

**Chapter 1 : Read What's The Matter With Ireland? Light Novel Online**

*The Matter with Ireland has 2 ratings and 1 review. Judyta said: It is a collection of Shaw's letters and articles concerning the matter of Irish Home Ru.*

It became perfectly obvious that Ireland was poor; poor to ignorance, poor to starvation, poor to insanity and death. And that the cause of her poverty is her exploitation by the world capitalist next door to her. In Ireland there is no disagreement as to the cause of her poverty. There is very little difference as to the best remedy--three-fourths of Ireland have expressed their belief that the country can live only as a republic. In the Catholic Church the young priests are eager workers for Sinn Fein, and in Ulster the laborers are backing their leaders in a plea for self-determination. But there are, of course, those who say that a republic is not enough. In the villages and country places where the co-operative movement is growing strong, there are those who believe that the new republic must be a co-operative commonwealth. I decided to base my answer to that question on personal investigation. I dressed myself as a working girl--it is to the working class that seven-eighths of the Irish people belong--and in a week in the slums of Dublin I found that lack of employment is continually driving the people to migration, low-wage slavery, or acceptance of charity. Her voice trembled with the uncertainty of one who knew she could not dictate. She shook her head and went out the rear exit provided for ex-war workers. Together we splashed into the broken-bricked alley that was sloppy with melting spring sleet. Down a puddly, straw-strewn lane we were blown to one of the factories next in size--a fifty to hand factory is considered big in Dublin. The sign on the door was scrawled: But in the courage of companionship we mounted the black, narrow-treaded wooden stairs to a box-littered room where white-aproned girls were nailing candy containers together. While we waited for the manager to come out, we stood with bowed heads so that the sleet could pool off our hats, and through a big crack in the plank floor we could see hard red candies swirling below. Suddenly we heard a voice and looked up to see the ticking-aproned manager spluttering: Up in a loft-like, saw-dusty room where girls were stuffing dolls and daubing red paint on china cheeks, an excited manager declared he was losing his own job. He would show the union his books. Down the wet street, now glinting blindingly in the late sun, we walked into a grubby little tea shop for a sixpenny pot of tea between us. Out of my pocket I pulled a wage list of well-paying, imagination-stirring jobs in England. On the face of the little girl as she told me that she would meet me at the ministry of munitions the next morning there was a look of worried indecision. That night along Gloucester street, past the Georgian mansion houses built before the union of Ireland and England--great, flat-faced, uprising structures behind whose verdigrised knockers and shattered door fans comes the murmur of tenements--I walked till I came to a much polished brass plate lettered "St. A big, curly-haired girl was holding bread on a fork above the red coals. She said a little dully: Therefore, if a girl marries, she has not only to bear children but to go out to work beside. Their constant toil makes the women of Ireland something less than well-cared-for slaves. Take the mother in Dublin. In Dublin there have long been too many casual laborers. For the unemployed are flocking for the good wages from the four fields of Ireland. On the days the man is out of work the woman must go out to wash or "char. Widow Hannan was my hostess. The widow is a strong, black-haired young woman who took an active part in the rebellion of , and whose husband was killed fighting under James Connolly. We slept in the first floor front. In with the widow lay her three children, and in the cot catty-corner from the bed I was bunked. Just when the night air was thinning to gray there was a shattering rap on the ground-level window. The half-dressed young factory daughter clambered over the others and ripped down the rain coat that served as a night-time window curtain. Against the square-paned window was hunched a forward-shouldered woman. As she was being beckoned to the door, I rose, and to do my hair had to wedge myself in between the breakfast-table and the filmy mirror that hung among the half-tone pictures of the rebels of On the iron mantel, gray with coal dust, there was a family comb. Keep the young ones out of the grate for me. Then as lodger I was given the only chair at the breakfast-table. The mother and girl sat at a plank bench and supped their tea from their saucerless cups. As there was no place else to sit, the children took their bread and jam as they perched on the bed, and when they finished, surreptitiously wiped

