



Unit 3:

*The Growth of the Irish Labour Movement
and the 1913 Strike & Lockout*

Part 2

SENIOR CYCLE WORKSHEETS

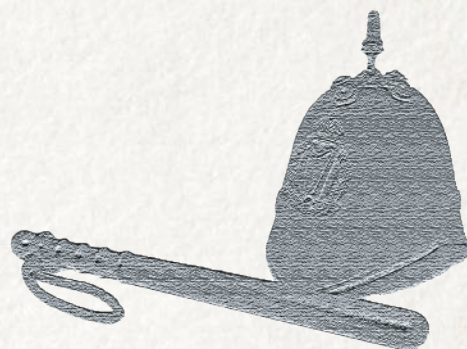
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Task 3. Post-Lockout Paperwork

It is January 1914 and Jim Larkin has just left Ireland for America. It has been a difficult six months for the Dublin Metropolitan Police force (DMP), as they dealt with a city in turmoil and faced political and media criticism of their use of excessive force against workers.



Eager to keep their paperwork up to date, the DMP inspectors have been given two tasks:

A. Timeline of the 1913 Strike and Lockout

In order to clarify the events of the strike and lockout, your Chief Inspector has asked for a summarised timeline of events. Your constables have prepared a draft version on the next page, but have left out some details. As Inspector, you have access to more information and must prepare the final draft.

B. Bloody Sunday Report

Due to the controversy surrounding police actions on 'Bloody Sunday' 31 August 1913, you have been asked to examine all of the available evidence and witness testimony in order to write a clear, factual account of events on that day. Examine each of the documents C - M below and draft a final report under the following headings.

1. Reporting Officers: _____ Date: _____
2. List of witnesses interviewed together with a comment on the reliability of each witness
3. List of sources consulted in compiling the report with a comment on the reliability of each
4. A factual account of the events in Dublin between 26 Aug and 2 Sept 1913
5. A judgment based on the evidence consulted, about the conduct of the DMP during the dates outlined above

If time permits, you should extend your research and include other relevant evidence and testimony, e.g.

1. Eyewitness, Helena Moloney: www.rte.ie/archives
2. Eyewitness, Barney Conway: www.rte.ie/centuryireland
3. Lockout Podcasts: www.rte.ie/radio1

On 29 August E. G. Swift, the Chief Divisional Magistrate, Dublin Metropolitan Police District, issued a proclamation prohibiting the Sackville Street meeting – organised by Larkin in support of the striking workers - planned for the 31 August



[Source: The Irish Labour History Society Archive]

- Document K -

On Saturday 30 August, the day before the planned meeting in O'Connell Street, ex-British soldier, James Connolly offered his military perspective on events in the Irish Worker

Who is it speaks of
defeat?
I tell you a cause
like ours;
Is greater than defeat
can know-
It is the power of
powers.

As surely as the earth
rolls round
As surely as the
glorious sun
Brings the great world
moon wave
Must our Cause be
won!



"The principle I
state and mean to
stand upon is: - that
the entire ownership
of Ireland, moral and
material, up to the sun
and down to the centre
is vested of right in the
people of Ireland."
James Fintan Lalor

No. 20 Vol. IV

DUBLIN, SATURDAY AUGUST 30, 1913

[ONE PENNY]

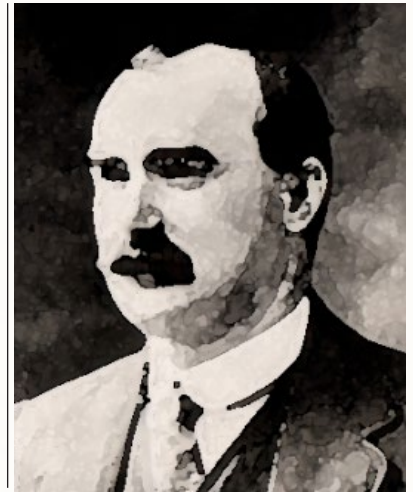
The employers propose to make general war. Shall we shrink from it; cower before their onset? A thousand times no! Shall we crawl back into our slums, abuse our hearts, bow out knees, and crawl once more to lick the hand that would smite us? Shall we, who have been carving out for our children a brighter future, a cleaner city, a freer life, consent to betray them

instead into the grasp of the bloodsuckers from whom we have dreamt of escaping?

No, no, and yet again, no!

Let them declare their lockout; it will only hasten the day when the working class will lock out the capitalist class for good and all.

BY JAMES CONNOLLY



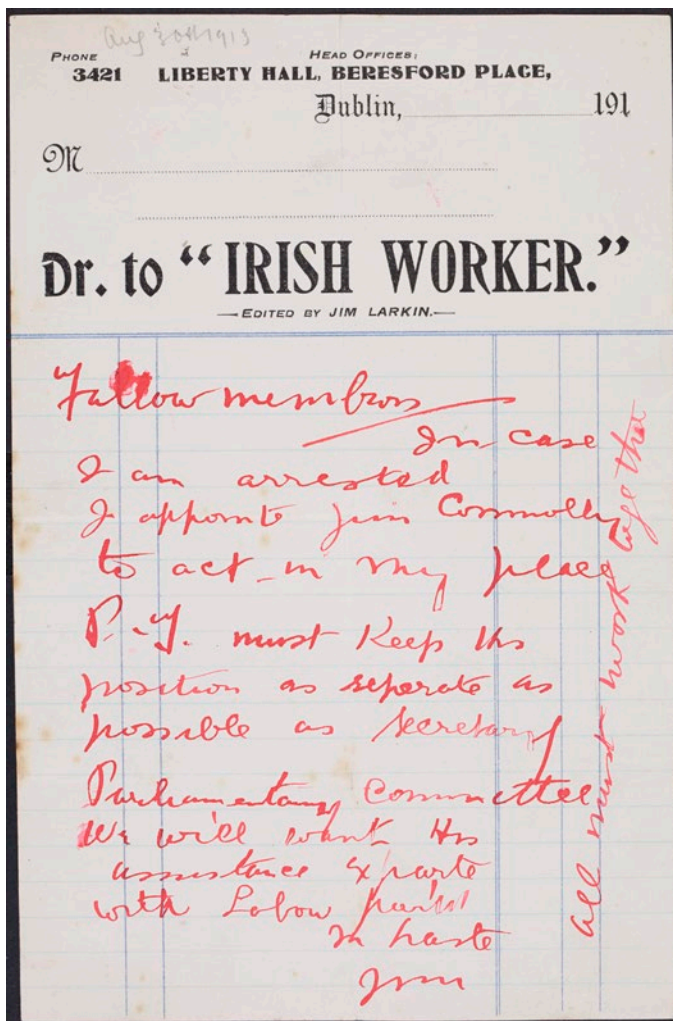
- Document L -

A hastily written note from Jim Larkin to ITGWU members on Saturday, 30 August 1913

He informs them that, in case of his arrest, (he had been forewarned that a warrant had been issued, leading him to go into hiding), James Connolly, rather than P.T. Daly, would act as General Secretary in his place. As it transpired, Connolly was arrested later that day at Liberty Hall.

The note is written on the stationery of the *Irish Worker*, the weekly paper edited by Larkin since 1911. The success of the newspaper, played a crucial role in Larkin's elevation to workers' hero.

