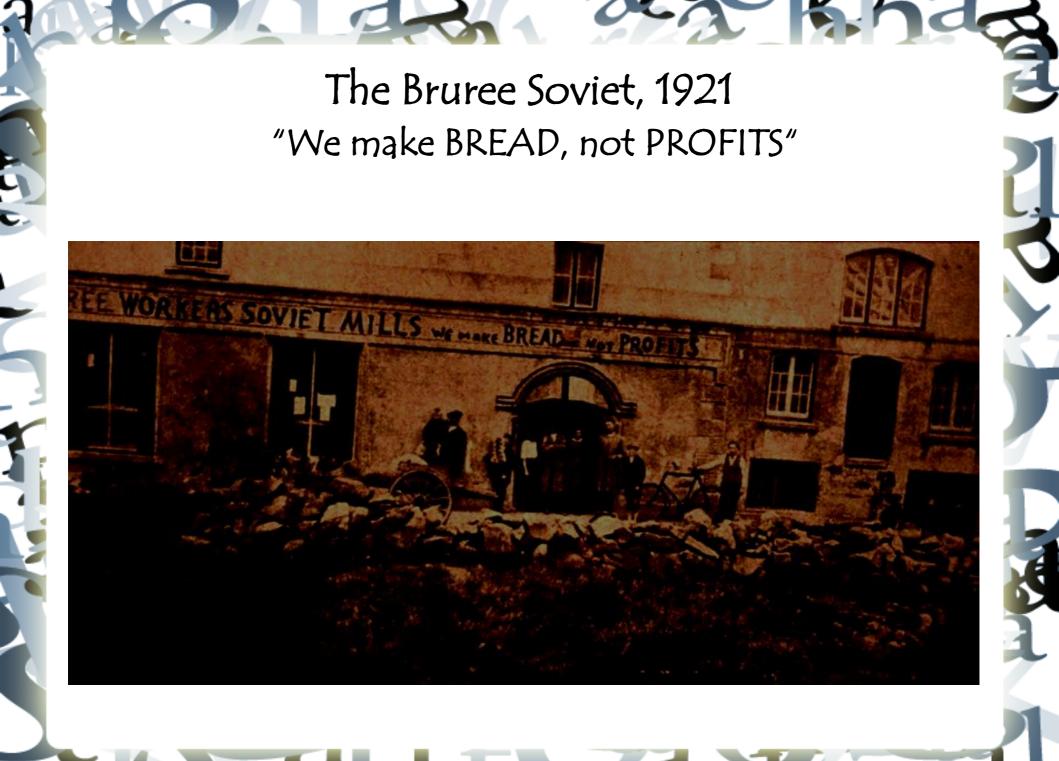
Conor Kostick, *Revolution in Ireland: Popular Militancy, 1917–23*, London, Pluto Press, 1996, p. 80.

"The soviet has inflicted more **arbitrary restrictions on individual liberties** than were ever attempted by Prussian bureaucracy in its mightiest hour".

The Irish Times, "The Strike at Limerick", April 23, 1919

Exploring the Irish Soviets (1919–23): Issues and Methodology

IV. The Protagonists' motives and ideology: speculation and prosopography



"It is impossible to say to what extent the genuine spirit of Bolshevism motivated the men of Broadford and O'Callaghan's Mills in February 1922, just as it is equally impossible to pronounce categorically on the many other strikes and take-overs throughout the country at the time".

Michael McCarthy, "The Broadford Soviet", *The Old Limerick Journal*, n° 4, 1980, p. 40.

"As (Desmond) Greaves has pointed out, however, this was not a syndicalist 'take and hold' operation, but a means of taking industrial action without withdrawing labour. It was essentially a strike tactic, though with undeniable political overtones, and in all cases of 'soviets' up to 1921, the employers' property was returned once demands had been met".

Donal Ó Drisceoil, Peadar O'Donnell, Cork: Cork University Press, 2001, p. 13.

"It would be a distortion of historical fact to claim that the Limerick Soviet was proof that Irish workers were thirsting for Socialist revolution in 1919. Essentially, the strike was in defence of civil liberties and when a compromise solution was worked out over the military permit system the Soviet folded up".