their fingers on the brown-covered hay mattress. Before we were through, they had run to the street and back to warm their cold legs inside the fender till the floor was tracked with mud from the street, ashes from the grate, and bits of crumbled bread. In the evening I heard the murmur of revolution. With the shawled mothers who line the lane on a pleasant evening, I stood between the widow and a twenty-year-old girl who held her tiny blind baby in her arms. Across the narrow street with its water-filled gutters, barefoot children in holey sweaters or with burlap tied about their shoulders, slapped their feet as they jigged, or jumped at hop-scotch. Back of them in typical Dublin decay rose the stables of an anciently prosperous shipping concern; in the v dip of the roofless walls, spiky grass grew and through the barred windows the wet gray sky was slotted. Suddenly the girl-mother spoke: See him turning up from the timber on the quay. There was sorrow in his eyes like the submarine times when he came to tell me no boat docked this morning. His broad shoulders sagged under his sun-faded coat, and he blocked the light from the glassless window on the staircase as he disappeared. When he slouched out again his hand dropped from his hip pocket. Then she said with a little break in her voice: A lamplighter streaked yellow flame into the square lamp hanging from the stone shell opposite. A jarvey, hugging a bundle of hay, drove his horse clankingly over the cobblestones. Then grimly came the whisper of the widow of the rebellion close to my ear: Before the war it was estimated that over one-half the inmates of the Irish workhouses were employable. During the war, when there were more jobs than usual to be had, there was a great exodus from the hated poorhouse; there was a drop in workhouse wards from , to , But now jobs are getting less again and there is a melancholy return back over the hills to the poorhouse. Night refuges, I found, are the last stage in this journey. There, with every day out of work, women become more unemployable--clothes and constitutions wear out; minds lose hope in effort and rely on luck. As I sat with a tableful of charwomen and general housework girls in a refuge in Dublin, I read two ads from the paper. It takes five dollars a week to live by yourself. With her little warning eyes still on my face she settled back impressively. As she extracted a half sheet of newspaper from under her beaded cape and furtively wrapped up one of the two "hunks" of bread that each refugee got, she continued: No, hold on to whatever you get--whatever. She slipped her skirt from under her coat and with her blue-cold hand passed the flat brush back and forth over the muddy hem. Then she added encouragingly: She tucked the little girl in the narrow bed they were both to sleep in, and babbled softly to the drowsy child: You--" she bent over the bed and ended sharply: He caught her, they kept company for seven years and then he married her. Who do you suppose he turned out to be? Why, a wealthy London baker. Och, God send us all fortune. Then, far away from some remote chapel in the house, there floated the triumphant words of the practising choir: Social conditions result in an extraordinary percentage of tuberculosis and lunacy, and in a baby shortage in Ireland. Individual propensities to sexual excess or common crime are, incidentally, responsible for little of the ill health in Ireland. An international pre-war chart showed Ireland fourth on the tuberculosis list--it was exceeded only by Austria, Hungary, and Servia. The more fit, he said, emigrate, and the less fit stay home and propagate weak children. Besides, emigrants who contract the disease elsewhere come home to die. Many so return from the United States. Numbers of the 50, annual migrants from the west coast of Ireland to the English harvests return to nurse the tuberculosis they contracted across the channel. Birmingham, of the Westport Union, is quoted as saying that in September a disease known locally as the "English cold" is prevalent among the young men who have been harvesting in England. Sometimes it is simple bronchitis. Mostly it is incipient phthisis. It is easily traced to the wretched sleeping places called "Paddy houses" in which Irish laborers are permitted to be housed in England. These "Paddy houses" are often death traps--crowded, dark, unventilated barns in which the men have to sleep on coarse bags on the floor. Andrew Trimble, chief tuberculosis officer for Belfast, comments on the fact that the sex affected proves that economic conditions are to blame. Under conditions of poverty, women become ill more quickly than men. In Great Britain, however, the reverse is the case. In former years, however, they had much the same experience as we have in Ireland. It would seem that the hardships associated with poor economic conditions--insufficient wages, bad housing and want of fresh air, good food and sufficient clothing--tell more heavily on the female than on the male, and with the march of progress and better conditions of living Ireland is a one-room-home country. In the great "rural slum" districts, the one-room cabin prevails. Country slums exist where homes cannot be supported by the land they are built

