Ulster Unionism since 1921
Iain Mclean and Alistair McMillan

in State of the Union

This chapter examines the evolution of unionism in Northern Ireland since it unexpectedly and paradoxically found itself under Home Rule, which its leading politicians had raised a private army to prevent. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK in which primordial Unionism, that is, the belief that the Union is good in and for itself, survives. But even so, primordialism runs in different streams — military, religious, intellectual — whose waters scarcely mix.

Paisley and Trouble
Steve Bruce

in Paisley: Religion and Politics in Northern Ireland

Many critics blame Paisley for the Troubles. He has been accused of serious crime, incitement, and creating a climate conducive to terrorism. This chapter considers the evidence against Paisley, demonstrates that Paisley's people have overwhelmingly remained law-abiding and, by comparison with Islamic fundamentalism, considers the role of evangelicalism in discouraging Protestants from holy war.
Parents and Children: Rights and Duties
Joanna L. Grossman and Lawrence M. Friedman

This chapter looks at the rights and obligations of those who have earned (or been saddled with) the legal status of “parent.” It examines state intervention in troubled families and challenges to parental authority by third parties (grandparents seeking visitation rights, for example). The chapter also looks at children's procedural and expressive rights against the state, and the rights against their parents related to financial independence, sex, marriage, and reproduction. It shows that American law has empowered children—at least to a degree—and has defined not only their rights, but also what society and their parents owe them, though enforcing these rights can be somewhat difficult regardless.

Thomas Hardy's Shorter Fiction
Sophie Gilmartin and Rod Mengham

This critical study of Hardy's short stories provides a thorough account of the ruling preoccupations and recurrent writing strategies of his entire corpus, as well as providing detailed readings of several individual texts. It relates the formal choices imposed on Hardy as contributor to Blackwood's Magazine and other periodicals to the methods he employed to encode in fiction his troubled attitude towards the social politics of the West Country, where most of the stories are set. The book draws on the work of social historians to make clear the background of social and political unrest in Dorset at the time of Hardy's writing, and offers insights into his near-obsession with the marriage contract and its legal binding of erratic men and women. No previous criticism has shown how the powerful challenges to the reader, mounted in Hardy's later stories, reveal the complexity of his motivations during a period when he was moving progressively in the direction of exchanging fiction for poetry.
Agricultural and commercial decline in one area was often matched by expansion of cultivation and trade in another. This chapter identifies the areas of growth and decline in agriculture and commerce by reference not only to political circumstances but also to ecology and climate. It explains that some naturally well-endowed territories were able to come through the worst political troubles in a state of high cultivation and relative prosperity, but in some areas human endeavour or conflict could do little to alter their performance within the existing limits of technology. It cites strong evidence for economic growth and social change in the more stable core areas of the successor states. Under the disturbed surface of the politics was forming a new pattern of stability. Agricultural production, trade and revenue provided the framework on which new empires could be reared.

Thirty-four Years Old
Walter Lowrie

This chapter discusses Kierkegaard's troubles upon reaching the unexpected age of thirty-four years old. Expecting to die earlier, he had already used up a good part of his capital, and now, with an indefinite term of life before him, he would be obliged to make more use of it. This concern prompted him to take various measures to secure his economic position, which this chapter narrates at length. In addition, the chapter takes a look at “the case of Adler”—an issue which troubled Kierkegaard more deeply than his other troubles of the time. For three years he was deeply engrossed in writing and rewriting his “big book on Adler,” with P.A. Adler being a Danish pastor lately deposed for the claim he had made in his first book that it was written at the dictation of Jesus Christ, as well as by his awkward recantation thereafter.
This chapter addresses the conservatism that continued to dominate Irish society during the 1950s and the shift that began to take place in the course of the 1960s. It assesses Butler's efforts to balance his cherished sense of autonomy as a landowning Protestant intellectual with his sense of obligation to participate fully in Irish civic life. It documents the ostracism Butler suffered as a result of the Papal Nuncio Incident and the negative response he received from some of his fellow Protestants for his outspokenness. It records Protestant resentment over the Ne Temere Decree and recounts events surrounding the Fethard-on-Sea Boycott of 1957. It assesses Butler's continuing commitment to non-sectarian nationalism as the South began to liberalize religiously and socially, while the North was overtaken by the violence of the modern Troubles.

