American Committee for Irish Studies

Volume XIV
March 1983

ALL OUT! ALL OUT!

For the National Conference
Dominican College
Columbus, Ohio
May 19-22

(Details to follow in separate mailing.)
Farewell, Donal
Donal Hamill was transferred back to Dublin after a four and a half year tour as Deputy Consul General in New York. A native of Dundalk, Donal entered the Department of Foreign Affairs after secondary school and earned his B.A. from University College, Dublin. He served in Stockholm and in Dublin before coming to New York where one of the first of his many kindnesses to ACIS was his efforts to help get the funding to publish the Guide to Irish Studies in the United States. We wish him well and will miss his sincere interest in our organization, his great courtesy and his gift for friendship.

Hamill's replacement is Noel O'Byrne who entered the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1975 after earning his B.A. in Theoretical Physics from Trinity College, Dublin. O'Byrne served in Bonn from 1977-79 and in Dublin from 1979-83. New York is his first North American post. Welcome to the fray, Noel.

Maureen Murphy

An Appreciation
Carmel O'Leary Henney

"A first-rate diplomat"—This was the Boston Globe's encomium to Irish Consul General Carmel O'Leary Henney upon her departure to Dublin in January. Similar recognitions of Carmel's dedicated and diligent work as Ireland's representative in Boston and New England came from many quarters in recent months: an honorary doctorate from Stonehill College, citations and presentations from the Boston City Council, the Irish American Heritage Society, the Eire Society of Boston, the Combined Irish Clubs of greater Boston, and the Boston Consular Corp to name but a few.

A common theme of these testimonials was recognition of Carmel's consistent service in advocating the use of reason and constitutionalism as the just and appropriate response in efforts to end the fourteen-year tragic agony suffered by the people of Northern Ireland. This was no easy task, given the understandable emotions and concerns which the conflict has generated among Irish-Americans. Carmel's participation in a variety of cultural and social functions in Boston and throughout New England did much to nurture the strong bonds between Ireland and New England. ACIS members in particular benefited from Carmel's efforts to maintain and strengthen these bonds. Not only did she and her husband, Henry, attend the national meetings at Stonehill and Burlington, and various regional meetings, but on numerous occasions they generously contributed to the conviviality of the socials.

From her office on Bolyston Street, Carmel provided a well-spring of information and advice for ACIS members on matters as diverse as the appropriate films and speakers for our individual Irish Studies programs, Irish arts and crafts exhibits, touring musicians and actors, and timely and accurate data on the political and economic scene in Ireland. At the fall 1982 conference, the NECIS presented to Carmel and Henry a scrimshaw decorated box as a small token of our appreciation.

The growth in the strength and vitality of Irish Studies in New England in the past decade owes much to the contributions which Carmel made to us as a diplomat, a member and a friend. The entire ACIS membership with Carmel and Henry every happiness and success upon their return to Dublin.

Catherine B. Shannon

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Editor: Robert G. Lowery
Bibliographer: Jim Ford, Boston Public Library.

From the Irish Times, 6 Nov. 1982

Sir, — Has Mr. Haughey killed off all the writers and artists by kindness. There hasn’t been a notable book written, a notable picture painted, or even a decent stamp designed since the tax concession was introduced.

It is well known that the Almighty intended great writers and artists to starve in garrets just as roses need to be pruned, hedges trimmed, Republicans banned, Churches persecuted, Christians occasionally martyred, rhubarb and daffodils dug up every few years, and politicians banished to the wilderness.

All the better for it afterwards.

Yours, Gillies MacBain

Editor's note: The tax concession to artists has been eliminated.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: MAY 1
Call for Papers
- The 16th Annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Assn. will be held in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 11-12, 1983, on the theme “The Interaction of Italians and Irish in the United States.” Those wishing to submit a paper should contact: Francis X. Fominella, Dept. of Educational and Social Thought, ED 316, SUNY at Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12222
- Anglo-Irish literature session at the Mid-Hudson MLA, Nov. 28-29. Send submissions to Laurie S. Kaplan, Goucher College, Towson, MD 2128, by June 1, 1983.

Tony O’Reilly’s Fellowship
The H.J. Heinz Company has set up a Heinz Fellowship Program “to further the quality of leadership in the Third World.” Administered by the University of Pittsburg, the program will give Heinz Fellows access to more than 100 graduate programs in the university’s arts, sciences, and thirteen professional schools. The president and chief executive officer of Heinz, Anthony J.F. O’Reilly, commented, “Studies have shown that, for the foreseeable future, the rate of economic growth in the developing countries will far outpace that of the advanced industrial countries. It is to the world’s advantage that this growth should be directed in such a manner as to ensure the greatest benefit to the peoples of those developing countries. This is the chief consideration that led to the birth of the Heinz Fellowship Program.” A feature of the program is an annual lecture. The first of these was delivered by Garret FitzGerald, and handsomely-bound copies of the speech can be obtained from the Corporate Public Relations, P.O. Box 57, Pittsburg, PA 15230.

Irish Language Study
Cape Cod Community College will sponsor two Irish language courses in the Gaeltacht this summer. Those interested should write to Ken Nilsen, 71 Martin Street, Cambridge MA 02138.

Milwaukee Irish Fest
Another Milwaukee Irish Fest will be held from August 19-21. Last year, there was a variety of events, including exhibits, music, dancing, drama, and something for everyone. This year, Martin Hinz, promotion director, would like to contact interested Irish Studies professors who have students seeking independent study or major research projects on any aspect of Irish culture. Write him at P.O. Box 599, Milwaukee 53201.

BBC Bleeps ACISers at 11th Hour
Three Irish-Americans, including two from ACIS, on a scheduled BBC St. Patrick’s Day program, which was to have been beamed via satellite to Northern Ireland, were abruptly dropped without explanation shortly before air-time.

The two members from ACIS were secretary Maureen Murphy from Hofstra University and editor Robert Lowery. The third guest was Lisa Hotten, curator of the American Irish Historical Society in New York. The program was hosted by Belfast poet/playwright Patrick Galvin.

Mr. Galvin told the ACIS Newsletter that he was “stunned” at first and later “mystified” by the cancellation, but he declined further comment until, he said, he was able to return to Belfast to confer with his superiors. In place of the guests, Don Anderson, chief of operations BBC Northern Ireland, chatted with Mr. Galvin on the air.

The program represented a history-making occasion because it was the first direct transmission from the U.S. and Canada to Northern Ireland. As planned several months ago, the first hour was to have emanated from New York and the second hour from Toronto, using the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

The BBC office in New York refused any official comment, but a source on the BBC staff in that office, who wishes to remain anonymous, told the ACIS Newsletter that BBC would probably use an excuse “production difficulties” which, he said, was a euphemism for the fact that BBC had caved in under unionist pressure. Belfast newspapers had editorialized that the program was aiding the IRA, especially since the election of Michael Flannery as chairman had been widely viewed as turning the St. Patrick’s Day parade into a pro-IRA event.

Asked if the program had been banned, the BBC staffer said, “Nobody uses that word around here anymore, but you can draw your own conclusions.” He further stated that it was extremely rare for Mr. Anderson to be on the air, and that he couldn’t recall a single instance of Anderson even being in a live studio.

Ironically, there were production problems, although it was not planned. The first forty minutes of the New York segment was filled with taped music from Belfast because of technical difficulties. When the program resumed for about ten minutes, no explanation was given for the absence of the guests. A later telephone call to a listener in Belfast elicited the observation that people in Northern Ireland assumed that the guests had said something favorable to the IRA and that their comments had been censored.

None of the scheduled guests were sympathetic to the IRA. In fact, one, Dr. Murphy, had appeared on several New York radio and television programs where she criticized the election of Flannery. All the guests agreed that the format of the program was to have been a discussion of the aims of the American Committee for Irish Studies and the American Irish Historical Society, and that the parade and the controversy surrounding it were not central topics in the planned discussion.