on--they occur, for instance, in the rocky fields of Galway and Donegal and in the stripped bog lands of Sligo. Galway and Donegal cabins are made of stones wrested from the ground; in Mayo, the walls are piled sod--mud cabins. Through the homemade roofs or barrel chimneys the wet Atlantic winds often pour streams of water that puddle on the earthen floors.

**Chapter 2 : The Matter with Ireland : George Bernard Shaw :**

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In response to this issue a commission was set up involving representatives from the Government of the Irish Free State , the Government of Northern Ireland , and the Government of the United Kingdom which would chair the Commission. Ultimately and after some controversy, the present border was fixed, not by the Commission but by agreement between the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Anglo-Irish Trade War[ edit ] Main article: These annuities were derived from government financed soft loans given to Irish tenant farmers before independence to allow them to buy out their farms from landlords see Irish Land Acts. These loans were intended to redress the issue of landownership in Ireland arising from the wars of the 17th century. The refusal of the Irish government to pass on monies it collected from these loans to the British government led to a retaliatory and escalating trade war between the two states from until , a period known as the Anglo-Irish Trade War or the Economic War. While the UK was less affected by the Economic War, the Irish economy was virtually crippled by the resulting capital flight. Unemployment was extremely high and the effects of the Great Depression compounded the difficulties. The government urged people to support the confrontation with the UK as a national hardship to be shared by every citizen. Pressures, especially from agricultural producers in Ireland and exporters in the UK, led to an agreement between the two governments in resolving the dispute. Many infant industries were established during this "economic war". Almost complete import substitution was achieved in many sectors. These industries proved valuable during the war years as they reduced the need for imports. Under the terms of resulting Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement , all duties imposed during the previous five years were lifted but Ireland was still entitled to impose tariffs on British imports to protect new Irish "infant" industries. Arguably the most significant outcome, however, was the return of so-called " Treaty Ports ", three ports in Ireland maintained by the UK as sovereign bases under the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The handover of these ports facilitated Irish neutrality during World War II ,[ citation needed ] and made it much harder for Britain to ensure the safety of the Atlantic Conveys. Articles 2 and 3 and Names of the Irish state Ireland adopted a new constitution in This declared Ireland to be a sovereign, independent state, but did not explicitly declare Ireland to be a republic. It also contained irredentist claims on Northern Ireland, stating that the "national territory [of the Irish state] consists of the whole island of Ireland" Article 2. This was measured in some way by Article 3, which stated that, "Pending the re-integration of the national territory The United Kingdom initially accepted the change in the name to Ireland. For sometime, the United Kingdom was supported by some other Commonwealth countries. However, by the mids, Ireland was the accepted diplomatic name of the Irish state. During the Troubles , the disagreement led to request for extradition of terrorist suspects to be struck invalid by the Supreme Court of Ireland unless the name Ireland was used. Increasingly positive relations between the two states required the two states to explore imaginative work-arounds to the disagreement. The King had a number of symbolically important duties, including exercising the executive authority of the state, appointing the cabinet and promulgating the law. In the chaos that ensued his abdication, the Irish Free State took the opportunity to amend its constitution and remove all of the functions of the King except one: However, the constitution did not explicitly declare that the state was a republic, nor that the President was head of state. Without explicit mention, the King continued to retain his role in external relations and the Irish Free State continued to be regarded as a member of the British Commonwealth and to be associated with the United Kingdom. The exact constitutional status of the state during this period has been a matter of scholarly and political dispute. The decision to do so was sudden and unilateral. However, it did not result in greatly strained relations between Ireland and the United Kingdom. The question of the head of the Irish state from to was largely a matter of symbolism and had little practical significance. The UK response was to legislate that it would not grant Northern Ireland to the Irish state without the consent of the Parliament of Northern Ireland which was unlikely to happen in unionist -majority Northern Ireland. However, despite this, the United