[Source: National Library of Ireland, MS 15, 679/1/9]



Eyewitness report by English Liberal MP, Handel Booth. He and his wife were in Dublin for the Horse Show and witnessed the events of 31 August, 1913 in O'Connell Street

Just before my wife and I sat down to lunch we looked out from the balcony and noted to each other that there was nothing going to happen, that everything was perfectly quiet. There was no riot, no meeting, no anything. My wife had seen the demonstrators go away and I had seen them set off for Croydon Park. Looking up and down the street we said there could have been nothing more peaceful when we sat down to lunch.

Larkin appeared. I did not know him. He wore a false beard. He appeared immediately in front of our table and addressed a few words to the street below. What he said I do not know because of the hum of the passing traffic. We were within a yard of him. We understood him to say he was going to speak until the police arrested him. Immediately he said that, he turned on his heel, passed our table and went, I understand, to the kitchen of our hotel where he was arrested by Superintendent Murphy.

We stepped back onto the balcony ... we were interested in seeing Larkin brought out of the hotel. He was brought out peaceably enough. We were just thinking of turning to go back to lunch when the mad scene broke out. We looked down and saw the shouting and excitement in the street. The police had drawn their batons. Some of the police had gone one way, some another and were being

met by others and by the people, many of whom, girls and others, wore straw and sailor hats. It was an ordinary Sunday crowd. They were certainly bewildered and did not know which way to turn. I was back on the balcony when Mr Larkin was removed by the police who had been rushing excitedly into the hotel. The puzzled crowd could not tell what was happening. Policemen came in view from all sides, girls hastened away with their companions and excited women shouted for cheers for Larkin. A few responded as the prisoner was marched away.

Then silence ensued save for pattering feet and sickening thuds. The noble street was in the hands of the most brutal constabulary ever let loose on a peaceful assembly. Up and down the road, backwards and forwards, the police rushed like men possessed. Some drove the crowd into side streets to meet other batches of the Government's minions wildly striking with truncheons at everyone within reach. In escaping, many ran the gauntlet until the third or fourth blows knocked them senseless. The few roughs got away first; most respectable persons left their hats and crawled away with bleeding heads. Kicking the victims when prostrate was a settled part of the police programme. Three such cases occurred in a direct line with our window.

(cited in Donal Nevin, *James Larkin, Lion of the Fold*, (Gill and Macmillan, Dublin, 1998, pp 185-6)

-Document N-

Photograph of Police Baton Charge: *Illustrated London News*, 6 September 1913

A newspaper photographer happened to be on O'Connell Street during Sunday's baton charge. His famous picture of the police scattering the crowd immediately made headlines in England and helped to encourage the British Trade Union Congress to pledge financial support to the strikers.



- Document O -

William Martin Murphy's *Irish Independent* reported on the events of Bloody Sunday

MOURNING
PRESCOTT'S
DYE WORKS
Dublin, Belfast,
Cork, Limerick

Irish Independent

Certified Net Sale EXCEEDS, by at Least 10,000 Copies Daily the Net Sales of All other Dublin Morning Papers Added Together

Sunday
Independent

ONE
PENNY

BEST &
BRIGHTEST
PAPER

FULL
SPORTING
NEWS

Vol. 23, No. 476

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913

PRICE ONE HALF PENNY

'Citizens of Dublin who would not have the red flag of anarchy ... in their midst must think seriously of what the events of the week-end portend. A deliberate attempt is being made to establish a reign of ruffianism in the city. Out from the reeking slums the jail-birds and the most abandoned creatures of both sexes have poured to vent their hatred upon their natural enemies, the police. Strikers there are amongst them. But the legions of the work-shy have not, we may be sure, emerged from their hiding place to put up a fight for any claims of labour, legitimate or the reverse. They are out for devilry and loot.'

LARGEST CIRCULATION GUARANTEED

SUPPLEMENT TO THE **IRISH** PRICE 1/2

INDEPENDENT

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913.

FIERCE RIOTS

DRAMATIC ARREST

OF JAMES LARKIN

HUNDREDS INJURED IN

BATON CHARGES

MAN DIES IN HOSPITAL

MANY ARRESTS--MILITARY CALLED OUT

PRESBYTERY WINDOWS SMASHED

- Document P -

In order to escape arrest on Saturday 30 August, Larkin stayed at the home of his friend and strong supporter of the labour movement, Constance Markievicz. He left on Sunday, disguised as an elderly gentleman with a false beard and powdered hair, to address the assembled crowd at O'Connell Street. Constance Markievicz and Helena Moloney followed in a cab soon afterwards. Markievicz later described the events that followed.

We had driven down with a few friends to see if the proclaimed meeting would be held. There were no unusual crowds; our car trotted down O'Connell Street and pulled up at Prince's Street, opposite the Imperial Hotel. We noticed a great number of police everywhere. Larkin was just finishing his speech A few people gathered. They were all laughing and very much amused at Larkin's appearance. A friend recognised me, and called on me for a speech. I did not want to create a disturbance, so I jumped down off the car and walked across the street.

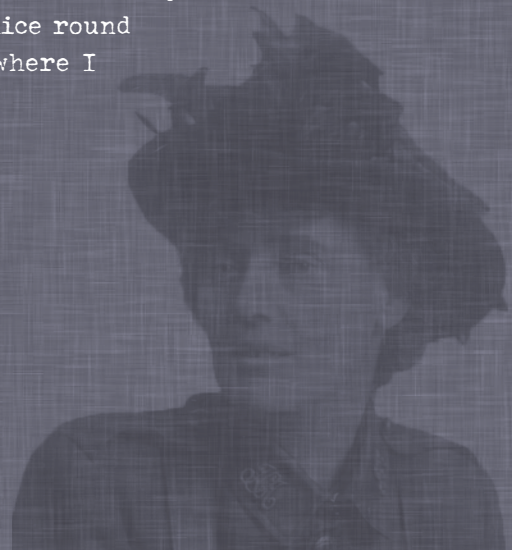
As I reached the other side Larkin came out of the hotel, between two policemen, and surrounded by an escort of about thirty police. I ran across in front of him and shook his hand, saying, 'Good-bye, good luck'. As I turned to pass down O'Connell Street, the inspector on Larkin's right hit me on the nose and mouth with his clenched fist. I reeled against another policeman, who ... then threw me back into the middle of the street, where all the police had begun to run, several of them kicking and hitting at me as they passed.

I saw a woman trying to get out of the way. She was struck from behind on the head by a policeman with his baton. As she fell, her hat slipped over her face, and I saw her hair was grey. She had a little book which fell out of her left hand as she fell. I saw a barefooted boy with papers hunted and hit

about the shoulders as he ran away. I shall never forget the look on his face as he turned when he was struck.

I could not get out of the crowd of police, and at last one hit me a backhand blow across the left side of my face with his baton. I fell back against the corner of a shop, when another policeman started to seize me by the throat, but I was pulled out of the crowd by some men who took me down Sackville Street and into a house to stop the blood flowing from my nose and mouth and to try and tidy my blouse.

I noticed that the policeman who struck me smelt very strongly of stout, and that they all seemed very excited. They appeared to be arranged in a hollow square, and to be gradually driving the people into the street, and then closing in on them and batoning them ... The people were all good-tempered, and there would have been no row. They were also outnumbered by the police round about where I was.