Discovery of a Lack: The Last September (1928)

Neil Corcoran

in Elizabeth Bowen: The Enforced Return

This chapter offers a reading of Bowen's novel, The Last September, set during the Troubles in Ireland in the 1920s, taking stock of some historical accounts of the period, notably Peter Hart's. It understands forms of ellipsis and aporia to be characteristic of Bowen's structures and style, and interprets them as, in part, a response to a cataclysmic contemporary history. It interprets Bowen's attitude to the Anglo-Irish, defining her particular type of social comedy. It focuses on Bowen's interest in the type represented by the novel's heroine, Lois: the intelligent, bored ingénue, who figures again and again in her work. It also explores the ways in which recurrent thoughts of the dead may be read as a further mode of 'ghostliness' in Bowen.
Winning the Reputation Game
Grahame R. Dowling

Why do some companies have better corporate reputations than others? And why do some companies that are not seen as particularly socially responsible have a good reputation? This book explains why both these phenomenon occur. In essence, the companies that win the reputation game are those that are seen by their key stakeholders as being ‘best at something’ and/or ‘best for somebody’. Being best at something means that they offer better quality and value than their competitors. Being best for somebody means that they serve the needs of their stakeholders better than competitors. The book also examines why the advice of scholars is often not implemented by companies.

Ghost-Haunted Land
Declan Long

Since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 — the formal end-point of the thirty-year modern ‘Troubles’ — contemporary visual artists have offered diverse responses to post-conflict circumstances in Northern Ireland. In Ghost-Haunted Land — the first book-length examination of post-Troubles contemporary art — Declan Long highlights artists who have reflected on the ongoing anxieties of aftermath. Conscious of the simultaneous optimism and uneasiness of the peace era, each of these artists has produced powerful, distinctive work that reflects on legacies of the Troubles years and represents the strangeness of Northern Ireland’s changing landscapes: places marked by traces of enduring division, haunted by lingering spectres of the unresolved past. This wide-ranging study of post-Troubles art addresses developments in video, photography, painting, sculpture, performance and more, offering detailed analyses of key works by artists based in Ireland and beyond — including 2014 Turner Prize winner Duncan Campbell and internationally acclaimed filmmaker and photographer Willie Doherty. The art addressed in Ghost-Haunted Land is acutely attentive to specific regional circumstances in Northern Ireland; but it has also developed in dialogue with international art during this period. ‘Post-Troubles’ contemporary art is thus discussed in the context of both local...
transformations and global operations — and many of the key points of reference in the book come from broader debates about the predicament of contemporary art today: about its current place and purpose in the world, and about the politics and aesthetics of its dominant forms.

“How Cool Is That?”
Shannon Winnubst

in Way Too Cool: Selling Out Race and Ethics
Published in print: 2015 Published Online: May 2016
columbia/9780231172950.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter turns to the category of social difference that carries out this neoliberal formalization into fungible units most clearly: gender. It examines two contemporaneous examples from late twentieth century US popular and academic culture, metrosexuality and the theory of gender performativity, to argue that gender has become a kind of playground for neoliberal social rationalities and practices.

Ulster Since 1600
Liam Kennedy and Philip Ollerenshaw (eds)

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: January 2013
Item type: book