Kingdom legislated that Irish citizens would retain similar rights to Commonwealth subjects and were not to be regarded as foreigners. The Republic of Ireland Act came into force on 18 April. Ten days later, 28 April, the rules of the Commonwealth of Nations were changed through the London Declaration so that, when India declared itself a republic, it would not have to leave. The prospect of Ireland rejoining the Commonwealth, even today, is still occasionally raised but has never been formally considered by the Irish government. British Isles naming dispute and Terminology of the British Isles A minor, though recurring, source of antagonism between Britain and Ireland is the name of the archipelago in which they both are located. Commonly known as the British Isles, this name is opposed by some in Ireland and its use is objected to by the Irish Government. A spokesman for the Irish Embassy in London recently said, "The British Isles has a dated ring to it, as if we are still part of the Empire. We are independent, we are not part of Britain, not even in geographical terms. We would discourage its usage [ sic ]. In practice, the two Governments and the shared institutions of the archipelago avoid use of the term, frequently using the euphemism these islands in place of any term.

Chapter 3 : The matter with Ireland by Bernard Shaw | LibraryThing

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When the National Gallery of Ireland opened its doors to the public after a period of extensive refurbishment of its two historic wings on Merrion Square earlier this summer, the reaction was one of wonderment and delight. Heneghan Peng Architects, who have offices in Dublin and Berlin, were the design team leaders on the refurbishment. Phase one of the masterplan involved putting a roof in the Dargan Wing, which dates from 1834, with phases two and three seeing the refurbishment of the Dargan and Milltown wings, and the creation of an energy centre. One immediately apparent difference is the light well for adjacent galleries, which previous visitors would not have been aware of. Universal access has been created with new lift cores and stairs. Lighting levels, visual contrast cues, materials, audio aids, fire escapes and safety material were also important considerations. This was achieved by placing an energy centre in the garden of the Merrion Square entrance, which removes most of the major systems from the building, with the barely noticeable services installations running from a tunnel, under floors. One of the obvious advantages is that most of the big mechanical systems were going into new constructions and not the historical building. A slope has replaced the steps to this entrance, parking has been removed and benches in the garden incorporate ventilation extract from the energy centre. The Gallery has two entrances, with the other on Clare Street, which can sometimes be confusing for visitors trying to get from A to B, and closing one of them was initially considered. What we wanted to do is make them much better and the connection between them clearer. The character of the building is almost the stories of all these layers. She points out that the National Gallery is a Victorian structure, built in a time when there were far fewer visitors to the Gallery than there are now, which is why buffer areas, like the Courtyard, are very important. This space between the Dargan and Milltown Wing, originally intended for the adjacent galleries and forgotten about, has been treated like a found space, with the original wall finishes intact. A glass roof, supported on triple laminated fully tempered glass fins spanning the gap between the two historic wings, ensures that the Courtyard, which has new lifts on either ends, is a brightly daylight space. The light in the gallery reflects the condition outside, with the lux levels considered cumulatively over the course of a year, with the controlled lighting variable and sparkling. This was achieved by incorporating micro louvres within the glazing which redirects light, eliminating direct light and has a UV transmittance below 1pc. The museum and gallery worlds are stepping back a bit from that now and a lot of museums are looking at the cumulative lux. When you go into some galleries, the light is quite flat whereas here you get the three-dimensionality of the light and I think that makes the spaces much livelier. LED lighting is used in all areas of the Gallery, creating an optimum neutral colour to view the paintings. A lot was achieved and I hope people appreciate that. The masterplan will also create a new connection between the Merrion Square and Clare Street entrances, opening up the four levels of the Gallery. The final phase of the master plan also incorporates the renovation of the Beit Wing. Other Challenges of the project included, fully integrated services installations and the modification, refurbishment and conservation of existing historic elements. The historic buildings of the NGI, and historic railings, walls, gates, statues and adjacent buildings at no. There were several challenges that working on historic buildings in a city centre location presented the company with. Accuracy of historic record was one, with a dependence on accurate survey information. Identifying redundant and live services early on was another, as well as dealing with the risk of asbestos; irregular foundation details with historical use of unsuitable fill materials below structure and ability of ground formation to take additional load from the modified structure. The company also had to find consensus on conflicting conservation expectations between client, designers and contractors, particularly regarding materials that are not able to be fully exposed or investigated pre-construction. Raising queries early, reviewing solutions at dedicated workshops and presenting samples or mock-ups of technical submittals are all tools that help us tease out issues with the design or brief when required. These included the discovery of a historical well during sub-basement excavations, which required archaeological investigations before backfilling with stone, as well as the

