

ACIS Newsletter

Published for the American Committee for Irish Studies

Hollins College, Virginia, 24020

Frank O'Brien, Editor
Hollins College

Jim Ford, Bibliographical Editor
Boston Public Library

November, 1969

A MUSICAL NOTE

The Ms. of Robert L. Wright's Irish Emigrant Ballads and Songs received the (MSU) University College Book Award, a subsidy of one thousand dollars toward publication, this June past. Members who might have suggestions about publishers for this collection of four hundred songs should write the author at the University College campus in East Lansing; he is in the department of American Thought and Language.

DUES NOTICE

Just a reminder that you owe dues for 1969. Payment now will cover this academic year. The next dues notice will be sent out in the fall of 1970. Would you please send your check for \$4.00 to our secretary: Professor Robert E. Rhodes, Department of English, State College at Cortland, Cortland, New York 13045.

He will then forward your check to me after he adds your name to the paid-up membership list. Please make the check payable to "American Committee for Irish Studies."

Sincerely yours,
Joseph M. Hernon, Jr.
Treasurer, ACIS

BOOK NOTE

The Irish Drama Series, under the general editorship of William J. Feeney of DePaul University, continues with The Bending of the Bough, the third issue in this worthwhile project. Price of this handsome booklet is \$2.00. Please send remittances to Mr. Feeney in care of the Department of English.

THESES CATALOGUE

The Institute of Irish Studies at the Queen's University of Belfast has recently published a listing of postgraduate theses on subjects relating to Ireland for the years 1950 to 1967; all faculties of the University are represented. Professor E. E. Evans was the director of the operation and all inquiries regarding copies of the listing should be addressed to him at Queen's.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Be reminded again that this year's ACIS meeting will be sponsored by Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The meetings are Thursday, May 7, through Saturday, May 9, and the theme is the "Roots of Ulster". Directing the program will be Carroll L. Riley of the Department of Anthropology. Those who wish to volunteer papers or ideas should write Thomas Kinsella, Department of English, S.I.U., Carbondale, Illinois, 62901.

Those who have items of business to bring up at the business meeting should notify Robert Rhodes of the State University of New York at Cortland. The time and place of the business meeting will be announced by the secretary later in the season. It is imperative that he have advance notice.

DENVER MEETING OF MLA

The Modern Language Association has given the ACIS time and space at the meetings in Denver for its program. It will be held in the Georgetown Room of the Brown Palace on Tuesday, December 30th, from 8:45 to 10:00 a.m. The program will consist of three papers, Zack Bowen (Harpur) on Padraic Colum, Marilyn Gaddis Rose (Harpur) on Beckett, and William M. Murphy (Union) on Yeats.

There will be a daily newsheet at the MLA meetings edited by John Hurt Fisher to which ACIS members have been invited to send notices.

ACIS PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

The annual report from Joseph Curran included a listing of ACIS works during the year past. Your editor includes these here for new members who may not have been on the mailing:

History and related papers read at the Annual ACIS Conference, May, 1969

The Irish American Experience (two sessions)

"Pioneers of the American Ghetto"

Lawrence McCaffrey, Marquette University

"Irish American: The Literary Expressions"

William V. Shannon, The New York Times

"The Varieties of the Irish-American Experience"

James P. Walsh, San Jose State College

"The American Irish--First Emigrants from a Ghetto"

Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, Program Director

National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

"From Shanties to Lace Curtains: Graphic Images of the Irish in American Magazines"

John Appel, James Madison College

Michigan State University

Irish History

"The Cromwellian Settlement of County Dublin"

Lawrence Arnold, Fitchburg State College

"Law and Order in Eighteenth Century Ireland"

Joseph Starr, Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh

The Irish Peasant in History and Literature

"Secret Agrarian Societies in Nineteenth Century Ireland"

Galen Broeker, University of Tennessee

"The Peasant in Irish Literature"

Benedict Kiely

There was also a literature session on Joyce's Ulysses and Moore's Esther Waters

Papers read at the ACIS Session of the AHA Convention, December 28, 1968

Protestant Nationalism in Modern Ireland

"Protestant Patriotism and Anglo-Irish Politics in the Reign of Queen Anne"

Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame

"Irish Protestant Nationalism in the Home Rule Period"

John W. Boyle, Mount Allison University

ACIS papers appearing in Eire-Ireland (Autumn, 1968)

Robert E. Rhodes, Editor

"Image of Nationhood"

Mary C. Bromage, University of Michigan

"Types and Causes of Disputes in an Irish Community"