The word ‘Ulster’ conjures up images of communal conflict, sectarianism and peace processes of indefinite duration but, as this volume shows, there is much more to the history of Ulster and its peoples. From the Plantation of Ulster in the early seventeenth century, the province has been home to three major ethnic and religious groups. It was this variegated society that produced a precociously early emigration to North America; that celebrated the outbreak of the French Revolution; that in the Victorian era hosted Ireland’s first industrial city. Its rural poor suffered destruction and death during the Great Famine of the 1840s, along with their counterparts in the south of Ireland. Its urban working classes had much in common with the industrial classes of England and Scotland, in terms of religiosity, popular entertainment, labour movements, gender and family relationships. Ulster since 1600 surveys the history of the province from plantation to partition, and onwards from the formation of the Northern Ireland state to the ‘Troubles’ of recent decades. It synthesises existing historical knowledge and also brings new insights to bear on the political, social and economic evolution of
Adolescents are infamous for their rebellious behavior. Indeed, much of the focus of therapy and clinical intervention with troubled adolescents focuses on their presumed need to rebel against their parents as they define their own identities. Yet this book argues that approaching work with adolescent clients with this presumption in mind is likely to miss the roots of their problem behavior. Rather than acting out against parental authority, adolescents in need of clinical help are most often dealing with their disappointing comparisons with their peers—the most relevant others to them during this period of their development. The book explains that it is countless interactions with their peers, at school and elsewhere outside of the home, that are the primary mode of psychological and social development for adolescents. Practitioners must recognize this crucial influence, and perhaps forgo traditional approaches, in order to better work with their adolescent clients. The books is a practical professional guide for how to approach and aid troubled teens by accessing the wealth of insight to be gained from understanding the influence of peer interactions on development and on behavior. Full of diagnostic categories and protocols for use with all types of adolescents, as well as guidance, tips, case studies, and offering a targeted model for adolescent group therapy, it provides professionals with all the tools they need to assist teens on their road to adulthood.
degrees. The strongest connection comes in the work of Prince Ivan Andreevich Khvorostinin, the author of both a history of the Troubles and of innovative religious works. Khvorostinin's historical works reveal the transition, but he was a religious writer as well. As such he was one of a small number of innovative thinkers of the second quarter of the seventeenth century, most of them laymen. Besides Khvorostinin, there are the monk Ivan Nasedka, the poets of the Printing Office, and Druzhina Osor’in, the author of the life of Iuliana Muromskaia, a pious noblewoman of the early seventeenth century.

Navigating Conflict
Calvin Morrill and Michael Musheno

Published in print: 2018 Published Online: September 2018
Publisher: University of Chicago Press
Item type: book

Urban schools are usually associated with violence, chaos, and youth aggression. This book challenges the violence-centered conventional wisdom of urban youth studies, revealing instead the social ingenuity with which teens informally and peacefully navigate strife-ridden peer trouble. Taking as its focus a multi-ethnic, high-poverty school in the American southwest, the book complicates the conventional vision of urban youth, along the way revealing the resilience of students in the face of carceral disciplinary tactics. Grounded in sixteen years of ethnographic fieldwork, the book draws on archival and institutional evidence to locate urban schools in more than a century of local, state, and national change. The book also makes the case for schools that work, where negative externalities are buffered and policies are adapted to ever-evolving student populations. These kinds of schools require meaningful, inclusive student organizations for sustaining social trust and collective peer dignity alongside responsive administrative leadership. Further, students must be given the freedom to associate and move among their peers, all while in the vicinity of watchful, but not intrusive adults. The book makes a compelling case for these foundational conditions, arguing that only through them can schools enable a rich climate for learning, achievement, and social advancement.

The Parisian Jazz Chronicles
Mike Zwerin

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: October 2013
Publisher: Yale University Press
Item type: book
In his Beat-like jaunt through the Parisian and European jazz scene, the author of this book is not unlike Jack Kerouac, Mezz Mezzrow, or Hunter S. Thompson—writers to whom, for different reasons, he owes some allegiance. What makes him special is his devotion to the troubled musicians he idolizes, and a passion for music that is blessedly contagious. Many jazz fans will know the author for his witty, irreverent, and undeniably hip music reviews and articles in the International Herald Tribune that have entertained us for decades. Based in Paris, or, rather, stuck there, as he likes to say, the author has been a music critic for the Trib since 1979 and also had a distinguished career as a trombonist. When he was just eighteen years old, he was invited by Miles Davis to play alongside Gerry Mulligan, John Lewis, and Max Roach in the band that was immortalized as The Birth of the Cool. This book offers a personal account of the jazz scene in Paris in the 1980s and 1990s. The author writes lovingly but unsparingly about figures he knew and interviewed—such as Dexter Gordon, Freddy Heineken, Miles Davis, Bob Dylan, Chet Baker, Wayne Shorter, and Melvin Van Peebles. Against this background, he tells us about his own life—split allegiances to journalism and music, and to America and France, his solitary battle for sobriety, a failing marriage, and fatherhood.

