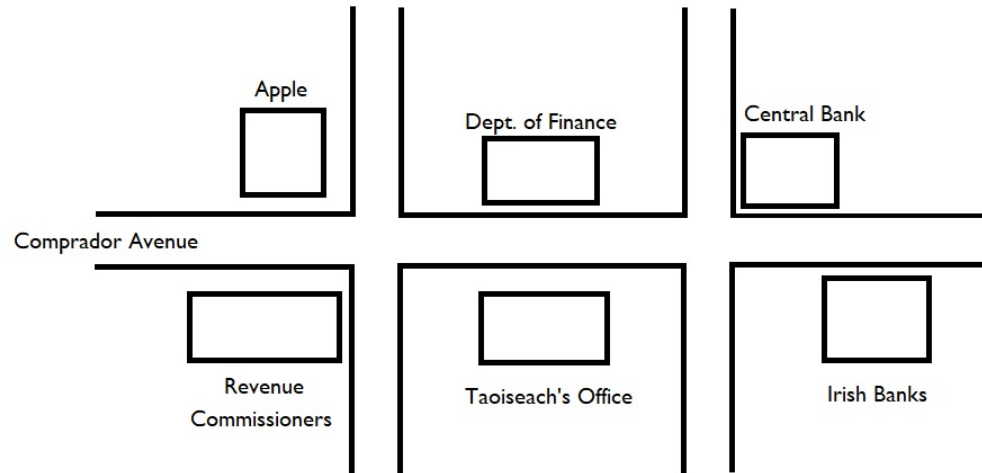




Comprador Theory and Ireland



The Spark, Phibsboro
13 April 2026



Paddy Cosgrave ✓
@paddycosgrave



My view on the Irish Times: Spineless compradors.

Comprador: a person who acts as an agent for foreign organizations engaged in investment, trade, or economic or political exploitation.



THE IRISH TIMES

Editorials

The Irish Times view on removing the triple lock: a necessary change

4:43 PM · Jan 30, 2026 · 14.9K Views



28



98



396



7



Relevant ▾

View quotes >

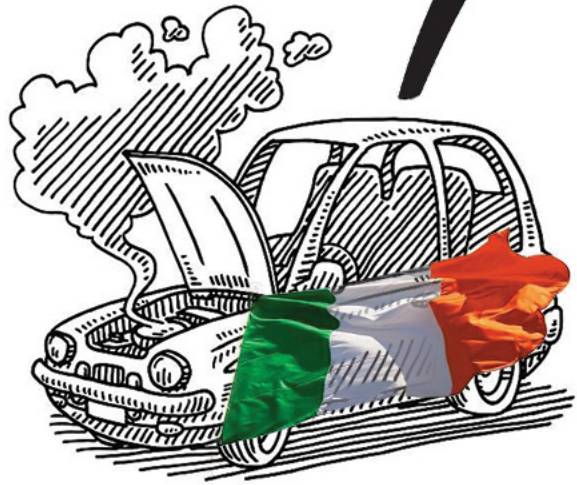
YULETIDE PROJECT FEAR

Date: January 15, 2026 - Affairs of the Nation



Micheál Martin

GOLDHAWK HAS never witnessed such a full-on campaign by government, media, academia and other power centres as in the run-up to Christmas when propagators of a European army and a European war went into overdrive. Fearful that EU states would disrespect us, the Irish comprador elite fought as never before in a near-hysterical attack on... [Read more »](#)





To CAPITALISM






THE #1 IRISH TIMES BESTSELLER

"A clear-eyed, myth-dispelling masterpiece" Marian Keyes
"Sweeping, authoritative and profoundly intelligent" Colm Tóibín
"Evocative, moving, funny and furious" Sunday Times


FINTAN O'TOOLE
We Don't Know Ourselves
A Personal History of Ireland Since 1958



NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

PAUL KRUGMAN
WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

END THIS DEPRESSION NOW!



WITH A NEW PREFACE









**TALK TO THE
EXPERTS**





**TALK TO THE
EXPERTS**





Trump's random gibberish is more terrifying than lies. It is a sign of derangement

The US president isn't making this stuff up – it's making him up

Tue Apr 07 2026 - 06:05



Donald Trump is like a child pulling the wings off flies – all means and no end

We are seeing something new in human history: the relishing of annihilation as entertainment

Tue Mar 31 2026 - 06:00



Once one of the most influential people in Irish media, he ignored his own golden rule

A journalist using AI-generated quotes in articles about AI is like a doctor injecting one virus in the hope of curing another

Tue Mar 24 2026 - 06:00



Tony Blair and Peter Mandelson will go down in history as crawlers and creeps

If we want to understand why democracy is in such trouble, we can learn plenty from the careers of two men who were once stellar figures in democratic politics

Tue Feb 03 2026 - 06:00



If Trump goes after Ireland, he will also destroy a lot of US wealth

We've made ourselves dependent on American capitalism but for America it's a hugely lucrative dependency

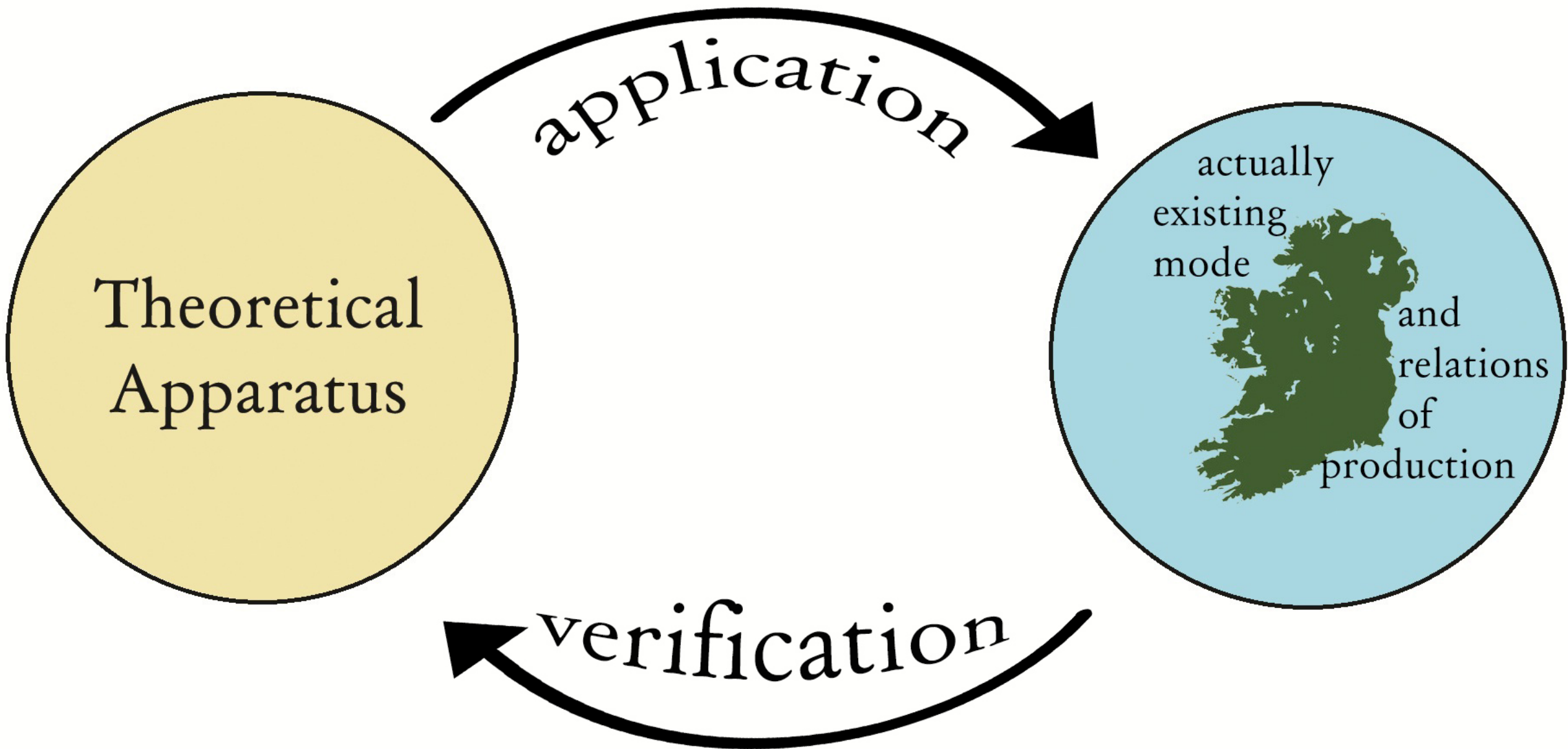
Tue Jan 27 2026 - 06:00



Why is Ireland so badly governed? Here's why...

Road Safety Authority requests show our TDs are not doing the jobs they are elected to do

Tue Jan 20 2026 - 06:00



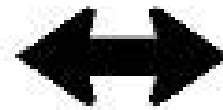
PLOT



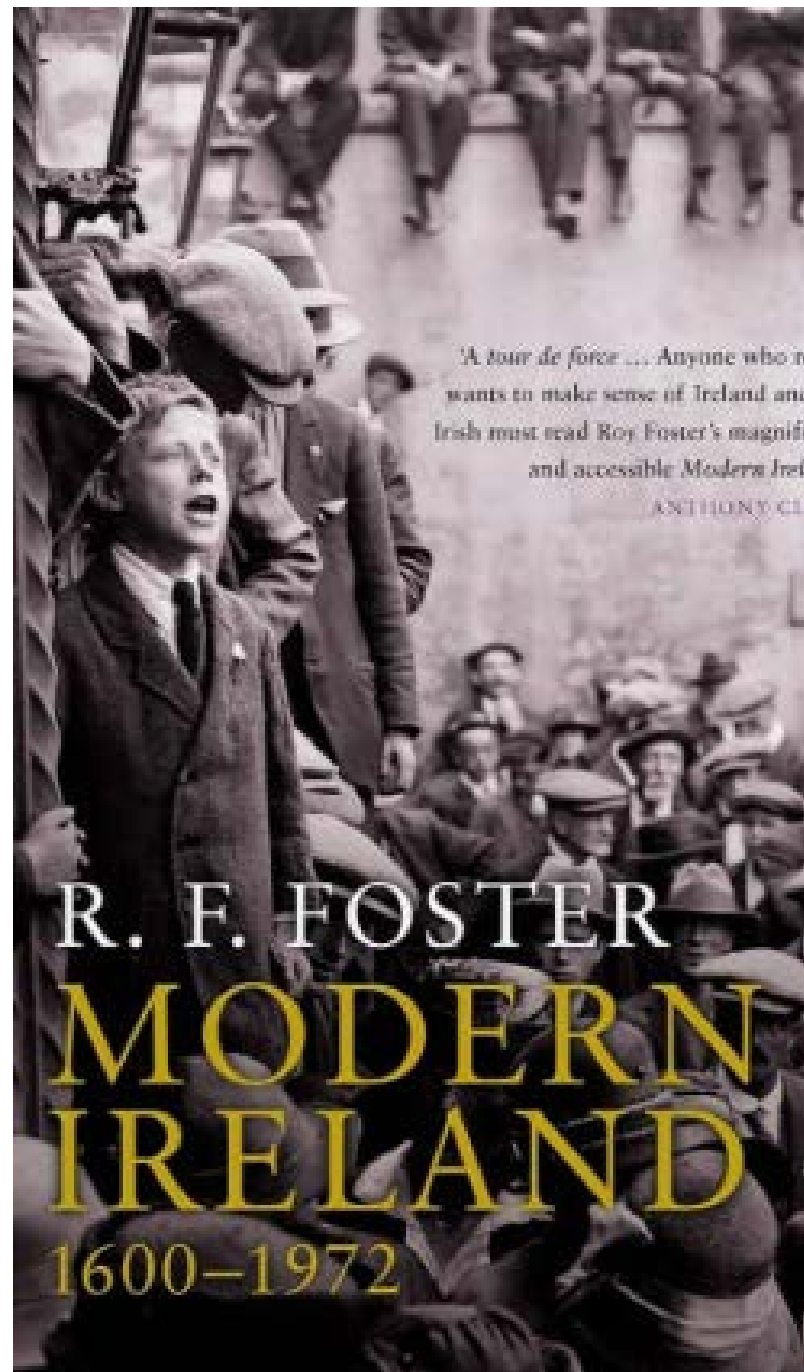
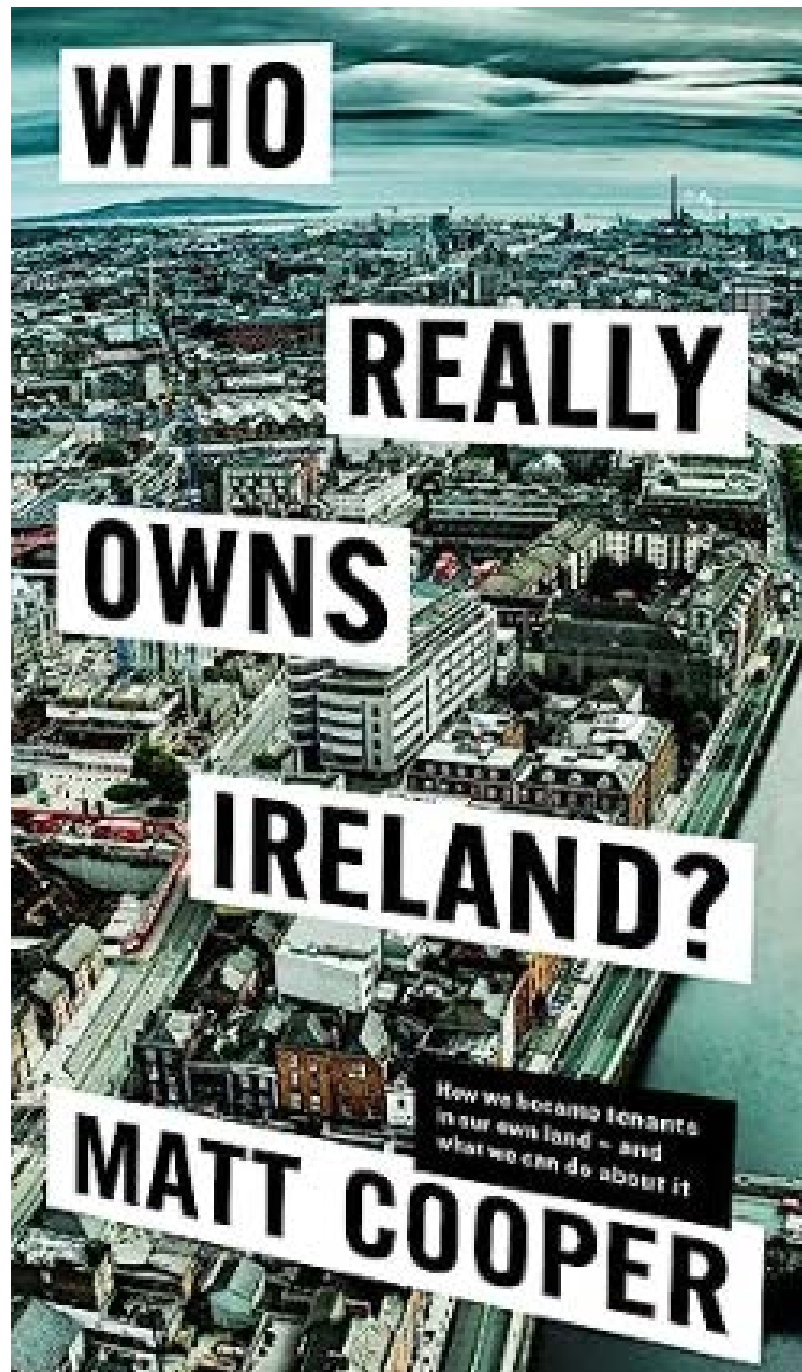
CHARACTERS