Niamh Hehir, Joe Morrissey, "Revolt of the Bottom Dogs: History of the Trade Union Movement, Limerick City and County 1916–1921", *Labour History Research Group*, no date, part 1, p. 11.

"Irrespective of the issue that sparked the Soviet, the reality is that the workers of Limerick reacted with class instincts, immediately organising their own democratic structures to facilitate the organisation of affairs in the city".

Dominic Haugh, "Socialist Revolution in Ireland: A lost Opportunity, 1916–22", in Michael O'Flynn et al. (eds), *Marxist Perspectives on Irish Society*, Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2011, p. 12. "The future prosperity of Irish agriculture resides in the cooperative administration and development of small holdings and the planting of larger farms and untenanted lands with the propertyless workers on the basis of common ownership".

ITGWU Annual Report, 1922-23, p. 97.

"A common explanation has been that the exploits of the IRA and the achievements of Sinn Féin provided the stimulus (...). However, the effect of this was not to provoke, but to enable workers to take action. More likely, the real inspiration was provided by contemporary events in Europe; the Russian revolution, the factory occupation in Italy, the industrial unrest in Britain and Germany, and most of all by the way the victorious allies turned the old world upside down in 1919, shaping a new Europe simply because they had the will and the power to do so".

Emmet O'Connor, "Agrarian Unrest and the Labour Movement in County Waterford, 1917–1923", *Saothar*, vol. 6, 1980, pp. 54–55.

Classifying European Soviets and workers' councils (1917–23)

Anarchism
– Ukraine (Makhnovshchina)

Classifying European Soviets and Workers' councils (1917–23)

The Russian Model: *Republican form of Government*

Ephemeral	Viable
– Hungary – Slovakia – Bavaria – Alsace	- Russia (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the USSR)

Classifying European Soviets and Workers' Councils (1917–23)

The Russian Model:

Experimentations

Italy ("Biennio Rosso" or "Two Red Years")

– Ireland

L'Irlande face aux grands mouvements et bouleversements européens,

du siècle des Lumières à l'adhésion à la CEE en 1973

Olivier Coquelin, Centre de Recherche Bretonne et Celtique (CRBC), Brest / Rennes

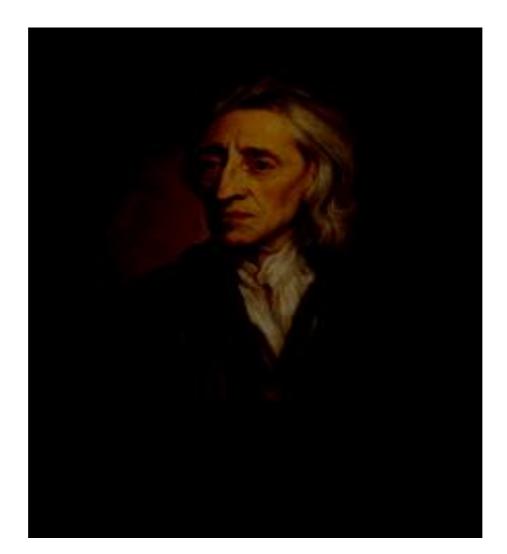
Université de Bretagne Occidentale (UBO), mardi 14 mai 2013