discovery of historic underpins under wall foundations that had to be trimmed back to provide the space required for the subbasement services zone. There were also issues with proposed service routes through the building fabric, requiring the team to collaboratively explore other routes that would provide the same outcome. Paint selection too was challenging with the requirement to source a low sheen paint, in the colour tone required by curators and this was resolved again collaboratively between designers and manufacturers through trial and error. But the company had no difficulties sourcing specialist trades. The seamless integration of the new environmental services into the historic building fabric was a major challenge of the project. This involved the introduction of the new basement energy centre connected to new roof mounted plantrooms via a substantial subfloor basement. This area also houses the mechanical and electrical systems distribution network, as well as the ventilation systems that will control and regulate the temperature and humidity within the Galleries. These services will be supplied from this new basement structure into the Gallery spaces via concealed services risers, floor voids, and under the historic seating benches. Discreet fire protection systems including mist sprinkler systems and gas suppression systems have been introduced within all spaces, with fully integrated security and building management systems controlling the new systems. Low energy lighting systems were also introduced throughout the Gallery. Sustainable initiatives included the commissioning of Ice-banks to provide free cooling when required, CHP units, and low volume toilet cisterns. An experienced site management team coupled with a competent supply chain overcame a range of challenges that would be deemed unusual in the wider industry. Examples of this included the complex 2 stage underpinning of the historic walls to create the sub-basement services zone, or carrying out the full strip out of the gallery while retaining and protecting the priceless Carlo-Cambi frames in hermetically sealed enclosures in Milltown First floor. Paul Kelly, the lead on the project explains: They literally handed us a booklet with over a hundred pages of pictures and we had to replicate the way it was when they lifted the old floors and stripped the building out. It also had to be integrated around the new heating system vents and access panels. There were no hot works allowed in the building and a lot of work was done off-site. This involved the extensive soft strip of the modern fabric and linings within the buildings; removing and demounting the glass roof structure in the former courtyard; the demolition of two lift shaft structures at each end of the historic courtyard and the installation of a substantial amount of temporary structural propping to create openings in the buildings for the installation of new services and access routes. Contracted to design, supply and commission a fully addressable lighting control system they worked side by side with the construction team on the NGI project. A challenge for Modula has been introducing the industry to the Helvar DALI system as specifiers and installers in Ireland are largely unfamiliar with it. Regarding the NGI project the Modula engineers were centrally involved during each construction phase, including, design, installation, commissioning and end user training. Traditional Lime Plastering Specialist, Griffin Plastering were contracted to restore all the historic plasterwork in the National Gallery. The scope of work involved using exactly the same materials and techniques that would have been used when the Gallery was originally built. The decorative plasterwork from this era was based more on mould making than freehand and in keeping with the period, Griffin Plastering used traditional lime with no cement or gypsum and split laths were used instead of plasterboard. This project for me clearly demonstrates what can be achieved from the collaborative efforts of various arms of the State. The funding provided jointly by the National Gallery of Ireland, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and by my own Office, the Office of Public Works, for this project not alone represents an investment in the protection of the fabric of the historic buildings occupied by the National Gallery of Ireland but has also provided the Gallery with environmental conditions to international gallery standards that befits a modern gallery. Additionally, the project undoubtedly provided a much needed boost to employment in the construction sector during that difficult time. Critically, this project had a need for some very specialist skills, skills for which the market opportunities at that time would have been particularly low. I would like to thank the Design Team headed by consultant architects Heneghan Peng and John Paul Construction Ltd, the Main Contractor for the works, for delivering what has been lauded by all as a major transformation for one of the most important cultural institutions of the State. I am delighted that my office, the Office of Public Works, played such a pivotal role in this important project. The views expressed in