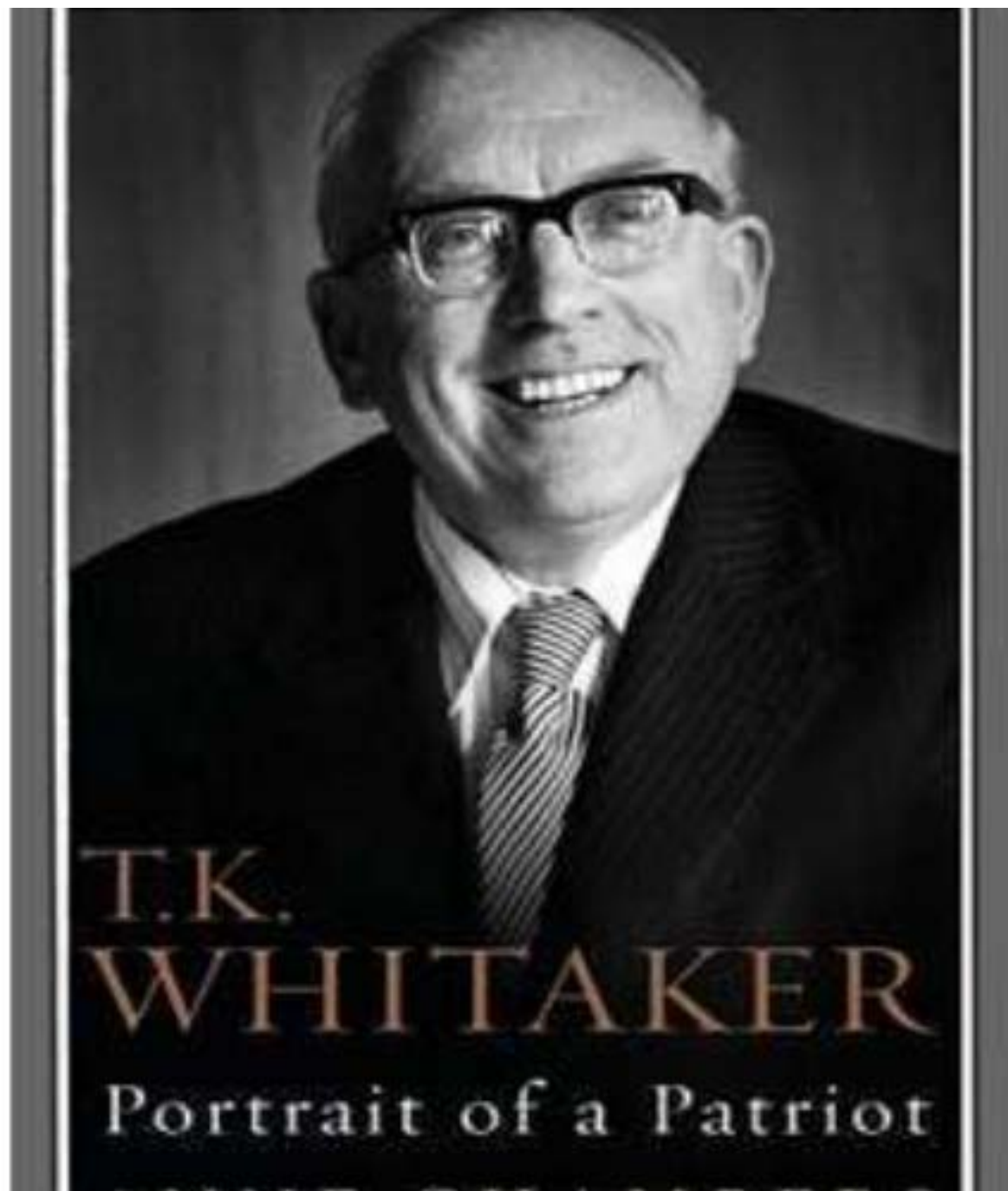
EVENTS



MOTIVATION









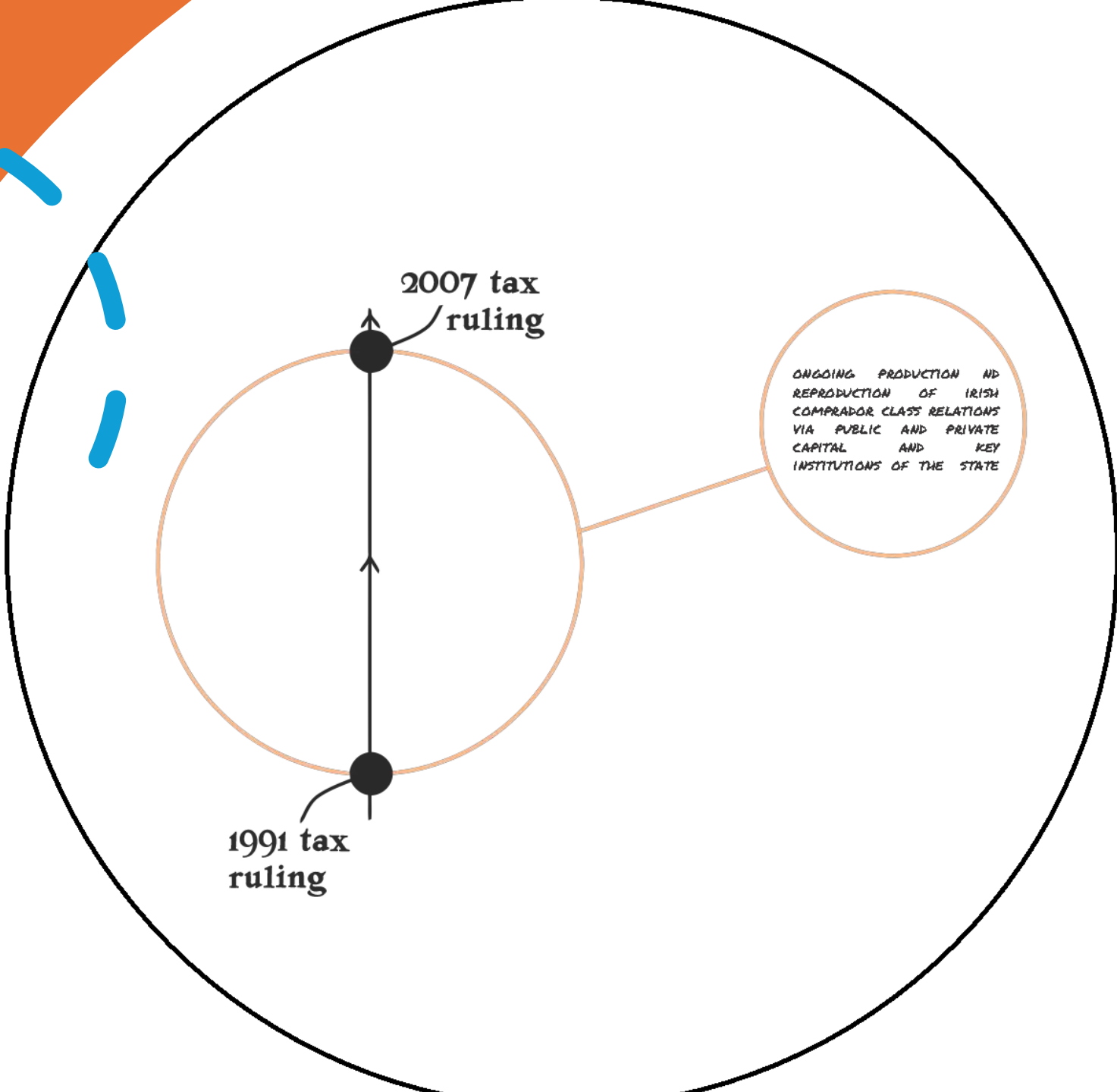
What about Ireland? Is there any other country that offers a more stable business climate for American manufacturers?

Businessmen experienced in international

opportunity for growth. A young and vigorous country dedicated to industrial expansion.

educated. Their way of life is closer to that of Americans than the pattern found in





FOR THE LAND IN IRELAND

Even if you have read
“a thousand books about
Ireland” you “will yet do well
to read this one,” says the
NEW STATESMAN & NATION, for
to do so is “a new experience”

the victory of the one has meant that there was no room in Ireland for the other.

And latter-day events have shown how tightly Ireland's agrarian economy is bound up with British imperialism. Economically, the ranches are England's farmyards; politically, the ranchers are a vital division of England's garrison. Therefore, any movement that in any way “disturbs normal trading relations with Britain”—in other words, any movement for the liberation of Ireland from the Empire shackles—earns the fiercest hostility of the ranchers. The big graziers and their whole system not only hold the land of Ireland from the landless men and uneconomic holders, but they stand in the way of national freedom, they are an embodiment of the “robber rights and robber rule,” and here, therefore, as at so many points, the age-old battle for nationhood links with the struggle for the social emancipation of the Irish toiling people.

Even on their own battleground the case of the ranchers can easily be demolished. It is true that up to recently, the handful of graziers were prospering, while the rest of the rural community were slipping further into debt and penury. But even if tillage farming had been completely destroyed, and the whole country was dotted only with the mansions of the lords of bullockdom and the occasional cabins of the few thousand herdsmen and shepherds required to maintain “prosperity,” Ireland to-day would still be gripped by the world crisis. I have shown why Ireland was affected later than the grain-producing lands; and from the

RED PATRIOT

ANTI-SUNNINGDALE STRIKE REVEALS THE STRENGTH OF THE IRISH WORKING CLASS

STATEMENT BY THE DUBLIN BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST), 20th JUNE 1974.

The anti-Sunningdale strike in the north of Ireland, which began on May 20th, reveals the tremendous strength of the Irish working class. The strike, which was called by the Irish Workers' Union, has the support of the Communist Party of Ireland and the Irish Workers' Union. The strike has revealed the strength of the Irish working class and the determination of the Irish working class to fight against the Sunningdale Agreement. The strike has also revealed the strength of the Irish working class in the face of the British Government's attempt to force the Agreement on the people of the north. The strike has also revealed the strength of the Irish working class in the face of the British Government's attempt to force the Agreement on the people of the north.

PROGRAMME OF THE DUBLIN BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST) FOR THE LOCAL ELECTIONS, JUNE 18th, 1974.



Angela Cunningham; Ballyfermot Area 6



David Vipond; Dublin South Central Area 7

(See page 6 for the Programme of the Dublin Branch of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) for the local elections to the Dublin Corporation.)

oration and to lead mass democratic discussion, both on the basic principles of the day to day work of the Corporation and also on the question of the new constitution.

2b) It is the view of the Dublin Branch of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) that in order for the Corporation to be genuinely democratic it must minimally :-

(i) Break entirely the influence of the comprador bourgeoisie and all forms of foreign monopoly capitalism over its affairs.

ii) Take a resolute stand against imperialism, racism and fascism and refuse absolutely to cooperate with all anti-working class ideology.

Develop the initiative and role of the mass defence organisations of the people such as the trade unions, the tenants and community associations giving them responsibility over

THE RIPENING OF TIME

no.4
The Capitalist State



both these parties to the seizure of power by workers and farmers of Ireland. " (3)

But if the capitalist mode of production was dominant in Ireland, other modes of production, and early capitalist relations persisted alongside, as is common in many dominated social formations. In Ireland the persistence of a large fragmented whole of small farmers holders, labourers, tenant farmers resisted integration and it is precisely to these, that the Republican Congress and other revolutionary groups addressed themselves, to forge a movement under the direction of the working class.

It is important to remember that the political direction of the Republican Congress must have been strongly influenced by the arguments for popular fronts then circulating in the 111 International and put forward at the 7th Congress of the Communist International in 1935 by Georgi Dimitrov. These arguments, were underpinned by a narrow definition of the economic interests of finance capital, with the State as simple putty in the hands of the dominant class or fraction. (4).

(2) Saothair: Vol 1. no. 1 1975. pg. 56.

(3) The Republican Congress. Cork Workers Club.

(4) G. Dimitrov: 'For the Unity of the Working Class against Fascism'. Scientific Booksellers.