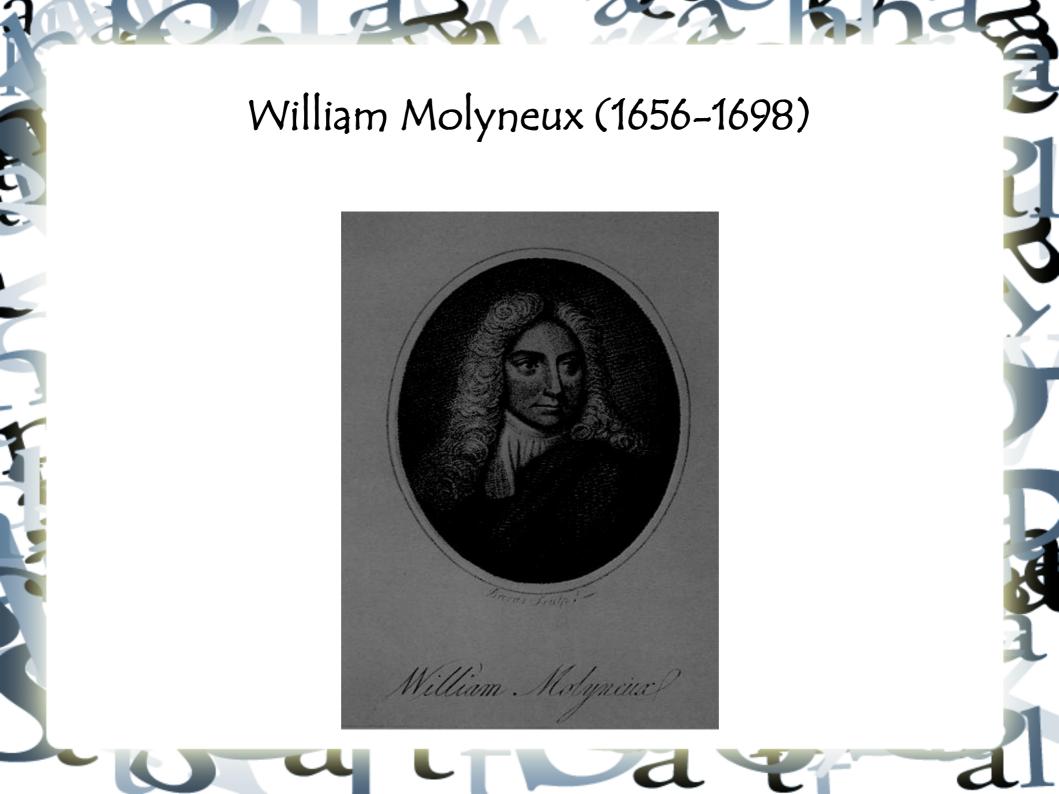
1. Les prémices d'un nationalisme irlandais inspiré des Lumières : William Molyneux et Jonathan Swift



John Locke (1632–1704)

a







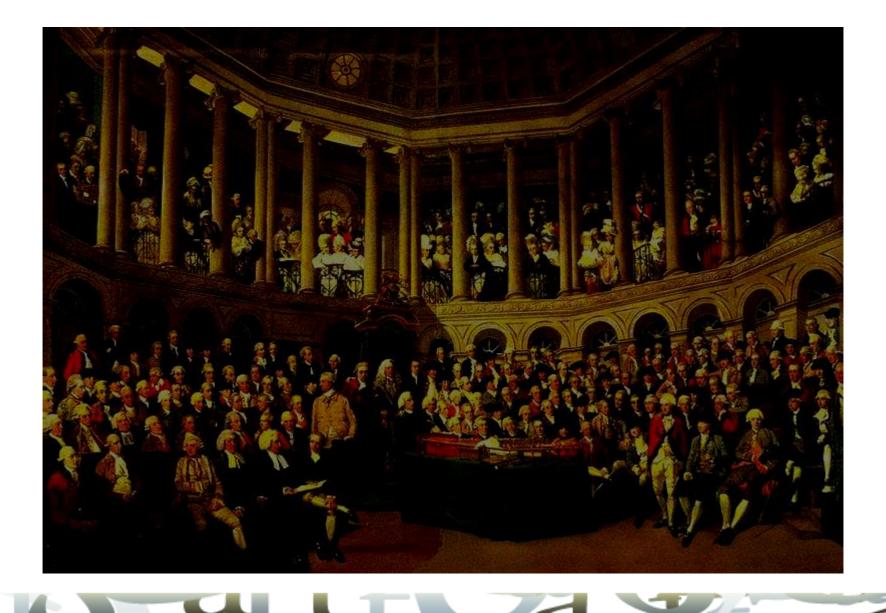




The Irish House of Commons (1780)

