

## 1: Arlene Foster speaks out about IRA attempts on her and her father's life | UK news | The Guardian

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Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? On the Sunday before the election, when media and political elites still imagined that Democrat Hillary Clinton might become the 45th president of the United States, former House Speaker Newt Gingrich was asked what he thought would happen if the candidate he was supporting, Republican Donald Trump, were to prevail. The former speaker of the US House of Representatives did not paint a rosy picture of peace and prosperity and national unity. Gingrich imagined more division. Because this has been a rough election. And I want to use your words. This is what you said in January of after another very contentious presidential election. You said the following: Unlike in Bosnia, Northern Ireland, or Rwanda, competition for power in the US remains largely a debate between people who can work together once the election is over. No, I think tragically, we have drifted into an environment whereâ€”if Trump is elected, it will just be like Madison, Wisconsin, with Scott Walker. The opposition of the government-employee unions will be so hostile and so direct and so immediate, there will be a continuing fight over who controls the country. I think that we are in for a long, difficult couple of years, maybe a decade or more, because the gap between those of us who are deeply offended by the dishonesty and the corruption and the total lack of honesty in the Clinton team. And on their side, their defense of unions, which they have to defend, I understand that. But that will lead to a Madison, Wisconsin, kind of struggle if Trump wins. We must take Gingrich, and Trump, seriously. The Trump team is in charge. Clinton has conceded her defeat in the bitterest presidential race since Trump has won an Electoral College majority, even if he is likely to lose the popular vote. But that is the same nonsense that has allowed Trump to get this far. We know enough about Trump and the party he leads. Make no mistake, Trump now leads the Republican Party. And that party has in recent years developed an approach to power. When it does not control the executive branch, the GOP obstructs the Democrat who is in charge. When it has the executive and legislative branches in its grip, the GOP acts. Only fools would doubt that his fiercely anti-labor vice-presidential running mate, Indiana Governor Mike Pence, will hesitate to implement the agenda as a defining player on domestic policy just as quickly as did Walker. But protests cannot be the whole of the opposition. Senate Democrats retain the filibuster power, and they must use itâ€”from the start, and without apology. They must, however, understand why they are using it. The point is not partisanship; it is solidarity with everyone who cannot afford Trump or Trumpism. Those who oppose Trump now must do so for a common good that has been denied not just by Republicans but by too many elite Democrats. The frustration that Trump capitalized on as an insurgent candidate for the Republican nomination, and then for the presidency itself, is real. Those who oppose Trump must embrace the critiques of Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders and Massachusetts Senator Elizabeth Warrenâ€”who must be accepted as the leaders of Democratic Party that requires a great reflection and an even greater reformationâ€”along with the programs and policies of Congressional Progressive Caucus leaders such as Minnesota Congressman Keith Ellison and Wisconsin Congressman Mark Pocan. He will not deliver on the promises that he should keep, and he will keep the promises that should be abandoned. Trump has secured an Electoral College majority. But he was not the choice of the majority of Americans who cast ballots for the presidency. And the popular vote, which should elect presidents, will ultimately favor Clinton. This is the place of beginning. Donald Trump has won the presidency. But he has no great mandate. Indeed, the great mandate is with those who can and must oppose not just a Trump presidency but the cruel hoax that is Trumpism. To submit a correction for our consideration, click here. For Reprints and Permissions, click here.

## 2: Two nations theory (Ireland) - Wikipedia

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Media playback is not supported on this device Six Nations Ireland England highlights Six Nations: Ireland v England Ireland 10 13 Try: Sexton 2 England 3 9 Pens: The home side overwhelmed the Six Nations champions with their intensity and physicality, just as they had in Slam deciders here in and Ireland had come into the match having lost two of their four matches in the championship, but a green-shirted gale blew the men in white away, their much-vaunted finishers unable to get them out of jail one more time. The victory ensured Ireland finished second in the table, ahead of France and Scotland on points difference. Media playback is not supported on this device Ireland deserved to win - Jones History repeats in rainy Dublin Once again England will leave the Irish capital with their hopes of a Grand Slam in tatters, slow out of the blocks, sloppy with ball in hand and nowhere near their record-breaking best. They were second best at the breakdown and unable to get a grip on a contest they had begun as clear favourites to win, Ireland with two-thirds of both territory and possession. They appeared flustered from the opening moments and never found their precision. After Sexton and Farrell exchanged penalties, Ireland then struck again, twice kicking penalties to the corner, Henderson reaching out after a driving maul to slam the ball over the try line. England were rattled, Courtney Lawes knocking on, Ford kicking out on the full from outside his 22, the men in white being forced to make three times as many tackles as their opponents. The only silver lining for Jones was that the deficit was not greater, the bad news that England had never come from behind at half-time in Dublin to win a Six Nations match. Ireland hold finishers at bay Ireland fly-half Sexton was on the receiving end of some physical England defence The English mistakes kept coming. Anthony Watson dropped a pass in space, a line-out that had been near-flawless through the first four rounds began to fail. Then England made a mess of an Irish line-out on the metre line, won the turnover and Farrell thumped over the long-range penalty to narrow the gap to four points. It brought the contest to a fresh head, a battle of voices in the stands matched by a new intensity on the pitch. What did the coaches make of it? Ireland head coach Joe Schmidt: Ex-England scrum-half Matt Dawson:

### 3: Tributes to 'top class businessman and father' killed in freak accident - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

, *Nation, class, and creed in Northern Ireland / Edward Moxon-Browne Gower Aldershot, Hants, England Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.*

This Creed consists of three tenets: The Assassins carry out their duties through political, strategic assassination, in the hope that killing one individual will lead to the salvation of thousands. They also believe that they fight on the behalf of those who do not possess the abilities, resources, or knowledge to speak out against those who abuse their power. These senses can be deceived in some measure, or otherwise will never convey the precise intrinsic quality of an object. Moderation is therefore an inherent principle of the Assassins, who shun extremism as destructive to society. To treat one belief as absolute is to not only submit oneself to the irrationality of blind faith, but also to cloud oneself from the perspectives of inevitable dissenters. Because the quantity of variables is infinite, it follows that theoretically, anything within nature is possible, for as long as there is no absolute answer to any query, no impossibility can be ascertained. Beyond being a further vessel for pluralism, Assassins are taught to be watchful of pretensions and their own capability to achieve either great dreams or great destruction. Vengeance clouded my mind. It would have consumed me, were it not for the wisdom of a few strangers, who taught me to look past my instincts. They never preached answers, but guided me to learn from myself. We are free to follow our own path. There are those who will take that freedom from us, and too many of you gladly give it. But it is our ability to choose "whatever you think is true" that makes us human. There is no book or teacher to give you the answers, to show you the path. Choose your own way! These false boundaries include but are not limited to national borders, gender, ethnicity, social class, and race. As a result, Assassins oppose discrimination of virtually every kind, with physical abuse and slavery being especially abhorrent. I suppose it is a natural tendency for us to aspire towards mastery of our surroundings. But this should not include other human beings. Every day more and more are pressed into service "by deception or by force. Others, though not so firmly imprisoned, are made to feel as if their lives are worthless. I have seen the ways in which men persecute women. Heard the cruel words hurled at those who come here from other lands. Watched as those who believe or act differently are made to suffer. We discuss such things often "watching as we do from the spires of Masyaf. What can be done to stop this? To encourage tolerance and equality? Some days we speak of education, believing that knowledge will free us from immorality. But as I walk the streets and see slaves sent off to auction "my heart grows cold. When I see the husband hurl abuses and stones at his wife, insisting she exists only to serve him "my fists clench. And when I see children torn from their parents so that another man might profit "sent off to suffer beneath the desert sun and die. On these days, I do not think that dialogue will make a difference. In spite of this, freedom was not at the heart of their ambitions, but peace. The Assassins aspire for the establishment of global prosperity and harmony, the genesis of what essentially amounts to a utopia. In this, they share with the Templars a sincere desire to resolve the chaos that plagues humanity. Their incompatible visions of the means by which such a utopia could be achieved dismantled this common spirit. Instead, they argue that humanity must be permitted to undergo the slow and arduous journey of developing tolerance for their myriad differences, a process derided as unrealistic and impossible by the Templars. In the Assassin view, peace is a product of education, not force, [5] and this is only possible without the stringent control over information and society that authoritarians advocate. For many members, compassion has acted as a key motivation, which has paradoxically translated into objectives very often revolving around murder. The pirate Edward Kenway, before being inducted into the Assassin Order, is a prime example of this, misconstruing the creed as a suggestion to "chase every desire. Their liberal belief system, along with their support of cultural expression and life, [1] [3] [16] would indicate otherwise. The creed itself, however, implies that all values are meaningless. A contradiction thus arises, which can be summarized as "why do Assassins adhere strictly to beliefs while asserting that none are true? In addressing this paradox, Ezio explained that the creed itself is more akin to that of a scientific theory, rather than a doctrine in itself, and therefore it is neither meant to be followed nor obeyed, but merely understood. When Ah Tabai redirected