Foreign Direct Investment in Ireland 2023

Ireland:
A Globalised
Economy

FDI
Stocks/
GDP (%)



**US & UK
Investment**



US FDI in Ireland
€897bn
122,451
Employees of
Irish affiliates in the US



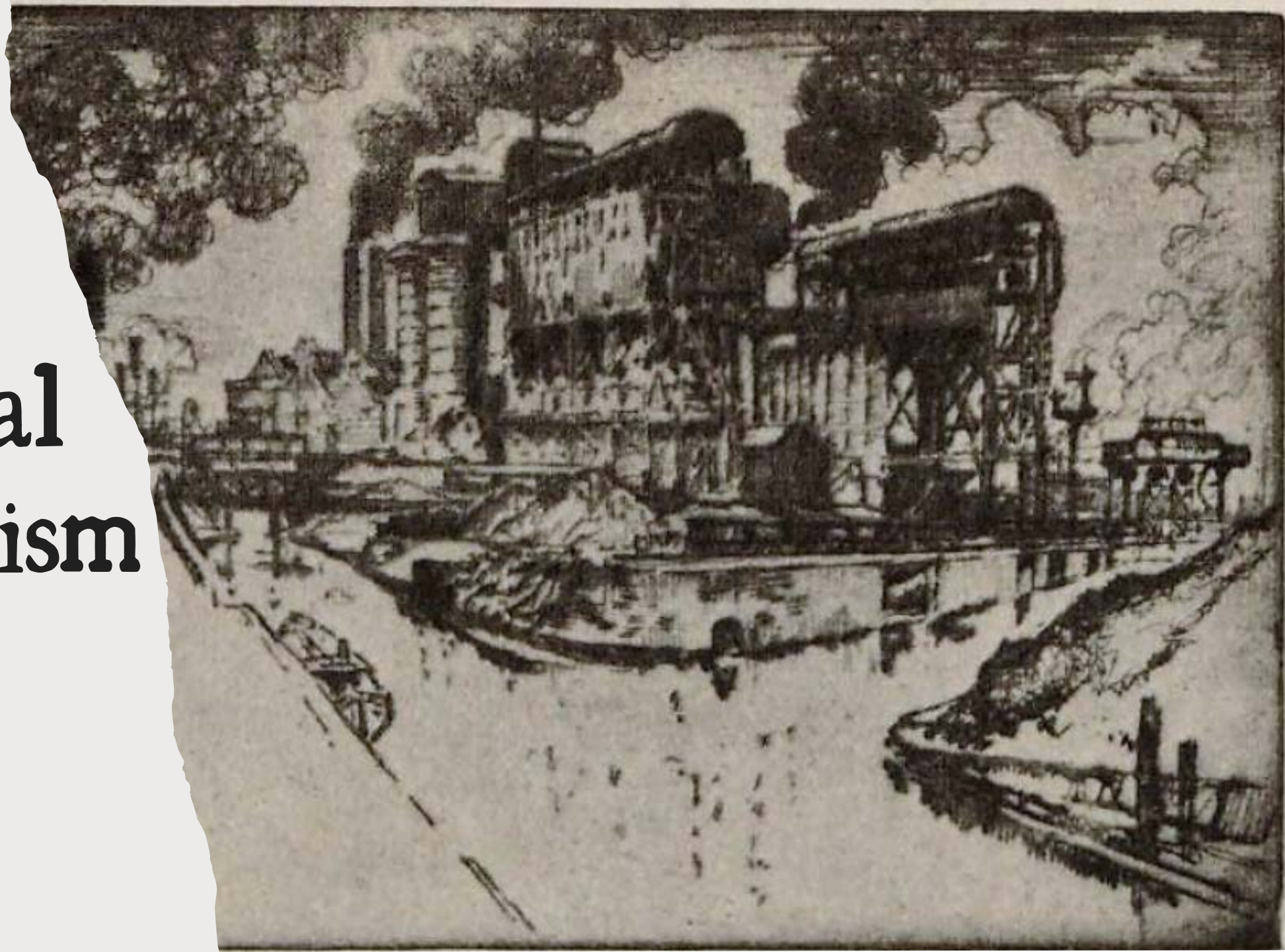
UK FDI in Ireland
€31bn
71,378
Employees of
Irish affiliates in the UK



Redomiciled PLCs

	Turnover	Employment
All Foreign Affiliates	€259bn	1,358,702
Foreign Affiliates of Redomiciled PLCs	€109bn	936,360
Foreign Affiliates for Irish Firms	€149bn	422,342

Historical Materialism



Karl Marx, "Theses on Feurbach" (1844)

All social life is
essentially *practical*.

Karl Marx, "Theses on Feurbach" (1844)

All social life is
essentially *practical*.

All mysteries which lead
theory to mysticism find
their rational solution

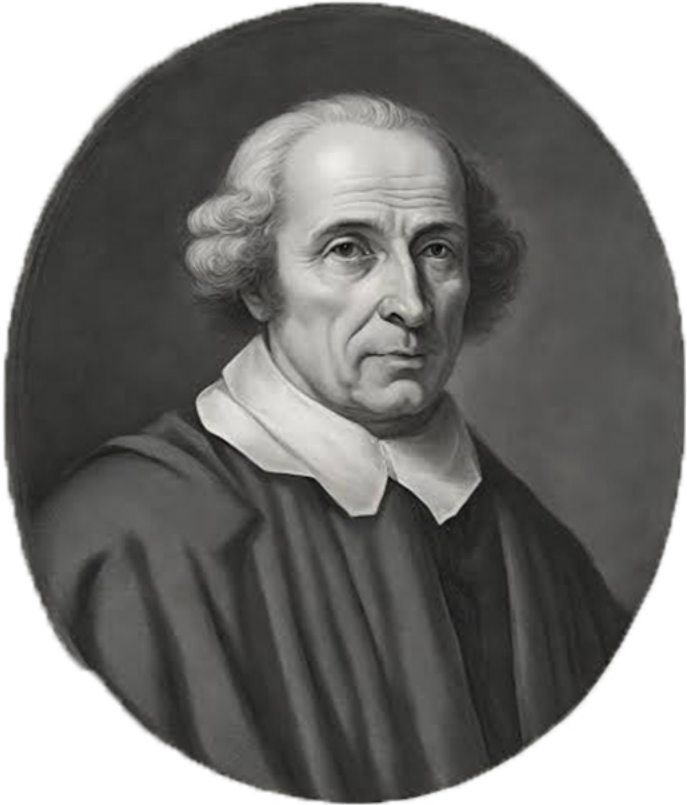
Karl Marx, "Theses on Feurbach" (1844)

All social life is
essentially *practical*.

All mysteries which lead
theory to mysticism find
their rational solution

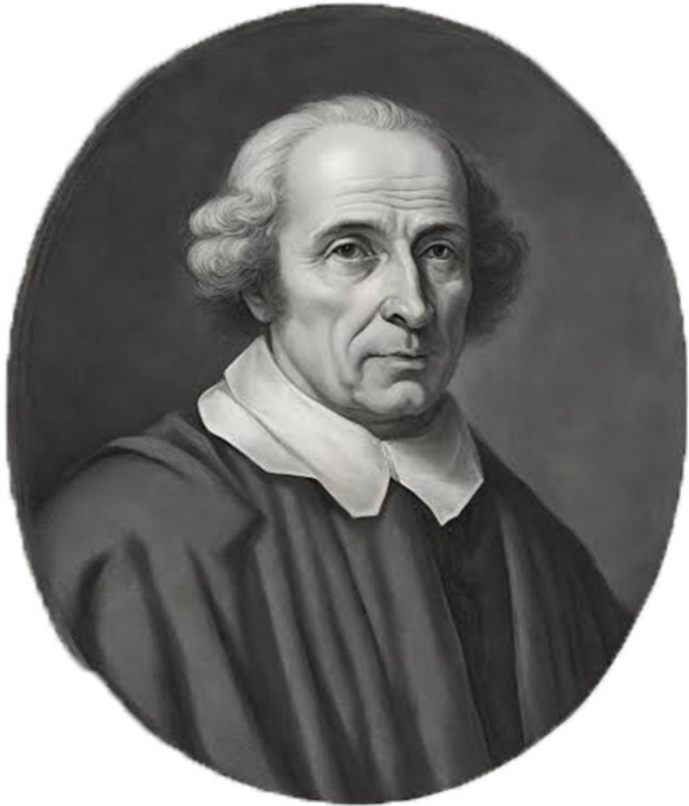
in human practice and in
the comprehension of this
practice.

The ways of God and Nature may contain
mysteries - but anything made by humans,
can be understood by humans



Giambattista Vico
(1668-1744)

The ways of God and Nature may contain mysteries - but anything made by humans, can be understood by humans



Giambattista Vico
(1668-1744)

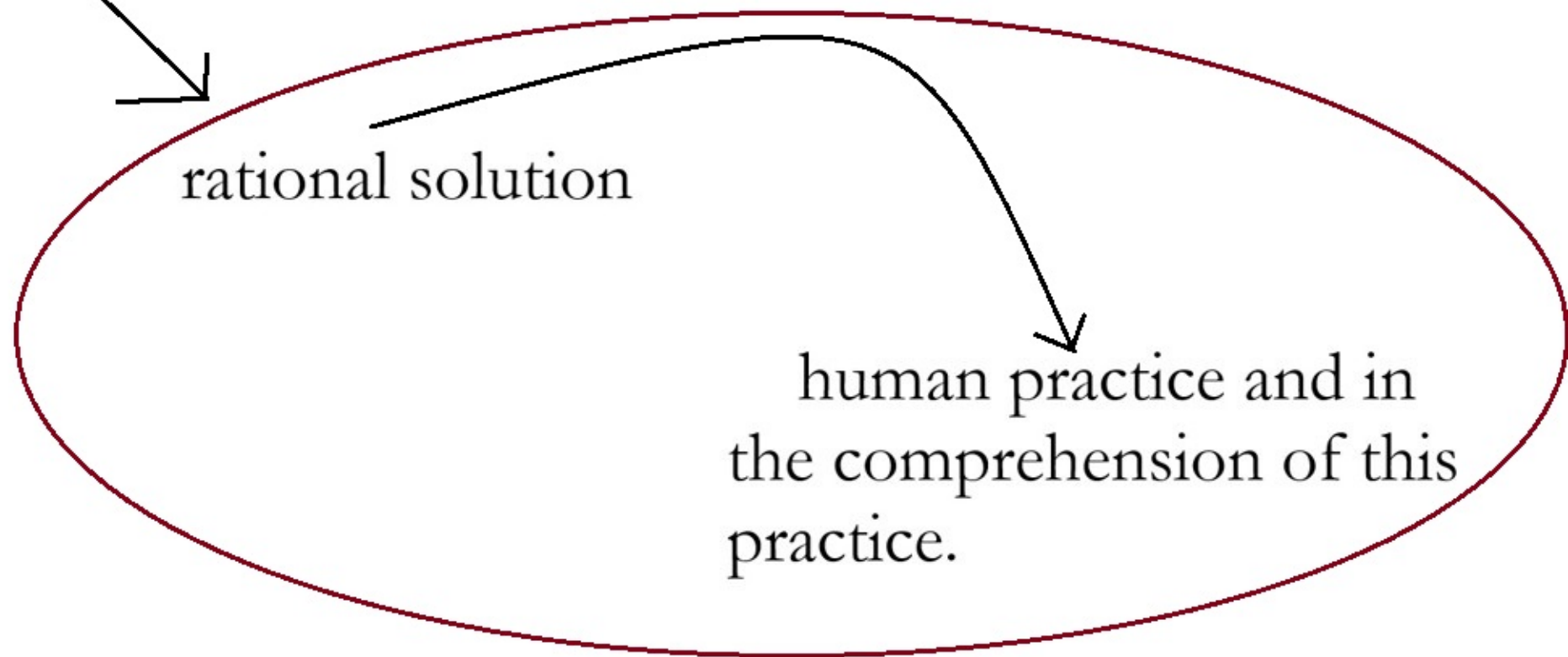
Including society, which is not mystical but the work of human hands and minds



Karl Marx, "Theses on Feurbach" (1844)

All social life is
essentially *practical*.

highly abstract - so some form of
ideological framework is needed



Karl Marx, "Theses on Feurbach" (1844)

All social life is essentially *practical*.

highly abstract - so some form of ideological framework is needed



PENGUIN CLASSICS

KARL MARX

CAPITAL
VOLUME I

rational solution

human practice and in the comprehension of this practice.

The physicist either observes natural processes where they occur in their most significant form, and are least affected by disturbing influences, or, wherever possible, he makes experiments under conditions which ensure that the process will occur in its pure state. What I have to examine in this work is the capitalist mode of production, and the relations of production and forms of intercourse [*Verkehrsverhältnisse*] that correspond to it. Until now, their *locus classicus* has been England. This is the reason why England is used as the main illustration of the theoretical developments I make. If, however, the German reader pharisaically shrugs his shoulders at the condition of the English industrial and agricultural workers, or optimistically comforts himself with the thought that in Germany things are not nearly so bad, I must plainly tell him: *De te fabula narratur!**

Intrinsically, it is not a question of the higher or lower degree of

his economic works, for example those on the historical character of capital, on the connection between the relations of production and the mode of production, etc., etc., even down to the terminology created by me, this may perhaps be due to purposes of propaganda. I am of course not speaking here of his detailed working-out and application of these propositions, which I have nothing to do with.

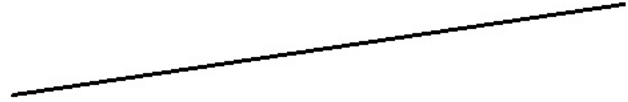
*‘The tale is told of you’ (Horace, *Satires*, Bk I, Satire 1).

development of the social antagonisms that spring from the natural laws of capitalist production. It is a question of these laws themselves, of these tendencies winning their way through and working themselves out with iron necessity. The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future.