They Said It . . .
John Maher, San Francisco city supervisor, on being asked what he thought of the Queen’s visit: “They ought to pull her green card and deport her as an illegal alien.”

John Huston, on being honored by the American Film Institute: “One of the greatest influences on me was ‘Ulysses,’ James Joyce brought all his powers to bear on a moment.”

Nell McCafferty, on what qualities Ireland has lost in her lifetime: “The certainty of a job in England or America.”

Robert Ballagh, painter: “I go back to Joyce rather like a Fundamentalist returns to the Bible to confirm his faith—or his prejudices.”
Take this job... Minister of Labour, Liam Kavanagh, estimated that there will be 218,000 people unemployed in Ireland by the end of 1983. That is nearly double what the rate was in the 1950s. Including Northern Ireland, the total of unemployed on the island is officially 300,000, but that includes only those who can be counted. In a related announcement, it was discovered that one of every five Irish workers is employed by a U.S. subsidiary.

Irish Songwriter Honored Dublin songwriter Peter St. John was presented with the Washington D.C. Irish Cultural Society 1983 Folklore Award. He was also honored by the American Irish Foundation, and has been chosen the Irish Music Publishers' Songwriter of the Year.

Lord Fitzgerald's Home Decays Frascati House, the home of 1798 leader, Edward Fitzgerald, stands in the middle of the Roches' Stores shopping center at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, slowly decaying. Interestingly, Irish architect Martin Reynolds say that it can be saved by using lessons learned from a renovation project in Savannah, Georgia, which in 29 years has saved 1050 of the 1100 best buildings in the city's older part of town. In Savannah, they say, "If there are only four sticks standing, restoration is possible." Trinity College, however, is not in the mood for Reynolds' theories. It has made plans to demolish Oscar Wilde's birthplace at 21 Westland Row.

Belfast in Decline The Irish Times released a 1981 Census Report of Belfast which has some gruesome statistics. The census shows that the population of that city dropped from 416,679 in 1971 to 297,983, a decline of 118,696. Presbyterian showed the largest drop in population, down 42%. Catholics showed the least decline, 23%. Significantly, however, 20% of the population refused to volunteer their religious affiliation. (The census was taken at the time of the Bobby Sands hunger strike. One census-taker was murdered in Derry.) Belfast now has less people than it did in 1900, according to the figures. Unemployment is at a post-war record—21.4% of the men and 13.5% of the women. Belfast has fewer young people and more older ones than a decade ago, and nearly 25% of households contain only one person.

While Rome Burned Ireland's new £50 carries a portrait of Carolan the harper. Quipped Des Hickey, "I would have thought that a portrait of Nero fiddling would have been more in keeping with life and times in Ireland today."

Letter$$ Some interesting letters commanded very interesting prices at a December auction at Sotheby's in London. A letter written by Oscar Wilde as a schoolboy, £3400; a Henry James letter to Yeats, £2150; a letter from Joyce to Lady Gregory on the eve of his first "excite" from Ireland to 1902, £600; a letter of thanks from Joyce to Lady Gregory, £1150; an autographed draft of Yeats's poem, "His Dream," £2300; a bound set of page proofs for the first edition of Dubliners, £350; a first edition of Is the Order of R.R. & A.C. to Remain a Magical Order?, containing pencil notes by Yeats, £1100; and the bargain of the lot, a collection of 11 autographed and typed letters from Lennox Robinson to Sean and Eileen O'Casey, £200. Check your attic.

Albania and Ireland The Irish and Albanian foreign ministers have agreed to recognize each other. Last year, Albania imported £5.47 million worth of goods from Ireland. Ireland imported £0.75m from Albania, one copy of the sayings of Enver Hoxha. Who?

Special Joyce Issue Renascence, a quarterly journal out of Marquette University, is publishing a special number this winter which will focus exclusively on James Joyce. Edited by Fr. Robert Boyle, S.J., the issue will have essays by Hugh Kenner, Thomas F. Staley, Mary T. Reynolds, Florence L. Walzl, and Michael P. Gillespie.

In Canada The Canadian Association for Irish Studies held their 1983 annual conference at St. Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, over St. Patrick's Day. The theme, "Irish Culture from Granton's Parliament to the Famine and Links with Atlantic Canada," was addressed by Augustine Martin, R.B. McDowell, Desmond Guinness, Kevin Knowland, Anne Crookshank, and several others. Ironically, the conference was hosted by the Lord Nelson Hotel.

The Mysterious Flanagan Unbeknown to at least one editor was the fact that Tom Flanagan, author of the best-selling Year of the French, was also a mystery writer more years ago than he probably wants to remember. In Masterpieces of Mystery, selected by Ellery Queen, is a story, "The Cold Wins of Adestra," written by Prof. Flanagan. According to the biographical blurb, the story was chosen best story of Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine in 1951. Another story, "The Fine Italian Hand," won first prize in 1948.

Irish Language Day Keshcarrigan Bookshop is sponsoring "Irish Language Day at Pace University" in New York on March 26. It will be a day of lectures in the Irish language on literature, history, folklore, and music. Among those taking part are Seumas de Blaice, Conor Hartnett, Risteard O'Huallach, Maureen Loftus, Maureen Murphy, Kenneth Nilsen, and Br. Charles Quinn. The program will run from 10-6, admission is 75c, and space is limited. Write or call Angela Carter at 90 West Broadway, New York City 10007, (212) 062-4237.

Not Germaine to Tulsa Shari Benstock, the noted Joyce scholar, has assumed the post of editor of the twice-yearly journal, Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature. She takes over from Germaine Greer who left the University of Tulsa in December, charging that the school was "a penny-ante enterprise run like a banana republic" and that "all that matters is who you drink with and who you play tennis with." The drinking habits of Prof. Benstock are not known, but insiders report that she has a wicked serve.

Easter Rebellion Play Keep your eye open for the publication of The Spencel of Death by T. H. Nulty. Never heard of it? It was slated to be performed on April 25, 1916, which just happened to be Easter Monday. It was scheduled to run at the Abbey Theatre with William Butler Yeats's play, Kathleen ni Houlihan; but, of course, other things intervened; the Abbey closed down for a while, and it was never heard of again. Adele Dalsimer of Boston College happened to discover the play while rummaging through some old papers at the National Library of Ireland.

Socialism and Culture Volume seven, one issue, of The Crane Bag, published in Dublin, will have as its theme, "Socialism and Culture." There will be two sections: "East European and Soviet Literature," and "The Critical Debate on Socialist Realism." Among the subjects covered will be Mandelstam, Pasternack, contemporary Soviet literature, literature in the German Democratic Republic, Joyce, O'Casey, Shaw, French Marxist Theories of Literature, Ernest Bloch, and nearly a dozen others. Subscriptions may be ordered for $12 (two issues) from: Irish Studies, P.O. Box 333, Holbrook, N.Y. 11741. The "Socialism and Culture" number will be available in spring, 1983.

In the next issue...
- As a special service to ACISers, all books which have been written by our members will be listed. Send us the details, including title, publisher, price, and ISBN. This will be continuing column.
- The ACIS Newsletter will begin to list important addresses of Irish and Irish-American newspapers, journals, organizations, and other material which members may wish to keep for reference. To get your organization or paper listed, send the details to the editor.
PEOPLE

Thomas Kinsealla, alternating between Temple University and Dublin, was the banquet speaker at the Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference of the American Committee for Irish Studies at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, on October 30. Joe O’Brien of John Jay College sends in this report: “The theme this year was ‘Class and Consciousness,’ and presentations ranged over such varied topics as: middle-class marriages in Joyce’s prose; immutably women in Yeats’ poetry; determined colleens liberating themselves from the drudgery of rural life through emigration; class differences dissolving on either side of the sectarian divide in Ulster; and an audio-visual peep into the lives and labor of Basket Islanders a half-century ago. Few small gatherings of this nature have been so congenial, a circumstance attributable to an attractive campus setting, unswayed collegial hospitality, and the very professional arrangements made by Professor Mary Ann Valilis and her colleagues.”