John C. Messenger, Indiana University

"Swift of Dublin"

Denis Johnston

"The Three Faces of Brian Nolan"

Bernard Benstock, Kent State University

"Crisis and Ritual in Brian Moore's Belfast Novels"

John Wilson Foster, University of Oregon

"The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland: 1898-1918"

David Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University

"The Irish Question: The British Foreign Office and the American Political Conventions of 1920"

Thomas E. Hachey, Marquette University

Reprints in ACIS Reprint Series (1969)

Number 4 The Native Irish Grammarian by Osborn Bergin

Number 5 The Archaism of Irish Tradition by Myles Dillon

Number 6 The Gaelic Story-Teller by J. H. Delargy

IRISH STUDIES PROGRAM: PRESENTATION COLLEGE

Sister Weinreis, Dean of Presentation, is interested in sponsoring an Irish Studies program in the summer of 1970. She would like to hear from teacher members of ACIS who might be interested in contributing to a program in 1) Irish History and Literature, 2) Irish Music or Fine Arts, and 3) Irish Dance. This is an academic program which would be awarded six hours of college credit; each lecture course would run 50 minutes a day for six weeks. Members who are interested or those who have suggestions for shaping the program should write the Dean, c/o Presentation College, Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401.

BOOK NOTICE

The biography editor, Jim Ford, would like to bring to the notice of the membership the (1970) edition of the Administrative Yearbook and Diary; it is published in Dublin by the Institute of Public Administration, 57-61 Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4; cost is 48s. It is an excellent reference source of people in government, business, research, and many other fields, and it is very well accomplished. The biography editor notes that editions usually run out soon after publication, and encourages anyone interested to place their order now. Publication was scheduled for November 1.

CONFERENCE ON BRITISH STUDIES

The CBS announces that the first annual WALTER D. LOVE MEMORIAL PRIZE has been awarded to J. F. C. Harrison for his Quest for a New Moral World: Robert Owen and the Owenites in Britain and America, Charles Scribners and Sons, 1969.

Nominations for the second annual prize may be sent to Professor Cynthia Behrman, Secretary to the Prize Committee, Department of History, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio.

BOOK REVIEWS

As The Irish Saw It. By W. H. A. Williams. (CELTS, CATHOLICS, AND COPPERHEADS: Ireland Views the American Civil War. By Joseph M. Hernon, Jr., Ohio State University Press. \$6.25)

Dr. Hernon seeks to use the Irish reactions to the American Civil War as a means of illuminating the state of political opinion in Ireland of the 1860's. While Ireland could have had little influence upon the conduct of the war, Irishmen took a deep interest in it. There were 150,000 Irish-born soldiers in the Union armies and perhaps as many as 40,000 under arms for the Confederacy. Beyond the factor of emigration, however, there lay another reason why the Civil War seemed so important to Ireland. For many ardent nationalists America had become the overseas Redeemer of Irish freedom.

Both the Northern and Southern states presented particular problems for the sympathetic Irish observer. Although most Irish immigrants living in the North were loyal to the Union, the image of the North was not an attractive one for many here at home. They were well aware of the low economic and social status assigned to their relatives in Northern cities, and they had not forgotten the Yankees' anti-Catholicism and nativism of the previous decades.

On the other hand, Irishmen sympathising with the South were confronted with the unpalatable fact of Negro slavery. As Hernon points out, the uncompromising anti-slavery stand taken by O'Connell had weakened considerably in Ireland by the 1860's. By then, many Catholics here looked upon the Yankee abolitionists as representatives of a Protestantism that was both dangerously liberal and inherently anti-Catholic. Others recognised that the freed slave would be competing with the American Irish for the bottom rung of the economic ladder. Finally, nationalists feared that the abolitionist controversy would divert attention away from the cause of Irish freedom.

* * * * *

It was one thing to condemn abolitionism; however, it was another to justify slavery, and most Southern sympathisers in Ireland sought to disassociate the slavery question from the issue of Southern independence. Yet, as the Irish poem, "Song of the South", reveals the difficult paradox remained.

Cheers for the South, her Irish press
Her freedom and her slaves!

One thing which Hernon shows quite clearly, is that Ireland did not follow the majority of the Irish-Americans in supporting the Northern cause. Most of the supporters of the Act of Union were, with the exception of a small group of Protestant Radicals, pro-Southern. Even the bulk of the constitutional nationalists, according to the author, sympathised with the South on the grounds that all "manacled unions" should be dissolved.