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**Chapter 4 : Read What's the Matter with Ireland? Online, Free Books by Ruth Russell - blog.quintoapp**

*conscriptive act for Ireland, though the Irish party was solid against it." On this platform, Sinn Fein won seventy-three out of seats. If Sinn Fein is to relieve the social conditions in Ireland, it must, say.*

Six of the thirty-two counties of Ireland were assigned to Northern Ireland, and the rest of Ireland comprising 26 counties to Southern Ireland. The conclusion of the Irish War of Independence, and the subsequent signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, led to the creation of the Irish Free State – a dominion established for the whole island of Ireland on 6 December. The border became an international frontier after the Parliament of Northern Ireland exercised its right to opt out of the Free State on 7 December. The partition created only a provisional boundary; a Boundary Commission met in 1925 to fix a permanent border between the two jurisdictions "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions". The Republican activist Sean MacEntee was a "lone voice" in warning that the commission would involve an exercise "in transferring from the jurisdiction of the Government of Northern Ireland certain people and certain districts which that Government cannot govern; and by giving instead to Northern Ireland, certain other districts – unionist districts of Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal, so that not only under this Treaty are we going to partition Ireland, not only are we going to partition Ulster, but we are going to partition even the counties of Ulster. The Republic of Ireland begins just in front of the speed signs and lies to the north of Northern Ireland at this location. Common Travel Area Customs controls were introduced on the frontier on 1 April, shortly after the establishment of the Irish Free State. Except during a brief period during World War II, it has never been necessary for Irish or British citizens to produce a passport to cross the border. However during the troubles, security forces regularly asked travellers for identification. By about 1970, in phase with implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, remaining controls were definitively removed. Dropped proposals to reinstate border controls[ edit ] In October 1994, details began to emerge of a British Government plan that might end the Common Travel Area encompassing the United Kingdom and Ireland and also the Isle of Man and Channel Islands in 1995, possibly creating an anomalous position for Northern Ireland in the process. I want to make that clear. All they are looking at is increased cross-border cooperation, targeting illegal immigrants. Jim Allister, a former member of the Democratic Unionist Party and then a Member of the European Parliament, told The Times that it would be "intolerable and preposterous if citizens of the UK had to present a passport to enter another part of the UK". Each proposed to introduce detailed passport control over travellers from the other state, where travel is by air or sea. It is crucial that our two countries work closely together to ensure our borders are stronger than ever. Both governments fully recognise the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland. Both governments reaffirm that they have no plans to introduce fixed controls on either side of the Irish land border. One proposal is expected to suggest extending the electronic borders scheme, requiring travellers from Northern Ireland to provide their personal details in advance. This would mean residents of one part of the UK being treated differently from others when travelling within the country, something to which Unionists would object. The inter-government agreement[ edit ] marked the first public agreement between the UK and Irish governments concerning the maintenance of the Common Travel Area. Every month approximately 100,000 lorries, 100,000 vans, and 1,000,000 cars cross the border. The Troubles The Troubles in Northern Ireland required that attempts were made from the early 1970s until the late 1990s to enforce border controls. Many smaller cross-border roads were cratered or blockaded with the intention of making them impassable to regular traffic. Bridges were also destroyed to prevent access at unauthorised border crossings known officially as "unapproved roads". In particular, the border area in south County Armagh was dominated by British Army surveillance posts. Derry, the second-largest city in Northern Ireland, is close to the border with County Donegal. This meant that there was a heavy security presence around the city, often impeding traffic and general movement between Derry City and County Donegal. Despite these measures, the border was simply too long and had too many minor access roads to enable control of all cross-border movements. In any case, authorised crossing-points on the border remained open to civilian traffic in both directions at all times although vehicles and their occupants were subject to