a

9



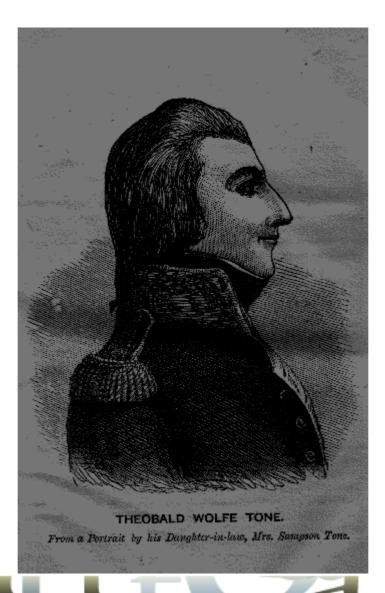
2. Naissance d'un nationalisme irlandais inspiré des révolutions européennes : la Société des

Irlandais Unis



Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763-1798)

Ka



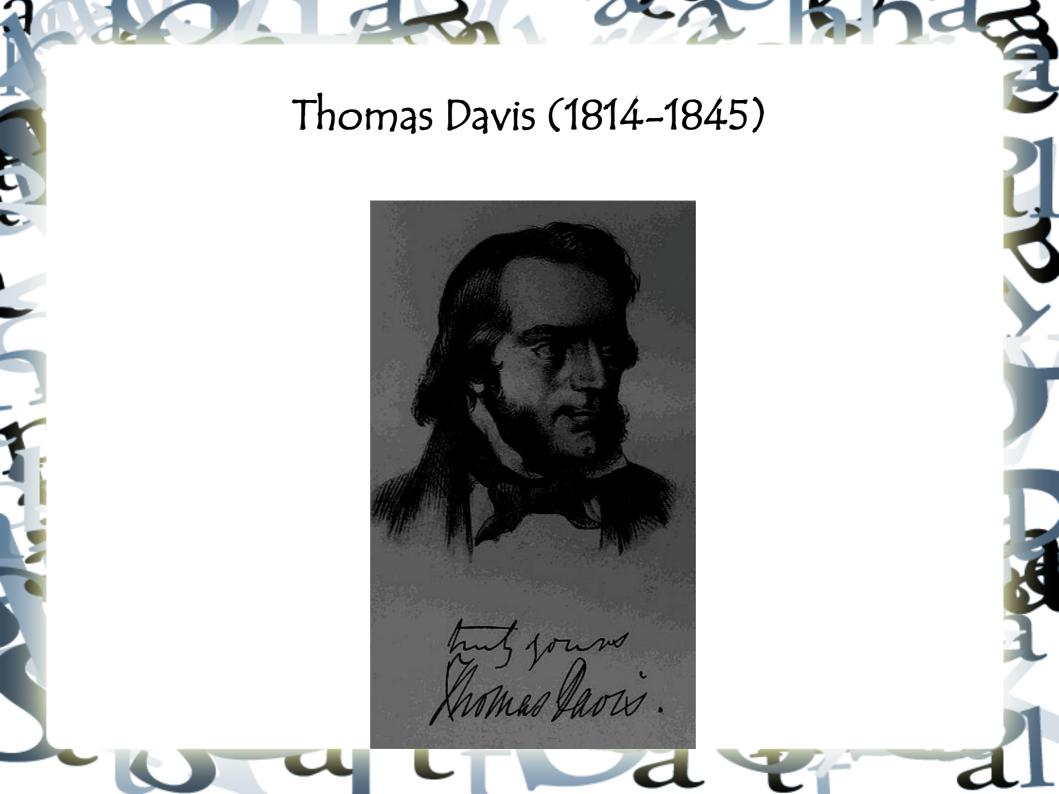
1798 Irish Rebellion

h, n

Z



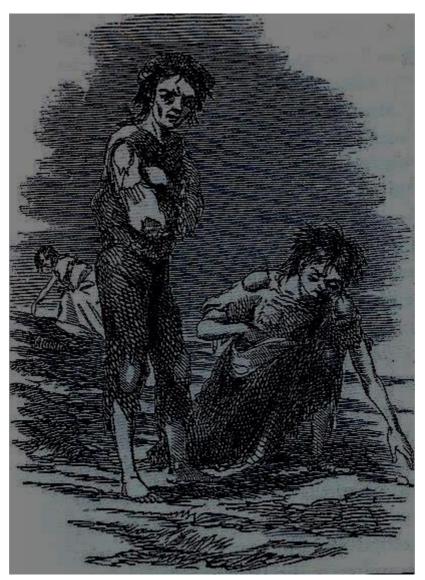
3. L'Irlande et le « Printemps des peuples » de 1848 : nationalisme politico-culturel et rébellion



Great Famine (1845–49) An Gorta Mór

A

3

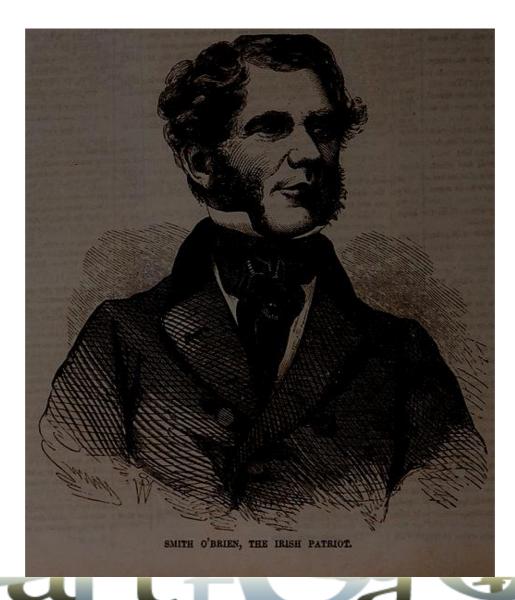




William Smith O'Brien (1803-1864)