The group most fragmented in its reactions to the war was the revolutionary nationalists. "England's difficulty, Ireland's opportunity" was not, in this case, a useful guide to a coherent and unified policy. While many revolutionaries argued that a divided America would be too weak to cope with British imperial power, the mounting casualties among the Irish participants convinced others that Irish blood was being wasted on foreign fields and that the war must end, even if it meant an independent South.

The main problem, according to Herson, was the "increasing provincialism among the nationalists, a narrowed concentration upon the single issue of freedom for Ireland". And why not? except that in reducing all events to the scale of Irish nationalism, events tended to become grossly distorted.

* * * * *

This is an important, well-written and well-documented study. Nevertheless, one is left wondering how broad a corridor opens into our understanding of this period. Can a study of the opinion of this dramatic, yet for Ireland, peripheral event, take up to the heart of the question of Irish politics in the 1860's? Herson tells us that the American Civil War coincided with "the nadir of constitutional nationalism" in Ireland. It was a time in which "tempered, disciplined, and articulate nationalist thought was nearly absent," and opinions on complex issues "were perhaps doomed to confusion and sterility." This may be, but the Civil War was in its very nature complex and confusing.

Herson's conclusion that Irish opinion shows the collapse of the "old moral unity", of the "O'Connellite vision of the early 1840's -- abolitionism, national autonomy, the larger reform spirit of an enlightened century--", is provocative. It needs, however, to be seen in the broader context of specially Irish events of the decade. Does Irish public opinion on issues nearer home show the same patterns Herson has discovered? Like all good histories, "Celts, Catholics and Copperheads" answers some old questions but leaves us with some fascinating new ones.

Reprinted from The Irish Times, September 1, 1968.

John Dillon A Biography. By F. S. L. Lyons. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1968. \$12.50.

Whatever follows in the way of minor professional qualification let it be immediately established that this is a rare book. It is more than exceptional history. It is good literature. How one envies the material with which Professor F. S. L. Lyons had to work. The life of John Dillon,--a sensitive man, deeply committed to heroic purposes, nobly intemperate, capable of deep private love,--provided the biographer with the opportunity to recreate the work of a good and decent man against the panorama of the imperial crisis caused by the Home Rule movement. John Dillon participated as a central figure in every important aspect of the Parnellite movement in a career spanning five decades from the revolt of the 1870's against Isaac Butt's conservative parliamentary leadership to his sad responsibility in presiding over the interment of the Parliamentary Party following its virtual annihilation in 1918. Professor Lyons makes exhaustive use of the rich documentary material available, including the apparently voluminous Dillon Papers in the personal possession of John Dillon's son, Myles Dillon, of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. The biography represents the culmination of twenty years work devoted by many to the history of the Nationalist Party and the constitutional movement and is by far the most successful effort in the field in which Professor Lyons with his earlier work, The Irish Parliamentary Party 1890-1910, pioneered.

Many involved in Irish studies have recently argued that too much emphasis has been placed on the personalities involved in the Irish Question and insufficient attention

directed towards the socio-economic reality that affected their policies. While the need for accelerated research in social and economic history can scarcely be denied, adequate biographical studies of most major political figures of the past century and a half remain to be written. This biography illustrates the necessity of continued work in both areas.