them back to him, the former pirate answered that "it might be that this idea is only the beginning of wisdom, and not its final form. It is not, however, the dogma of the Assassins, for it can be said to be the scientific introduction to a belief system, one that only formulates the framework of an ideology, but not the completed complex of ideals itself. As such, while "nothing is true," and all beliefs and moral values can not be validated from an objective standpoint, it does not follow that morals and beliefs should be perceived as false from an ethical standpoint. While "everything is permitted" from a naturalistic perspective, it does not follow that everything must necessarily be ethically permissible. Thus, the creed is descriptive, not normative; it does not reject the notion that there is an absolute truth, nor assert that it does exist. The Assassins regard the creed as an exposition to their concept of wisdom, in that they believe that one must first understand the subjective origins of all beliefs and values before devising his or her own ideology, so as to remain open-minded and unprejudiced, but the relativity of beliefs does not make beliefs insignificant. A fondness for life and liberty. By reducing collateral damage and the chance of open conflict, casualties would be minimized. Such a tactic aligned with their traditional respect for humanity and life, and in theory though not always in practice , assassinations were to be carried out only in cases of utmost necessity. Once a target had been killed, agents were dissuaded from rejoicing in the death, and some even adopted the practice of paying last respects, no matter how vile they held them to be. Previously, it was common practice for the Levantine Assassins to perform high-risk, near suicidal, yet awe-inspiring assassinations in crowded, public areas. As a result, at first much of their activities revolved only around the elimination or sabotage of those they believed threatened the rights of humanity. With their dream that humanity arrive at utopia through free will, their way of guidance was often indirect, with an emphasis on individuals learning through self-experience. For instance, their way of teaching Ezio against the path of vengeance involved allowing him to experience that journey personally. The transition was tenuous: It was only after World War II that the Assassins definitively refocused their activities towards inspiring change through example. Assassinations became far rarer, and until the Great Purge of , the shadow war with the Templars defused to one waged through covert tampering of political elections instead. For example, Ezio was tasked with hunting down Templar conspirators over years before he was officially inducted, [1] whereas Assassin apprentices had to gain enough experience in their contract missions across the world before joining the Assassins Guild as fully-fledged members. Combat skills were essential and focused on bladed weaponry. Stealth was the greatest weapon of the Assassins, and everything about their lives emphasized a devotion to it. By the time an Assassin reached the rank of Master Assassin, they were also a master of freerunning , an early form of parkour extensively utilized by the Assassins. Widely seen as alien by the general populace, this method of movement allowed the Assassins to reach areas not otherwise accessible. Freerunning gave the Assassins a significant advantage over nearly all of their enemies and city guards , and could be used to traverse crowded urban environments quickly and efficiently.

## 4: Edward Moxon-Browne - Powerbase

*Edward Moxon-Browne is the author of Nation, Class, and Creed in Northern Ireland ( avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published ), Who are the Eur.*