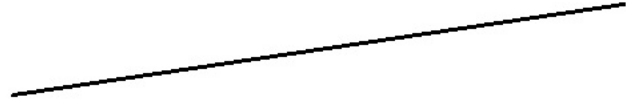
But in any case, and apart from all this, where capitalist production has made itself fully at home amongst us,* for instance in the factories properly so called, the situation is much worse than in England, because the counterpoise of the Factory Acts is absent. In all other spheres, and just like the rest of Continental Western Europe, we suffer not only from the development of capitalist production, but also from the incompleteness of that development. Alongside the modern evils, we are oppressed by a whole series of inherited evils, arising from the passive survival of archaic and outmoded modes of production, with their accompanying train of anachronistic social and political relations. We suffer not only from the living, but from the dead. *Le mort saisit le vif!*†

The social statistics of Germany and the rest of Continental Western Europe are, in comparison with those of England, quite

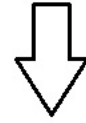
Mode of
Production



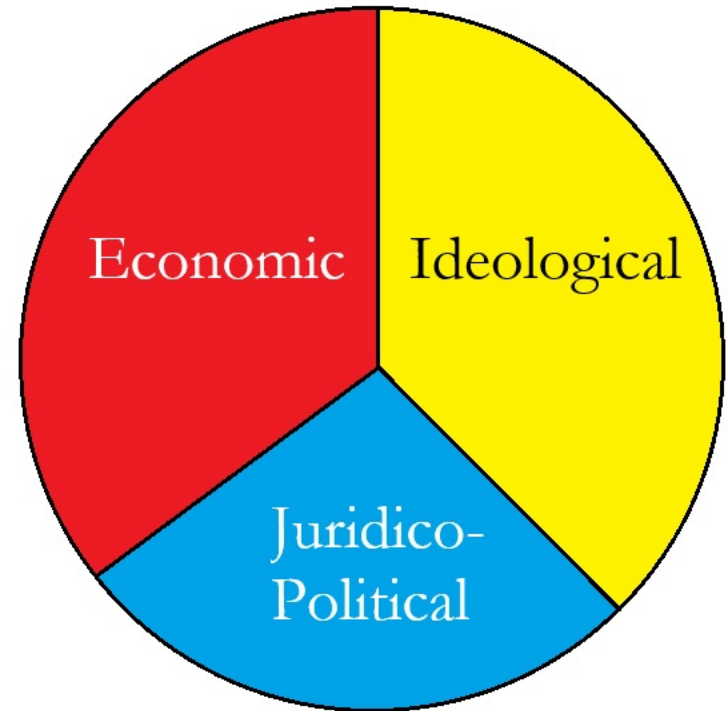
Mode of
Production



Theoretical Concept



Entire Social Totality



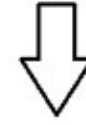
Mode of
Production



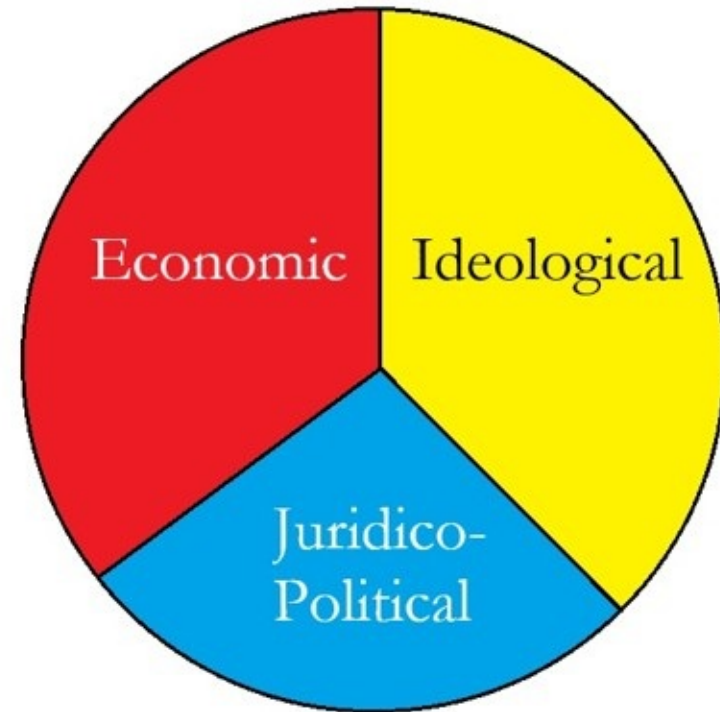
Juridico-Political: Every society, in addition to having given economic and ideological structures, possesses a combination of institutional apparatuses and norms designed to regulate the operation of society as a whole. These institutional apparatuses and norms constitute the juridico-political structure of the society, and form a part of the superstructure.

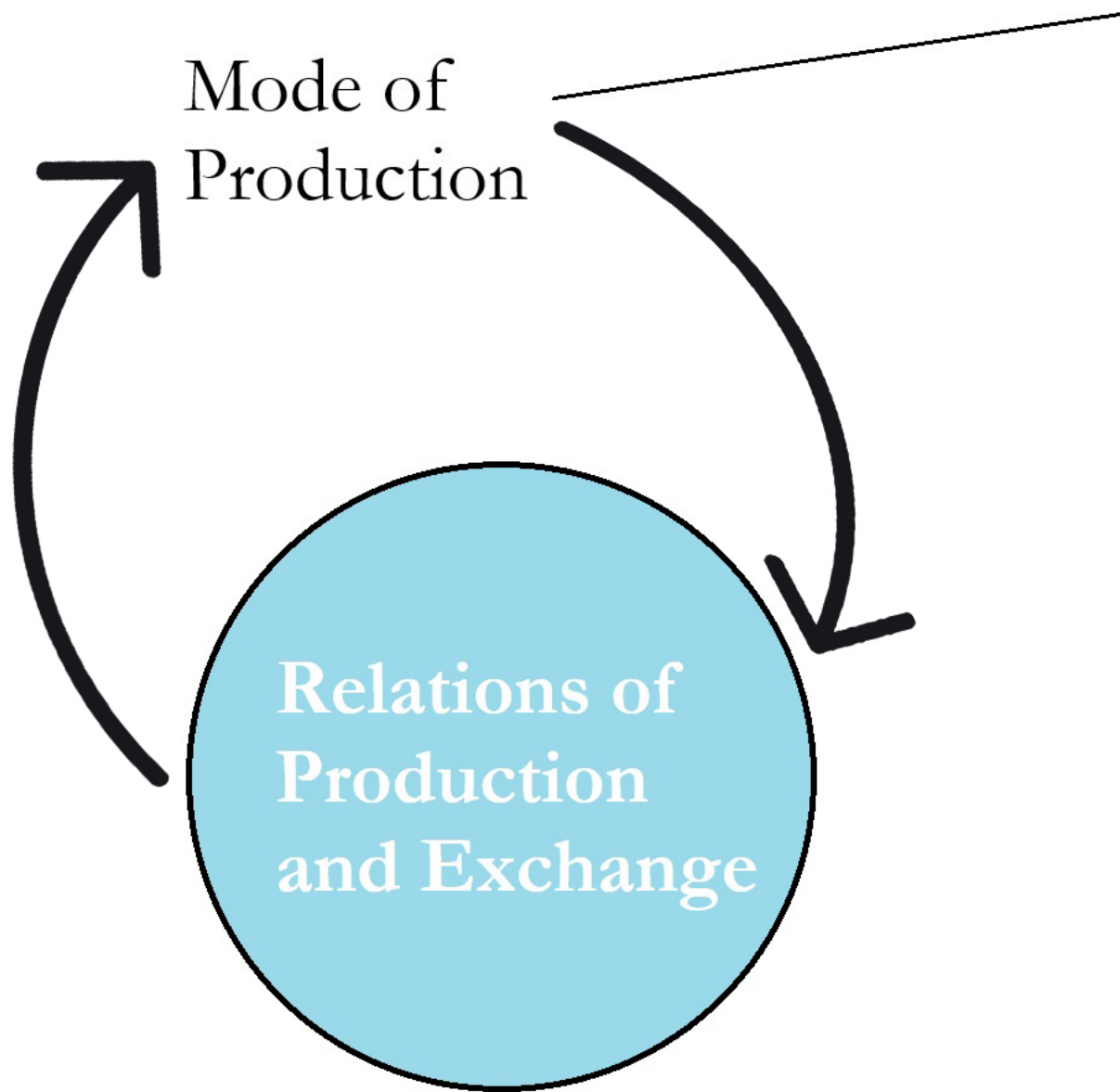
- Marta Harnecker (1937-2019)

Theoretical Concept

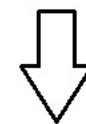


Entire Social Totality

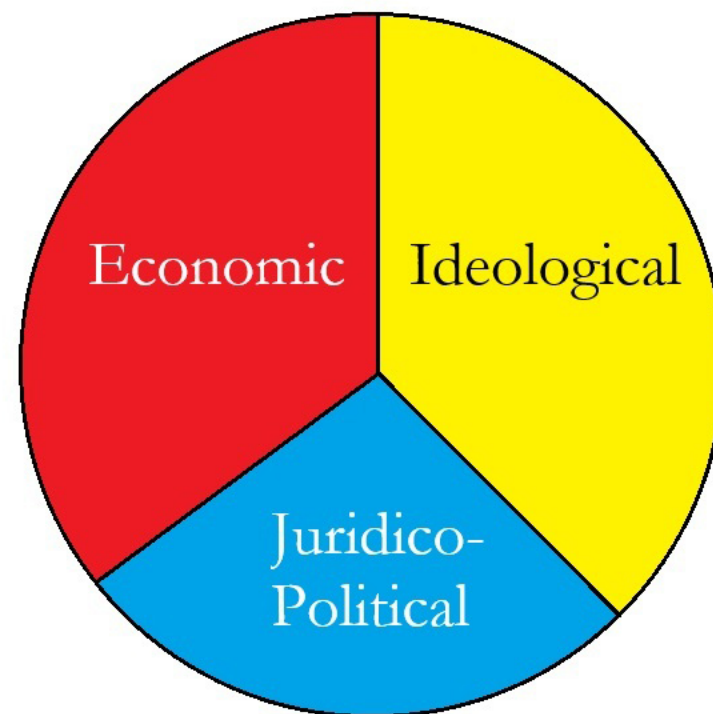




Theoretical Concept



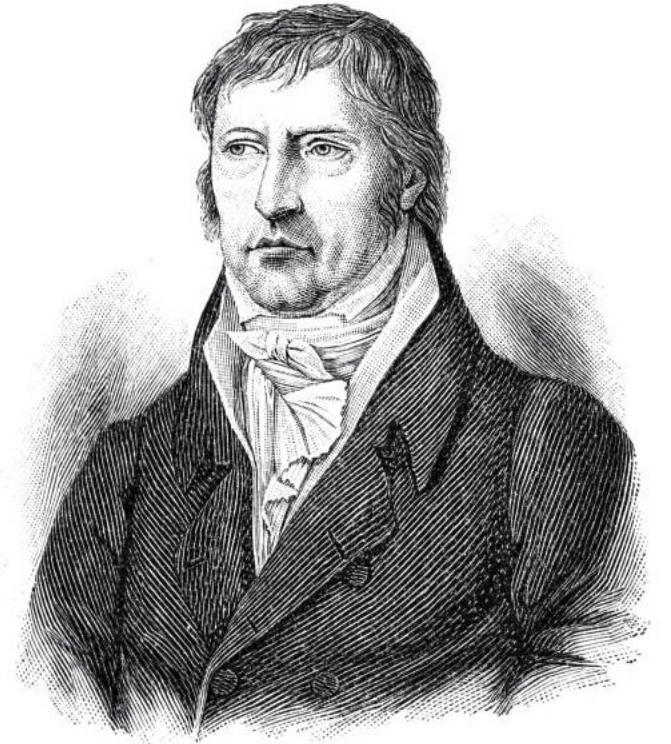
Entire Social Totality





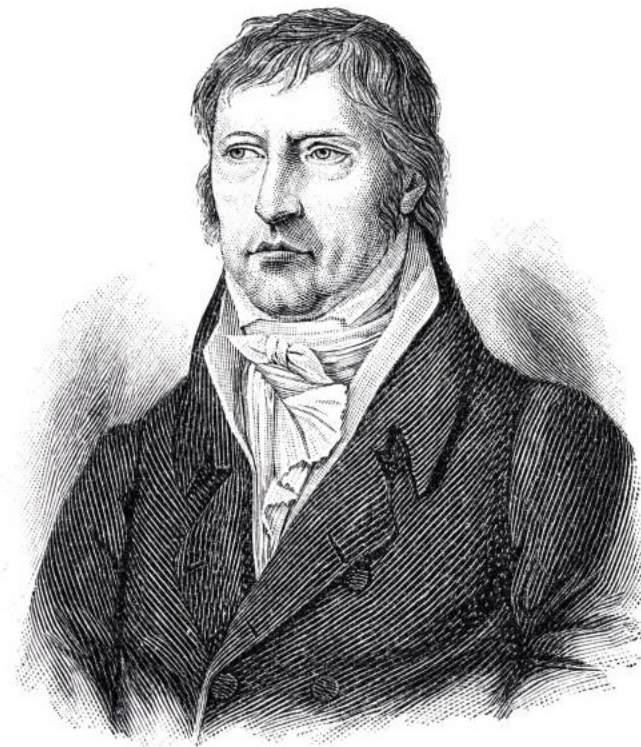


History as a finding of underlying structures in the world that are not immediately evident in experience.





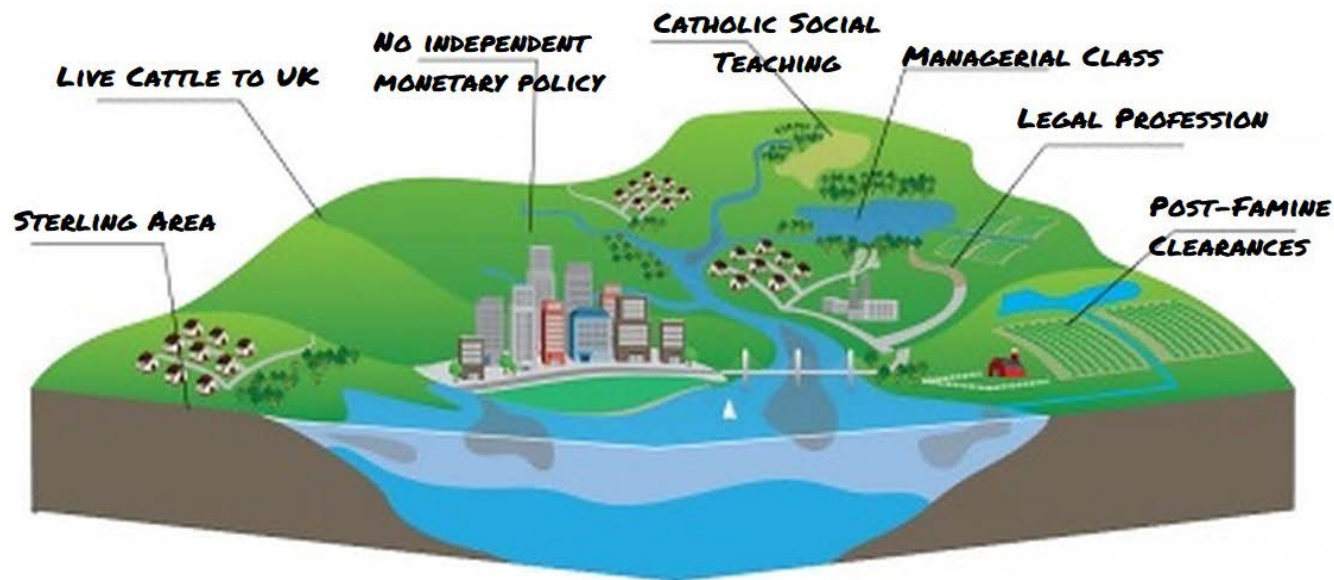
History as a finding of underlying structures in the world that are not immediately evident in experience.



To be radical, or to be a scientist, is the same thing; it is a question of trying to go to the root of the matter. For Marx, this meant trying to uncover the “economic laws of motion of modern society,” that is, first of all, seeing society as an organism in motion constantly changing and developing as it moves from its beginning to its end, and second of all, searching in the economy, i.e., in changing conditions of production and exchange, for the underlying basis of this motion.

In this essay, I wish to follow Marx’s approach by viewing the present conjuncture of international politics and economics in terms of the long-term growth and spread of capitalist social relations of production to a world level. More concretely, I want to try to relate the current crises in national and international politics to the world market created during the last twenty-five years by the American Empire, first by examining Keynes’ 1933 warnings of the difficulties and dangers for the develop-

- STEPHEN HYMER (1974)



the creation of the National Asset Management Agency.