John Dillon began his parliamentary career in 1880 with a record of Land League agitation already established. His early flirtation with Fenian attitudes justifies Lyons in holding that of the new men elected in 1880 he was, at the moment, the most extreme. Given Parnell's basically constitutional and political emphasis, Dillon's awareness of the magnitude of the land problem precluded his relationship with the 'Chief' from becoming one of discipleship. He was too much the engaged man to be perfectly comfortable with Parnell's methods. While Dillon gradually moved away from the militant activism expressed in the 'Plan of Campaign' and became a devoted House of Commons man in his later years, possessing both the talent and dignity to have held any position in an English government, he retained elements of a temperament moved to fiery anger by injustice throughout his career. However, Lyons' work, somewhat unintentionally, makes clear that neither Dillon's temperament nor his belief that confrontation could be a legitimate part of the parliamentary process were political constants. One studies with interest Lyons' handling of Dillon's dominance of the anti-Parnellite party (the Healyites excluded) in the 1890's and the period of his chairmanship commencing in 1896. Dillon in power was preoccupied with the preservation of the Liberal-Nationalist alliance even after the debacle of the Home Rule Bill of 1893. Lyons holds that Parnellites and Healyites "were prepared to consider Irish reforms on their merits.../and/ held themselves equally free to attack the government of the day, whether Liberal or Conservative...." (p. 161). He continues, that Dillon "did not share this opportunist outlook. For him ... the Liberal alliance was still the foundation of his political system, because only the Liberals could or would concede Home Rule." (p. 161). It is not clear if the term 'opportunist' is used perjoratively or not. If not, 'pragmatic' would be more suitable for there is much more to be said for the Parnellite position, and, for a policy of greater parliamentary flexibility, than Lyons concedes. But, perhaps, this is of slight consequence. What is important is that after the Home Rule defeat Dillon was not yet ready to reconsider the anti-Parnellite relationship with the English Liberals. The emergence of Rosebery could have made such a reconsideration a pleasure. The disarray of English Liberalism necessitated such a reconsideration. None was forthcoming. At the moment when the Liberal relationship had proven its sterility, Lyons maintains that Dillon could not afford the luxury of denouncing Rosebery. While speaking of the hard necessity of clinging to the alliance, Lyons admits that "the failure of Rosebery's Government to produce any constructive social legislation for Ireland weakened still further the position of those who held, like Dillon, that the Liberals and Nationalists were indissolubly wedded...." (p. 163). Given the latter fact it is difficult to understand Dillon's continued moderation. It is true, as Lyons indicates, that the anti-Parnellite party suffered from internal weakness created by the strength of the Healyites and, also, from that resulting from the ineffectual chairmanship of Justin McCarthy. It remains a fact that, even had these internal circumstances been different, there is nothing to indicate that Dillon was remotely ready to reconsider the wisdom of the alliance. This position is interesting in that it reveals that in power his militancy could be held in check by what he conceived to be practical necessities and the dictates of responsibility. This is our only opportunity to observe Dillon the leader, rather than Dillon the chief lieutenant and one is impressed by the restraint shown under provocation. Such restraint

was to be later shown in his relationship with Redmond. It does allow one to question the sometimes voiced assumption /not by Lyons/ that a Dillon chairmanship of the reunited party would have been more aggressive than that of Redmond.

Lyons finally argues that Dillon's position was one of trying to prevent the movement from losing sight of the basic objective of Home Rule. That the party could not have more aggressively entered the social arena, at the same time that it held fast to its political objective as primary, is an argument that remains to be proven. While, no doubt, it was not possible to recreate the system "ambiguity" of objective "crystallized in terms of personality" which Conor Cruise O'Brien considers the basis of Parnell's achievement, one must note the continued waning of the militantly social part of the early Parnellite balance. Professor Lyons is a little too kind regarding the anti-Parnellite position on social legislation. Dillon's refusal to participate in Horace Plunkett's economic projects, admittedly intended to blunt the demand for Home Rule, presaged his attitude towards the Land Act of 1903. Fears that such legislation would undermine the constitutional movement showed little understanding of the populace's inevitable long-range adherence to nationalism as an enduring demand. Dillon's position reflected an attitude the party had inherited from the latter period of Parnell's dominance. It was a position not unattractive to much of the party's essentially bourgeois leadership. For all of the party's admitted social accomplishments under Redmond, the predominance of political considerations was to remain. Dillon did not invent the system. Redmond in power only slightly adjusted the balance. It is, perhaps, the most questionable part of the heritage transmitted by the party to contemporary Irish politics.

The Ulster question and its impact on the passage of the Home Rule Bill of 1914 along with the party's wartime role and its post-Easter uprising position occupies Professor Lyons' attention in the last one-third of the study. A scrupulous fairness and objectivity characterizes his assessment of the personalities and problems involved in this highly emotional period. Professor Lyons carefully examines Dillon's late 1913 position on the possibility of the temporary exclusion of Ulster. Some problems remain, although the confusion seems to lie in Dillon's own distinctions permitting ambiguity in interpretation. It is clear that Dillon indicated to Lloyd George a willingness to accept temporary exclusion of Ulster, at the last moment, if necessary to secure passage of the measure. Dillon subsequently wrote to T. P. O'Connor, strongly maintaining that he had committed himself to nothing more than to keep "a perfectly open mind." Lyons' conclusion that Dillon was far more uncommitted than Lloyd George had represented him to be appears accurate. But that temporary exclusion was now an ultimate possibility in Dillon's mind is clear and far more important than the extent to which he had committed himself to Lloyd George. Lyons recounts that Lloyd George felt that Redmond was not as amenable on the question of exclusion as was Dillon. The picture that emerges is one that troubles the author for it would seem to indicate that on this crucial issue, Dillon, usually considered the more intransigent, was conciliatory, while Redmond, usually considered the more flexible, appears the firmer. It could be argued that the roles assigned to the two leaders in the popular mind is a somewhat exaggerated one. Redmond was quite capable of firmness, especially on the issue of exclusion. Dillon could be no less firm but was quite capable of indicating a willingness to negotiate. That he was temperamentally more militant is true. However, the renewed expression of that militancy falls into the post-1915 period.

