

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- 463 Clarkson, Jesse Dunsmore. *Labour and nationalism in Ireland*. New York: 1970. 502 p.
Columbia studies in the social sciences, no. 266.
First published in 1925.
Bibliography: p. 479-491.
Ireland viewed as the major example of the attempt to fuse the forces of labour and nationalism in recent times, but his book is not so much about Ireland as about the interrelations of those two "world forces." The author traces the failure of the Revolutionists to the incompatibility of democratic and nationalistic aims in 1848-9, and find that labourite and nationalist goals are equally incompatible in the 20th century. Clarkson is pro-labour in sentiment.
- 464 Curran, John Philpot. *On the liberty of the press*. (Speech delivered before the Commission court on Dec. 22, 1797, in behalf of Peter Finnerty, the publisher of the Dublin Press) map., no. pp. 336-358.
Biographical sketch.
A speech delivered in behalf of Peter Finnerty, indicted for libel because of his publication of a letter in reference to the execution of William Orr. Curran was Finnerty's counsel, but this speech, though entirely impromptu, did not save Finnerty from 2 years in prison.
- 465 Dawson, Richard. *Red terror and green; the Sinn-Fein-bolshevist movement*. New York: 1920. 272 p.
Dawson attacks the growth of "Bolshevist Ireland." The adhesion of the "proletarian wing" of the Republican Movement to that cause will lead, in his opinion, to anarchy and the disruption of British social and industrial peace. He blames the growth of the movement on the failure to accept constitutional self-government within the British empire.
- 466 Ferguson, Oliver Watkins. *Jonathan Swift and Ireland*. Urbana: 1962. 217 p.
Bibliography: p. 198-203.
A study of Swift's Irish writings, showing "why and how circumstances in the country in which Swift was for so long an unwilling resident compelled him to undertake the cause of Ireland's liberty." Ferguson defends Swift's right to the title, "The Irish Patriot."
- 467 Good, James Winder. *Irish unionism*. Port Washington, N.Y.: 1970. 240 p.
First published in 1920.
Good sees the Union as the response to an impulse which affected politics all over Europe - the French Revolution and its philosophy. To the Ascendancy, liberty's equality seemed to cut at the roots of its existence; the Union "came into existence as part of the defensive system organized by aristocratic Europe to withstand the assaults of democracy.
- 468 James, Francis Godwin. *Ireland in the Empire, 1888-1770; a history of Ireland from the Williamite Wars to the eve of the American Revolution*. Cambridge, Mass.: 1973. 356 p.
Bibliography: p. 319-335.
James covers a topic usually given little attention by historians - Ireland's importance to the British empire during the first two thirds of the 18th century. During this time, Ireland had a significant share in imperial defense; her location was important in an age of mercantilism; and she produced an agricultural surplus. This book, based on contemporary sources, fills an important historical gap.
- 469 Johnston, Edith Mary. *Great Britain and Ireland, 1760-1800; a study in political administration*. Edinburgh: 1963. 431 p. St. Andrews University publications, no. 55.
Bibliography: p. 409-417.
Deals with the Irish administration (the executive in Ireland, 1760-1800, the problem of communications, the role of the British and Irish Privy Councils in Irish administration, and the crisis of government, 1795); the Irish electoral system (how members were returned to Parliament, co. Antrim in the general elections of 1768, 1776 and 1783, government influence at elections, and problems of the system); and the Irish Parliament (particularly personnel). Appendices cover Civil Lists, a Parliamentary Lists, and Division Lists, among other topics.
- 470 Lawless, John. *The Belfast politics, enlarged; being a compendium of the political history of Ireland, for the last forty years*. Belfast: 1818. 483 p.

Begins with a compendium of Irish history from 1688 to 1779. Then follows a series of documents or political papers. These are the various letters and declarations made by Societies of United Irishmen, and are used by the author to support his view that religious toleration and cooperation (the original aims of the United Irishmen) are necessary for freedom and justice to prevail.

471 McDowell, Robert Brendan. *The Irish administration, 1801-1914*. London: 1964. 328 p.
Bibliography: p. 302-315.

A general description of the duties and organization of the government departments in Ireland between the union and the outbreak of World War I, a subject scantily covered elsewhere. The departments are listed in the appendix, and an extensive and useful bibliography is included.

472 Moody, T.W. *The Ulster question, 1603-1973*. Dublin and Cork: 1974. 134 p.

Moody sees the parties in the northern Ireland conflict as "prisoners of their past." He attempts to show how

473 Moss, Warner. *Political parties in the Irish Free State*. New York: 1968. Reprint of 1933 ed. 233 p.
Columbia studies in social sciences, no. 382.

Deals almost totally with the three major parties, Cumann na nGaedheal (Government Party), Fianna Fail (Republican Party) and Labor. Little attention is given to the ex-Unionists, Communists, the I.R.A., or the Farmer's Union. Most of the material in the book was taken from newspapers, reports and other documents of the parties, direct observation, and interviews.

474 O'Connell, Maurice R. *Irish politics and social conflict in the age of the American Revolution*. Philadelphia: 1965. 444 p.

Bibliography: p. 404-413.

Emphasizes the view that the emerging middle classes of Ireland and the more radical of the patriots did not aim for a separation from Britain, but were merely seeking the means by which existing grievances could be healed, despite the superficial evidence to the contrary.

475 O'Donnell, Frank Hugh MacDonald. *A history of the Irish Parliamentary party*. Port Washington, N.Y.: 1970. 2 v. Reprint of the 1910 ed.

Discusses causes and origins of the Home Rule Movement; the party at Westminster in light of the Active Policy; Parnell Butt, and Davitt; and the period 1879-1880. He writes as a "Nationalist who maintains the whole of the rights" of Ireland. However, he blames not only the English for Ireland's failure to be a nation, but also the Irish themselves and the Irish Americans (whose money, O'Donnell says, destroyed the Home Rule of Isaac Butt.

476 Pomfret, John Edwin. *The struggle for land in Ireland, 1800-1923*. Princeton: 1930. 334 p.
Bibliography: p. 315-326.

The Irish land struggle is related to the history of Ireland since the Union. Pomfret discusses the peasants, *laissez faire* policy, government interference (1870), the rise of Irish nationalism and revolt, dual ownership, land purchase in politics, and the solution to the problem.

477 Strauss, Erich. *Irish nationalism and British democracy*. New York: 1951. 307 p.
Bibliographical references in "Notes": p. 293-298.

A history of "the nexus between (Ireland and Great Britain) particularly during the time of the Legislative Union of 1801-1921." The emphasis is on Ireland's influence on British society, politics and the British Constitution.