[Source: cited in Donal Nevin, *James Larkin: Lion of the Fold: The Life and Works of the Irish Labour Leader*, (Gill & Macmillan, Dublin) 2006]

On Monday 1 September 1913 reports on 'Bloody Sunday' appeared in the *Daily Express* - a newspaper never noted for its labour sympathies, but more factual than others in its reporting

<p>"DAILY EXPRESS" FREE INSURANCE see inside for benefits</p>	<p>Daily Express</p> <p>NO. 4876 LONDON, MONDAY 1 SEPTEMBER 1913 ONE HALFPENNY</p>	<p>METRO PICTURES</p> <p>WILL LIVE IN YOUR MEMORY</p>
<p>RIOTS IN DUBLIN AFTER BANNED LABOUR MEETING GOES AHEAD</p>		
<p>Fortunately, the policy of leaving fomenters of violence and intimidation in full possession of the central thoroughfare of the city for a Sunday afternoon did not commend itself to the responsible authorities, and the attempt to hold the meeting in Sackville Street was declared by the strike committee to have been abandoned.</p> <p>The announcement was, however, too late and too vague to prevent the assemblage of large crowds, who were only too easily brought into conflict with the large force of police on the spot ... Before one realised the situation, a baton charge was in progress ... People sped in all directions to get out of danger but the throng was so dense that those in the immediate proximity were</p>	<p>unable to avoid the punishment meted out to them.</p> <p>The crowds were dispersed towards O'Connell Bridge, and a section was driven into Princes Street where they encountered another force of police and between the two fires there were numerous casualties. People lay prone in the street in all directions, many of them bleeding profusely, and others being temporarily stunned. An old woman was knocked down and an elderly man was rendered unconscious by a baton stroke. One youth who was rather prominent had to run the gauntlet of half a dozen police through Princes Street and he received several strokes in flight ...</p>	

-Document R-

Extract from speech entitled '1913, The Year of the Uprising' delivered by James Larkin Jr. (son of Jim Larkin) at the Mansion House on 7 December 1953

Sunday, August 30th [31st in fact], was a day of bloody and prolonged terrorism, commencing with the batoning of thousands in O'Connell Street by the members or the Dublin Metropolitan Police, assisted by hundreds of R.I.C. men specially imported into the city and made drunk for the brutal campaign. But the workers fought back, with stones, bottles, hurleys and their bare fists, and on the Inchicore tram line so fierce was the battle that soldiers of the West Kent Regiment were finally called out.

In the three days from the 30th August to the 1st September no less than thirty battles took place between the workers and the police. It was out of these battles and turmoil that the Irish Citizen Army was born, when workers carrying hurleys marched alongside their bands and processions or stood round their meetings as protection against the vicious police attacks.

(Source: James Larkin Jr. Bureau of Military History Witness Statement, 904, p. 14)

- Document S -

The rioters in O'Connell Street dispersed in the afternoon but rioting later broke out in Ringsend where trams travelling from Pearse Street came under attack. The events were witnessed by Fr Curran, Secretary to Archbishop William Walsh, who provided the following account for the police

Archbishop's House
Dublin



My Dear Sir,

October 1st, 1913

I passed through Great Brunswick Street [now Pearse Street] on a tram between 4.30 and 4.45 pm on Saturday the 30th of August and witnessed the threatening conduct of the crowd towards the tramwaymen and their subsequent violent conduct towards the police. At every street corner along Brunswick Street there were large groups of people, chiefly women and children of the degraded class, obviously labouring under great excitement. As the tram passed each group they lost all control of themselves and behaved like frenzied lunatics. They shouted coarse language and threats at the tramwaymen, and with violent gestures indicated the fate that awaited the 'scabs' if the 'scabs' fell among them.

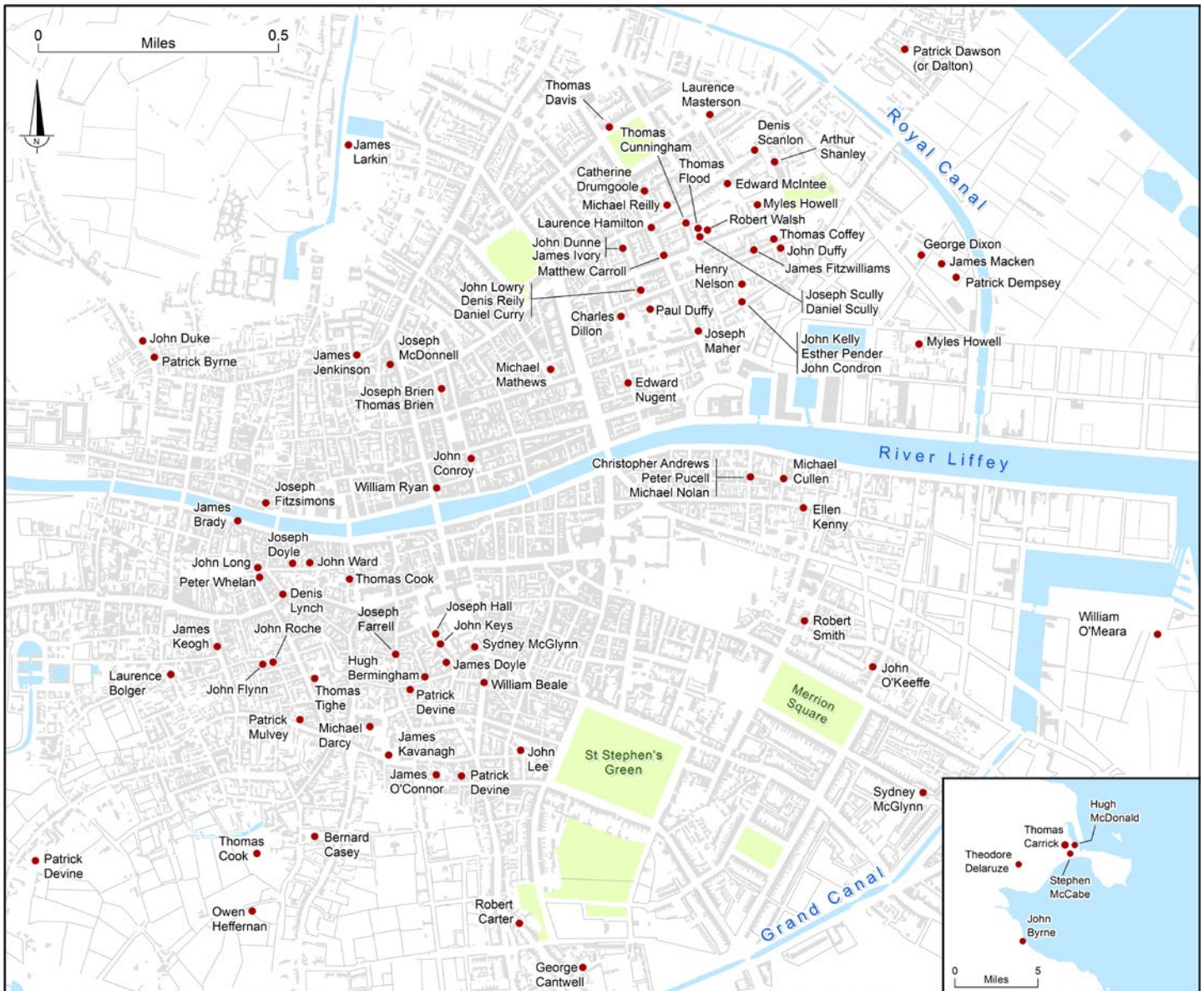
The violence was renewed, and increased from time to time, as policemen arrested men and escorted their prisoners along the street. Not only men, but women with hair all dishevelled, and even young girls of fifteen or sixteen, rushed and surged around the police. The women indeed, almost eclipsed the men with their wild cries, shaking their fists in the very faces of constables, hitting them on the back, and pulling them and their prisoners about ... I saw five or six arrests, and within ten minutes matters went from bad to worse. Cries gave way to more violent assault, and assault to attempted rescue.