Professor Lyons points out that Dillon's attitude towards the war and recruiting were "in reality profoundly different" from Redmond's (p. 360). That Redmond viewed the conflict as a crusade against German barbarism is clear. Dillon,

more sophisticated in the arena of realpolitik, felt more keenly Britain's share in the holocaust. However, Dillon also felt that the passage of Home Rule imposed a debt of honor upon Irishmen. It was in repayment of that debt that Dillon's appearances on recruiting platforms in the early months of the war are to be understood. In this concept of a debt of honor, Dillon's position did not differ substantially from that of Redmond's. The difference was in the enthusiasm with which Redmond could encourage enlistment in a struggle to fight the threat to civilization that he considered Germany to represent. Lyons establishes Dillon's growing doubts about the wisdom of England's policy as 1914 shaded into 1915. Lyons' account, however, clearly establishes that in 1915 and early 1916 nothing approaching a break is evident in Dillon's relationship with Redmond. Dillon's doubts were transformed into a deep bitterness and pessimism as a result of English policy following Easter Week. Yet, reluctantly, he cooperated in the final attempt to reach an immediate understanding on the implementation of Home Rule. His continued cooperation is of great significance and must modify the widely held picture of a Dillon now marching out of step with the party. That he had doubts is true. That he wished later the party had acted otherwise is equally true. But that he acted responsibly in a moment of supreme crisis must be underscored. It was not until the inglorious deceit of these efforts became apparent that Dillon totally despaired of British policy. Even then there was no party schism. Redmond withdrew from contact with the architects of the fiasco and while Dillon might have longed for greater militancy at this point it is difficult to see what the party might have done short of adopting the tactics of Sinn Fein. For a party historically committed to constitutional representation, withdrawal from parliament was inconceivable. It was not until Dillon's refusal to participate in Redmond's masochistically conceived Irish Convention in 1917 that Dillon finally diverged from Redmond's position on a matter of substantial import.

This reviewer has always found accounts of Redmond's war speech to the House of Commons on August 3, 1914 troublesome in one way or another. Quite often, echoing contemporary enthusiasm, it is concluded that Redmond pledged more than is actually the case. Lyons does not make this error. His account is quite similar to that of Redmond's biographer. Both conclude that the speech created difficulties with Dillon. Unquestionably in later years Dillon looked back upon it as an error. And yet there is no contemporary evidence to that effect save an admittedly unreliable memorandum written a year later by the unknowledgeable Eoin MacNeill. MacNeill wrote that gossip at the time had it that immediately after the speech Redmond had been met by reproaches from Dillon. Lyons points out that, since Dillon was at Killiney, immediate reproaches were impossible. Since there is no contemporary evidence of Dillon's disapproval one wonders why silence on Dillon's part in his correspondence (publicly he described the speech as "most courageous") cannot be interpreted as acquiescence or at least not disapproval?

A poignancy attaches itself to most lost causes. Professor Lyons has written an unsentimental work, of great compassion and understanding that captures that poignancy. Such emotions are compounded when the hero is so clearly a man of nobility and virtue such as Professor Lyons reveals John Dillon to have been "fiercely honest... /one/ who loved his country, but learned, through harsh experience that patriotism was not enough." (p. 484). Professor Lyons has written a beautifully moving chapter on John Dillon's all too brief marriage. Lyons concludes that chapter--'A Short Happy Life'--quoting from the account written by John Dillon shortly after the death of Elizabeth Dillon in 1907, the last lines of which were that he had tasted a "happiness which I did not believe was in the world for me. And now it is over -- and I am alone."

In 1918 it was again over--and he was again alone. This time the loss was not only his but Ireland's for with the Nationalist Party perished a humaneness, an urbanity and, indeed, a liberalism which contemporary Irish politics still struggles to recover.

Edmund W. Kearney
Chicago State College

CURRENT BOOKS OF IRISH INTEREST

REFERENCE

Cleeve, Brian. Dictionary of Irish Writers. Vol. 2: Nonfiction. Cork, Mercier Press, 1969. 111 pp. 10s (paperback) Not the dictionary we need, curious omissions and esoteric information.

ART

Henry, Françoise. Irish Art in the Romanesque Period. A.D. 1020-1170. London, Methuen. 90s. (Nov.) The third and final volume in series. A standard work in the field of Irish art.