Kinsealla also appeared for a reading at Queens College in Flushing, New York, on November 15. The affair was sponsored by the English Department and Poets & Writers Inc., with partial funding by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Morgan Llywelyn, author of The Lion of Ireland and, most recently, The Horse Goddess, was the featured speaker at the 7th Annual Conference of the American Irish Teachers’ Association. The AITA consistently generates lively and interesting conferences every year, and it is comforting to see both their reputation and attendance figures steadily increase. If you’re interested in membership, write to them at 6 East 87th Street, New York City 10028.

Denis Donohue, who holds the Henry James Chair at New York University, was the featured speaker at the Hofstra University Conference, “James Joyce and His Contemporaries,” in October. Organized by Dr. Maureen Murphy and Dianna Ben-Merra, the conference featured over twenty papers on Joyce, Stevens, O’Casey, Wilde and others.

Carmel B. Heaney, Irish consul general in Boston, and William B. Shannon, former U.S. ambassador to Ireland, were awarded honorary degrees in December by Stonehill College in Massachusetts. Miss Heaney has served in Boston since 1975, and Shannon is presently teaching at Boston University.

Peadar O’Donnell, who in the odd-days couldn’t buy a job because of his socialist politics, was awarded a $10,000 check by three Irish-American organizations in ceremonies at the Abbey Theatre in December. The Irish American Cultural Institute, the Irish Institute (NY), and the Ireland Fund honored O’Donnell for his literary achievements as author of eleven books, one play, and as editor of The Bell, Ireland’s premiere literary magazine in autobiographies, but Macmillan continues to tarnish their reputation with hardball economics and misplaced priorities.

Seamus Heaney made a second appearance in New York City in November for two different awards. The first was at the premises of the Hudson Review on November 16 to accept the Bennett Award of $12,500, in the words of the official presentation, “in recognition of his distinguished achievement in the art of lyric poetry. He has gone to the roots of his language and his landscape, and recreated what seems, in its uncanny immediacy, the surge and grip of reality itself. Celebrant of nature’s splendid imparities, fatherer of abysmal losses, seeker of the internal rhyme of things, Heaney has in a few decades created a body of poetry unsurpassed in its beautiful authenticity.” Present at the ceremonies were Irish ambassador to the U.S., Tadhg O’Sullivan, and Irish consul general, Sean O Huigin.

The next night, at the gracious Georgian mansion of the American Irish Historical Society, there was a celebration of the publication of Seamus Heaney, Poems and A Memoir, by the Limited Editions Club. Retailing for $150 and limited to 2000 copies, the book is illustrated by Henry Pearson, has an introduction by Thomas Flanagan, and contains a preface by the poet. Over the years, the Limited Editions Club has published handsome editions of the works of ten authors of Irish birth, the most famous of which was Ulysses, signed by Joyce and the illustrator, Matisse. Originally sold for $25, the book is almost unobtainable, and its worth is staggering. Another Joyce work will be offered in 1984: an addition of Dubliners which will be illustrated by Louis Lebrocuy.

Heaney’s book was set in Janson type for the text and Hammer’s American Uncial for the titles by Finn [I] Typographical Services. The paper, used in this book for the first time, is a one-hundred pound letterpress paper with a laid finish. The volume is bound in vat-dyed dark-brown leather, a top-grain canvas skin. The spine titling is stamped in gold, and a Henry Pearson engraving is blind-stamped on the front cover.

Eileen M. Lynch

Eileen M. Lynch died in December 1982 after a long illness. An English teacher with the New York City School system, her last assignment was at Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan. An energetic member of the Irish Studies Committee of the United Federation of Teachers, Eileen made a significant contribution to the development of curriculum and resource materials for the Committee. She is the posthumous recipient of the 1983 Irish Woman of the Year Award, given by the Irish American Heritage Week Committee of the New York Board of Education.

Maureen Murphy
IRISH BOOKS AND AUTHORS

MICHAEL OWEN SHANNON

Modern Ireland
A Bibliography on Politics, Planning, Research and Development
Greenwood Press, 1981, $55
0 313 22903 1

Reviewed by Tony Cahill

COMPILING BIBLIOGRAPHIES, even on fairly narrow topics, is a formidable task. A common—and often justifiable—complaint is that they are often overly specialized and overly selective and arbitrary in criteria for including references. One obvious answer to these complaints is to attempt bibliographies that are comprehensive, heavily cross-referenced and omit nothing of possible interest.

In this case, even the title of Mr. Shannon's book is overly modest, given what he has attempted. The Table of Contents reveals the true scope of his effort. History, Sociology, Geography and Natural History, Political Biography, Employment and Transportation, Social and other Public Services, Education and Health and over eighty towns and villages in the Republic and Northern Ireland are all covered in over 700 pages of references. It is, as a colleague observed somewhat bemusedly after examining it, "awesome!"—and therein lie its strength as well as its ultimate failures.

Modern Ireland looks awesome indeed until you begin to think through potential audiences for the book, examine its structure and content in relation to those audiences, and ponder possible uses for it. For those readers who know little or nothing of Ireland and wish to explore the great amount of literature, it is not particularly helpful. It contains a great number of extraordinarily specialized topics—such as the environmental impact of construction efforts on Irish ports—which will be of interest to only a very few readers. Given the cost of the book, this is a luxury which many will not be able to afford. Further, many of the sources listed, particularly on more specialized topics, are not readily available in this country and are difficult to obtain in any case.

Academics, too, may find little utility for Modern Ireland. The vast majority of sources in a particular field will be familiar to specialists in those fields. For those sources which are unknown but may be of interest, addresses of publishing houses or sponsoring organizations are not to be found on a systematic basis. This is of particular importance given the number of little known sources listed.

The list of addresses of periodicals and organizations which do appear at the end of the book is rather curiously put together. Organizations which have little bearing on the subject matter of the book (in spite of its broadness) such as the Shannon Free Airport Development Company are listed. In cases in which help is sorely needed, however,—finding the address of the International Journal of Group Tension—none is forthcoming. To use the book to its full potential, readers will have to have a working knowledge of reference libraries in which Books in Print are to be found, and must be willing to invest considerable time and effort in locating sources. While this will (happily) not be a problem for most academics, many other readers will have neither the time or the inclination.

It may well be that the book is most valuable for college students in programs of Irish Studies at colleges and universities. With the help of those who have a working knowledge of the field and access to reference librarians and inter-library loan programs, students could make good use of Modern Ireland for term papers or more ambitious research projects.

Turning to the structure and content of the book, there is a dear lack of criteria for inclusion. The section on History, for example, despite an explanation promised in the introduction but never made, lists practically nothing on the O'Connell period yet has extensive listings on Parnell. There is as well considerable difficulty in separating the wheat from the chaff. In the extensive section on Northern Ireland, brief articles from Time and Newsweek are included while other publications which have had a number of articles on the subject such as The Economist and The New York Times are absent.

This last observation is not a case of academic snobbery. I do not criticize the book on the basis of my evaluation of the relative worth of a particular publication, or the presence or absence of a specific article or publication. It is, rather, intended to point out the types of issues which should be considered in contemplating a work of this type, and which it appears in this case were not. The principle of inclusivity, if it is to be applied, must be applied completely. Anything less is selectivity, and must be accompanied by an explicit orientation or design which would serve to give the bibliography internal logic and coherence. While it is impressive and somehow comforting to see over 5000 published works on Ireland in one place, that by itself is not enough to give Modern Ireland utility and value.