detailed searches while some crossing points were closed to vehicle traffic at night when customs posts were unstaffed. However, greater European integration has led to roughly similar tax rates on most items and easing of restrictions on cross-border trade. Smuggling nowadays is mostly limited to fuel, livestock and a seasonal trade in illegal fireworks, which are strictly regulated in Ireland – in both countries there are restrictions on the types which can be used and a licence is required to possess or use fireworks, but in Ireland such licences are seldom issued to private individuals. This has been mainly due to the Common Travel Area between Ireland and the United Kingdom, as well as a sharp reduction in cross-border activity by paramilitaries. EU integration has also played a part. Post-Brexit border controls are a controversial issue. This has been opposed by the British government as producing an effective border between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Distinctive physical characteristics[ edit ] Map of Northern Ireland and the border The border is extremely irregular. Its irregularities were inherited from well-established county boundaries. It states that "Northern Ireland shall consist of the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, and Southern Ireland shall consist of so much of Ireland as is not comprised within the said parliamentary counties and boroughs. Firstly, how irregular it is: Third, for only two relatively short sections of the border does it align with the provincial boundary of nine county Ulster between Fermanagh-Leitrim and Armagh-Louth. And lastly, as the border skirts Tyrone to the west and again to the south east, it encompasses Co. Fermanagh on three sides. Some roads cross the border twice or three times. Before its closure in , a section of one railway line between Clones, County Monaghan and Cavan crossed the border six times in eight miles, initially with customs checks at each crossing. Section 1 2 of the Government of Ireland Act defined the respective territories of Northern Ireland and the then Southern Ireland as follows: Northern Ireland shall consist of the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, and Southern Ireland shall consist of so much of Ireland as is not comprised within the said parliamentary counties and boroughs. Perhaps because of this, the Act did not explicitly address the position of territorial waters although Section 11 4 provided that neither Southern Ireland nor Northern Ireland would have any competence to make laws in respect of "Lighthouses, buoys, or beacons except so far as they can consistently with any general Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom be constructed or maintained by a local harbour authority ". When the territory that initially was Southern Ireland ultimately became a separate self-governing dominion outside the United Kingdom known as the Irish Free State , the status of the territorial waters naturally took on a significance it had not had before. They were keen to put it beyond doubt that the territorial waters around Northern Ireland would not belong to the Irish Free State. Under the Act of , the areas handed over to the Governments of Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland respectively, were defined as the six Parliamentary counties of Northern Ireland and the twenty-six Parliamentary counties of Southern Ireland. I understand there is considerable doubt in the minds of lawyers and others as to whether these Parliamentary counties carry with them the ordinary territorial waters, extending three miles out from the shore. It has been asserted in some quarters that the Parliamentary counties only extend to low water mark. That has been exercising the minds of a good many people in Ulster, and I shall be glad if the Government in due course will inform the House what is their opinion on the subject and what steps they are taking to make it clear Am I to understand that the Law Officers have actually considered this question, and that they have given a decision in favour of the theory that the territorial waters go with the counties that were included in the six counties of Northern Ireland? In response the Attorney General, Sir Douglas Hogg , said that "I have considered the question, and I have given an opinion that that is so [i. However, this interpretation that the territorial waters went with the counties was later disputed by Irish governments. This Act is so referred to in the Treaty that the Northern Ireland which withdrew from the Irish Free State is identical with the Northern Ireland defined in the Government of Ireland Act, , and defined as consisting of named counties and boroughs. It is, I think, common case between us that in English law the counties do not include adjacent territorial waters and, therefore, according to our claim these territorial waters were retained by the Irish Free State. A particular dispute arose between the Government of the Irish Free State of the one part and the Northern Ireland and UK governments of the other part over territorial waters in Lough Foyle. Craig indicated to

