ACIS INCREASES DUES

Despite the apparently healthy state of ACIS finances (see Treasurer's Report, p. 4), the membership regretfully voted an increase in ACIS dues from $4.00 to $6.00 as of the academic year beginning September 1. The move was made necessary by the fact that anticipated bills, not yet listed among expenditures, will nearly erase cash reserves. These include organizational expenses connected with the 1973 Annual Meeting and outstanding bills not yet presented by the University of Chicago for items in the Reprint Series.

In addition, increases in postal, printing, and telephone services inevitably will create higher operational expenses for the 1973-1974 academic year, and newly budgeted items, such as the subsidy for the ACIS archives, must be absorbed.

Members who prepaid 1973-1974 dues are asked to send now an additional $2.00 to bring their payments up to date; all others are reminded that dues for the 1973-1974 were payable on October 1. Send checks to Professor Thomas Hache, ACIS Treasurer, Department of History, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233.

Long time members of ACIS, incidentally, will recognize that this is the first dues increase voted by the membership since the founding of our organization in 1959, although services to members have increased over the years. Until now, a growing membership has helped us keep pace with rising prices. Hopefully, since our membership continues to grow, no further increases will have to be voted for at least as many years to come.

IRISH SESSIONS SCHEDULED

Once again there will be at least three sessions of interest to ACIS members at the 1973 Annual Meeting of MLA: Celtic Studies, chaired by Michael Hennessy of the University of Hartford; the ACIS-Irish Studies Seminar, chaired by Kevin Sullivan of Queens College, CUNY; and "Swift and His Heirs: Yeats and O'Casey," chaired by Bernard Benstock of Kent State University. The ACIS-Irish Studies Seminar was scheduled to be led by poet James Liddy; a change in plans, however, finds Liddy at University College Galway this year. Kevin Sullivan has agreed to step in with a program focusing on "Poets in Crisis."

Since the AHA has adopted a policy of offering sessions organized by affiliate organizations alternate years only, the AHA-ACIS section has been postponed to 1974.

MLA Regional Meetings continue to offer programs in Irish Studies under the Continued on page 2.

joyce symposium, iasail meet

The Fourth Annual James Joyce Symposium met in Dublin June 11-16. The program, coordinated by Bernard Benstock of Kent State and Thomas F. Staley of the University of Tulsa, featured concurrent week-long sessions on the Children's Games chapter of Finnegans Wake, chaired by Fritz Senn of Zurich, and the comic elements in Ulysses, chaired by Richard M. Kain of the University of Louisville, in addition to morning and afternoon panels on a variety of other topics. Approximately forty panelists from fifteen countries participated; the international audience numbered almost three hundred.

Newly elected President Erskine Childers attended the Second Triennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of Anglo-Irish Literature in Cork, August 27 - September 1. The program, coordinated by Sean Lucy, Chairman of the Department of English, University College Cork, featured morning lectures by James Carney, Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies; Gareth and Janet Dunleavy, The University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee; Thomas Flanagan, University of California - Berkeley; Thomas Kinsella, Temple University; Proinias MacCan, Trinity College Dublin; John Murphy and Sean O Tuama, University College Cork; and Patrick Rafroidi, Universite de Lille. More than thirty-five panelists discussed Historical and Biographical Materials, Problems of Translation, Fiction and Drama, and the Uses of Mythology in afternoon panels. Evening sessions included a poetry reading organized by John Montague; "An Evening With John B. Keane" at the Everyman Theatre; and an evening of prose, poetry, and song in which President Childers participated, reciting poems by Douglas Hyde and others.

At the general business meeting on August 30 Ann Saddlemyer, Chairman of the Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama at the University of Toronto, was elected IASAIL Chairman. It was agreed that the 1976 Conference will be held at University College Galway, with Lorna Reynolds as program coordinator.
reviews


No man is a profligate in his own company, though he may well be in somebody else’s. True to the faith of its founders, who frequently travel to other institutions to be profligate, whether decorously, oracularly, or both, everyone seems to agree that the collegiate society is a place where the true of professors, who frequently travel to other institutions to be profligate, whether decorously, oracularly, or both, everyone seems to agree that the collegiate society is a place where the true of professors, who frequently travel to other institutions to be profligate, whether decorously, oracularly, or both, everyone seems to agree that the collegiate society is a place where the true

Academic Society, which wishes to read books or special issues of journals should write to the Editor, stating specific areas of academic interest.

International James Joyce Symposium to be held 11-16 June, 1973 in Dublin. Our ideas also overflow into minor confer- ences and the like. In 1972 alone wood engravings of Joyce, in Dublin to hear the latest. I for one shall be most anxious to read the rest of those papers, should they appear in print, but if all the papers are published in all those minor conferences are to be collected into books or monographs, then some environmental protection agency should be called upon to intervene. It will not relieve the pressure on the Irish fishery, jobs in inebriety, editors in audacity, bibliographers in elasticity. Not to mention airlines and motels. The ostensible purpose of these conferences is to increase the number of Irishmen who publish books, manuscripts, and monographs, the assumption is, of course, that the participants and their audience do not already know what each other’s ideas are on the topics discussed. Now I wish to go on record here as being in favor of the free exchange of ideas, because the truth of the matter is that an idea, like manure, is one of the few by-products of mankind’s most important activity, writing. (When expressed with feeling they even improve the air circulation.) The question of pollution really only comes up when the ideas metamorphosed into printed pages, for then we must decide what we wish to do with the printed pages. So far, so good.