BIOGRAPHY

Hurst, Michael. Maria Edgeworth and the Public Scene. London, Macmillan, 1969. 50s. A study of Maria Edgeworth's involvement in social, political, intellectual and economic questions of the Ireland of her time.

BIOGRAPHY-MEMOIRS

Moore, George. Conversations in Ebury Street. London, Chatto & Windus, 1969. 25s. New edition of book of reminiscences first published in 1924. A volume in the Landmark Library.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Bestic, Alan. The Importance of Being Irish. N. Y., Morrow, 1969. \$5.95. Critique of present day Ireland by newspaper writer now living in England who compares the Ireland of fifteen years ago and now.

Boyd, Andrew. Holy War in Belfast. Tralee, Anvil Press, 1969. 8s 6d. (paperback) Reprint with three additional chapters bringing it up-to-date.

CURRENT EVENTS

Egan, Bowes and Vincent McCormack. Burntollet. London, L.R.S. Publishers, 1969. 10s. (48 Notting Hill Gate, London, W. 11.) The account of the January march from Belfast to Derry.

Ó Faolain, Sean. The Irish. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1969. 6s. Revised edition of 1947 original. Chapter on Irish writers rewritten with other changes throughout.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Childs, Sister Maryanna. The Sounds of Ireland. Huntington, Indiana, Visitor Press, 1969. \$1.25.

Edwards, Owen Dudley, ed. Conor Cruise O'Brien Introduces Ireland. London, Andre Deutsch, 1969. 45s. Collection of essays on various aspects of Ireland. "No book by Irishmen has ever come my way which enables the reader to take such a long hard look at ourselves," Stephen Rynne.

Newby, Eric, and Diana Petry. Wonders of Ireland. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1969. 45s. Notes and comments on 484 of Ireland's natural and man-made wonders. Illustrated with outstanding photographs both in color and black and white.

DRAMA

Gailey, Alan. Irish Folk Drama. Cork, Mercier Press, 1969. 8s 6d. This study of seasonal festivals, mummers and Wrenboys contains complete text of five mummer's plays.

Moore, George. The Bending of the Bough. Chicago, DePaul University, Department of English, 1969. 96 pp. \$2.00. (Irish Drama Series, Vol. 3.) Available through the Book Store, DePaul University, 25 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

DRAMA-CRITICISM

Ure, Peter. Yeats the Playwright. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1969. 12s. Study of the construction and characterization of three major early plays. The Countess Cathleen, The King's Threshold, and Deidre, with comments on later plays.

Whitaker, Thomas R., Editor. Twentieth Century Interpretations of "The Playboy of the Western World". Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice Hall, 1969. \$3.00.

FOLK LIFE STUDIES

Jenkins, Geraint, ed. Studies in Folk Life. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1969. £4 4s. Book of 20 essays in honor of Iowerth C. Peate retiring as first President of Society of Folk Life Studies. Deals with many Welsh topics. Noted here for Dr. DeLargy's essay on Sean O'Conaill, the Irish story teller.

FOOD AND DRINK

FitzGibbon, Theodora. A Taste of Ireland. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1969. \$5.95. A collection of traditional Irish dishes complemented with a collection of photographs of late 19th Century Ireland.

HISTORY

Beckett, J. C. The Making of Modern Ireland. 1603-1923. London, Faber, 1969. 25s. Paperback reprint of 1966 original.

Collins, Michael. The Path to Freedom. Cork, Mercier Press, 1969. 6s. Reprint of 1922 publication of collection of his speeches and writings.

Fitzgibbon, Constantine. Out of the Lion's Paw. London, MacDonald, 1969. 21s. Illus. Relates the first successful war of independence against an Imperial power in the 20th Century, Ireland's war for independence.

Green, E. R. R. Editor. Essays in Scotch & Irish History. London, Routledge, Kegan Paul, 1969. 30s. Papers of symposium of Ulster-Scottish Historical Society mainly on the contribution of the Scotch-Irish to the development of the United States.

Gribbon, H. D. The History of Water Power in Ulster. Newton Abbey, Devon. David & Charles, 1969. 50s.

Jennings, Brendan, ed. Louvain Papers, 1606-1827. Dublin, Stationary Office, 1969. 682 pp. £6. 6s. Documents from Archives of the Irish Franciscan College at Louvain, an important center for education of Irish priests.

Lewis, Arthur H. Lament for the Molly Maguires. N. Y. Pocketbooks, 1969. 95¢. Reprint of 1964 original which was published by Harcourt Brace. In this version McParlin is the hero. An odd title for an unsympathetic study in the light of Broehl's work.