Cosgrave that he proposed to introduce a Bill giving the Royal Ulster Constabulary powers to stop and search vessels on Lough Foyle. Cosgrave asserted all of Lough Foyle was Free State territory and that as such a Bill of that nature would be rejected by the Free State and its introduction would create "a very serious situation". Claims by The Honourable The Irish Society that its fishing rights in the Foyle were being violated by poachers from the Donegal side led to the creation of the Foyle Fisheries Commission under the joint authority of the Dublin and Belfast governments, which solved problems of jurisdiction without addressing the sovereignty question. As recently as , when asked to list those areas of EU member states where border definition is in dispute, a British Government minister responding for the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs stated: Identification[ edit ] A bilingual traffic sign in County Louth , in the Republic of Ireland, warning drivers travelling south across the border that metric speed limits are used in ROI, whereas the UK uses imperial units in driving. At some crossings, there are signs welcoming visitors to the relevant local government authority district or, occasionally, reminding motorists of the need to ensure that their insurance is valid in the relevant jurisdiction. Generally, signposts in Ireland which indicate distances to destinations are bilingual in Irish and English and give distances in kilometres while such signposts in Northern Ireland are only in English and give distances in miles. On larger roads, the approximate location of the border can be determined by signs reminding the driver of the change in units. There are other immediate indicators when crossing the border: The hard shoulder on non-motorway roads in Ireland is marked with a yellow, usually broken, line. The same marking in Northern Ireland is white and usually continuous. Signs also have subtle differences in colouring and fonts. Since the adoption by Ireland of metric speed limits, warning signs have been placed on either side of the border to alert motorists to the change to or from miles or kilometres per hour. As the United Kingdom does not use the euro , advertised prices for service stations and shops will change currency on crossing, although many places along the border will accept cross-border currency informally albeit usually at a rate favourable to the trader. Other typical signs of crossing a European border are also noticeable. These include subtle differences in the paving materials of road surfaces and pavements, sometimes with visible differences in colour between materials across the border, changes to street lighting when crossing the border, though these also vary across intra-county borders , and changes in the colour of postboxes green in Ireland, red in Northern Ireland. Mobile phone roaming charges[ edit ] As in most places, radio signals from the cellular networks on both sides of the border often travel several kilometres a few miles across it. This is a source of annoyance to those resident in border areas as roaming charges are incurred with most service providers if the phone connects to the "wrong" network when making or even receiving a call. Cultural references[ edit ] Puckoon is a comic novel by Spike Milligan , first published in It is set in and details the troubles brought to the fictional Irish village of Puckoon by the Partition of Ireland when the new border passes directly through the village. Border settlements[ edit ] The following cities, towns and villages are located on the border or not far from it listed from Lough Foyle to Carlingford Lough: Muff , Inishowen, County Donegal.

## Chapter 5 : Full text of "What's the matter with Ireland?"

*With the addition of thirteen previously uncollected pieces, this new volume of Bernard Shaw's political journalism presents the most complete book in existence of Shaw's writing on Ireland and its political troubles.*

## Chapter 6 : Mind Over Matter

*What's the Matter with Ireland? has 5 ratings and 0 reviews. This book was converted from its physical edition to the digital format by a community of vo.*

## Chapter 7 : What's the Matter with Ireland? by Ruth Russell - Full Text Free Book

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and*

*fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 8 : The Matter with Ireland by George Bernard Shaw

*Excerpt. It became perfectly Obvious that Ireland was poor; poor to ignorance, poor to starvation, poor to insanity and death. And that the cause of her poverty is her exploitation by the world capitalist next door to her.*

## Chapter 9 : OEC - Ireland (IRL) Exports, Imports, and Trade Partners

*What's The Matter With Ireland? summary: What's The Matter With Ireland? summary is updating. Come visit [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) sometime to read the latest chapter of What's The Matter With Ireland?.*