The island of Ireland is known as Eire in Irish Gaelic. The state of conflict in Northern Ireland is manifested in the names by which the Northern Irish identify themselves. Ulsters or Ulster Unionists identify themselves by ethnicity, religion, and political bent. These residents are generally Protestants from England who colonized the country in the nineteenth century and earlier supported William of Orange when he wrested the throne of England from the Catholic James II. The Nationalists are native Irish who were ruled by Irish chiefs. They are Roman Catholics who want Northern Ireland to be reunited with the Republic of Ireland, removing the northern counties from the sovereignty of England. The Ulster Unionists remain politically, religiously, and culturally loyal to England, yet feel that Northern Ireland is their homeland. Nationalists believe that the land is theirs, and their loyalty is to their compatriots in the Free State of Southern Ireland. Northern Ireland is the smallest country in the United Kingdom, situated on the second largest island of the British Isles. It occupies one-sixth of the island it shares with the independent Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland is composed of six of the twenty-nine counties of Ireland, covering about 5, square miles 14, square kilometers. It is separated from the Republic of Ireland by a three-hundred-mile-long artificial boundary. Northern Ireland makes up the northwestern corner of the island; the entire island is bordered on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Irish Sea, and on the south by the Celtic Sea. The climate is mild as a result of Atlantic Ocean breezes and the Gulf Stream, with comfortable summers and temperate winters. Snow is uncommon, and temperatures dip below freezing only a few times a year. However, rainfall is heavy. Low mountains with steep cliffs dropping off to the sea and fertile lowlands are the principal topographic features. The two major mountain ranges are the Sperrin Mountains and the Mourne Mountains. Most of the farmable land, in the middle of the country, is used as grazing pastures for livestock. Until seven thousand years ago, Ireland was linked to Europe by a land bridge, but the ocean eroded that bridge and separated Ireland from the continent. Scotland lies just thirteen miles east of the island across the English Channel. The Erne River, which is seventy-two miles long, starts in the Republic of Ireland and flows northward into Northern Ireland. The Foyle River, marking the northwestern boundary with the Republic of Ireland, passes through Londonderry and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, becoming a bay called Lough Foyle. Soggy areas called peat bogs have developed in parts of the country. The bogs contain layers of vegetation that have partly decayed in the moist earth. As the layers build up, they form a thick crust of turf that is called peat. This turf, originally cut by hand, is now cut by machine. The resulting Northern Ireland briquettes are burned for fuel and remain the major source of heat and electricity in rural areas. The population is most dense in the east. In the s, the population was described as being 70 percent Protestant and 30 percent Catholic, but 60 percent Protestant and 40 percent Catholic may be more accurate. The population breakdown is difficult to ascertain because many residents are reluctant to indicate their religion. Catholic families have a higher birthrate because of their religious beliefs and their desire to surpass the population of the Unionists. Stability in the population has resulted from the fact that many Catholics were forced to go to London to escape unemployment. English is spoken throughout the country, and the native language of Gaelic, or Gaeltacht, is disappearing. Many Gaelic speakers died in the Great Famine of the s, and Gaelic was replaced by English, which was needed to achieve social mobility. Gaelic still carries a stigma as the language of the poor. Gaelic is a Celtic language that probably was introduced by Celts in the last few centuries B. Similar to Scottish Gaelic, it shares common structures with Welsh and Breton. It is an idiomatic language with a complex grammatical system that is considered rich in terms of warmth and expressiveness. Irish is required at some schools but is taught with an emphasis on grammar rather than conversation. The Gaelic League, formed in , is a revivalist organization, that attempts to propagate the Irish language and culture. In the s, the Gaelic League attempted to deanglicize the country by gaelicizing the schools. It wanted to require that all teachers at teacher training colleges have a background and proficiency in Irish. However, the league realized that Gaelic would languish if it was not also used in the

home environment. The Union Jack flag and the British crown are associated with the Unionists both by their Protestant supporters and by their Catholic opponents. Members of the Orange Order have a picture of the crown on the huge drums that are used in the parades in which Orangemen celebrate the victory of William of Orange over James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Another image associated with the rivalry between Loyalists and Nationalists is the Ulster emblem of a right hand severed at the wrist from which no blood should flow. Northern Ireland is recognizable by its lush green countryside and stout mountains leading down to a steep and craggy shoreline. The flag of the Free State of Ireland, which has equal vertical bands of green, white, and orange is a symbol of the Irish nation.

**History and Ethnic Relations**

**Emergence of the Nation.** Catholic residents of Ulster did not want to see Ireland divided, but Protestant business leaders wished to remain linked to England. In 1922, the Irish Free State proclaimed its complete independence, and in 1949 it renamed itself the Republic of Ireland. Since 1922, the United Kingdom has ruled Northern Ireland directly. The Northern Irish see themselves as distinct from the English but connected to their compatriots in the Republic of Ireland. Violent antagonism between Catholics and Protestants developed in the nineteenth century and resulted from history and religion. The influx of settlers from England and Scotland was not welcomed by the native Irish, since the newcomers were awarded the best parcels of land. At first, the minority Ulster Protestants could not dominate the Catholic majority, but after the victory of the Protestants supporting William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, they prevailed.

**Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space** Particularly in Belfast, most decisions involving public planning are made to preserve public security in the midst of "the Troubles." Automobiles are not allowed in those zones to reduce the risk of car bombings. Cars that are parked in commercial parking lots are given a quick inspection for potential bombs. The boundaries that separate Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods are enforced by the police. Graffiti and wall murals appear throughout urban areas, depicting the sentiments of Unionists and Nationalists. In the case of the Nationalists, IRA propaganda and images of men with guns tell supporters to "fight back" and state that "we will meet force with force." In a sign welcoming travelers to the County of Londonderry, Nationalists have expressed their anti-British feelings by scratching out the word "London" and identifying the county as Derry, as it is known among Catholics. At Free Derry Corner, two large murals commemorate the events of a memorial to fourteen unarmed marchers who were shot by British paramilitary troops during a civil rights march in Derry on Sunday 30 January 1972, Bloody Sunday, in which thirteen people were killed and another fourteen were injured, after British soldiers opened fire during an illegal demonstration in 1972.

The Ulster Architectural Heritage Society is an organization that educates the public and lobbies for historic buildings in nine counties in Northern Ireland.

**Food and Economy**

**Food in Daily Life.** The diet is rather simple. Porridge or oatmeal often is eaten at breakfast. At midmorning, one stops for a cup of tea or coffee with cookies or biscuits. Most people eat the main meal at midday. This meal generally is meat-based, featuring beef, chicken, pork, or lamb. Fish and chips are eaten for a quick meal, and a rich soup with plenty of bread can be bought in taverns at lunchtime. Potatoes are a staple, but onions, cabbage, peas, and carrots are eaten just as frequently. Irish stew combines the chief elements of the cuisine with mutton, potatoes, and onions. Bakeries carry a variety of breads, with brown bread and white soda bread served most often with meals. White sliced bread is called pan in Irish. In the evening, families eat a simple meal of leftovers or eggs and toast. A drink generally means beer, either lager or stout. Guinness, brewed in Dublin, is the black beer most often drunk. Whiskey also is served in pubs, and coffee is also available.

**Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions.** Food customs of the Northern Irish are not really different from the practices of the Irish in the Republic of Ireland. Christmas supper includes meat such as chicken and ham followed by plum pudding. Being a strongly Catholic country, the Friday night prohibition of meat is observed by Catholics. Since fish is permitted, the Friday evening meal generally features trout or salmon. The economy of Northern Ireland is based on agriculture and manufacturing. The agriculture sector benefits from rich farming soil. Agriculture contributes to manufacturing through processing of livestock and dairy products. Unequal resources and unequal opportunities resulting from colonization have created conflict. The ethnic and religious strife is really a matter of an uneven distribution of economic resources and opportunities.

**Land Tenure and Property.** The current distribution of land between Catholics and Protestants can be traced back to the settlement patterns of the seventeenth century. The eastern counties of

Antrim and Down were settled by the Scottish because of their proximity to Scotland. The settlers who later came from the north of England got land in Monaghan. In the 1700s, the incoming Protestants took the best land for farming, leaving the Catholics with less fertile and more mountainous parcels. As a result, a majority of Protestants established roots in Antrim and Down as well as Armagh and Londonderry. The success of shipbuilding spawned related industries in engineering and rope making.