Livingstone, Peadar. The Fermanagh Story. Cloghera Co. Tyrone, Clogher Historical Society, 1969. \$7.20. A parish by parish history of the county of Fermanagh and a mine of information.

MacGearailt, Gearoid. Celts and Normans. Dublin, Gill & Macmillan, 1969. 12s. 6d. Illus. First of a new series of history textbooks (high school level).

Mansergh, Nicolas. The Irish Question 1840-1921. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1969. Paperback reprint of 1965 ed. 25s. An excellent analysis of the nature of the problems and a thoroughly documented study.

Moody, T. W. & J. C. Simms, eds. The Bishopric of Derry and the Irish Society of London, 1602-1705. Dublin, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1969. 430 pp. £6. 6s. Of interest to the social and economic history of Derry--this collection of documents from official records.

Mullin, Thomas Hugh. Families of Ballyrashane. Belfast, 1969. 368 pp. 24 pp. Illus. \$8. Deals with farming families of a district in Northern Ireland.

Norman, E. R., and J. K. S. St. Joseph. The Development of Early Irish Society. Cambridge, The University Press, 1969. 75s. An archaeological study of pre-historic and early Christian Ireland.

O'Brien, Michael J. The Irish at Bunker Hill. N. Y., Devin Adair, 1969. 244 pp. Illustrations. \$10.

O'Brien, William. Forth the Banners Go: Reminiscences of William O'Brien as Told to Edward MacLysart. Dublin, Three Candles Press, 1969. 30s. Could be called an informal history of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and its survival.

O'Ceallaigh, Eoghan. An Da Thaobh. Baile Atha Cliath, An Clochomhar Tta, 1969. 15s. The story of the past fifty years of life in the Parish of Kilskeery on the Tyrone-Fermanagh border.

Pakenham, Thomas. The Year of Liberty: The Great Irish Rebellion of 1798. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1969. 63s. Illus.

Pomfret, John E. The Struggle for Land in Ireland. N. Y., Russell & Russell, 1969. \$11. Reprint of study originally published by Princeton University Press in 1930 on the Question of land tenure and the statutory and administrative means employed to ease the grievances of the Irish people.

Simms, J. G. Jacobite Ireland 1695-1691. London, Routledge, Kegan Paul, 1969. 50s. Volume in the Studies in Irish History Series.

Ward, Alan J. Ireland and Anglo-American Relations 1899-1921. Toronto University of Toronto Press, 1969, \$10. An examination in detail of the powerful Irish American lobby and an assessment of its achievements in modifying American foreign policy.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Coe, W. E. The Engineering Industry in the North of Ireland. London, David and Charles, 1969. 50s.

IRISH LANGUAGE

O Cuiv, Brian, Editor. A View of the Irish Language. Dublin, Stationary Office, 1969. n.p.g. Collection of essays on various aspects of the language; its place in literary and oral tradition, its role in history, its place in the nation today.

LITERATURE

Kinsella, Thomas, translator. The Tain. Dublin. Dolmen, White Plain, N. Y. Irish University Press, 1969. \$22.80. The longest and most important of the Ulster Cycle of heroic tales, the Tain Bo Cuailnge (the Cattle Raid of Cooley). Complemented with brush drawings by Louis Le Brocquy.

LITERATURE-CRITICISM

Arnold, Armin. James Joyce. N. Y. Ungar, 1969. \$4.50. Translated from the German and revised by Armin Arnold and Judy Young. A volume in series Modern Literature Monographs.

Beum, Robert. The Poetic Art of W. B. Yeats. New York, Ungar, 1969. \$5.50.

Burgess, Anthony. Here Comes Everybody. London, Faber, 1969. 13s. paperback. Burgess here continues his guide through Joyce. Finnegans Wake this time.

Clarke, Austin. The Celtic Twilight and the Nineties. Dublin, Dolmen. Chester Springs, Pa., Dufour Editions, 1969. 28s. The first number in new Tower Series of Anglo-Irish Studies based on series of Lectures given at U.C.D., 1965.

Donoghue, Denis. Jonathan Swift: A Critical Introduction. Cambridge, The University Press, 1969. 45s.

Ellman, Richard, ed. James Joyce's Tower. Dublin, Hely Thorn. Eastern Regional Tourism Organization, 1969. 24 pp. 7s 6d. Collection of essays and photographs relating to Martello Tower and the Dublin of Joyce.