The power to do that did not develop overnight. In order to find the reason why that class was able to wield such influence at such short notice, we are going to have to dig. This book sets out a historical analysis of the events of September 2008 in order to achieve that objective.

History provides a canvas wide and deep enough to enable us to see the economic and political mechanisms, the machine itself, in motion. By looking at the way the Irish economy actually works – the deep structures and investment strategies – the government's response to the banking crisis, despite its inherent insanity, starts to make sense. The logic behind it reveals itself. It is still deeply shocking, but it was not the result of a few bad apples.

The plan of the book is, hopefully, straightforward enough. There are four chapters dealing with the development of the Irish economy, and two chapters on the crisis itself. It starts with housing, as the subject is saturated with so many myths and half-truths that it demands a factual analysis. There is no Irish property-owning gene. It is not part of our DNA. Home ownership outside of rural areas is a relatively new phenom-







THE PROTECTORS OF OUR INDUSTRIES.

appearance of this poverty, but not of the poverty itself. Or the blame is laid on the Protestant church forced upon a Catholic nation; but divide among the Irish what the church takes from them, and it does not reach six shillings a head. Besides, tithes are a tax upon landed property, not upon the tenant, though he may nominally pay them; now, since the Commutation Bill of 1838, the landlord pays the tithes directly and reckons so much higher rent, so that the tenant is none the better off. And in the same way a hundred other causes of this poverty are brought forward, all proving as little as these. This poverty is the result of our social conditions; apart from these, causes may be found for the manner in which it manifests itself, but not for the fact of its existence. That poverty manifests itself in Ireland thus and not otherwise is owing to the character of the people, and to their historical development. The Irish are a people related in their whole character to the Latin nations, to the French, and especially to the Italians. The bad features of their character we have already had depicted by Carlyle. Let us now hear an Irishman, who at least comes nearer to the truth than Carlyle, with his prejudice in favor of the Teutonic character:¹

“They are restless, yet indolent, clever and indiscreet, stormy, impatient and improvident; brave by instinct, generous without much reflection, quick to revenge and forgive insults, to make and to renounce friendships, gifted with genius prodigally, sparingly with judgment.”

With the Irish, feeling and passion predominate; reason must bow before them. Their sensuous, excitable nature prevents reflection and quiet, persevering activity from reaching development—such a nation is utterly unfit for manufacture as now conducted. Hence they held fast to agriculture and remained upon the lowest plane even of that. With the small subdivisions of land which were not here artificially created as in France and on the Rhine by the division of great estates, but have existed from time immemorial, an improvement of the soil by the investment of capital was not to be thought of; and it would, according to Alison, require 120 million pounds sterling to bring the soil up to the not very high state of fertility already attained in England. The English immigration, which might have raised the standard of Irish civilization, has contented itself with the most brutal plundering of the Irish people; and while the Irish, by their immigration into England, have furnished England a leaven, which will produce its own results in the future, they have little for which to be thankful to the English immigration.

“That poverty manifests itself in Ireland thus and not otherwise is owing to the character of the people, and to their historical development. [...]

With the Irish, feeling and passion predominate; reason must bow before them.

Their sensuous, excitable nature prevents reflection and quiet, persevering activity from reaching development—such a nation is utterly unfit for manufacture as now conducted.

Hence they held fast to agriculture and remained upon the lowest plane even of that.”

The physicist either observes natural processes where they occur in their most significant form, and are least affected by disturbing influences, or, wherever possible, he makes experiments under conditions which ensure that the process will occur in its pure state. What I have to examine in this work is the capitalist mode of production, and the relations of production and forms of intercourse [*Verkehrsverhältnisse*] that correspond to it. Until now, their *locus classicus* has been England. This is the reason why England is used as the main illustration of the theoretical developments I make. If, however, the German reader pharisaically shrugs his shoulders at the condition of the English industrial and agricultural workers, or optimistically comforts himself with the thought that in Germany things are not nearly so bad, I must plainly tell him: *De te fabula narratur!**

Intrinsically, it is not a question of the higher or lower degree of

his economic works, for example those on the historical character of capital, on the connection between the relations of production and the mode of production, etc., etc., even down to the terminology created by me, this may perhaps be due to purposes of propaganda. I am of course not speaking here of his detailed working-out and application of these propositions, which I have nothing to do with.

*'The tale is told of you' (Horace, *Satires*, Bk I, Satire 1).

development of the social antagonisms that spring from the natural laws of capitalist production. It is a question of these laws themselves, of these tendencies winning their way through and working themselves out with iron necessity. The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future.

But in any case, and apart from all this, where capitalist production has made itself fully at home amongst us,* for instance in the factories properly so called, the situation is much worse than in England, because the counterpoise of the Factory Acts is absent. In all other spheres, and just like the rest of Continental Western Europe, we suffer not only from the development of capitalist production, but also from the incompleteness of that development. Alongside the modern evils, we are oppressed by a whole series of inherited evils, arising from the passive survival of archaic and outmoded modes of production, with their accompanying train of anachronistic social and political relations. We suffer not only from the living, but from the dead. *Le mort saisit le vif!*†

The social statistics of Germany and the rest of Continental Western Europe are, in comparison with those of England, quite

MARX TO SIGFRID MEYER AND AUGUST VOGT

April 9, 1870

On January 1, 1870,* the General Council issued a confidential circular** drawn up by me in French (for the reaction upon England only the French, not the German, papers are important) on the relation of the Irish national struggle to the emancipation of the working class, and therefore on the attitude which the International Association should take in regard to the Irish question.

I shall give you here only quite briefly the decisive points. Ireland is the bulwark of the *English landed aristocracy*. The exploitation of that country is not only one of the main sources of this aristocracy's material welfare; it is its greatest *moral strength*. It, in fact, represents the *domination of England over Ireland*. Ireland is therefore the great means by which the English aristocracy maintains *its domination in England herself*.

If, on the other hand, the English army and police were

* In the manuscript "December 1, 1869", which is a misprint.—
Ed.

** See pp. 252-55.—Ed.

from the Irish being more passionate and revolutionary in character than the English.

As for the English *bourgeoisie*, it has in the first place a common interest with the English aristocracy in turning Ireland into mere pasture land which provides the English market with meat and wool at the cheapest possible prices. It is equally interested in reducing, by eviction and forcible emigration, the Irish population to such a small number that *English capital* (capital invested in land leased for farming) can function there with "security". It has the same interest in clearing the estate of Ireland as it had in the clearing of the agricultural districts of England and Scotland. The £6,000-10,000 absentee-landlord and other Irish revenues which at present flow annually to London have also to be taken into account.

But the English bourgeoisie has, besides, much more important interests in Ireland's present-day economy. Owing to the constantly increasing concentration of tenant farming, Ireland steadily supplies her own surplus to the English labour-market, and thus forces down wages and lowers the moral and material condition of the English working class.

March, 1885.

THE COMMON

and disorganised the narrower, but more matter-of-fact, movement of the English working class. At the very moment Chartism was bound to assert itself in its full strength, it collapsed internally, before even it collapsed externally on the 10th of April, 1848. The action of the working class was thrust into the background. The capitalist class triumphed along the whole line.

The Reform Bill of 1831 had been the victory of the whole capitalist class over the landed aristocracy. The repeal of the Corn Laws was the victory of the manufacturing capitalists not only over the landed aristocracy, but over those sections of capitalists too whose interests were more or less bound up with the landed interest: bankers, stock-jobbers, fundholders, etc. Free Trade meant the re-adjustment of the whole home and foreign commercial and financial policy of England in accordance with the interests of the manufacturing capitalists—the class which now represented the nation. And they set about this task with a will. Every obstacle to industrial production was mercilessly removed. The tariff and the whole system of taxation were revolutionised. Everything was made subordinate to one end, but that end of the utmost importance to the manufacturing capitalist: the cheapening of all raw produce, and especially of the means of living of the working class; the reduction of the cost of raw material, and the keeping down—if not as yet the *bringing down*—of wages. England was to become the “workshop of the world”; all other countries were to become for England what Ireland already was—markets for her manufactured goods, supplying her in return with raw materials and food. England the great manufacturing centre of an agricultural world, with an ever-increasing number of corn and cotton-growing Irelands, revolving around her, the industrial sun. What a glorious prospect!

The manufacturing capitalists set about the realisation of this their great object with that strong common sense and that contempt for traditional principles which has ever distinguished

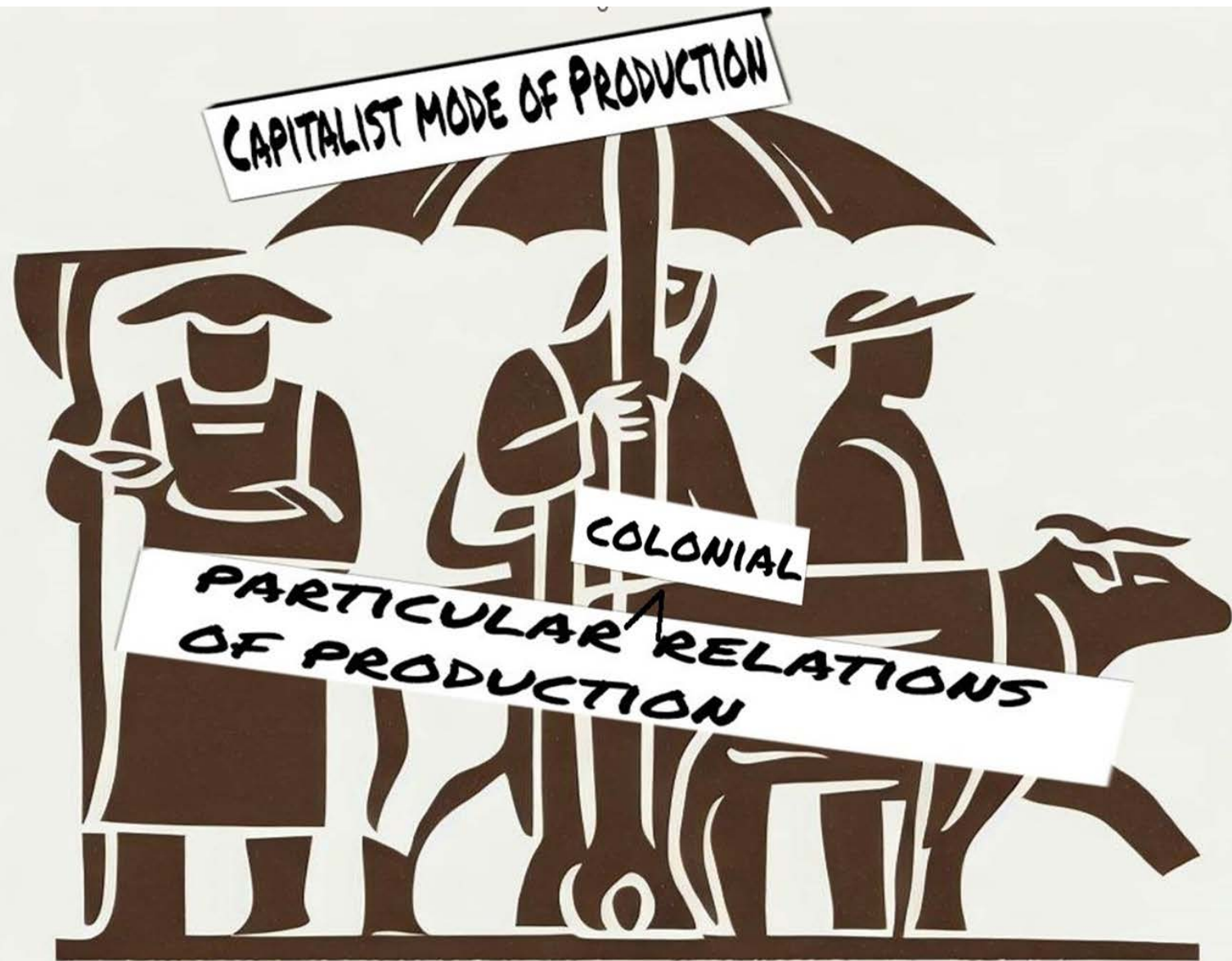
chronic glut of all markets for all trades, that is what we have been living in for nearly ten years. How is this?

The Free Trade theory was based upon one assumption: that England was to be the one great manufacturing centre of an agricultural world. And the actual fact is that this assumption has turned out to be a pure delusion. The conditions of modern industry, steam-power and machinery, can be established wherever there is fuel, especially coals. And other countries beside England: France, Belgium, Germany, America, even Russia, have coals. And the people over there did not see the advantage of being turned into Irish pauper farmers merely for the greater wealth and glory of English capitalists. They set resolutely about manufacturing, not only for themselves but for the rest of the world; and the consequence is, that the manufacturing monopoly enjoyed by England for nearly a century is irretrievably broken up.

But the manufacturing monopoly of England is the pivot of







BUZZ SAW SERIES

IRISH SOCIALIST
REPUBLICAN PARTY

Erin's Hope

By...
James Connolly



NEW YORK LABOR
NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade St., NEW YORK

Vol. 1

No. 4

Price

5c.

Ireland Under British Rule.

The break-up of the Kilkenny Confederation in 1649 and the consequent dispersion of the Irish clans was the immediate cause of that confusion of thought and apparent lack of directness in aim which down to our day has characterized all modern Irish politics. Deprived of any form of political or social organization which might serve as an effective basis for its practical realization, the demand for the common ownership of the land naturally fell into abeyance until such time as the conquest of some form of political freedom should enable the dispossessed Irishry to substitute for the lost tribal association the fuller and broader conception of an Irish nation as the natural repository and guardian of the people's heritage. But when the fusing process of a common subjection had once more welded the heterogeneous elements of Irish society into one compact nationality it was found that in the intervening period a new class had arisen in the land—a class which, while professedly ultra-nationalistic in its political aims, had nevertheless so far compounded with the enemy as to accept the alien social system, with its accompanying manifestation, the legal dispossession and economic dependence of the vast mass of the Irish people, as part of the natural order of society.