Many of the problems with Modern Ireland may be beyond the capability of Mr. Shannon—or anyone who attempts to create bibliographic efforts such as this—to solve. Academics certainly need help in keeping up with the latest works in their specialties and locating relatively obscure but valuable published works. General readers need assistance in locating and evaluating the wealth of information available concerning Ireland. The explosion of published works on Ireland, however, combined with the enormity of the twin tasks of collecting and classifying that information, and the ever-increasing costs of publishing all raise serious questions about the adequacy of traditional bibliographic efforts such as Modern Ireland.

Some consideration should be given, I believe, to developing a computerized bibliographic data base for Irish studies. It is not necessarily a fanciful idea or the advance wave of an Orwellian future. In fact, such data bases are commonplace in many fields, intended for use by both academics and general readers alike. Periodicals such as the Times of London, the New York Times and dozens of other publications and organizations such as the Library of Congress worldwide have developed such systems. Many public libraries are connected to such data bases and offer their services to users.

(continued on page nine)
Letters to the Editor

I was deeply concerned to read Prof. Paul Power's excessively generous review of Jack Holland's book, Too Long a Sacrifice (Sept. 1982). Echoing the wholly uncritical reception which this book has received, Prof. Power concludes that "Too Long a Sacrifice is a sensitive, authentic book deserving a wide readership."

Unfortunately, this poorly organized and episodic book has already reached a wide readership here in the U.S. and has served only to compound the confusion already existing here about Northern Ireland. Indeed, it has reached a position of influence totally disproportionate to its real intellectual value. What Irish-Americans have long required is a dogged, relentless investigation of the reality of Northern Ireland; a calm objective book executed with meticulous care and sober impartiality. Holland's book is simply a personal statement by a passionate man designed to promote a narrow ultranationalist perspective on the Ulster crisis. It is occasionally poignant, but poorly researched and logically inconsistent.

Indeed, one could agree with many of Mr. Holland's positions (which this author does not) and still regret the forms in which he has cast them. In the first place, this is not a book. It is rather a reworking and updating of several articles Mr. Holland has published in the New York Times Magazine, The Nation, and elsewhere. New material has been added, but the individual parts do not form a coherent whole. Many of the chapters wander confusingly in search of a central theme or argument. Unfortunately, the confusion and discontinuity within chapters often extend to the relationship between them. Mr. Holland has raised a number of important issues, but he has not developed them fully and he has not brought them together in any cohesive way.

Mr. Holland also lacks a sense of context. The Provisional IRA, for example, has developed new and sinister relationships with the Palestine Liberation Organization and other international terrorist organizations, but Mr. Holland appears not to have noticed. Indeed, where Mr. Holland excuses the Provisional IRA, a less convinced observer might be inclined to perceive an exclusiveness amounting to ethnocentrism. But this "book" is flawed in a much more serious and disquieting way. For Protestants and Unionists enter the scene only as bigots and resisters of the national will, obstacles to the onward march of the Irish Catholic nation. It is seriously disturbing that the presentation of such an apologia is still regarded as an appropriate function for any serious writer on contemporary Irish affairs. The central problem confronting Irish nationalism is how to reconcile its exclusive beliefs with a united Ireland is not even recognized, let alone explored.

The absence of footnotes and bibliography is yet another of the book’s serious flaws. The declared purpose of this volume is to reach the American "general reader," but Mr. Holland provides no references, no guide to further reading. Of course, footnotes and bibliography can often be overdone, but a poorly organized book such as this should not omit what is often disparaged as "scholarly paraphernalia." Why is this important?

The Irish-American community and the American public generally has all too often seen Northern Ireland through "green tinted spectacles." There is a widespread tendency to believe that the immediate removal of British troops would bring an immediate end to the violence, and that a victory by the Provisional IRA would guarantee full civil and political rights for the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster. Direct contact with and knowledge of the realities of Northern Irish life is often minimal. Until very recently there has been little or no questioning of commonly held assumptions about the nature of Irish identity, or about the necessity of violence in bringing about a just and equitable solution. There is, therefore, a desperate need for calm, balanced analysis. Irish-America needs accurate information and an unbiased perspective. It will find neither in Too Long a Sacrifice.

Raymond James Raymond
University of Connecticut

Paul Power's reply

My 280-word review of Jack Holland's Too Long a Sacrifice described it as a combination of autobiography, political journalism and impressionistic commentary. Neither the author nor I claimed that the book was an "analysis," much less a "calm, balanced analysis," for which Prof. Raymond quests. No such study is likely to come out of Britain or Ireland.

The book is balanced in the sense that it contains nuanced pictures of individuals and social scenes on both sides of the communal divide. Holland does not, as Raymond implies, glorify the PIRA whose anti-civilian tactics have "had a traumatic effect on the very moral fabric of society." Respecting the tradition of respect for the dead, Holland evaluates the cult of martyrs as a "corruption." I quoted these judgements.

Even when the author expresses his wishes for a thirty-two-county Republic he asks (as the British once sought for Anglo-Indians in a sovereign India) for special protection for the Unionists, who are not portrayed, as Raymond writes, "only as bigots and resisters of the national will." Contrary to the single-citizenship idea of most democracies, special protection of Unionists would legalize and perpetuate the two-nation theory and insulate Catholic Ireland from cultural influences beneficial to Ireland's modernization.

Raymond believes that Irish Americans perceive Ireland with "green tinted spectacles." If so, a reading of Holland's book might serve as a corrective. Given the book's focus on conflict zones and actors, its scope is too restricted and its images are too grim to represent Northern Ireland fully. Tourist Board touches are needed. Raymond is right about the volume's disjointed quality. Nonetheless, the book (it is a book) belongs in the company of Bernadette Devlin's The Price of My Soul and Dervla Murphy's A Place Apart.

Paul F. Power
University of Cincinnati

New Papers from Scotland

The Center for the Study of Public Policy at the University of Strathclyde, directed by Richard Rose, has published a number of papers on Ireland and the U.K. which can be purchased from the Centre's Publications' Office at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, Scotland. They include:

—A Bibliography of United Kingdom Politics: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, L.A. Pollock and I. McAllister, £5.00
—B: Confessional in a Confessional Party System: The Northern Ireland Alliance Party, I. McAllister and B. Wilson, £2.00
—The Breakup of the United Kingdom: The Irish Experience of Regime Change, 1918-1994, P. Mair, £2.00
—Is There a Concurring Majority about Northern Ireland?, R. Rose, I. McAllister, and P. Mair, £3.00
—Devolution and Public Finance: Stormont from 1921 to 1972, A. Green, £2.00
—Territorial Differentiation and Party Development in Northern Ireland, I. McAllister, £2.00
—Local Government Councillors in Northern Ireland, D. Birrell, £3.00
—Can Violent Political Conflict be Resolved by Social Change?, I. McAllister and R. Rose, £2.00
A SWIFT LOOK AT SOME JOURNALS

- Theatre Ireland shows promise of providing the most complete coverage of Irish drama of any magazine ever published in that country. While literary scholars are justifiably perhaps wrapped up in the Abbey mystique of Yeats, Synge, O’Casey, et al., Theatre Ireland examines the Irish theatre of today. In the first issue, for instance, there are fifteen pages of regional coverage of theatre companies in Derry, Belfast, the Midlands, Waterford, Cork and Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Sligo/Donegal. That’s a lot of drama.

There’s more than this, however. Joseph Long has an in-depth article on “Shaping the Space,” an examination of theatre design and stagecraft. Bernard Loughlin writes of the Tyrone Guthrie Centre in Co. Monaghan, an artists’ retreat which was established in memory of the great director. Michael Barnes has an article, complete with photos, on the Belfast Grand Opera House. There is also an interview with Michael Colgan, program director of the Dublin Theatre Festival; a multiple review ofашам Reid’s new play, The Hidden Curriculum; Hagan Mergel’s fine analysis of Ulster drama and the work of Sam Thompson; and much, much more, including short interviews, theatre notes, and book reviews.