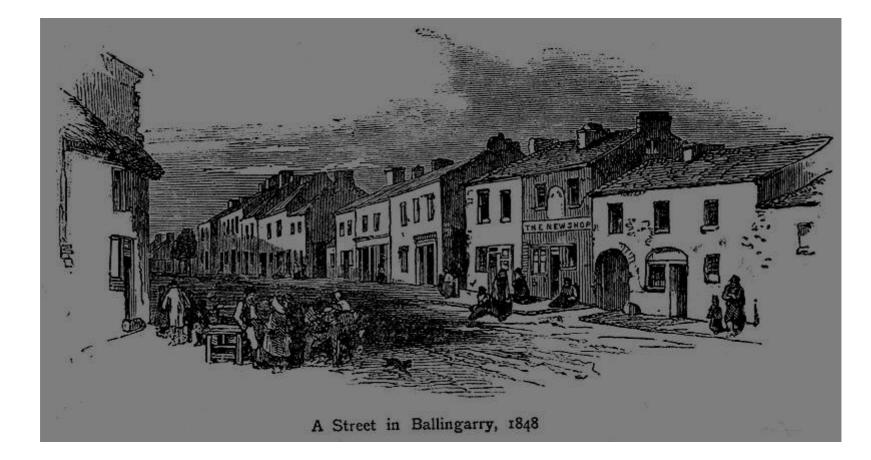
R

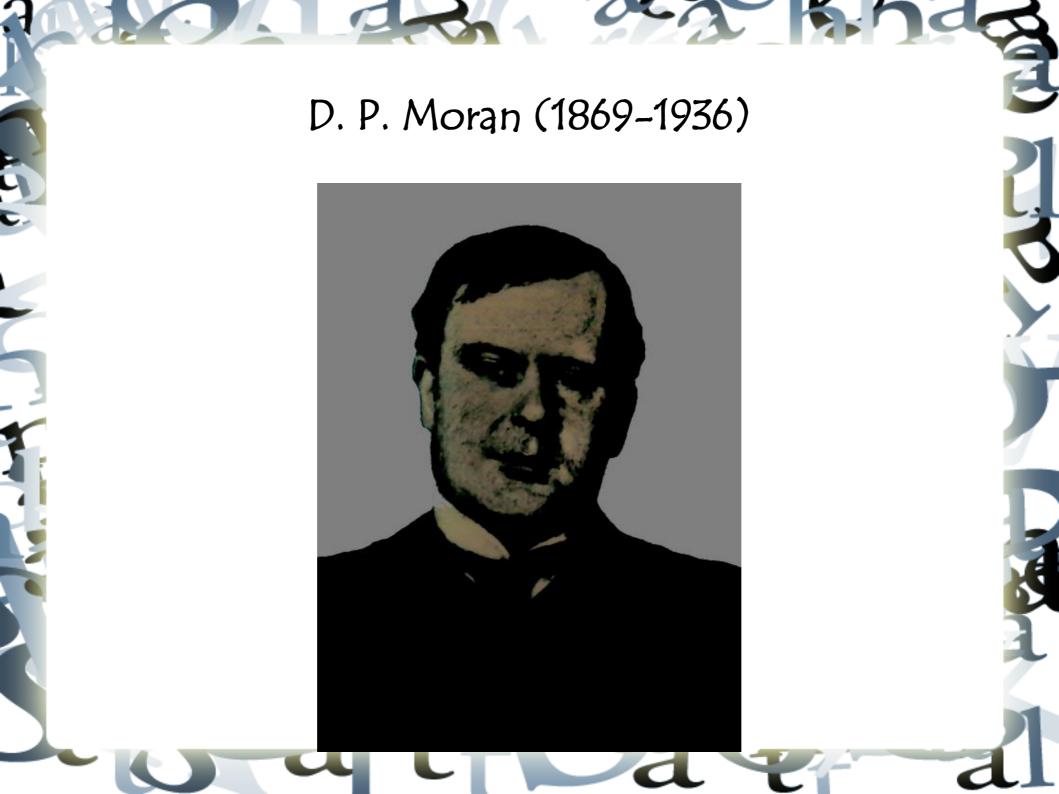
J



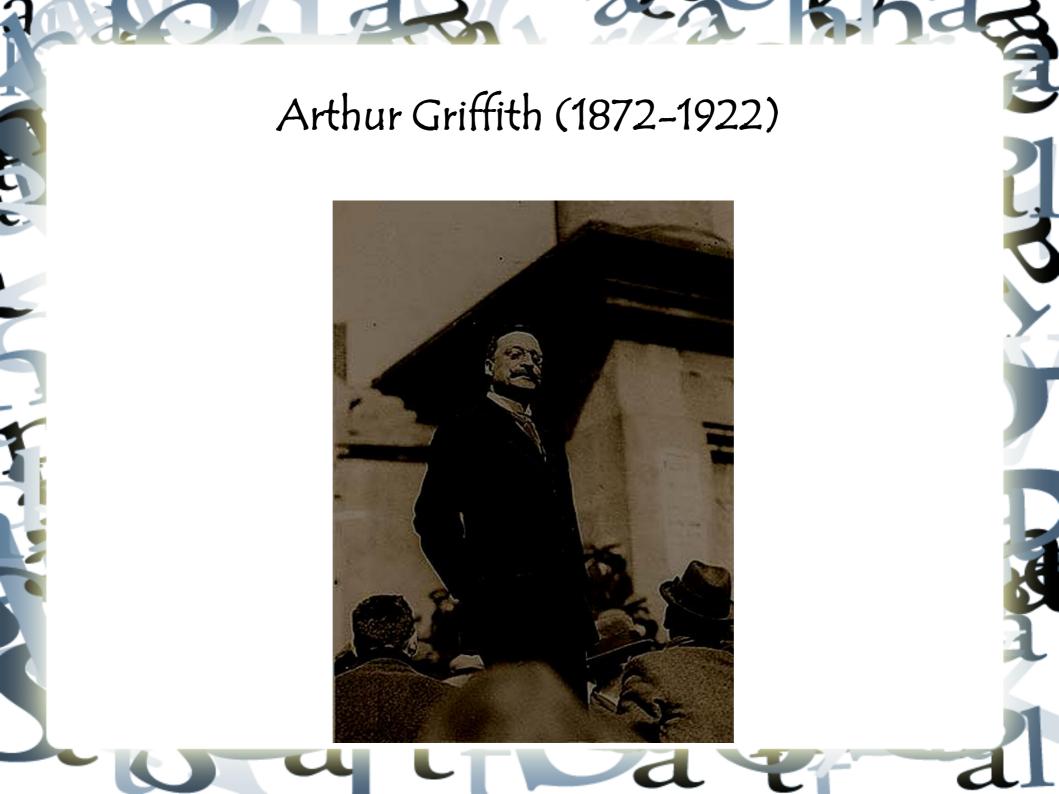
Ballingary, 1848

5





4. l'Irlande et la Révolution industrielle : nationalisme économique et dessein protectionniste

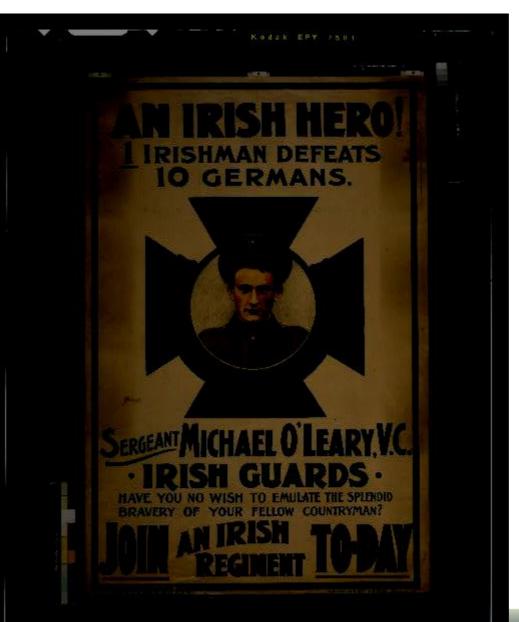


5. La Première Guerre mondiale et ses suites : conflits politiques et sociaux

World War I British Army Recruitement Poster

L

Y





Dublin after the 1916 Easter Rising

3



IRA men during the War of Independence