The Irish middle class, who then by virtue of their social position and edu-

cation stepped to the front as Irish patriot leaders, owed their unique status in political life to two entirely distinct and apparently antagonistic causes. Their wealth they derived from the manner in which they had contrived to wedge themselves into a place in the commercial life of the "Saxon enemy," assimilating his ideas and adopting his methods, until they often proved the most ruthless of the two races in pushing to its furthest limits their powers of exploitation. Their

their powers of exploitation. Their political influence they derived from their readiness at all times to do lip service to the cause of Irish nationality, which in their phraseology meant simply the transfer of the seat of government from London to Dublin, and the consequent transfer to their own or their relatives' pockets of some portion of those legislative fees and lawyers' pickings then, as at present, expended among the Cockneys. With such men at the helm it is no wonder that the patriot parties of Ireland have always ended their journey upon the rock of disaster. Beginning by accepting a social system abhorrent to the best traditions of a Celtic people, they next abandoned as impossible the realization

subsistence crises because they could no longer supplement farming with spinning or weaving. On a wider scale, Irish agriculture was transformed. Crotty (1966, pp. 283, 356) shows that rising English urban demand raised beef prices by more than 300 per cent during 1816–1920, while the prices of butter and bacon were stagnant and wheat prices declined by a third. As a result, production shifted from tillage and dairying to dry cattle. This new rural economy did not need the large numbers of landless rural labourers who had come to dominate the countryside over the previous century. Thus, through famine, evictions and emigration, the Irish human population fell by two million during the last half of the nineteenth century, while the cattle population rose by about the same number (Crotty 1966, pp. 354–5). A new middle class of (mainly Irish Catholic) graziers also arose, according to Crotty (n.d., chapter 8), who bonded together in a moderate nationalist movement to try to extend throughout Ireland the rights of tenure that were enjoyed by northern settler farmers. Far from increasing the viability of the domestic Irish market, incomes from the new grazing economy were transferred into the hands of the landed classes. They spent or invested a large part of their incomes in England, either directly or indirectly through the joint stock banks that were established over the same period (Crotty n.d., ch. 8).

is maintained on the several classes of farms, we have the following results:—

	HORSES & MULKS.		ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.		POULTRY.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under 1 acre	.	28,219	.	17,405	.	67,168	.	100,678	.	323,337	.	1,850,632
Above 1 to 5	.	63,678	.	12,593	.	200,280	.	203,109	.	228,882	.	1,353,946
„ 5 to 15	.	74,225	25,234	.	.	164,555	.	213,243	.	260,881	.	982,021
„ 15 to 30	22,186	.	16,858	.	89,638	.	2,918	.	82,023	207,276	.	.
„ 30	130,222	.	22,033	.	541,622	.	600,306	.	107,687	.	1,253,575	.
	152,408	166,122	64,125	29,998	631,260	432,003	600,306	519,948	107,687	895,126	1,460,851	4,217,499
	13,714	Decrease.	34,127	Increase.	199,257	Increase.	80,358	Increase.	787,439	Decrease.	2,756,648	Decrease.

Here we have a more immediate result of the calamitous season which preceded that in which these returns were taken, by comparison with an average year such as 1841. The precise amount of change in the quantity of live stock in the possession of each class of farmers, cannot indeed be ascertained, from the causes already stated; but it is too obvious that the pigs and poultry, usually productions of the smaller holdings, exhibit a formidable decrease on those holdings, and indeed on the whole, not being compensated by the increase on the larger farms. Cattle and sheep are increased. This fact indicates a movement toward the extension of grazing, which it will be important to follow in future years. The horses and mules have decreased on the smaller farms, a change not perhaps to be regretted, while the number of asses shows an increase on those hardier and cheaper animals.

I have the honour to be,

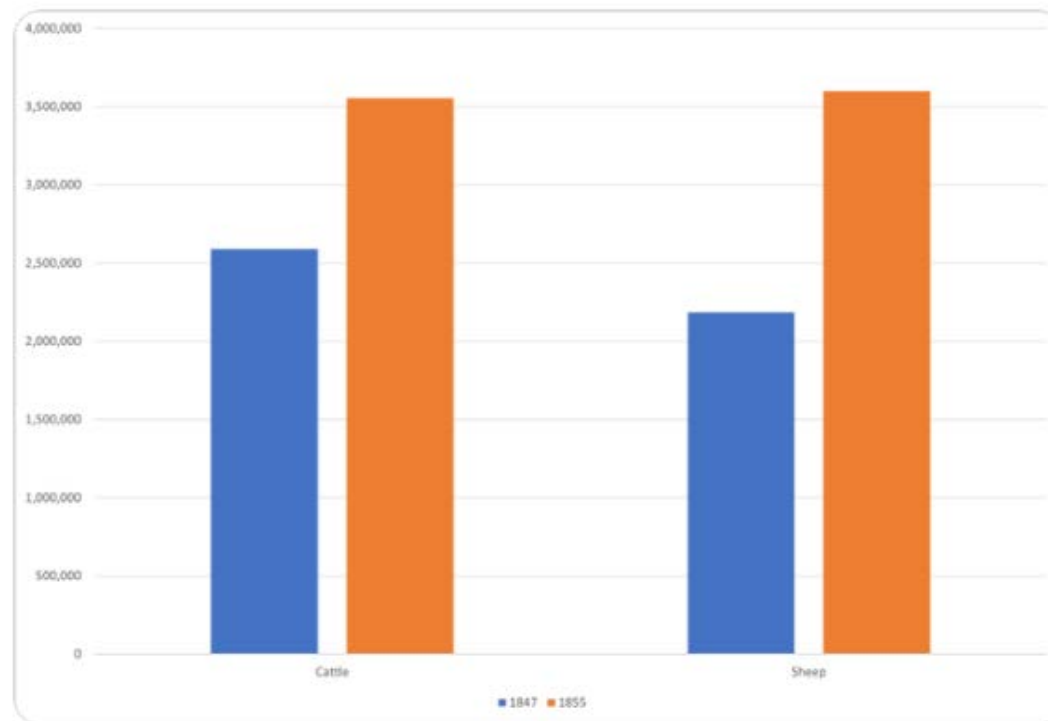
My Lord,

Your Excellency's very faithful servant,

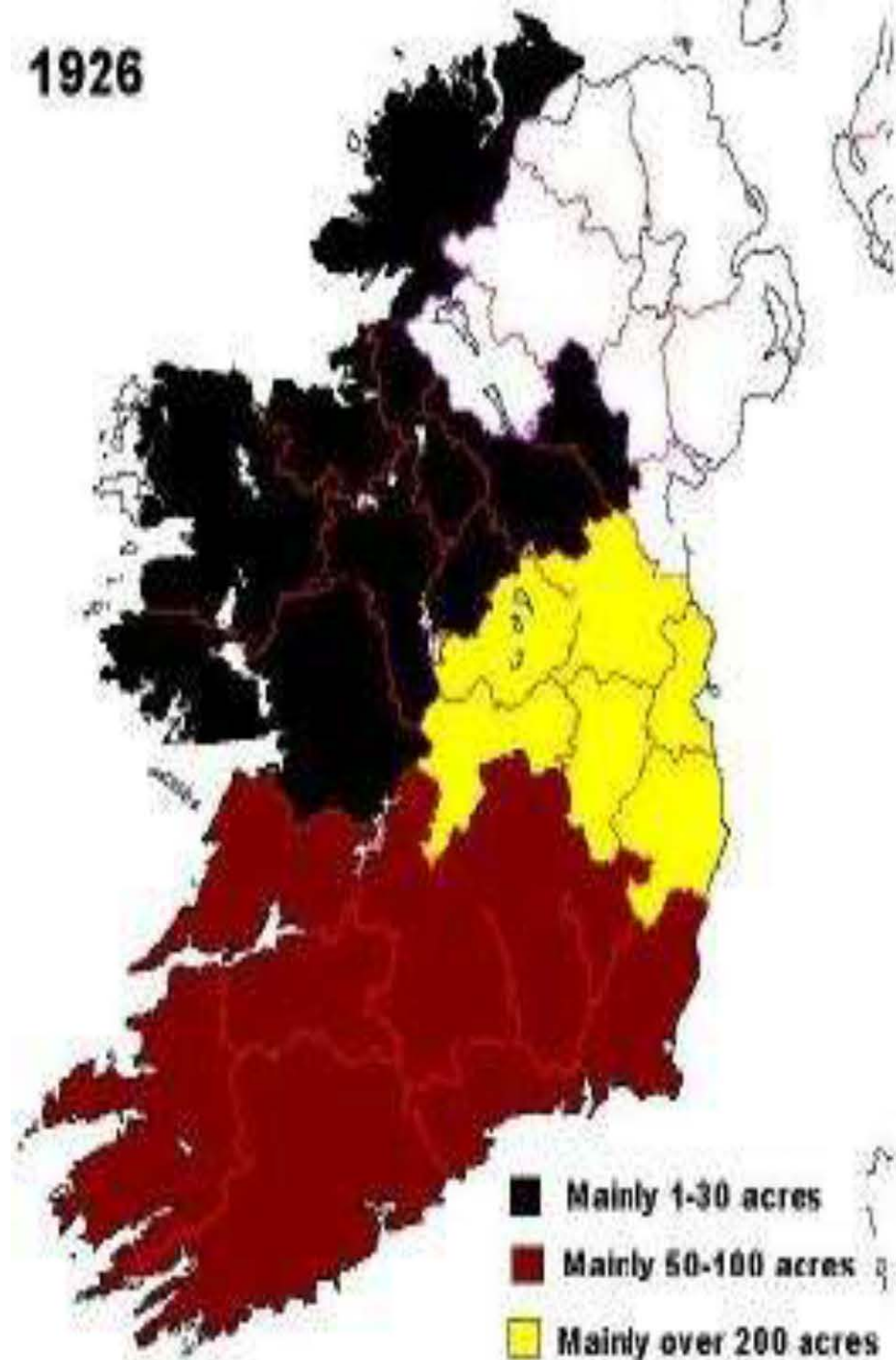
THOS. A. LARCOM.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN,

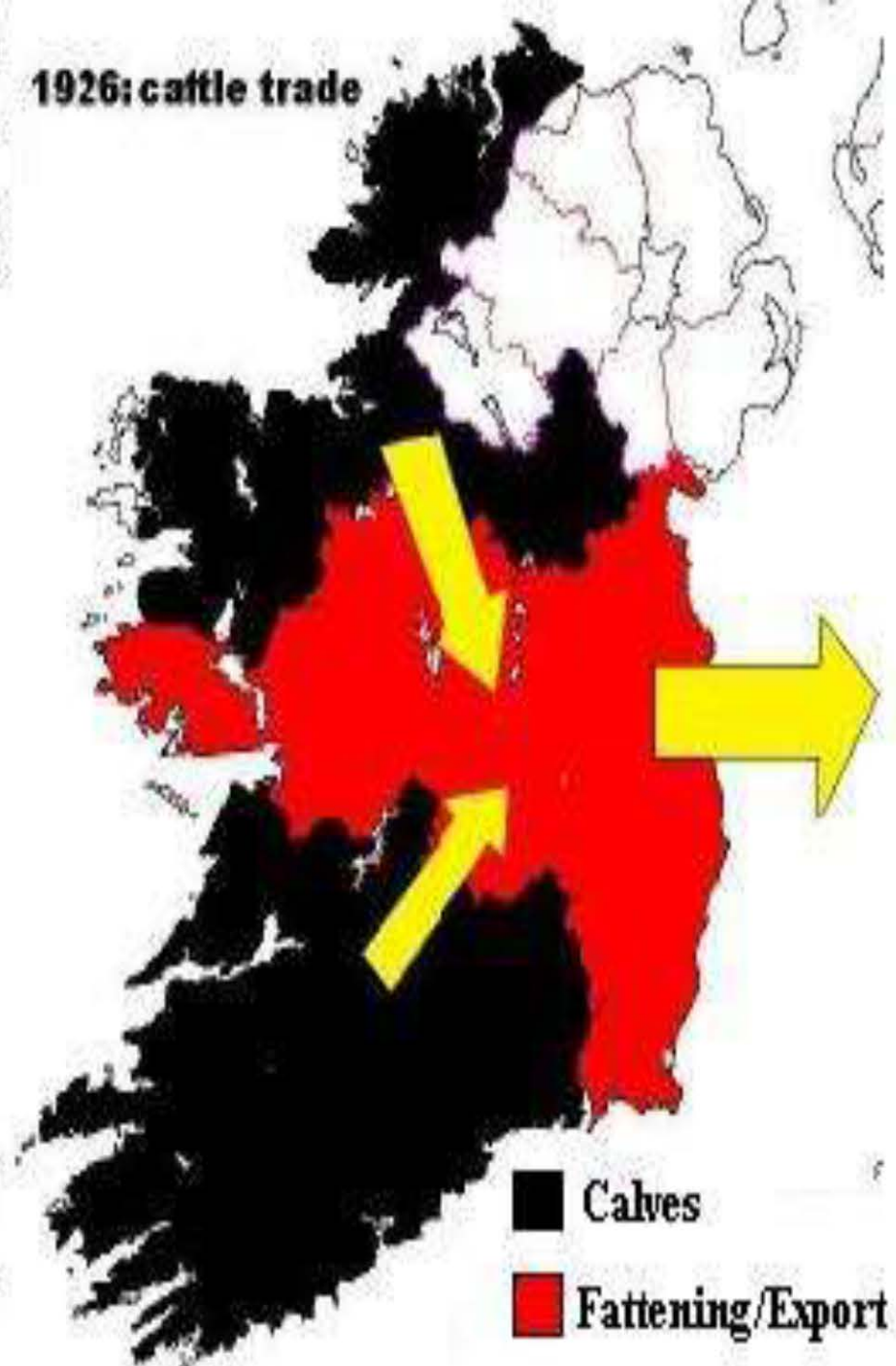
12th August, 1848.