Theatre Ireland is published three times yearly (Jan., May, Sept.), and is available by subscription ($10) in the U.S. and Canada from Irish Studies, 114 Paula Blvd., Selden NY 11784.

- The Harp, edited by Joseph Jamison, is the newsletter of the Irish-American Labor Committee in New York City (111 Broadway, Rm. 800, 10006). Among the Committee’s executive board are such labor stalwarts as Teddy Gleason, John Lawe, and over a dozen more. In general, the newsletter publicizes news of Northern Ireland and the role of the U.S. labor movement to bring about a greater understanding of the conflict.

- The Recorder, published annually by the American Irish Historical Society in New York City, used to be filled with long-winded propaganda about the merits of the Irish race. Today, however, there has been a change for the better, and their latest number (vol. 43, 1982) shows marked improvement from the past. There are thirteen features including articles by Kevin Sullivan, Padraic Colum (a reprint), Richard Kearney, Kevin McAllister, Colbert Kearney, Benedict Keddy, and Maureen Murphy; poems by the Big Three, Seamus Heaney, Thomas Kinsella, and John Montague; a short story by Robert Kavanagh; and Ronald Reagan’s speech of acceptance of the Society’s annual medal. Not a bad collection at all.

- Soothar, the journal of the Irish Labour History Society in Dublin, is one of the finest journals around. Though saddled with some production, administrative, and ideological problems, it rarely fails to enlighten when it does appear. The latest (no. 7, 1981), is packed with 135 pages of articles, book reviews, document facsimilies, photos, and short notes of interest to labor historians. Irish labor history has been around at least since Connolly’s Labour in Irish History, but Soothar has elevated its study to a structured discipline, generally free from the boatingness of the past. For more information, write to the editors at the Dept. of Modern History, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

- The first issue of The Bulletin of the Canadian Celtic Arts Association (Spring 1982) has 32 pages of brief notices and articles on everything from “Book News from Wales” to translations of 13th century Isle of Man poetry. As is evident from their name, the Association is interested in everything Celtic, particularly in Canada. Write them at 4 Cornish Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada M4T 2E2.

- The Irish University Review, now in its twelfth year, celebrated the Joycecentary the way all other journals did: by dedicating a whole issue to him. The Spring 1982 number has 128 pages of articles, book reviews, and reproductions of a magnificent collection of paintings in color by Gerald Davis, titled “The Joycean Year.” The paintings were commissioned by Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd. to celebrate the centenary, and it is to be hoped that they may find their way to the U.S. one day on a tour. Among the contributors to this excellent special number are: Brian Moore, Francis Stuart, Val Mulknern, Brian Coffey, Stewart Parker, Alan Titley, Desmond Hogan, Gerald Dawe, John Montague, Ita Daly, Kevin Casey, John Banville, Gerald Davis, and Terence Brown—not to mention all the book reviewers of course. This number is nearly sold out, I’m told, so order now from IUR, English Department, University College, Dublin 4.

- Ceol is a journal of Irish music, published by Brendan Breathnach, 47 Frascati Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Among the recent articles (vol. 5, #1) are: “Shakespeare’s Ulleann Pipes,” “Paddy Connelly, The Galway Piper,” and “The First Irish Song Published,” which turns out to be... ah, if I told you that, you wouldn’t be interested in the issue, would you.

- There are several journals and magazines in Ireland which publish poetry and fiction, although most of them appear somewhat irregularly. Still, if you can keep up with them, you should have something to read all year (assuming that they don’t all come out at the same time). Among the best is Cyphers, published at 3 Selskar Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin 6. Cyphers (7) edited by Leland Bardwell, Eileen Ni Chuilleanain, Pearse Hutchinson, and Macdara Woods is nicely designed, professionally printed, and attractively presented. It’s heay on poetry, light on fiction, and has a couple of worthwhile illustrations. One of the best (and last) issues of The Cork Review (#4) is devoted to the life and work of Seamus Murphy (1906-1975), stone carver, sculptor, and writer. There are poems, essays, memoirs, and a couple of dozen photographs of Murphy’s work. Among the nearly fifty contributors are Benedict Keddy, Louis Marcus, John Montague, William Trevor, Jill and Leon Oris, and Jack Lynch. The issue is well worth having. Quarryman is published by the Students’ Union at University College, Cork, and, though it bears marks of hasty design, it has a surprising heavyweight lineup of poets, including Heaney, Montague, Kinsella, Desmond Egan, Brendan Kennelly, and Patrick Galvin. Quarryman had a dry period from 1973-1980 during which no issues were published. Looks like they’re back with a vengeance. ERA bills itself as “Ireland’s liveliest review.” Published by Goldsmith Press (The Curragh, Ireland) and edited by Desmond Egan, the poet, it features poems, illustrations, book reviews, critical articles, and fiction. The latest number (#6) has an unpublished short story by Patrick Kavanagh and a lively “where-go-I-go-with-my- archive” by brother Peter.

- Irish Historical Studies is another journal which is perpetually late. Their most recent number (March 1981) has good, solid material, though their book reviews are by now history. Among the articles are: “Celts, Carthaginians and Constitutions: Angle-Irish Literary Relations, 1780-1920,” “Patriotism as Pastime: The Appeal of Fenianism in the mid-1860s,” and “Defense and the Role of Erskine Childers in the Treaty Negotiations.” Write the co-editor, Ronan Fanning, at the Dept. of Modern Irish History, University College, Dublin 4.

- In Irish-America, Callahan’s Irish Quarterly (PO Box 5935, Berkeley CA 94705) promises to be the best Irish-American magazine on the scene if it can adhere to its promised schedule. It is excellently designed, superbly printed, and brilliantly illustrated, featuring a lavish use of color and graphics. Its editor, Bob Callahan, is progressively (continued on page nine)
Irish Theatre Archive

The official opening of the Irish Theatre Archive took place on March 23, 1981, in Dublin’s City Hall, when its president, the well-known Irish actor, Dr. Cyril Cusack, presented the Lord Mayor with an encaustic original playbill from the Old Mechanics Theatre, the forerunner of the Abbey Theatre.

The Archive had its beginnings within the Irish Institute of Drama and the Allied Arts, founded in 1970 by a Dublin theatre producer, Nora Lever. The aim of the Institute was to provide a centre at which all aspects of the performing arts—drama, music, and dance—might be studied, and to set up an archive where material relating to the Irish theatre might be preserved to serve as an information centre at a more academic level for people both at home and abroad. Due to lack of funds, however, none of these aims were being accomplished.

In 1979, Dr. Michael Scott, the architect and chairman of the Dublin Theatre Festival, invited Maureen Hurley, a musician with strong ties to the theatre, to join the executive committee of the Institute as an “ideas person.” Dr. Scott was aware that she had been promoting the establishment of a Theatre Museum in Dublin for some time with Cusack. Her late father, Sean Hurley, had produced the first film to feature the Abbey Theatre, including Barry Fitzgerald, Arthur Shields, and Michael MacLiammoir, in the late 1920s.

Following some suggestions put to the committee, Ms. Lever approached the Cultural Relations Committee of Dublin Corporation to seek their support. As a result of a meeting with the City Librarian, an offer was made to house the Archive in the City Hall where it would be in the care of the Dublin City Archivist. A modest grant was also made available.

A small group of volunteer workers within the Institute devoted themselves to the development of the Archive, which now became established as an independent body. One of its members, Dr. John McCormick, director of drama studies at Trinity College, Dublin, became its chairman. Prof. Augustine Martin, of the department of Anglo-Irish Literature and Drama at University College Dublin became the vice-chairman, and Dr. Cusack became president. Prof. Martin and Ms. Hurley organised lecture series for each season, covering many aspects of theatre in Ireland. Some of these lecturers included leading playwrights such as Hugh Leonard, Tom Kilroy, Tom Murphy, Bernard Farrell, and Ulick O’Connor.