Sponsors of scholarly conferences are faced with an unenviable task, mainly because the success of the lectures can seldom be ascertained in advance. They infrequently read more than an abstract beforehand; will a speaker wander ponderously through the footnotes of an article about to appear in the Journal of American Ethnic Literature, or will he leap straight into the main dish? Sponsors must have faith that invited speakers know their material and can organize a clear exposition of it, even if all the papers are subsequently rejected, ought we not to extend the same confidence that all the papers represent important original contributions to knowledge? Could there be another reason for this collaborative effort on the part of J. A. P. Pollock, McMaster and Tulsa?

Since 1967 Joyceans have met biennially twice in Dublin, once in Trieste, and plans are now underway for the Fourth

American committee for Irish studies newsletter

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Editor: Janet Egleson Dunleavy
Bibliographer: Jim Ford
Editorial Assistant: Judith Feather


Jack Yeats (1871-1957) was an artist with a “double gift.” Like his father John Butler Yeats (1839-1922), for whom he was named, and with whom he is often confused, he was a painter; and like his youngest brother William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) he was a writer—and a writer of such imaginative unification that he instructs The Professor Rose is quite correct in boldly declaring him “painting” and writer; as though the need to test his style in so little verse. Like other men doubly gifted—Prof. Rose names only W. B. Yeats, W. H. Auden, Michelangelo and Goethe, and, from our own times, Brian Friel and Vincent O’Connor—a smaller circle of names of participants, in the styles of the two brothers, which he regarded as a poetic audience, who would become acquainted with his work. Perhaps the “dual gift” was a product of the increased body of conflict theory which had grown up in Britain during the 1960’s with empirical data. Such validation, it was pointed out, was necessary for the evaluation of a problem material which would be useful to political leaders at times when crucial decisions are necessary to avoid conflict.

Continued on page 4.
REVIEWS, continued from page 3.

The theoretical approach for the study is based on the development of systems theory, which has been expressed in the works of Johan Galtung and John Burton. The former hypothesized conflict as arising from a disequilibrated class structure—which is said to exist, for example, when middle-class Catholics in Ulster are denied proportionate political status by the Protestant dominated community. Burton's less structured view, on the other hand, sees conflict arising principally from the failure of systems to absorb or adjust passively to change. From these bases Elliot and Hickie have proceeded to construct a theoretical model of intercommunal conflict. This model stresses several factors which have a bearing on the intensity of conflict—the value structure each side has built up, the interests and location of subgroups within them, their size disparity, and the amount of outside interference each side might expect. Beneath these factors, however, lies the fundamental assumption that a conflict exists when the actual realizations of a group of human beings are below their potential realizations.

The actual project which was set up to test these ideas involved a series of interviews which a battery of twelve questions to political leaders in northern Ireland—the pro-O'Neill Unionists, the anti-O'Neill Unionists, the established Opposition, the civil rights/peoples democracy group, and an intercommunal party composed of three sub-groups. The answers revealed that those interviewed have a reasonably clear picture of what they want to see happen in Ulster—but very low expectations that it will be realized in either the short or the long term. It was felt too that the introduction of peaceful change would be endangered from the extremist parties on both sides. But when the subjects were asked to name these groups, fifty-seven distinct individuals and groups were named. Similarly when asked to list the problems Ulster faces and possible solutions, twenty-four different issues were raised and fifty-five remedies proffered. These ran the gamut from slum clearance to reform of the Orange order.

While admitting the need for more case study work in Ulster, it can be seen that the research findings of Elliot and Hickie fit only very loosely into their theoretical framework. The results do indicate that a distinction can be drawn between the situation which presently exists in Ulster and is likely to remain, and the way things could be. But far from providing any solutions to the Ulster problem or pointing to specific areas where negotiation might proceed, the results leave the reader more than ever with a feeling of hopelessness. From a methodological standpoint the study is limited because of the small sampling taken of Ulster's leaders, who may or may not truly represent the views of their constituents. The Elliot and Hickie study too is based on the assumption that conflict is always dysfunctional. A more fruitful approach might have been developed from the theories of American sociologists (who have a much longer tradition in this field), such as Simmel or Coser, who see social conflict as functional. From this point of view the recent violence by the IRA and other groups might be interpreted simply as a means of retaining identity and cohesion in the Catholic community. While it may be true that any such approach may be no more productive of a solution to the Ulster conflict than the present study, it would at least have the justification that it would not presume to be.

John D. Fair
Auburn University at Montgomery

**TREASURER'S REPORT, 1972-1973**

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Less expenses:
- Checking account, checks                                                  $2.25
- Treasurer's expenses (preparing, mailing dues notices; collecting, recording dues payments) 160.68
- Subsidy, ACIS Archives (Robt. B. Davis)                                   100.00
- Subsidy, ACIS Newsletter (J. E. Dunleavy)                                 250.00
- Extra pages, December Newsletter                                          75.00
- Secretary's expenses (including cost of duplicating and mailing membership list) 154.61
- ACIS telephone calls                                                       21.00
- Bad check: dues                                                           4.00

Total expenses                                                               $767.54

Balance, May 1, 1973                                                       $2,855.78