## 5: Edward Moxon-Browne

*Nation, Class, and Creed in Northern Ireland* by Edward Moxon-Browne starting at. *Nation, Class, and Creed in Northern Ireland* has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Result in Ireland of the United Kingdom general election, December showing a large majority for the Irish Parliamentary Party In the UK general election the nationalist Irish Parliamentary Party held the balance of power in the House of Commons , and entered into an alliance with the Liberals. Immediately, an Irish Unionist Party was founded and organised demonstrations in Belfast against the Bill, fearing that separation from Great Britain would bring industrial decline and religious persecution of Protestants by a Roman Catholic-dominated Irish government. English unionist politician Randolph Churchill proclaimed: The Representation of the People Act had enlarged the popular franchise, and many property-owners, particularly unionists, were concerned that their interests would be reduced by a new Irish political class. Although the bill was defeated, Gladstone remained undaunted and introduced a Second Irish Home Rule Bill in that passed the Commons. Accompanied by similar mass unionist protests, Joseph Chamberlain called for a separate provincial government for Ulster even before the bill was rejected by the House of Lords. The seriousness of the situation was highlighted when Irish unionists throughout the island assembled at conventions in Dublin and Belfast to oppose both the Bill and the proposed partition. Asquith introduced a Third Home Rule Bill in The unionists adopted the positions they had demonstrated in and With the veto of the Lords removed by the Parliament Act , and the clear prospect of Home Rule passing into law, Ulster loyalists established the Ulster Volunteers in in re-organised into an Ulster Volunteer Force UVF , to oppose enactment of the Bill and what they called its "Coercion of Ulster" , and threatened to establish a Provisional Ulster Government. While the Home Rule Bill was still being debated, on 20 March many British Army officers resigned and others threatened to , in what became known as the " Curragh Incident " also known, incorrectly, as "The Curragh Mutiny" , rather than be mobilised to enforce the Act on Ulster. This meant that the British government could legislate for Home Rule but could not be sure of making it a reality on the ground. It intended to grant self-government to the entire island of Ireland as a single jurisdiction under Dublin administration, but the final version as enacted in included an amendment clause for six Ulster counties to remain under London administration for a proposed trial period of six years, yet to be finally agreed. This was belatedly conceded by John Redmond , leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party , as a compromise in order to pacify Ulster unionists and avoid civil war. Unionist and nationalist politicians met in a common forum for the last time before partition. The Ulster unionists preferred to remain within the United Kingdom; the nationalist Home Rule parties and the Southern Unionists argued against partition. Unionists, however, won a majority of seats in four of the nine counties of Ulster and affirmed their continuing loyalty to the United Kingdom. The result was to be two home-rule Irish jurisdictions, and in November the Government of Ireland Act was enacted. As a result of this, in April the island was partitioned into Southern and Northern Ireland. Each restated his position and nothing new was agreed. The form in which the settlement is to take effect will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, which cannot be abrogated except by their own consent. For their part, the British Government entertain an earnest hope that the necessity of harmonious co-operation amongst Irishmen of all classes and creeds will be recognised throughout Ireland, and they will welcome the day when by those means unity is achieved. But no such common action can be secured by force. Northern Ireland was deemed to be a part of the Irish Free State, whenever it became established, but its parliament would be allowed to vote to secede within a month, the so-called "Ulster month". In a letter to Austen Chamberlain dated 14 December , he stated: We protest against the declared intention of your government to place Northern Ireland automatically in the Irish Free State. It is true that Ulster is given the right to contract out, but she can only do so after automatic inclusion in the Irish Free State. That policy was that Ulster should remain out until she chose of her own free will to enter an All-Ireland parliament. Neither explanation nor justification for this astounding change has been attempted. We can only conjecture that it is a surrender to the claims of Sinn Fein

that her delegates must be recognised as the representatives of the whole of Ireland a claim which we cannot for a moment admit What right has the Sinn Fein to be a party to an agreement concerning the defences of Belfast Lough, which touches only the loyal counties of Antrim and Down The principles of the Act have been completely violated, the Irish Free State being relieved of many of her responsibilities towards the Empire. The Sinn Fein receives a financial advantage that will relieve her considerably from the burden borne by Ulster and other parts of the Kingdom. Ulster can obtain such concessions only by first becoming subordinate to the Sinn Fein In spite of the inducements held out to Ulster, we are convinced that it is not in the best interests of Britain or the Empire that Ulster should become subordinate to the Sinn Fein. We are glad to think that our decision will obviate the necessity of mutilating the Union Jack. Collins was primarily responsible for drafting the constitution of the new Irish Free State, based on a commitment to democracy and rule by the majority. Collins now became the dominant figure in Irish politics, leaving de Valera on the outside. The main dispute centred on the proposed status as a dominion as represented by the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity for Southern Ireland , rather than as an independent all-Ireland republic , but continuing partition was a significant matter for Ulstermen like Sean MacEntee , who spoke strongly against partition or re-partition of any kind. De Valera had drafted his own preferred text of the treaty in December , known as "Document No. An "Addendum North East Ulster" indicates his acceptance of the partition for the time being, and of the rest of Treaty text as signed in regard to Northern Ireland: Essentially, those who put down the amendments wished to bring forward the month during which Northern Ireland could exercise its right to opt out of the Irish Free State. They justified this view on the basis that if Northern Ireland could exercise its option to opt out at an earlier date, this would help to settle any state of anxiety or trouble on the new Irish border. Speaking in the House of Lords , the Marquess of Salisbury argued: Surely the Government will not refuse to make a concession which will do something No doubt the Free State will not be allowed, under the provisions of the Act, to exercise authority in Ulster; but, technically, Ulster will be part of the Free State Nothing will do more to intensify the feeling in Ulster than that she should be placed, even temporarily, under the Free State which she abominates. Besides that there is the unrest in Ulster as a whole and the special unrest in the area which is to be the subject of delimitation They did not wish to say that Ulster should have no opportunity of looking at entire Constitution of the Free State after it had been drawn up before she must decide whether she would or would not contract out. Viscount Peel continued by saying the government desired that there should be no ambiguity and would to add a proviso to the Irish Free State Agreement Bill providing that the Ulster Month should run from the passing of the Act establishing the Irish Free State. He further explained that the members of the Parliament of Southern Ireland had agreed to put that interpretation upon it. He noted that he had received from Arthur Griffith the following letter dated 20 March Lord Birkenhead remarked in the Lords debate: No division or vote was requested on the address, which was described as the Constitution Act and was then approved by the Senate of Northern Ireland. Things did not remain static during that gap. In April , just four months after independence, the Irish Free State established customs barriers on the border. This was a significant step in consolidating the border: While its final position was sidelined, its functional dimension was actually being underscored by the Free State with its imposition of a customs barrier from April Boundary Commission 25[ edit ] Main article: Irish Boundary Commission The Anglo-Irish Treaty contained a provision that would establish a boundary commission, which could adjust the border as drawn up in Most leaders in the Free State, both pro- and anti-treaty, assumed that the commission would award largely nationalist areas such as County Fermanagh , County Tyrone , South Londonderry , South Armagh and South Down , and the City of Derry to the Free State, and that the remnant of Northern Ireland would not be economically viable and would eventually opt for union with the rest of the island as well. Section 1 2 of the Government of Ireland Act defined the respective territories of Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland as follows: Northern Ireland shall consist of the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, and Southern Ireland shall consist of so much of Ireland as is not comprised within the said parliamentary counties and boroughs. Perhaps because of this, the Act did not explicitly address the position of territorial waters, although section 11 4 provided that neither Southern Ireland nor Northern Ireland would