Drama directors included Tomas MacAnna of the Abbey and Louis Lentin of RTE. Cyril Cusack spoke on “The Irish Actor,” which was later published in the Archive’s bulletin, Prompts. Charles Mitchel spoke of his experiences as leading actor while on tour with both the Edwards/MacLiammoir and Longford companies. Among the lecturers in 1982 was Seamus de Burca, who gave excerpts from his book on the Old Queen’s Theatre when it was at its peak as a music hall. This book is to be published in 1983.

The Archive publishes a bulletin three times a year, Prompts, which reflects the concern of the ITA for the living theatre as highlighted through its heritage. Archives acquisitions are also listed in Prompts. The bulletin acts as a watchdog in surveying the growth or dispersal of other collections, private and public. Its editorial board consists of John Barrett, Charles Benson, and Richard Pine. Dr. Christopher Murray of University College, Dublin, and a literary critic, is a regular contributor.

Among the 6,000 items already acquired by the Archive are:

• A memoir of Anew McMaster, written and signed by Michael MacLiammoir, the author, following the death of McMaster in 1962.

• Two costume designs by MacLiammoir, one for Christy Mahon in The Playboy, and one for a production of God’s Gentry (Donaghy MacDonagh) at the Gate Theatre.

• A set of the Sean O’Casey Review, from v.1, 1974 to the present, donated by its editor, Robert Lowery.

• Two scrapbooks compiled by Charles Carey, covering the period from 1898 to the 1950s, containing momentos of McMaster, for whom he worked as stage manager with his Shakespearean company.

Several items from the world of music hall, such as a sepia photograph of the famous Dan Lowery.

Finally, a collection of programmes dating from the turn of the century, containing names of characters referred to in Joyce’s Ulysses.

The Irish Theatre Archive is anxious to acquire by gift or purchase all items relating to the theatrical history of Ireland which will give tangible evidence of the theatrical heritage to students of today and tomorrow. It must have practical support in order to successfully pursue its worthwhile aims and activities. Anyone can become a Friend of the Irish Theatre Archive by submittting an annual subscription of 10 pounds, which covers free admission to all Archive lectures and three issues each year of Prompts. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Irish Theatre Archive, City Hall, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Journals, from page eight

and witty, and scribes just close enough to the precipice to stay in the ball game. One of the most amusing (though potentially alienating) features is the "Green Sambo" award, a vile-looking totem doll which is presented to those who promulgate racist images of the Irish. Among the "winners" are the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, for the book jacket blur on Frank O'Connor's Collected Stories: "Ireland's" powerful and outspoken voice, and above all his moral courage—not a common Irish trait. . . . You get the idea. Another award, the "Edward A. Freeman Award" goes to Miles Foreman and the producers of the film Ragtime. Freeman, an English historian, once wrote of the U.S., "This would be a grand land—if only every Irishman would kill a Negro, and then be hanged for it." Prepare to be outraged when you read C.I.Q.

• Finally, the Summer 1982 number of Nineteenth Century Theatre Research (English Dept., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721) has an interesting article, "Fitz-James O'Brien: Irish Playwright and Critic in New York, 1951-1862," by Tie L. Miller. Reviewer's note: Kevin McMenemy of Facsimile Bookshop (16 W. 55 St., New York 10019) provided us with copies of Quarryman, The Cork Review, ERA, Cyphers, and Callahan's Irish Quarterly. All are available in his shop.

Modern Ireland, from page six

Using a "key word" entry and search system allows material to be selected by users on as specific or general a basis as desired. What are called, in the jargon of the trade, "user-friendly" systems make it possible for anyone who can type with one, two (in my case) or ten fingers to have access to bibliographic information without learning a computer language. Such a system, it must also be said, would be a very ambitious and expensive project, especially in its initial stages. There are also a number of other problems associated with such systems centering around the way in which sources are abstracted for entry into the database. Nevertheless, such a data system would go far towards alleviating many of the systemic problems encountered in creating bibliographic collections.

Such a system, if ever developed, is certainly not in the immediate future. The primary problems with Modern Ireland do not depend on the development of such a system. More careful planning and thought by Mr. Shannon to the needs of users and a purposive design for the book would have gone far towards making Modern Ireland a valuable addition to the field of Irish studies. It is obvious that an enormous amount of time and effort has gone into compiling the bibliography. While the effort must be commented, the result is decidedly mixed.
ACIS REGIONAL MEETINGS

Four regional meetings of ACIS were held in October 1982. Details of the programs were circulated to members within each region, but ACIS members in general may be interested in a full list of the papers presented at these meetings.

**New England**: The University of Massachusetts at Boston, organized by Prof. Charles Bowen.

**Session I—LITERATURE: JAMES T. FARRELL**
"The Cycle of Generations in Farrell's Last Novels," Celest Loughman, Westfield State College
"Farrell's New Year's Eve/1929," Charles Fanning, Bridgewater State College

**Session II**
"The Irish Reaction to Macpherson's Ossian," John V. Kelleher, Harvard University

**Session III—LITERATURE**
"Frank O'Connor at Work: Creating Kitty Doherty," Michael Steinman, Nassau Community College
"The Irish Servant Girl in Nineteenth-Century Fiction," Maureen Murphy, Hofstra University

**Luncheon Speaker**: David Noel Doyle, University College Dublin, "The First Irish-Americans, 1740-1800"

**Session IV—THE IRISH LANGUAGE**
"Irish Speakers in America: The Neglected Minority," Kenneth E. Nilsen, Harvard University Extension

**Session V—HISTORY**
"The Marital Status of Irish Migrants, 1830-1900," A. Gibbs Michell, Worcester State College
"Accept These Offerings... Irish Catholics in New Haven and New Britain, 1832-1878," Antonia S. Booth, SUNY/Stony Brook

**Mid-West**: Loyola University of Chicago, organized by Prof. Lawrence McCaffrey

**Session I—THE ABBEY THEATRE**
"Frank Fay and Modern Action," Arvid Sponberg, Valparaiso University
"Padraic Colum's Early Dramatic Career as an Abbey Playwright," Ann Murphy
"Women of the Abbey: The Roles, the Actresses, the Writer," Mary E. Bryson, Montana State University

**Session II—ASPECTS OF THE ASCENDANCY**
"Maria Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, Fact or Fiction?", Elizabeth Harden, Wright State University

**Session III—RURAL IRELAND**
"Social and Economic Background of Pre-Famine Emigrants," Kevin O'Neill, Boston College
"The Land War in County Mayo," Donald Jordan, San Francisco State University

**Luncheon Speaker**: Joseph M. Curran, Lemoyne College, "The Irish in American Film"

**Session IV—JOYCE AND DE VALERA: CENTENARY PERSPECTIVES**
"Joyce, Yes! Beckett, No!" Sean Lucy, University College, Cork, and Loyola University of Chicago
"Joyce and the Irish Intellectuais, 1904," Alfrid MacLochlainn, University College, Galway
"De Valera: An Overview," John Murphy, University College, Cork; Seanad Eireann

**Session V—READINGS FROM JOYCE: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF IRISH ARTS**
"Christmas Dinner Scene," Portrait of the Artist; "Grace" and "Ivy Day in the Committee Room," Dubliners
CURRENT BOOKS OF IRISH INTEREST
by Jim Ford

REFERENCE


ARCHAEOLOGY:

ARCHITECTURE:

ART:
Manners, John. Irish Crafts and Craftsmen. Appletree Press, 1982 £3.95
Meredith, Roy. Mathew Brady’s Portrait of an Era. N.Y.: Norton, 1982. £25.95
Murphy, John. Irish Shopfronts. Introduction by Patrick O’Donovan. N.Y.: St. Martin’s Press, 1982. £7.95

BIOGRAPHY
Ambrose, Joseph. The Dan Breen Story. Mercier Press, 1981. £2.30
Dillon, Ellis. Inside Ireland. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1982. £7.95
King, Joe. The Irish Lumberman Farmer. Lafayette, CA: J. King, 1982. £15

O’Beirne, Michael. And the Moon at Night: A Dublin Childhood. Blackstaff Press, 1981. £4.50
O’Farrell, Padraic. The Sean MacEoin Story. Mercier Press, 1981. £2.75
Ryan, Mona. The Tom Barry Story. Mercier Press, 1982. £4.20

CIVILIZATION

DESCRIPTION & TRAVEL
de Brefny, Brian. In the Steps of St. Patrick. N.Y.: Thames & Hudson, 1982. £16.95
Fox, Peter. Trinity College Library, Dublin. Easons, 1982. £1.35. Irish Heritage Series; no. 35
Uris, JH. Ireland Revisited. N.Y.: Doubleday, 1982. £35

ECONOMICS

FOLKLORE
Glasheen, Henry. Irish Folkhistory: Texts from the North. Dáil Eireann, 1982. £13.50 (5.95 paper). Texts selected from Passing the Time in Ballymenone...

—Passing the Time in Ballymenone: Culture and History of an Ulster Community. Univ. of Penn. Press, 1982. £29.95
Ó Catháin, Seamus. Irish Life and Lore. Mercier Press, 1982. £2.95
HISTORY
$20.50)
Bottigerkein, Karl S. Ireland and the Irish: A Short History. N.Y.: Columbia
University Press, 1982. $19.95
Bowman, John & Ronan O'Donoghue, eds. Portraits: Belvedere College,
1832-1982. Photographs by D. Speirs, Gill & Macmillan, 1982. £18
Boyce, D.O.G. Nationalism in Ireland. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University
Press, 1982. £32.50
Corish, Patrick J. The Catholic Community in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth
Centuries. Helicon, 1982. £6 (33 p)
Cosgrove, Art. Late Medieval Ireland, 1370-1431. Helicon, 1981. £6 (33 p)
University Press, 1980. £13.25
Dorney, L.hot, Brother versus Brother. Mercer Press, 1982. £2.60 (Civil war)
Michael Collins and the Treaty: His Differences with De Valera.
Mercier Press, 1981. £2.75
London: Widenfeld & Nicolson, 1981. £5.95
Feeney, Robin. Colonial Ireland, 1109-1369. Helicon, 1981. £6 (33 p)
Gallagher, Thomas. Padraig Lynam. Ireland 1846-47: Prelude to Hatred. N.Y.:
Ireland, John de Courcy. The Sea and the Easter Rising, new edition. Dublin:
Maritime Institute of Ireland, 1982. £19.95
Academic History. Cambridge University Press, 1982. £74.50
hand to help through her people and their personal accounts.
Magone, John. The Livinghall Library and the Cultural Life of Georgian Belfast.
Armagh: Library Assn of Ireland & The Library Assn. Northern Ireland
Branch, 1982. £1
Moody, T.W. Davitt and the Irish Revolution, 1846-1882. Oxford University Press,
1982. £54
Neill, T.D. Anglo-Norman Ulster: The History and Archaeology of an Irish
O'Brien, Joseph V. Dear, Dirty Dublin: A City in Distress, 1890-1916. Berkeley:
University of California Press, 1982. £32.50
O'Shea, James. Priest, Society and Politics in Nineteenth Century Ireland.
Wolfogoods, 1982. £12
Quinlivan, Patrick, and Paul Rose. The Fenians in England, 1865-1872. N.Y.:
Rivercourt Press, 1982. £25
Sliog, Denis Browne, Marques of. Westport House and the Brownes. Asbournne:
Moredale Publishing Co., 1982. £8.95
Smyth, Alfred P. Celtic Leinster: Towards a Historical Geography of Early Irish
Civilisation. Tottowa, N.J.: Biblio, 1981. £50
Stevenson, David. Scottish Covenanters and Irish Co-Operation. Belfast: Ulster
Historical Foundation, 1982. £22
Stock, Joseph. Bishop Stock's Narrative of the Year of the French, 1798. Intro-
Toshhill, Blanche M. William Smith O'Brien and His Revolutionary Com-
Townend, Charles. The British Campaign in Ireland, 1919-21: The Development
Whitecock, Dorothy, ed. Ireland in Early Medieval Europe: Studies in Memory
of Kathleen Hughes. Cambridge University Press, 1982. £95

MUSIC
Harris, Bernard, and Grrattan Freyer, eds. Integrating Tradition: The Achievement
James, Gareth. The Wind that Shook the World: A Selection of Irish Folk Songs.
Appletree Press, 1982. £1.75
O Canainn. Dolmen Press, 1982. £4.90
Midchay, Michael, and Marie Fitzgibbon. The Voice of the People: Songs and
History of Ireland. Dublin: O'Brien Press, 1981. £10 (53 p)
O'Dowda, Brendan. The World of Percy Fawcett. Blackstaff Press, 1981. £5.95
Ó Muirthe, Diarmuid, comp. The Westford Carol. Translated with a commentary
by Sosice Bodley. Dolmen Press, 1982. £6

NORTHERN IRELAND
Adams, Gerry. Falls Memories. Illustrated by Michael McKernan. Brandon Books,
1982. £2.95
Boal, Frederick, and J. Neville Douglas. Integration and Division: Critical Perspec-
tives on the Northern Ireland Problem. N.Y.: Academic Press, 1982, £37
£22.50
University Press, 1982. £19.95
Longford, Frank Pakenham, Lord, and Anne Hardy. Ulster. Totowa, N.J.: Biblio,
1981. £22.50
Rea, Desmond, ed. Political Co-operation in Divided Societies: A Series of Papers
Relevant to the Conflict in Northern Ireland. Gill & Macmillan, 1982. £25
Wallace, Martin. British Government in Northern Ireland: From Devolution to

PHILOSOPHY
Turner, Colin M., ed. Berkeley: Critical and Interpretive Essays. Minneapolis:
University of Minnesota Press, 1982. £27.50 (£10.95 pb)
Urmson, John O. Berkeley. Oxford University Press, 1982. £3.50 (£1.75 pb)
Pastmasters Series

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
University Press, 1982. £29.50. First edition was published in 1970
Manchester University Press, 1982. £15
Goldbring, Maurice. Faith of Our Fathers: The Formation of Irish Nationalist
Greaves, C. Desmond. The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union: The For-
mative Years. Gill & Macmillan, 1982. £15
Keogh, Dermot. The Making of the Irish Working Class: The Dublin Trade Union
Movement and Labour Leadership, 1890-1914. Appletree Press, 1982. £15
Roche, Desmond. Local Government in Ireland. Dublin: Institute of Public Ad-
mministration, 1982. £19.95 (£9.95 pb)

SOCIOPHICAL STUDIES
Finanme, Mark. Inequality and the Insane in Post-Famine Ireland. Tottowa, N.J.:
Barnes & Noble, 1981. £25
Goldstrom, J.M., ed. Irish Population, Economy and Society: Essays in Honour of
the Late K.H. Connell. Oxford University Press, 1982. £30

Correction:
The China Seafood Restaurant ad that ran in last Saturday's Green Section was incorrect. It
read 中國食材餐厅. It should have read 我是魚菜食. We regret any inconvenience this
may have caused.