The Bruree Soviet, 1921 « We make BREAD, not PROFITS »

ð

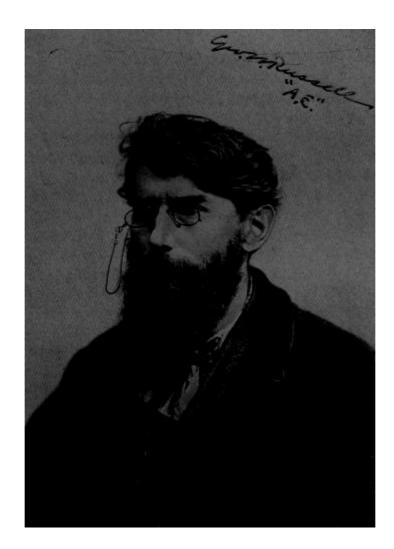


6. L'Etat sud-irlandais de 1922 à 1973 : du statu quo économique à l'intégration européenne, en passant par l'autarcie



George Russell (AE) (1867-1935)

Har



« L'Etat Libre d'Irlande, de par la publicité faite autour de son projet de loi censorial, a attiré sur lui toute l'attention du monde... A quoi doit-on imputer ce projet de loi ? Il s'agit là, je pense, de la conséquence d'un arrêt de croissance ; ou, en d'autres termes, d'un infantilisme moral »

George Russell (AE), 1928



Constitution de l'Irlande – 1937

•Article 44.1.1 : « L'Etat reconnaît que l'hommage de l'adoration publique est dû au Dieu Tout-Puissant. Il révérera son nom, respectera et honorera la religion »

•Article 44.1.2 : « L'Etat reconnaît la position particulière de la Sainte Egloise catholique, apostolique et romaine, en tant que gardienne de la foi professée par la grande majorité des citoyens ».

Conclusion



Patrick Pearse (1879-1916)

-

3





Liam Lynch (1893–1923)

a