Harmon, Maurice, ed. The Celtic Master. Dublin, Dolmen Press, Chester Springs, Penn. Dufour Editions, 1969. 25s. Five lectures presented at first symposium held at University College, Dublin, 1967.

Orel, Harold. The Development of William Butler Yeats: 1885-1900. Lawrence, Kansas, University of Kansas Publications, Humanities Studies, No. 39, 1969. 104 pp. \$3.

Power, Patrick C. A Literary History of Ireland. Cork, Mercier Press, 1969. 191 pp. 12s 6p. paperback. A section on writers in Irish language and a section on writers in English are given an artificial unity by being bound in one volume.

Robinson, Michael. The Long Sonata of the Dead. London, Rupert Hart-Davis & Granada, 1969. 65s. A comprehensive study of Beckett's work.

Wilson, F. A. C. Yeats' Iconography. London, University Paperbacks (Methuen) 1969, 18s. This is a sequel to W. B. Yeats and Tradition and is an analysis of Yeats' symbolism in the Noh plays and related lyric poems.

LITERATURE-ESSAY

Lehane, Brendan. The Compleat Flea. London, John Murray, 1969. 25s. An in-depth, if tongue-in-cheek study occasioned by his research of Cuchulain, Columba, Deirdre and Tara.

LITERATURE-FICTION

Fitzgibbon, Constantine. High Heroic. New York, Norton, 1969. \$4.95. A novel based on the life and death of Michael Collins.

Lavin, Mary. Happiness and Other Stories. London, Constable, 1969. 25s. New collection of short stories.

MacIntyre, Tom. The Charollais. London, Faber, 1969. 25s. Novel said to be in Joycean tradition about a prodigious stud bull.

Macken, Walter. The Coll Doll. Dublin, Gill & Macmillan, 1969. 35s. Here are the 13 stories in the Green Hills together with 8 additional unpublished ones.

Wahl, Betty. Rafferty & Co. N. Y., Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1969. \$5.95. What happens to an American family that goes to Ireland to help the Irish.

LITERATURE-POETRY

Harnett, Michael. The Hag of Beare. Dublin, New Writers' Press, 1969. 5s. A new rendition of the Irish poem.

- Heaney, Seamus. Door Into the Dark. London, Faber, 1969. 15s. Second collection following Death of a Naturalist.
- Heaney, Seamus. A Lough Neagh Sequence. Didsbury, Manchester, Phoenix Pamphlet Poets Press, 1969. 3s. (16 Dundonald Road, Didsbury, Manchester). This separate printing has introductory notes not included with the poem as it appears in Door Into the Dark.
- Hutchinson, Pearse. Expansions. Dublin, Dolmen Press, Chester Springs, Pa. Dufour Editions, 1969. 58 pp. 22s.
- Kerrigan, Anthony. At the Front Door of the Atlantic. Dublin, Dolmen Press, Chester Springs, Pa., Dufour Editions, 1969. 30s.
- Longley, Michael. Secret Marriages. Didsbury, Manchester, Phoenix Pamphlets Poets Press, 1969. 3s.
- McAuley, James. Surprises of the Sun. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1969. 19s. 6d. New collection by author of New Address (1965).
- Skelton, Robin. An Irish Album. Dublin, Dolmen, Chester Springs, Pa., Dufour Editions, 1969. 25s.
- Toibin, Tomas. Collected Poems. Dublin, Sceptre Press, 1969. 12s 6 p.

MUSIC

- Clancy Brothers & Tommy Maken. Irish Song Book. New York, Macmillan, 1969. \$9.95. 75 songs adapted, written, and sung by them. Compiled and edited by Joy Graeme.
- Healy, James N., Editor. Old Irish Street Ballads. Cork, Mercier Press, 1969. 160 p. (10s. paper) Another excellent volume in the continuing series. Records also available.
- Rimmer, Joan. The Irish Harp. Cork, Mercier Press, for the Cultural Relations Committee, 1969. 75 p. 27 pages of illustrations. 12s. A study tracing the origins and forms of the harp and describing its characteristic features by a world expert in ancient and traditional instruments.

TRANSPORTATION

- McNeill, D. B. Irish Passenger Steamship Services, Vol. 1. Newton Abbot, Devon, David & Charles, 1969, 50s. A study of shipping in the north of Ireland with emphasis on Belfast dockyards.
- Patterson, Edward M. The County Donegal Railways. Revised Edition. Newton Abbey, Devon, David & Charles, 1969. 40s. First published in 1962. This is a revised and enlarged edition of the History of Donegal Railway.