CHINA SEAFOOD RESTAURANT
6400 HORSESHOE RD. 263-7655

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Index of Books Reviewed in the ACIS Newsletter, 1971-1982

(The title, author, reviewer, issue)

Aaron The Brother, Conor Farrington, by Vivian Mercuri, 2/77
Aiding: A Quarterly of Irish and American Poetry, Paul Shuttleworth, ed., by
Knute Skinner, 12/75
Alkemy and Flamegun Wake, Barbara DiBernard, by Patrick A. McCarthy,
2/81
All In! All In! A Selection of Dublin Children’s Traditional Street Games with
Rhymes and Music, Eilis Brady, by Maureen Murphy, 4/78
American Opinion and the Irish Question, Francis M. Carroll, by Alfred Mc-
Clung Lee, 2/81
Anglo-Irish Literature, A Review of Research, Richard J. Finneran, ed., by
Robert G. Lowery, 10/79
Anglo-Irish Studies, P. J. Drudy, ed., by Susan E. Sievert, 10/77
Antiquities, Val Mulhern, by Lawrence J. McCaffrey, 4/82
Approaches to Ulysses, Thomas Staley and Bernad Benstock, eds., by
Florence L. Ward, 2/73
The Aran Islands, Daphne D.C. Pochin Mould, by John C. Messenger, 10/76
Attitudes in the Republic of Ireland Relevant to the Northern Ireland Problem,
Earl E. Davis and Richard Simett, by Alfred McClung Lee, 10/81
The Ballad Poetry of Ireland, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, ed., by Zack Bowen,
2/77
Beckett/Beckett, Vivian Mercuri, by Marilyn Gaddis Rose, 10/78
Benedict Kiefl, Daniel J. Casey, by Peggy E. Broder, 4/78
Best Irish Short Stories, David Marcus, ed., by Robert E. Rhodes, 10/77
Best Irish Short Stories, 2; Best Irish Short Stories 3, David Marcus, ed., by
Lawrence J. McCaffrey, 10/80
A Bibliography of Modern Irish and Anglo-Irish Literature, Frank
Kernowski, et. al., ed., by Maurice Harmon, 2/77
The Birth of the Irish Free State, Joseph M. Curran, by Alan J. Ward, 4/82
Black Man’s Country, Desmond Forristal, by Vivian Mercuri, 2/77
Brendan Behan, Raymond Porter, by Zack Bowen, 2/75
Brendan Behan: A Memoir, Seamus DeBurca, by Patrick A. McCarthy, 2/72
Britain and Irish Separatism: From the Fenians to the Free State, 1867-1922,
Thomas E. Hachey, by Alan J. Ward, 10/77
Byron and Joyce Through Homer, Heracione de Almeida, by Bernad
Benstock, 10/81
Carleton Newsletter (1:1-3), by Barton R. Friedman, 2/72
A Centenary Tribute to John Millington Synge, 1871-1909: Sunshade and the
Moon’s Delight, S.B. Barchu, ed., by Edward A. Kopper Jr., 2/81
Changing Times: Ireland Since 1890, Edward MacLaught, by Martin F.
Seidel, 2/81
Charles Robert Maturin, Robert E. Lougy, by James McNally, 10/77
Church, State and Nation in Ireland, 1898-1921, David W. Miller, by Joseph
M. Curran, 10/75
A Close Sky Over Killas-Publone, Knute Skinner, by James Liddy, 4/76
Corca Baisin, James Liddy, by Knute Skinner, 2/79
The Crane Bag (Joyce number), by Maureen Murphy, 2/81
Da, Hugh Leonard, by Vivian Mercuri, 2/77
Diarmuid and Grania, George Moore and W.B. Yeats, Anthony Farlow, ed., by
James MacKillop, 12/78
The Downshire Estates in Ireland, 1801-1945, W.A. Maguire, by John D. Fair,
10/75
Daniel Cordery, George Brandon Saul, by David H. Greene, 4/75
The Decentered Universe of Flamegun Wake: A Structuralist Analysis, Margot
Harris, by Barbara DiBernard, 4/79
Douglas Hyde, Gareth W. Dunleavy, by Harold Orel, 4/75
The Dramatic Imagination of W.B. Yeats, Andrew Parkin, by Richard J.
Finnern, 2/81
The Dynamic War: Irish-American Bombings in Victorian Britain,
K.R.M. Short, by David M. Fahey, 10/80
The Early James Joyce, Nathan Halper, by Patrick A. McCarthy, 4/74
The Easter Rising: Revolution and Irish Nationalism, Alan J. Ward, by
William D. Griffin, 2/81
Elmar O’Duffy, Robert Hogan, by Giovanni Costigan, 4/76
Elizabeth Bowen, Edwin J. Kenny, by Barbara H. Brotherson, 4/77
The Enemy Within, Brian Friel, by Vivian Mercuri, 2/77
English Money and Irish Land, Karl S. Rottighemier, by Robert G. Carroon,
2/73
Festschrift for Francis Stuart on His Seventieth Birthday, W.J. McCormick,
ed., by J.H. Natterstad, 10/74
Folk Music and Dances of Ireland, Brendan Breathnach, by Mabel P. Wor-
thington, 2/74
France-Ireland: Literary Relations, Patrick Rafroidi, et. al., eds., by
Marilyn G. Rose, 12/76
Francis Stuart, Jerry H. Natterstad, by Johanna Norstedt, 4/76
Freedom the Wolfe Tone Way, Sean Cronin and Richard Roche, by J. Bowyer
Bell, 4/76
George Fitzmaurice, Arthur E. McGuinness, by Mary E. Byson, 2/77
George Moore: The Artist’s Vision, the Storyteller’s Art, Janet Dunleavy, by
John Halperin, 10/74
George Russell (A.E.), Richard F. Kain and James H. O’Brien, by William A.
Dunleaton, 4/77
A Gift Home, Kate Cruise O’Brien, by Diana Bloom, 2/80
The Golden Cuckoo, Dennis Johnston, by Corliss Palllabaum, 2/72
The Heart Grown Brutal: The Irish Revolution in Literature, from Parnell to the
Death of Yeats, Peter Costello, by Christopher Griffin, 4/81
A Hole in the Head, Francis Stuart, by J.H. Natterstad, 12/79
Human Rights in the Northern Ireland Conflict, 1968-80 (International Journal
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We regret that a situation has been created which forces all Irish Government representatives and agencies to break with our long record of participation in the St. Patrick’s Day Parade in New York.

In Ireland, and indeed throughout the world, St. Patrick’s Day is an occasion which draws together Irish people and friends of Ireland of every religious creed and every political persuasion in joint homage to Ireland’s Patron and to a heritage which is common to all Irish traditions. The bitter fruits of division, so evident in all Northern Ireland, render such occasions particularly precious.

This year the organisers of the New York St. Patrick’s Day Parade have selected as Grand Marshal of the Parade a person who has an avowed personal involvement in sponsoring violence in Ireland and who heads an organisation which the United States Courts have declared to be agents of the IRA. The IRA, which is an illegal organisation in both parts of Ireland, have been responsible for a majority of the killings which have occurred in Northern Ireland since the troubles began. The overwhelming majority of victims have been Irish people.

The great majority of Irish people have a deep commitment to the process of politics and reconciliation. They repudiate violence both on moral grounds and because they believe it is a profoundly misguided and counterproductive approach to the present situation in Northern Ireland.

An element among those who have inherited from earlier times the privilege of organising the New York Parade have chosen to ignore this deeply held conviction. Instead, an attempt is being made to exploit the traditional goodwill felt towards the Parade and to link it with support for violence in Ireland.

We deplore the use of the healing and unifying symbol of Ireland’s national Patron for such bitterly divisive and destructive ends and we look forward to a time when the New York St. Patrick’s Day Parade will again become an occasion which every Irish person and friend of Ireland can wholeheartedly share.
There is an Alternative
Join ACIS
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Membership details from the Secretary: Dr. Maureen Murphy, Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y. 11550