1926



1926: cattle trade



R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

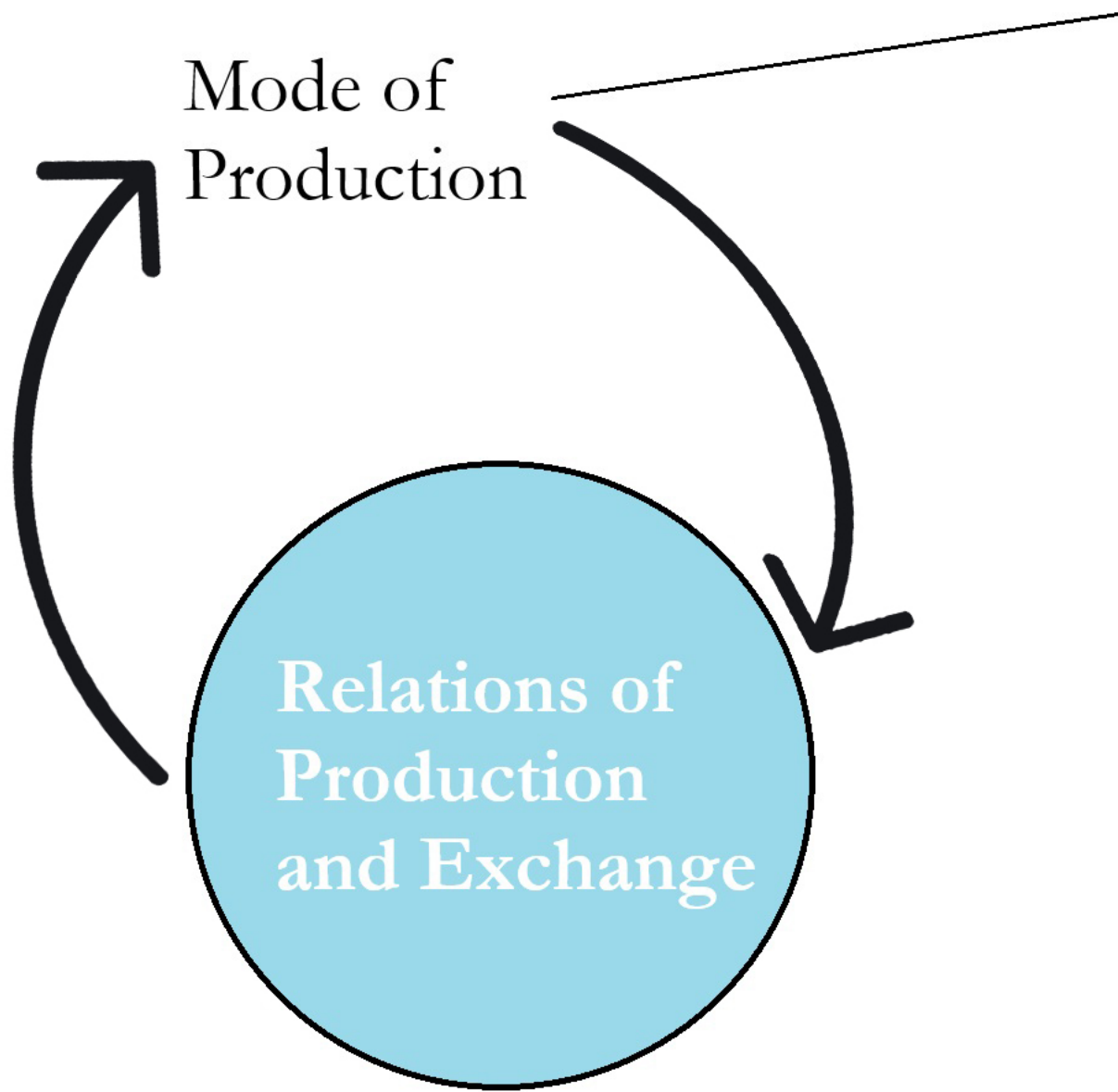
ON THE

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR

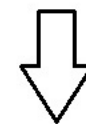
IN IRELAND.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1823.*

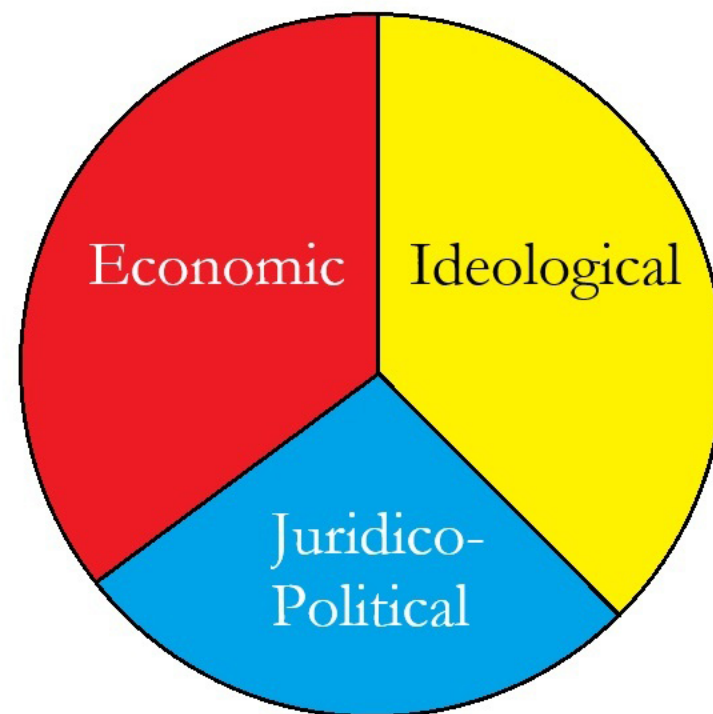
The nature of the late distress in Ireland was peculiar. In the districts to which Your Committee have already adverted, the potatoe crop, which furnishes the general food of the Peasantry, had failed; but there was no want of food of another description for the support of human life. On the contrary, the crops of grain had been far from deficient, and the prices of corn and of oatmeal were very moderate. The export of grain from ports within the distressed districts of Ireland, was considerable, during the entire period from May to August, infinitely exceeding the imports during that period; and those districts in the south and west presented the remarkable example of possessing a surplus of food, whilst the inhabitants were suffering from actual want. The meritorious patience of the Peasantry under the pressure of want, is here not undeserving of attention and of praise. The calamity of 1822 may therefore be said to have proceeded less from the want of food itself, than from the want of adequate means of purchasing it; or in other words from the want of profitable employment. In some districts, as at Clonekelty (Cork), where the potatoe crop failed, but where some part of the population was employed in manufacturing industry, no individual engaged in the linen trade is said to have had occasion to receive relief. This peculiarity in the character of the late distress in Ireland appears to Your Committee to have arisen from the entire dependence of the Peasantry upon the food raised by themselves. When the produce of the peasant's potatoe ground fails, they are unaccustomed to have recourse to markets, and indeed they seem rarely to have the means of purchasing. The potatoe crop is also very variable and uncertain; nor can the surplus of one harvest be reserved to supply any deficiency in a subsequent year. From the weight and bulk of potatoes there are great difficulties in the way of transport, and these difficulties produce great disproportion between the prices in one district and those in a district immediately adjoining.



Theoretical Concept



Entire Social Totality



REPLY TO MR. PAUL ERNST

London, October 1, 1890

First published in the *Berliner Volksblatt*,
No. 232, October 5, 1890

for worse, with my “Ernst”^d correspondence.

On May 31 this year Mr. Ernst wrote to me from Görbersdorf that Mr. Hermann Bahr was reproaching him in the *Freie Bühne* for wrongly applying the Marxist method of viewing history with regard to the Scandinavian women’s movement,^a and would I please

“say in a few lines whether my view corresponds with Marx’s or not, and furthermore permit me to use the letter against Bahr”.

“As regards your attempt to handle the matter in a materialist way, I should say first of all that the materialist method turns into its opposite if, in an historical study, it is used not as a guide but rather as a ready-made pattern in accordance with which one tailors the historical facts. And if Mr. Bahr believes he has caught you out in this respect, it seems to me that he may not be altogether unjustified.

Search Britannica...

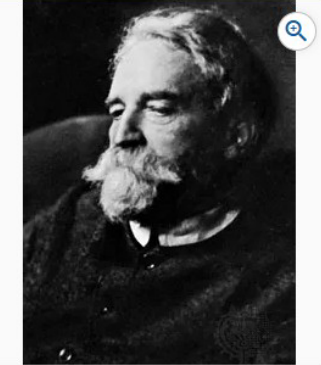
Paul Ernst

German writer

Ask the Chatbot a Question

More Actions

Also known as: Paul Karl Friedrich Ernst

Written and fact-checked by [The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica](#)Last Updated: Mar 3, 2025 • [Article History](#)

Paul Ernst

Quick Facts**In full:** Paul Karl Friedrich Ernst**Born:** March 7, 1866, Elbingerode, Saxony [Germany]**Died:** May 13, 1933, Sankt Georgen, Austria (aged 67)**Notable Works:** “Ariadne auf Naxos” • “Der Weg zur Form” • “Der Zusammenbruch des Marxismus”**Subjects Of Study:** Neoclassical art[See all related content](#)

Paul Ernst (born March 7, 1866, Elbingerode, Saxony [Germany]—died May 13, 1933, Sankt Georgen, Austria) was a German writer known particularly for his short stories and for essays on philosophical, economic, and literary problems.

Ernst studied for the ministry but quickly became disillusioned with theology. He became a militant Marxist and the editor of the *Berliner Volkstribüne*. He severed his Marxist connections at the turn of the century, however, and repudiated the doctrine in *Der Zusammenbruch des Marxismus* (1919; “The Collapse of Marxism”). He had already expressed his antagonism toward naturalism in art and called for a return to classicism in his [essay](#) *Der Weg zur Form* (1906; “The Road to Form”). His search for eternal truths led him through German idealist philosophy back to a form of Christianity that he dramatized in what he called redemption [drama](#), best exemplified by *Ariadne auf Naxos* (1912).

“You subsume the whole of Norway and everything that happens there under one category, philistinism, and then unhesitatingly and erroneously apply to that Norwegian philistinism your opinion of German philistinism. But here there are two facts which present an insuperable obstacle.

“And in so doing you will probably find that a very important distinction emerges. In Germany philistinism was born of a failed revolution, a development that was interrupted and repressed. Its idiosyncratic, abnormally pronounced character made up of cowardice, bigotry, ineptitude, and a total lack of initiative,

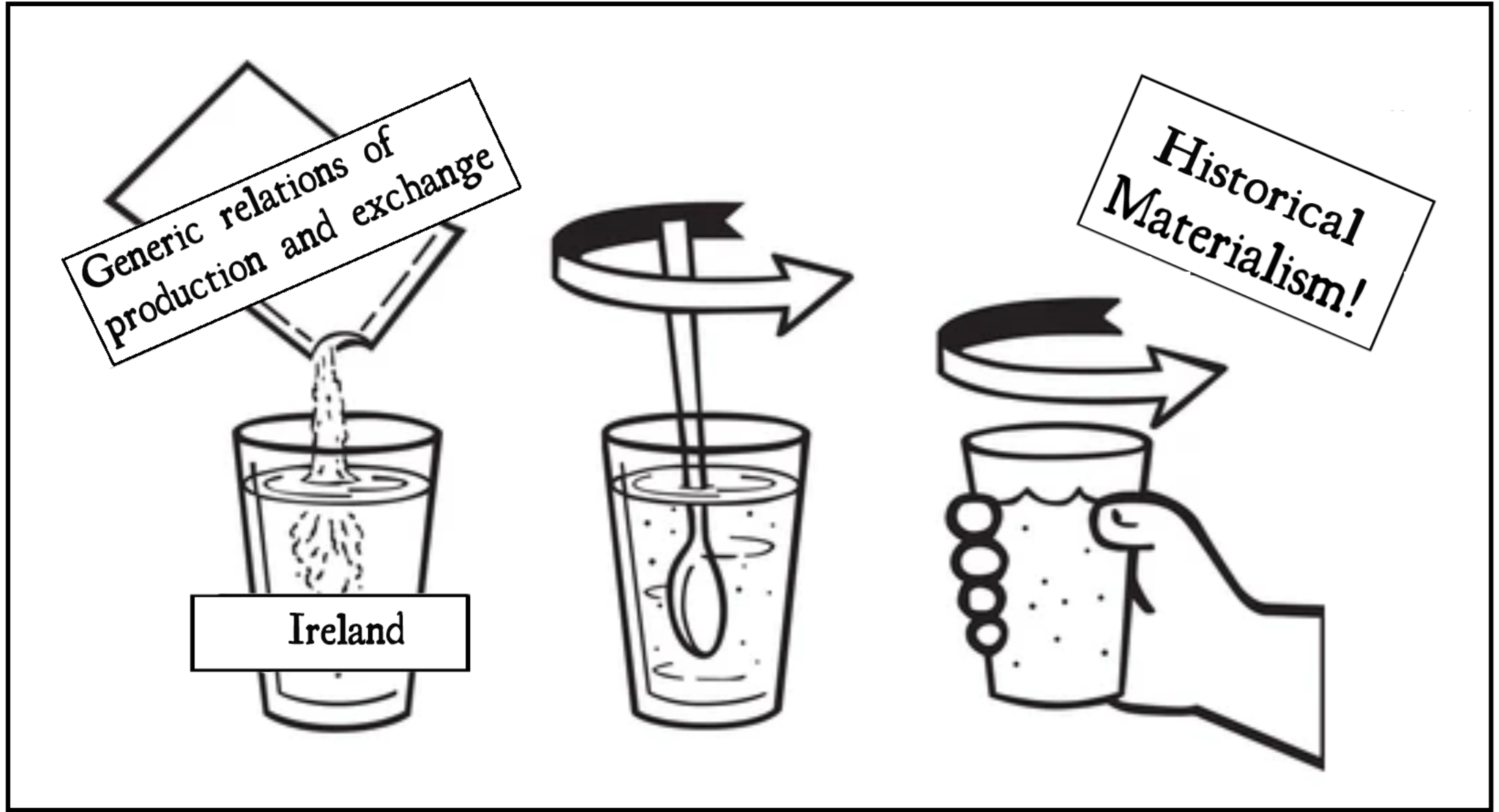
“In Norway, on the other hand, the class of small peasants and the lower middle class with a slight admixture of middle class elements—as it existed, say, in England and France in the seventeenth century—have, for several centuries, constituted the normal state of society. Here there is no question of an archaic state of affairs having been forcibly imposed upon them by the failure of a great movement or by a Thirty Years’ War. The country has been retarded by its isolation and by its natural literary revival.