From Empire to International Commonwealth
Deborah Lavin

Published in print: 1995 Published Online: October 2011
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198126164.001.0001
Item type: book

Lionel Curtis C. H. once counted among the great and the good, working behind the scenes of international politics and honoured as the ‘pioneer of a great idea’ — international federation as the natural successor to empire. He advocated federation as the way to create a new South Africa after the Boer War; he called for self-government in India in 1912; in 1921 he was instrumental in attempting to pacify the Irish Troubles by treating Eire as if it were a self-governing Commonwealth Dominion. He went on to preach the conversion of the Empire-Commonwealth into a multinational federation, which, in association with the United States, would serve as a model for a united Europe, and even for world government. He founded the Round Table think-tank, the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House, and the Oxford Society. He lobbied indefatigably for his vision of the Commonwealth as a new world order, to be more effective that the League of Nations in making wars obsolete. In the process, he exasperated nationalists and imperialists alike as a prophet of apparently lost causes. He deserves to be remembered not only for what he achieved but for what he was: the
bore who never lost a friend; the optimist who stuck to his belief when all was lost, the third-class scholar who became a Fellow of All Souls; the visionary riding his hobby-horse into the drawing rooms of high political society and yet invited affectionately to return. The remarkable character of the man and the influence he exerted on the history of the Empire and Commonwealth are explored in this biography.

Knowing the Artist: Veniamin Kaverin
David Shepherd

in Beyond Metafiction: Self-Consciousness in Soviet Literature
Published in print: 1992 Published Online: October 2011
DOI: 10.1093/ Published Online: 9780198156666 eISBN: 9780191673221 acprof:oso/9780198156666.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the metafictional works of Soviet author Veniamin Kaverin. Kaverin was prominent in protesting publicly against the time-serving conformism or forced capitulation often detectable in military career patterns and in defending a writerly autonomy understood as freedom to pursue the writer's traditional role as independent moral guide and arbiter. This chapter analyses the metafictional style of his The Trouble Maker, Artist Unkown, and The Two Captains.

Cross-Dressing in the Birth Room: Gender Trouble and Cultural Boundaries
David. Cressy

in Travesties and Transgressions in Tudor and Stuart England: Tales of Discord and Dissension
Published in print: 1999 Published Online: September 2011
DOI: 10.1093/ Published Online: 9780198207818 eISBN: 9780191677809 acprof:oso/9780198207818.003.0008
Item type: chapter

This chapter starts with the extraordinary case from 1633 of a young male servant discovered in female disguise in a gender-segregated environment, the birth room. The midwife, her daughter, and the servant himself testified before the Oxford archdeaconry court. Other discourses that shed some light on this case include godly reformist complaints against cross-dressing, scenes of male cross-dressing on the early modern stage, and kindred cases from the archives. An issue of the time was whether cross-dressing was an abomination unto the Lord, whether it undermined gender boundaries, or whether it was harmless fun. These are matters more commonly treated by literary scholars than
historians, so problems of interdisciplinary discourse also arise. The story described in this chapter illuminates social and legal responses to deviant behaviour.

“I Dream a World”: Occupied Haiti and African Americans
Nicole A. Waligora-Davis

in Sanctuary: African Americans and Empire

Borrowing its title from Langston Hughes’s aria, “I Dream a World” illustrates how black intellectuals like Langston Hughes employed Haiti as a vehicle for further mobilizing an active interwar civil rights movement in the United States. A sustained study on the U.S. occupation of Haiti and on black American responses to the American military presence on the island, “I Dream a World” reveals African Americans’ wielding the revolutionary history of the island as an instrument for extending African American civil rights amidst a global crisis over race and colonialism. Part of a larger black internationalist discourse that yoked domestic racial policies to the threatened sovereignty of Ethiopia and Haiti and to the rise of fascism in Western Europe, this chapter continues a discussion on the circuitry tying U.S. international practices to domestic racial policies. By casting the Haitian revolution as a scene of black possibility and hope, as a political manifesto, and as an internationalized call to black political solidarity, black intellectuals recall the island’s historic utopian promise for black civil life. Turning to the figure of the slave, these intellectuals impressed the necessity of new forms of social and political relation.