have any competence to make laws in respect of "lighthouses, buoys, or beacons except so far as they can consistently with any general Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom be constructed or maintained by a local harbour authority ". When the territory that was Southern Ireland became a separate self-governing dominion outside the United Kingdom known as the Irish Free State , the status of the territorial waters naturally took on a significance it had not had before. The Northern Ireland Unionists were conscious of this matter from an early stage. They were keen to put it beyond doubt that the territorial waters around Northern Ireland would not belong to the Irish Free State. Under the Act of , the areas handed over to the Governments of Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland respectively, were defined as the six Parliamentary counties of Northern Ireland and the twenty-six Parliamentary counties of Southern Ireland. I understand there is considerable doubt in the minds of lawyers and others as to whether these Parliamentary counties carry with them the ordinary territorial waters, extending three miles out from the shore. It has been asserted in some quarters that the Parliamentary counties only extend to low water mark. That has been exercising the minds of a good many people in Ulster, and I shall be glad if the Government in due course will inform the House what is their opinion on the subject and what steps they are taking to make it clear Am I to understand that the Law Officers have actually considered this question, and that they have given a decision in favour of the theory that the territorial waters go with the counties that were included in the six counties of Northern Ireland? In response the Attorney General, Sir Douglas Hogg said that "I have considered the question, and I have given an opinion that that is so [i. It occurred to me that I should drop you a line lest the question of territorial jurisdiction as regards water might be lost sight of. You will remember the point that was made that Northern Ireland consists of certain parliamentary counties and that the Free State consists of the rest of Ireland, so defined by the Government of Ireland Act, ; and you will remember that we have always contended that this definition gave us the whole sea shore surrounding the country, together with loughs upon which both Northern Ireland and ourselves abutted. As far as I could make out " but I never could get anything definite upon it " this view was held in London in the early period of , and was taken, I believe, by the first Law Officers who dealt with our business. Subsequently I was told, but only by hints, that later law officers had given a definite opinion the other way. I know that the Parliamentary Draftsmen were very shaky on the question and nervous about it until they got the later opinion. Should it not be made clear at the Boundary Commission that we claim to have already in the Free State the whole of Ireland except the territory represented by the parliamentary areas of the Six Counties? The attempt to capture Lough Foyle would be very serious. Craig indicated to Cosgrave that he proposed to introduce a Bill giving the Royal Ulster Constabulary powers to stop and search vessels on Lough Foyle. Cosgrave asserted all of Lough Foyle was Free State territory and that as such a Bill of that nature would be rejected by the Free State and its introduction would create "a very serious situation". The Vice-President for the Minister for External Affairs , responding, noted that there had been correspondence between the two Governments in recent years. He summarised the position as currently being that: The matter, therefore, now stands as follows. But we decline to accept either of the conditions which the British Government seek to impose as a condition precedent to those arrangements. However, escorting those convoys raised a problem: There was one obvious location: My inclination is to make no communication on the subject to the Eire Government, to wait on events and to let them know when and if use on large scale is intended. So far as naval use is concerned we appear to have [a] good case. The Royal Navy increased its use of Lough Foyle in the early months of If the border followed the median line of Lough Foyle then the channel might be in Irish waters as it "lies near to the Eire shore". The Royal Navy continued to use its new base on the Foyle until In Northern Ireland was defined as the six Parliamentary Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the two Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, and in a Commission was appointed to delimit the boundary more precisely. The Commission activities proved abortive. Article 2 of the Eire Constitution of provided that the national territory included the whole of the territorial seas of Ireland, and Eire spokesmen have repeatedly laid claim to the territorial waters round Northern Ireland. The Government of Northern Ireland claim that the County of Londonderry includes the whole of Lough Foyle, which lies between the Counties of Londonderry and Donegal, and the whole of the River Foyle in that stretch of it which separates