In the last case I witnessed ... two policemen who made a double arrest were subjected to a very severe mauling ... They were surrounded by a dangerous-looking body of men who violently impeded the constables who, as far as I could see in the crowd, were subjected to very severe treatment. The mob did not seem to contain more than one striker and he was more demonstrative than violent. It was composed of the roughest element in the city – people who, in my opinion, had no concern with the labour trouble...

I consider it my duty to accede to the request of the police authority to state my opinion of what I saw. It is my distinct opinion that the five or six policemen (D.M.P and R.I.C.) who I saw subjected to these insults and violent conduct behaved with singular self-restraint and in some cases with actual good humour. There was an absence of violence on their part except in the last instance when they only employed such force as was necessary to secure and retain their prisoners ...

Sincerely,
MICHAEL J. CURRAN

Addresses of those arrested after 'Bloody Sunday' 1913



While the *Irish Independent* blamed the violence of 31 August on 'the jail birds and most abandoned creatures' who had poured out of 'the reeking slums', to 'vent their hatred' upon the police, most of those arrested were in regular employment and most probably trade-union members. According to police records, of the 92 people arrested, 42 were labourers, 27 were other manual workers (three painters, two carters, two drovers, a topcutter, a tanner, a twine weaver, a furniture packer, a hairdresser, a railway porter, a cook, a sailor, an electrician, a shoeblack, a nurseryman, a plumber, a messenger, a tailor, a van man, a bootmaker, an 'operator', a shoemaker, a

bricklayer and a baker), one was a clerk, another a news vendor and two were newsboys.

The one 'trade union official' was Jim Larkin, who was arrested for 'incitement to crime'. One of the two women arrested was a street trader and the other a 'shebeener' (running an unlicensed public house). Eleven were of unknown occupation. The locations in the map indicate their home addresses.

The majority of arrests were for assaulting police, riot and assault, and riot and malicious damage. Other charges included throwing missiles at the police,

damaging trams, unlawful assembly and threatening behaviour. Sentences varied: the most common was one to three months or a forty-shilling fine for the general rioting charges, while those sentenced for assaulting police received six to eight months, sometimes with hard labour. One month's hard labour was the common sentence for stone-throwing. Fourteen were discharged, acquitted, cautioned or not prosecuted, while one was committed to Richmond Asylum.

[Source: *DMP Prisoners Book, 1911-1913, National Archives of Ireland – researched by Pádraig Yeates*]

TASK 4: DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

- Step 1:** Examine the two political cartoons below and complete the *Cartoon Analysis Worksheet* on the next page.
- Step 2:** Once you have completed the worksheet, your teacher will ask you for feedback about your response to the cartoons.
- Step 3:** As a class, you should then compile a list the characteristics of a political cartoon.
- Step 4:** Both the *Irish Worker* and the *Irish Independent* are seeking cartoonists to depict one episode during the 1913 Strike and Lockout. In groups of two, you should:
- (a) Using Docs A-W for inspiration, decide which episode to depict
 - (b) Decide what perspective/viewpoint each student will take
 - (c) Discuss the two contrasting designs, remembering that political cartoons should have a strong viewpoint and a message that will be clear to a contemporary audience
 - (d) Either draw the cartoon or write a two-paragraph description of your proposed cartoon



Contrasting views of the 1913 Strike and Lockout :
(left) the *Irish Worker* and (right) *Murphy's Saturday Herald*, both 6 September 1913

Document 1



'The Demon of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And spat on the face of the poor as he passed.'

- From Byron (slightly altered)

Document 2



A CARTOON THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Political Cartoon Analysis Worksheet

1. THE BASICS

Document 1

Document 2

Date		
Publication		
Intended Audience		

2. OBSERVE

Document 1

Document 2

Identify the people and/or list the objects in the cartoon		
List the actions/activities in the cartoon		
Where/ what/ when is the setting of the cartoon?		
Is there a caption or title?		
Are there any other words or numbers in the cartoon?		

3. INTERPRET

Document 1

Document 2

How are the people in the cartoon depicted and why?		
Are any of the objects in the cartoon symbols - if so, what do they symbolise?		
What do you think the caption means? Is it intended to be humorous or ironic?		
What 3 adjectives best describe the viewpoint of the cartoonist?		
What is the main message of the cartoon?		

TASK 4. THE COURSE OF THE LOCKOUT

Documents U, V and W on the pages that follow relate to some of the most memorable aspects of the 1913 Strike and Lockout: The Kiddies Scheme, Strikebreaking and Larkin's Fiery Cross Campaign.

Background:

The ITGWU strike wages were insufficient to support workers who were already deeply impoverished before the strike began. Starvation was widespread in the tenements and tensions were high in the city between the striking workers and workers, many drafted in from England, who took their places. These workers were known as strike-breakers, or colloquially as 'scabs'.

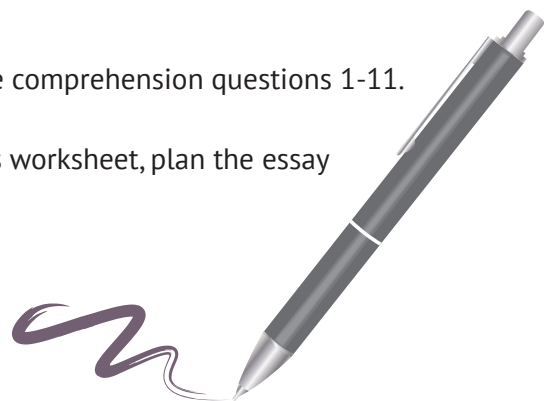
There was brief alleviation in suffering and a boost in morale in late September when the British Trades Union Congress sent a ship carrying food for the starving families of the Dublin workers. Thousands lined up at Liberty Hall, holding food vouchers. When the British aid was exhausted, many starving workers and their families relied on the bread and soup served at the food centres set up by James Larkin's sister, Delia, and Countess Markievicz.

In October 1913 English suffragist and social worker, Dora Montefiore proposed that children of strikers could be housed in England. The unconventional idea appealed to Larkin who decided to send the children of the worst affected families to sympathetic homes in England until the strike was over. Already suspicious of socialism, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, William J. Walsh, was strongly opposed to the idea, believing that the faith of the Catholic children would be endangered by contact with Protestant proselytisers (people who attempt to convert others to their own faith). Pickets and angry clashes at the docks forced the labour leaders to abandon the idea and the children remained in Dublin, many in dire circumstances. The 'save the kiddies' campaign and Larkin's intemperate language alienated a great many sympathisers to the cause.

On 13 November, Larkin left on a second tour of England to rally support for the suffering workers. He spoke passionately at a series of torch-lit meetings - known as 'The Fiery Cross' campaign - but failed to bring about a general stoppage in Britain.