the Counties of Tyrone and Donegal. We do not believe that this claim could be sustained, and to raise the boundary issue would jeopardise the access to Londonderry, since the navigable channel in Lough Foyle hugs the Donegal shore.

### 6: Edward Moxon-Browne | Politics and Public Admin

*Neither the emerging Free State in the south of the island nor Northern nationalists accepted partition and the first few years of Northern Ireland's existence were marred by frequent rioting, the fear that the civil war of the South might spill over the border, the uncertainties of its constitutional position, an \*The Queen's University.*

### 7: Assassins | Assassin's Creed Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Nation, class, and creed in Northern Ireland Edward Moxon-Browne Snippet view - Being Unemployed in Northern Ireland: An Ethnographic Study Leo Howe Limited.*

### 8: Northern Irish - Settlements, Kinship

*Settlements In Northern Ireland had the highest rate of new dwellings in the U.K. at per 1, population. Housing throughout the province was 61 percent owner-occupied, 34 percent rented from local authorities, and 6 percent privately rented.*

### 9: Nation, class, and creed in Northern Ireland / Edward Moxon-Browne | National Library of Australia

*Ulster Loyalism and Religiosity Bruce, Steve Footnotes 1 According to E. Moxon-Browne, Nation, Class and Creed in Northern Ireland (Aldershot, Gower, ), p. 38, per cent of Protestants agreed with the statement that they opposed a united Ireland because they feared the power of the Roman Catholic Church. 2 S. Bruce.*

*Ubuntu unleashed 2017 edition Scenarios for the future of wetlands The Footsteps Of St. Peter; Being The Life And Times Of The Apostle Frogs and Toads Thematic Unit The Surprising Truth about Depression Victoria and Tasmania: being a portion of Australia and New Zealand. Deputy in paradise: rising through the ranks in the U.S. Virgin Islands Chapter 5 Waiting on The Promised Land Murder of democracy in Jammu and Kashmir Operation Southern Watch January 1993 Part IV: The controlling process Google drive s not showing notes Electronic Circuits (QPI series) Indian Mutiny (My Story) Houghton mifflin us history Advances in Combinatorial Methods in Probability Statistics (Statistics for Industry and Technology) Mosaic of the hundred days Mardi Gras Mix-Up (Hannah and the Angels) Republican renovations From creative industries to creative economy Stuart Cunningham Teaching life skills European union countries list 2018 English Language Arts Model Curriculum Standards, Grades 9-12 Tactical Pistol Shooting Labelling and tracing of GM food and animal feed Chief officer reviews, internal appeals, and the police appeals tribunals With the white people 12 striking sermons (Charles H. Spurgeon library) American Phrasebook for Russians (Hippocrene Language Studies) Women in the World Yoga and the Jesus prayer tradition Selecting the form of a small business entity The stone age in New Jersey. Cultural identity versus political identity in the French West Indies Jacky Dahomay This Way New York (This Way Guide) Mysteries marvels of the reptile world 1997subaru impreza service manual Adopting improved farm technology 101 things to do with chicken Treatment program and the fact that he was doing his research within the*