TASK 5:

- Step 1:* Individually scan the comprehension questions before carefully reading Documents U, V and W below.
- Step 2:* Working individually or in pairs, complete the comprehension questions 1-11.
- Step 3:* Based on your study of the documents in this worksheet, plan the essay question 12, and complete for homework.



Edited Extracts from two articles printed in the *Evening Herald* on 16 January 1922 about the "Kiddies Scheme"

EVENING HERALD

VOL 31. No 13

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY, 16th, 1922

PRICE 3 HALFPENCE

DUBLIN CHILDREN FOR ENGLISH HOMES

An Amazing Proposal Explained

"A PLEASANT HOLIDAY"

The Views of Clergymen and Others in
Dublin

A LONDON LADY'S STATEMENT ON
THE SUBJECT

THE amazing proposal that the wives of Dublin strikers should confide their children between the ages of 5 and 13 years to the care, amongst others, of Socialist families in England, has aroused the keenest indignation in Ireland ...

In response to a letter in a Socialist newspaper suggesting temporary homes for Dublin children "suffering privation", a number of replies appear from people in Scotland and the North of England. Many of these are from Socialists.

A strong letter on the subject appears in this morning's papers from Archbishop Walsh, in which he says he had read with consternation of the movement to induce workmen's wives to hand over their children to be cared for in England by persons of whom they, of course, could have no knowledge whatever.

In a communication from the Irish Women's Franchise League it is announced that Mrs. Montefiore, "the well-known suffragist," is to speak to-night in Dublin on the suffrage movement. Interviewed to-day, Mrs. Montefiore declared ... she intended sending a private letter to the Archbishop. She could not guarantee children would be sent to Catholic and Irish homes, but as far as possible that would be done ... In all cases satisfactory references must be forthcoming before the offer to -

temporarily provide for the children is accepted." ...

An offer has, it is said, been made to send, in all, three hundred children of unemployed Dublin workers to various centres in England ...

EXPLAINING THE SCHEME

"The English workers," Mrs. Montefiore proceeded, "feel that the Irish workers are in the soup to-day, and that they themselves may be in the soup tomorrow. Hence, the offer to help the Dublin workers by providing homes free of charge for at least some of the children. It is a remarkable indication of the of the solidarity of the working class movement

"A PLEASANT HOLIDAY"

Mrs. Montefiore further explained that she was present at a meeting held yesterday at Croydon Park, at which the majority of the people present were mothers, none of whom, she said, objected to sending their children to England pending the settlement of the disputes in Dublin. She was merely the instrument for carrying out the offer of the English workers.

Mr. Michael McKeown, an official of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, stated last night that arrangements were being made to send the children to England ... but so far none [have] left Dublin.



THE LITTLE ONES: THE REAL SUFFERERS IN THE PRESENT DISASTEROUS STRIKE

VIEWS IN DUBLIN

What Clergymen Think of Proposal

Exhaustive inquiries were made both yesterday and to-day by our special representative, and the views of several well-known city clergymen were obtained ... To summarise these opinions, it was thought that very little would in the end come of such an idea; that Dublin people WOULD NOT BE WILLING to let their children go from their homes and live with people who were strangers to them, and who probably hold different religious opinions, if they held any.

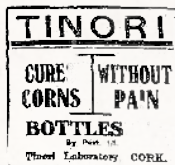
"I am quite sure," said one priest, "that the Catholic parents will not part with their children, that they will not let them be in danger of losing the Faith, even of losing Christianity and becoming Atheists."

It must be remembered that the word Socialism in England [serves] a multiplicity of creeds and beliefs. There is the Socialism which follows the theory of Karl Marx, a materialistic sensuous belief which would deny to

man an immortal soul. Yet, on the other hand, there is a Christian Socialism. Such men as the present Anglican Bishop of Oxford, Father Samuel Healy call themselves Socialists, but it is not this kind of Socialism which the British Socialistic Party professes. It is the Socialism which is "a negation of everything," to use Lord Rosebury's classic phrase - a Socialism which is materialistic, which is atheistic, and which begins and ends with material advancement ...

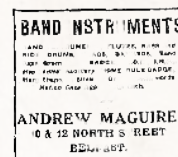
Now, while material advancement is very necessary, said one clergyman, whilst better housing conditions are absolutely essential ... a policy of merely material advancement will never succeed, for the simple reason that it does not contain an ultimate ideal ...

Now, although Mr. Larkin or his English supporters may hold this doctrine, it is quite certain, said the clergyman, that the Catholic trade unionists of Dublin do not, and that they will zealously guard the spiritual interests, of their children, and will not let them be in danger of losing the Faith.



SUNDAY INDEPENDENT

LAS DIT ON



VOL 8 No 47

DUBLIN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER, 30 1913

PRICE: ONE PENNY



SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, 16 NOVEMBER, 1913

IS THE 'FIERY CROSS' A DAMP SQUIB?

A CHILLING RECEPTION FOR THE MOB LEADER IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. Larkin has evidently been hurt by the coolness of his reception in Liverpool yesterday ... He had evidently expected fireworks and a torchlight procession at least, and he looks upon the attitude of the Lancashire Trade Unions as being antagonistic to his plans.

In an interview last night in Liverpool he said he would "deal with the Liverpool opposition after a tour of the country." From this it may be taken that he is going the right way to make as many enemies for himself in England as he has done in Ireland. He is to speak at Manchester to-day

then at Bristol and London on Wednesday...

In the course of the interview last night he said he would insist on carrying the "fiery cross" throughout the country. The message of Dublin must be carried...

His "fiery cross," however, threatens to become a damp squib, in as much as the English trade union leaders are out of sympathy with his propaganda and are looking with disfavour at his visit. They fear a flutter in their own hen-roosts.

His reception at Liverpool was, therefore, in keeping with the weather. It has a suggestion of frost in it. There was no demonstration of any kind, and none of the English leaders—or anyone else for that matter—turned up to cheer the "conquering" hero.

ASKING FOR IT LARKIN LOOKING FOR TROUBLE USUAL WILD TIRADE

There was no particular development in the industrial situation in Dublin over the week-end. Each day sees the position of the "Liberty" Hall autocrats further weakened, and it is noticeable that transport workers have now consented to handle what they were formerly pleased to term "tainted" goods.

Mr. James Larkin, in continuation of his tour in England on behalf of the Dublin strikers' relief fund, addressed a meeting of about 4,000 (who paid for admission) in the City Hall, Hull, last night (says the *Press Association*) ... [and] indulged in some bitter recriminations against Mr Havelock Wilson and other trade unionist leaders in England...

This problem in Dublin, [Larkin] went on was one of the greatest any men had ever had to face. The men of Dublin had struck the imagination of the workers of the world. They had taken up a line of advance in the

trade union movement that all the great leaders in the trade union movement in England had failed to enter upon...

Proceeding, he said he had watched things in Dublin before the beginning of the struggle, and he forced the position. He knew the employers had been getting ready to crush the union to which he belonged, and he was well aware that if they did that the Labour movement would be put back 30 years ... "I was determined," he went on, "that we were not going to fight by ourselves. I was resolved that everyone in the trade union movement in England should stand by us ...

He [Mr Larkin] was supposed to have talked about a General Strike. That was a deliberate and calculated lie. He only asked the trade unions one thing and that was that they would not scab upon the men in Dublin.

SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, 23 NOVEMBER, 1913.

TOPICAL TOUCHES.



Edited Extract from Bureau of Military History Witness Statement (#328) submitted by Gary Holohan on 7/12/1949

A member of Na Fianna Éireann, and an employee of the Ringsend Power Plant in 1913, Holohan recalled the effects of the strike on Dublin's busy docks and the arrival of the strikebreakers.

In 1913 I was employed in the Dublin Port and Docks Board Power Station, North Wall extension. This place was just like a happy home until the 1913 strike. This strike started with the building trades and spread from one trade to another. We escaped for a good while. Then the coal merchants became affected ... When Nicholls sent the first motor lorryload of coal, the trimmer refused to take it in and he was dismissed. The other men were asked in turn and they all refused and were dismissed. Then the crane drivers and the engine drivers were called out in sympathy. Some went out and others stayed in ... The engineers and fitters did not go on strike so I was not affected because at that time I was an apprentice member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers...

The first strike-breaker to arrive was a fellow named Cunningham. He was the son of a harbour policeman, an ex-member of the R.I.C. He was employed in the engine room as a greaser and stopped work at five o'clock when I was leaving. I followed him up the North Wall until I came to the Custom House where I met Christy Pole ... who was afterwards a member of the Citizen Army and fought in 1916. He followed him home with another fellow and I heard that they hit him on the head with a pot, with the result that he never returned to the power-station.

As a result of this attack, the Dublin Port and Docks Board got a supply of mattresses, cooking utensils, food, tobacco and drink for any other strike-breakers who might come along, and for the use of some of our own men who returned after the first few days. It was not long until most of the vacancies in the power-station were filled, because it was one of the best jobs in Dublin and fellows left other places to come in to us. With one or two exceptions the newcomers were of a very objectionable, cut-throat, treacherous type. The old staff did their best to make them as uncomfortable as possible by tying live wires to handles of doors and oil cans and making them work when possible, but they were a cheeky thick-skinned lot, insensitive to insult. ...

The strike dragged on for six months and the sacrifices of the men can be described as heroic. The workers had lost everything - their homes, clothes, jobs - and were depending on parcels of food from Manchester to keep them alive, when one day Larkin ordered them to offer themselves for employment and get their jobs back if they could ... If the men lost the strike the employers did not win, and for the future they were prepared to negotiate, with the result that the sons of men who suffered now enjoy conditions undreamed of in the old days.



Gary Holohan

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Documents U - W

1. According to the *Evening Herald*, what children would qualify for the 'Save the Kiddies Campaign'? (Doc U)

.....

2. How did Mrs. Montefiore attempt to alleviate the Archbishop's concerns about the scheme? (Doc U)

.....

.....

3. What was the primary concern of the Dublin clergy about the 'Kiddies Scheme'? (Doc U)

.....

.....

4. Why do the clergymen interviewed by the *Evening Herald* seem confident that the scheme will not go ahead? (Doc U)

.....

5. Would you consider the articles of the 16th and 30th November in the *Sunday Independent* to be mostly fact or mostly opinion? Give reasons for your answer referring to both articles. (Doc V)

.....

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6. Do you think that the *Sunday Independent* cartoons complement the tone of the articles? Explain your answers with reference to the cartoons and articles. (Doc V)

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- To what extent was the Dublin strike and lockout, 1913, a success or a failure? (L.C. H.L 2009)*



TASK 6. RECRUITING A CITIZEN ARMY

BACKGROUND:

Clashes between strikers and the Dublin Metropolitan Police were commonplace during the Strike and Lockout. On 23 November 1913 Larkin, James Connolly and Captain Jack White formed the Irish Citizen Army to provide the striking workers with protection. The 'army' did not have a constitution and Captain White, an ex-British army officer and veteran of the Boer War, was given full control. At this time the army was simply called the Citizen Army.

In late March 1914, a month after the end of the Lockout, the Citizen Army (ICA) was reorganised and officially became known as the Irish Citizen Army. Sean O'Casey drafted a constitution and Captain Jack White was elected

as chairman of its military council with O'Casey as secretary. The constitution was published in a manifesto and sent to Ireland's nine largest towns, but none responded with interest and the ICA remained confined to Dublin. Due to internal disagreements, White resigned within weeks of his appointment and was replaced as chairman by James Larkin.

The Irish Citizen Army adopted a distinctive flag known as 'The Starry Plough', which was first carried in public at an ICA gathering in April 1914. It depicts a plough, with a sword and the constellation Ursa Major (The Plough). The plough represented the dignity of physical labour and – with its added sword – the workers' strug-

gle, while the star was becoming a worldwide socialist symbol.

Deeply disappointed by the failure of the Strike, James Larkin resigned from the ITGWU on 22 June 1914 and Connolly was appointed acting general secretary in his place. Connolly also assumed the leadership of the ICA in October when Larkin departed for the America. Under Connolly's leadership the ICA went in a more militant direction and on Easter Monday 1916, when the vanguard of the rebel army left Liberty Hall, among its number were 177 members of the Irish Citizen Army and twenty-eight members of its women's section under Dr Kathleen Lynn.

YOUR TASK:

Step 1: Scan the comprehension questions on p. 24 before carefully reading Documents X, Y and Z below.

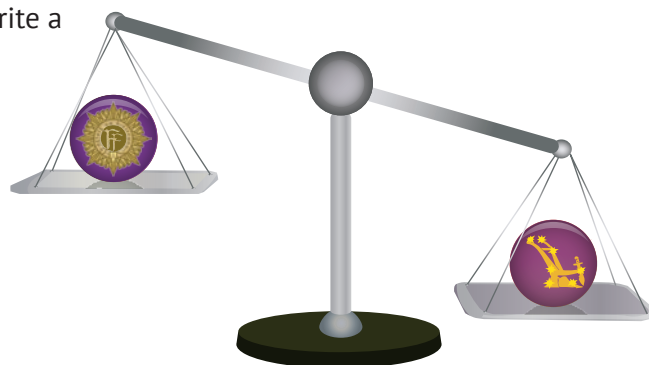
Step 2: Working individually or in pairs, complete the comprehension questions that follow

Short Essay Question:

Step 3: *What was Countess Markievicz's involvement in 1913 Strike and Lockout and its aftermath.*

or

Using sources X, Y and Z as inspiration, write a short dialogue between brothers. One of the brothers is interested in joining the Irish Volunteers. The second brother attempts to convince the first that they should join the Irish Citizen Army instead.



-Document X (a)-

Reproduction of an original recruiting poster for the Irish Citizen Army housed in the National Museum of Ireland

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD JOIN

The Irish Citizen Army.

BECAUSE It pledges its members to work for, organise for, drill for and fight for an **Independent Ireland**

BECAUSE It places its reliance upon the only class that never betrayed Ireland - The Irish Working Class.

BECAUSE Having a definite aim to work for there is no fear of it being paralysed in the moment of action by divisions in its Executive Body.

BECAUSE It teaches that "the sole right of ownership of Ireland is vested in the people of Ireland, and that the full right of ownership may, and ought to be, enforced by any and all means that God hath put within the power of man"

BECAUSE It works in harmony with the Labour and true National Movements and thus embraces all that makes for Social Welfare and National Dignity.

Companies Wanted in Every District

RECRUITS WANTED EVERY HOUR

Apply for further information, Secretary, Citizen Army,
Liberty Hall, Dublin.

- Document X (b) -

**Reproduction of an Original Registration
Form for the Irish Citizen Army**

AN IRISH WORKERS' ARMY

The need has arisen for the embodiment of a disciplined force of the workers of Ireland,

- (1) To defend the country against foreign aggression;
- (2) To defend the workers against attack during labour disputes;
- (3) To assert and maintain the rights of the workers as citizens; and
- (4) To support the movement towards the establishment of a Workers Republic.

It has been decided that steps shall be taken at once to enroll such a force throughout Ireland. For this purpose a temporary Committee has been formed consisting of five representatives of the Irish Citizen Army, and five representatives of the Trade Union Movement.

Every member of the proposed Workers' Army shall be, wherever possible, a member of a Trade Union recognised by the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress. A beginning is to be made by the enrollment in each local area of a nucleus of reliable men, preferably those who are already trained.

When a sufficient number of local units has been formed a representative Convention will be called together in Dublin to put the organisation on a permanent basis.

I, the undersigned am willing to join an Irish Workers' Army on the basis outlined above :-

Name

Address

Occupation

Date

WEST PRINTERS, CAPEL STREET

[Source: National Library of Ireland, M.S. 15,673]

ROINN COSANTA.
BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.
STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S....391

Helena Molony, Member of the Irish Citizen Army

After the 1913 strike, which profoundly affected the whole country owing to the new technique of "tainted goods", there was a sort of social and intellectual revolution. The Citizen Army was founded, and the Irish Volunteers came into being soon after ... Jim Larkin had galvanised that most under of under-dogs - the unskilled labourer - into a consciousness of his rights and dignity ...

James Connolly and Captain Jack White really made the Citizen Army into the National body that it subsequently became. The original idea was to form a workers' Defence Corps. They needed defence at that time against the brutality of the Dublin police. But Connolly always had a wide National vision.

The Countess had taken a very active part in the Strike, and in the various activities of Liberty Hall, and with her flair for military organisation she naturally was absorbed into the Citizen Army and given high rank. Her knowledge of firearms was an invaluable asset ... Connolly - staunch Feminist that he was - was more than anxious to welcome women into the ranks on equal terms with men, and to promote them to such rank and position as they were suited for...

James Connolly had performed a superhuman task in reforming and building up the broken ranks of the Irish Transport Union ... The 1913 Strike was a complete rout. Ninety per cent of the workers of Dublin were swamped in debt, and many had not a bed to lie on. The only thing left that was not smashed beyond repair was the workers' spirit, and lucky they were to have a man of Connolly's stature to lead them. The ideal of National as well as Social freedom, which he held up to them, gave them a spiritual uplift from the material disaster and defeat they had just suffered.



-Document Z-

Edited Extracts from *The Story of the Irish Citizen Army, 1913-1916*, by ICA member and future playwright. Sean O'Casey

CHAPTER 1

FOUNDING OF THE CITIZEN ARMY

by Sean O'Casey

The eager, toil-worn, care-lined faces of the workers now turned with concentrated uneasy patience towards the window on the left-hand side of Liberty Hall, waiting for it to be raised, that they might listen to [Larkin's] nightly message of hope, progress and encouragement ... With a sweeping gesture of his arm, that seemed to pass around that tremendous gathering and make them one with himself in thought and hope and action, Jim Larkin began to speak ... "Labour in its own defence must begin to train itself to act with disciplined courage and with organised and concentrated force." ...

Like the loud rolling of a multitude of drums the cheers broke out [in Beresford Place]. This was what was long wanted - a Citizen Army! ... And once again the cheers rang out as the tall, athletic figure of Captain White appeared ... he told them that the work would commence immediately. He told them to attend the very next day at Croydon Park, Fairview, where they would be marshalled, divided into battalions, sub-divided into companies, and put through the elementary stages of military training ...

He asked all those who intended to second their efforts by joining the army, and training themselves for the fight for Social liberty, to hold up their hands." Almost every hand was silhouetted out against the darkening sky, and a last long deafening cheer proclaimed the birth of the Irish Citizen Army.

CHAPTER 2

RENAISSANCE

For some time the enthusiasm engendered at the great meeting held in Beresford Place flamed hotly in the hearts of the workers, tens of thousands of whom were then on strike in Dublin ... Everything looked promising; the rank and file were representative of every shade of thought and every degree of national feeling. Here was the clerk, the artisan, the labourer, the United Irish Leaguer, Republican, Sinn Féiner and Gaelic student. These were the fat days of the Irish Citizen Army, but, alas, lean days were soon to follow.

The Irish Labour Leaders were forced to devote all their attention and thoughts to the difficulties which the mighty labour upheaval were hourly creating ... But the principal events which most injured the progress and shook the stability of the Irish Citizen Army at this time were the frequent arrests of the Labour Leaders; the gradual and humiliating weakening of the workers' resistance to the pressure of the employers ... and the establishment in the Rotunda Rink on the 25th October, 1914, of the Irish National Volunteers. Hundreds of men began to dribble back to work, and this meant that they had very little time to spend in the training that Captain White still carried out, in spite of all difficulties, in Croydon Park, in Liberty Hall, and in the Fianna Hall, Camden Street, which was placed at the disposal of the Citizen Army by the Countess Markievicz.



ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

Documents X - Z

1. What were the primary aims of the Irish Citizen Army as outlined on its recruitment form? (*Doc Xb*)

2. Do you think that the Irish Citizen Army recruitment poster would have proved persuasive for the young men of Dublin in 1914? Briefly explain your answer with reference to Document Xa

3. According to Helena Molony, in what ways was the Irish Citizen Army more than simply a 'Workers Defence Corps'? (*Doc Y*)

4. What, according to Sean O'Casey, were the main difficulties facing the ICA in 1914? (*Doc Z*)

4. Which of the sources X-Z would prove the most valuable source of information to a historian?

TASK 7. COLLABORATIVE ESSAY WRITING WITH GOOGLE DOCS

Google Docs is an effective online tool for creating, organising, editing and sharing documents. In this task, you will work in groups to plan, draft, edit and submit an essay about the 1913 Strike and Lockout.

- Step 1:* Your teacher will divide the class into groups of four students and each group will be assigned a unique identifying number and an essay title from the list of past-examination questions on the next page.
- Step 2:* Together, underline the key words in the question, define any related key concepts, and begin to plan your essay using the *Essay-Planning Template* included in the worksheet. The essay should have a clear introduction and obvious engagement with the question.
- Step 3:* Once you have decided on your central argument, use Documents A-Z to identify key facts and/or relevant quotations for inclusion in the essay.
- Step 4:* Before the class concludes, each group member must decide what two paragraphs they will research and write. Each member should also choose a font colour to indicate their contribution. You should also appoint a primary administrator who will set up and share the online document, write your gmail addresses at the end of the Essay Plan.
- Step 5:* Once the administrator has set up the Google Doc, (instructions included in the worksheet) all four students should be able to access and edit the essay. The first draft will be complete once each student has transcribed their two pre-prepared paragraphs - recognisable by their chosen font colour.
- Step 6:* In order to create a second draft, each group member should read the essay, editing it as they think appropriate to ensure that:



- ☐ The essay demonstrates an understanding of the question
- ☐ All the important concepts are properly defined
- ☐ Each paragraph is concerned with one main theme/topic and this is expressed at the outset in a clear statement (thesis) sentence
- ☐ The essay has a coherent structure and includes linking or connecting words
- ☐ All facts are accurate and relevant to your argument
- ☐ There is no repetition in the essay
- ☐ All quotes are relevant and credited
- ☐ The essay has a clear introduction and concluding sentence

- Step 7:* Google Docs will save each version in 'Version History', so students may discuss or challenge the changes. Teachers will also consult the version history to ensure that each student contributed to the writing and editing process.
- Step 8:* Once all group members are satisfied with the results, they should ask the teacher and/or other class members for feedback. Each group should apply the recommendations to create the final polished document.

PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN IRELAND BEFORE 1914

Higher Level

1. Which was more successful in achieving its aims, land agitation or the 1913 strike and lockout? Argue your case, referring to both. (2019)
2. What was the contribution of James Connolly and/or James Larkin to the Irish labour movement? (2018)
3. What were the issues and outcomes of the elections of 1885 and 1886 and/or the 1913 Dublin strike and lockout? (2016)
4. Was the Dublin strike and lockout (1913) a total failure? Argue your case. (2014)
5. During the period 1870-1914, which was more successful, land agitation or the 1913 strike and lockout? Argue your case, referring to both. (2014)
6. How effectively did James Larkin seek improvements for workers? (2011)
7. What were the main social and economic developments in Belfast and/or Dublin during the period 1870-1914? (2010)
8. To what extent was the Dublin strike and lockout, 1913, a success or a failure? (2009)
9. What were the problems facing Ireland's urban poor and what attempts were made to solve them in the period to 1914? (2008)

Ordinary Level

- How important was James Larkin in the strike and lock-out in Dublin in 1913?
- Was the Dublin strike and lockout of 1913 a success or a failure? Argue your case.
- What part did James Larkin play in the strike and lock-out in Dublin in 1913?
- What happened in Dublin during the 1913 strike and lockout and what was its importance
- How did James Connolly and/or James Larkin seek improvements for workers?
- How did James Larkin influence events in Dublin during 1913?

Collaborative Essay Planning Worksheet

ESSAY TITLE: _____

GROUP NUMBER _____ ADMINISTRATOR: _____

GROUP MEMBERS	ASSIGNED PARAGRAPHS (1-8)	FONT COLOUR
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____

THESIS _____
Express your argument (response to the question) in one statement sentence. _____

PARAGRAPH PLAN:

Brainstorm what you know about the topic.

Then organise your ideas into a series of points that will prove the argument you outlined above.

In the boxes provided summarise the main point of each paragraph

EMAIL ADDRESSES

P. 1	
P. 2	
P. 3	
P. 4	
P. 5	
P. 6	
P. 7	
P. 8	

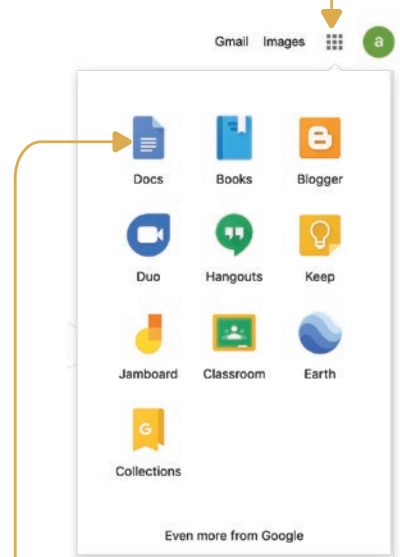
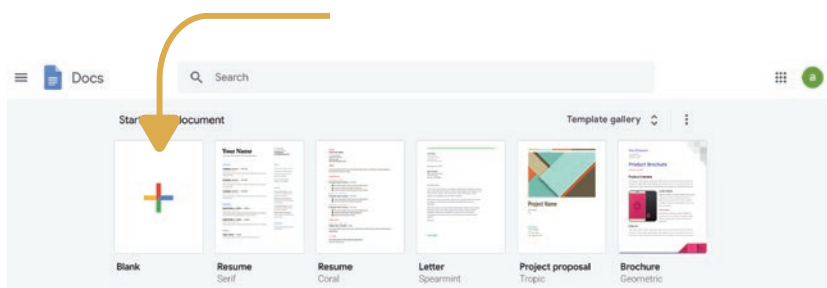


Step-by-Step Guide to Creating and Sharing Google Docs

Step 1: The primary administrator of each group creates a document in Google Docs

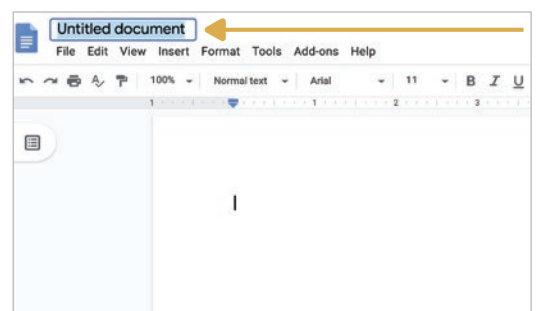
- Sign into Google using your Gmail address and click on the square icon on the tool bar to access the drop-down menu
- Scroll down the drop-down menu until you find the Google Docs icon and click
- Click 'New Blank Document' (+) in the Google Docs menu

(a) Click for drop-down menu



(b) Click to open Google Docs

- Click on 'Untitled Document' at the top left of the screen and type the essay title and group number

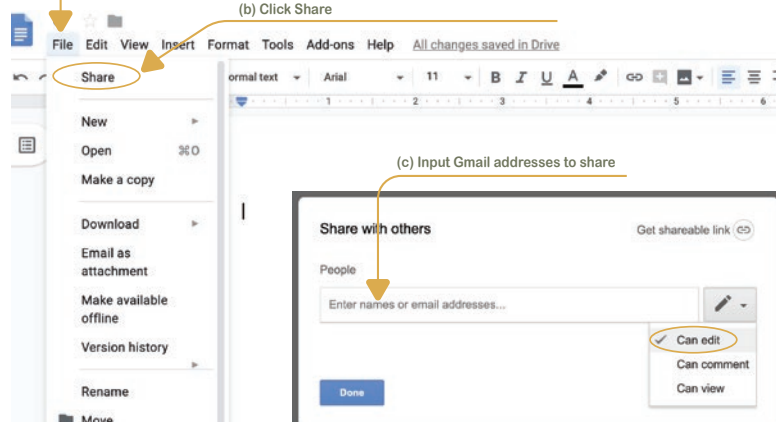


Step 2: The administrator shares the document with the other members of the group and with the teacher

- Click on the 'File' tab on the top left of the screen
- Click 'Share', the first option in the drop-down menu. This will bring you to a new window
- Input the Gmail addresses of the 3 other members in your group as well as the email address provided by your teacher
- Ensure that you have selected the 'Can Edit' option

(a) Click for drop-down menu

(b) Click Share



(c) Input Gmail addresses to share

Step 3: You are now ready to collaborate on an essay. Make sure that you write using your chosen font colour, so that each student's contribution is recognised.

You may use the 'Comments' and 'Chat' tools to discuss/explain any edits that group members make to the first draft. The teacher may also add comments after the revised draft is complete.