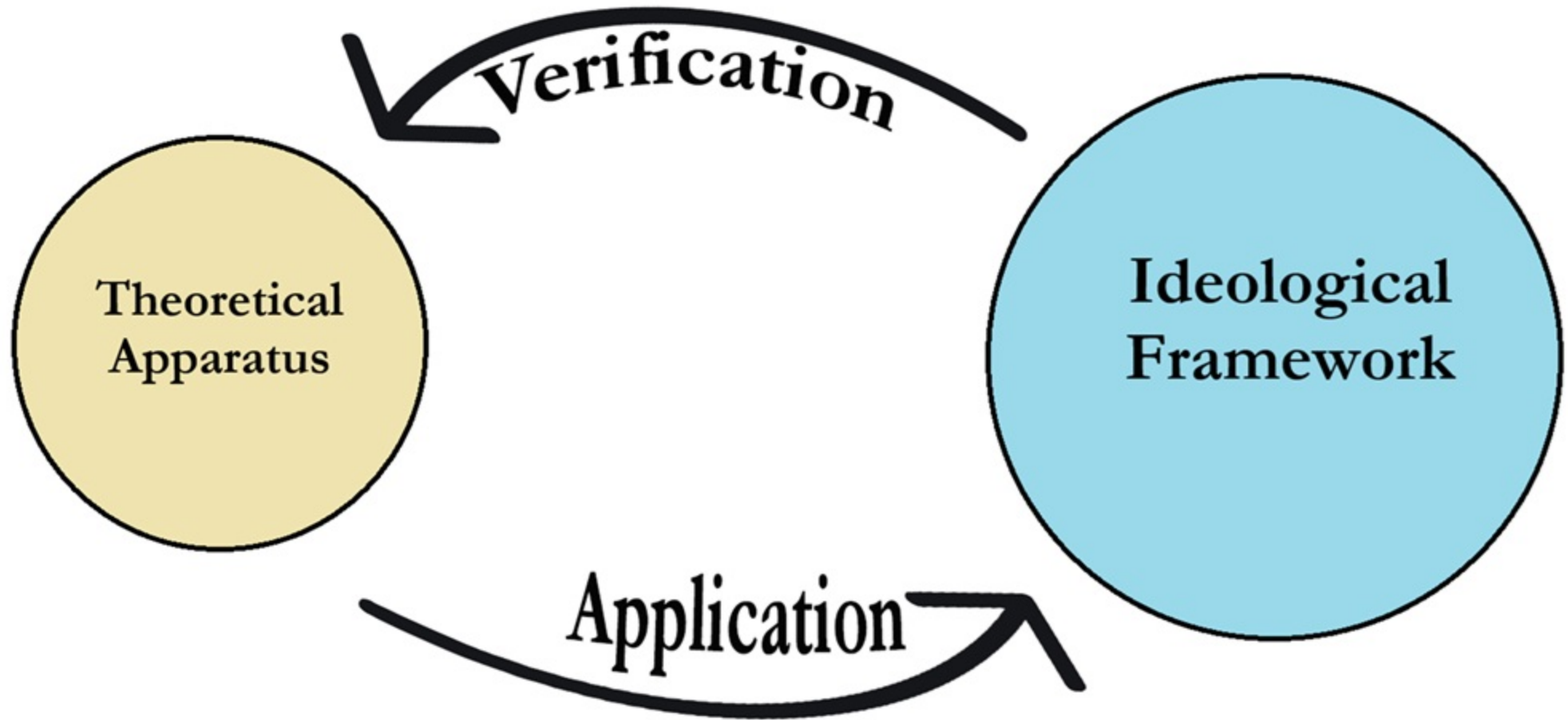
“The Norwegian peasant was never a serf, so that the whole process takes place against an entirely different background, as in Castile. The lower middle class Norwegian is the son of a free peasant and, such being the case, is a *man* compared with the degenerate German philistine. And whatever the failings of, for

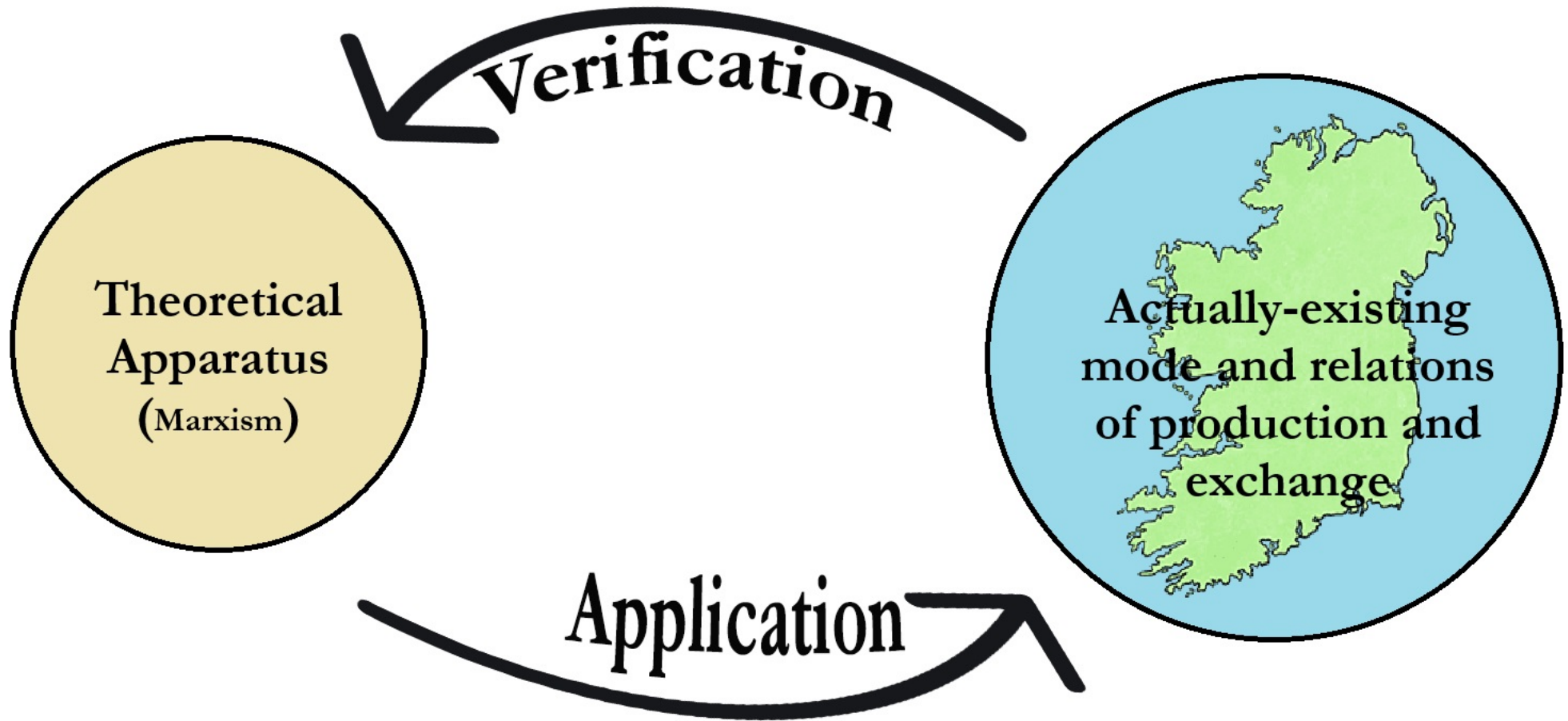
Marxism",^a in which he appropriates without hesitation the odd assertion of the metaphysicist Dühring—as if, according to Marx, history makes itself quite automatically, without the cooperation of human beings (who after all are making it!), and as if these human beings were simply played like mere chessmen by the economic conditions (which are the work of men themselves!). A man who is capable of confusing the distortion of Marxist theory by an opponent such as Dühring with this theory itself must turn elsewhere for help—I give up.

There is, however, one thing which I can divulge to Mr. Paul Ernst by way of conclusion: there is something that is far more dangerous to the party than a petty-bourgeois group which can be consigned to the lumber-room at the next elections. I am referring to a clique of loud-mouthed men of letters and students, particularly when they are incapable of seeing the simplest things with their own eyes and of impartially weighing up the relative importance of the available facts or the strength of the forces involved when assessing an economic or political situation, and hence seek to force on the party tactics that are utterly insane, as gentlemen such as Bruno Wille and Teistler in particular, and to a

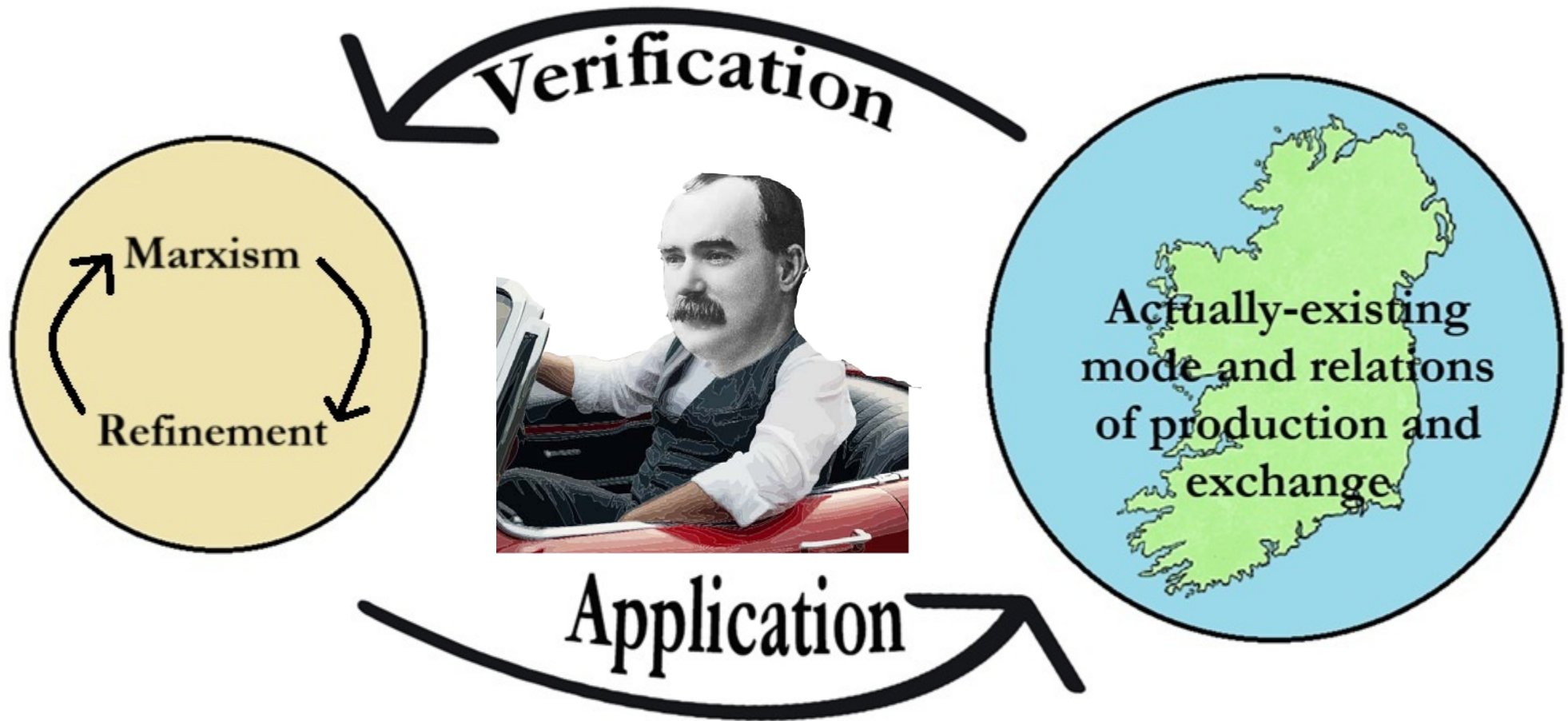
ADD MARXISM AND STIR...

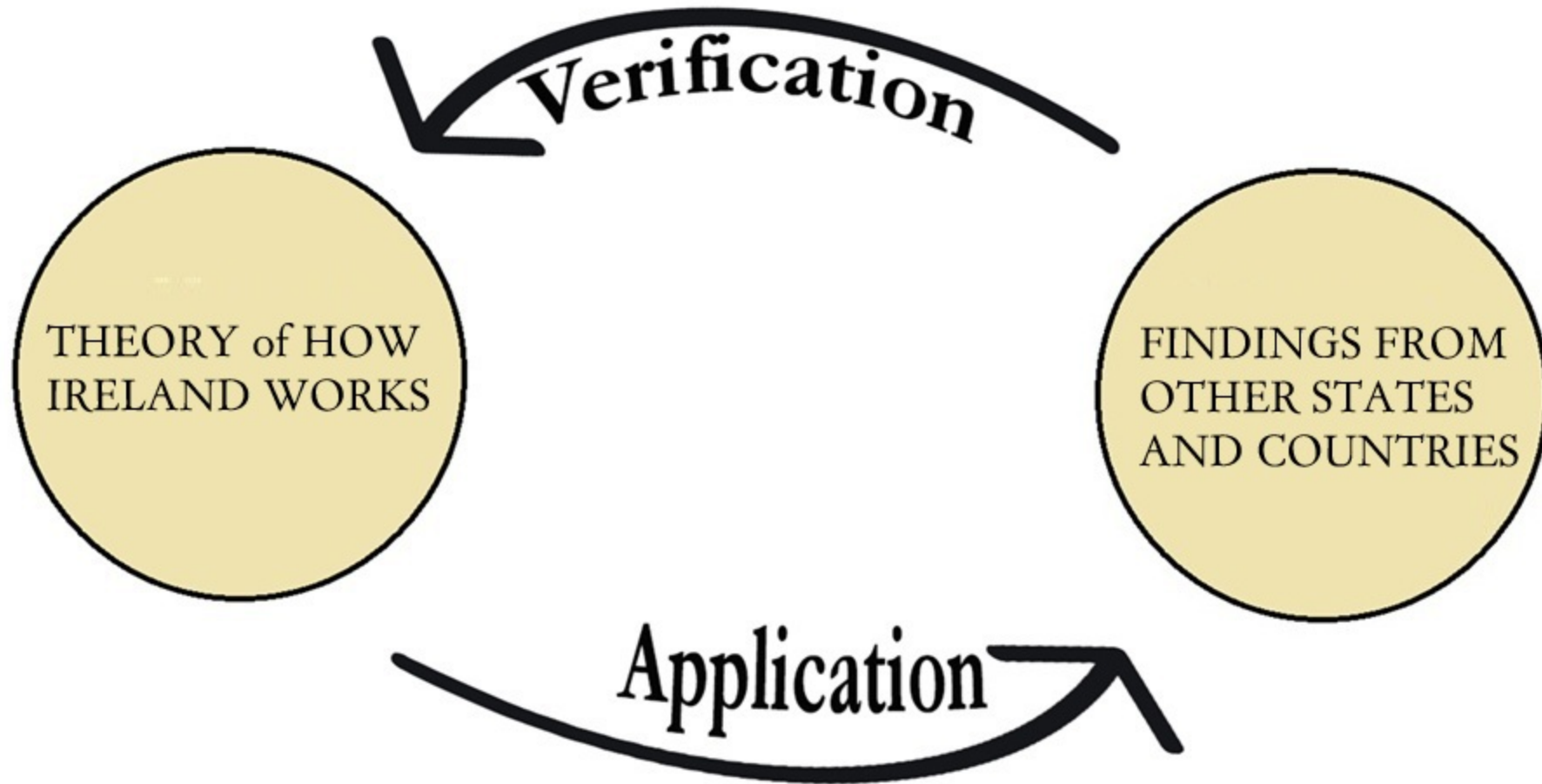












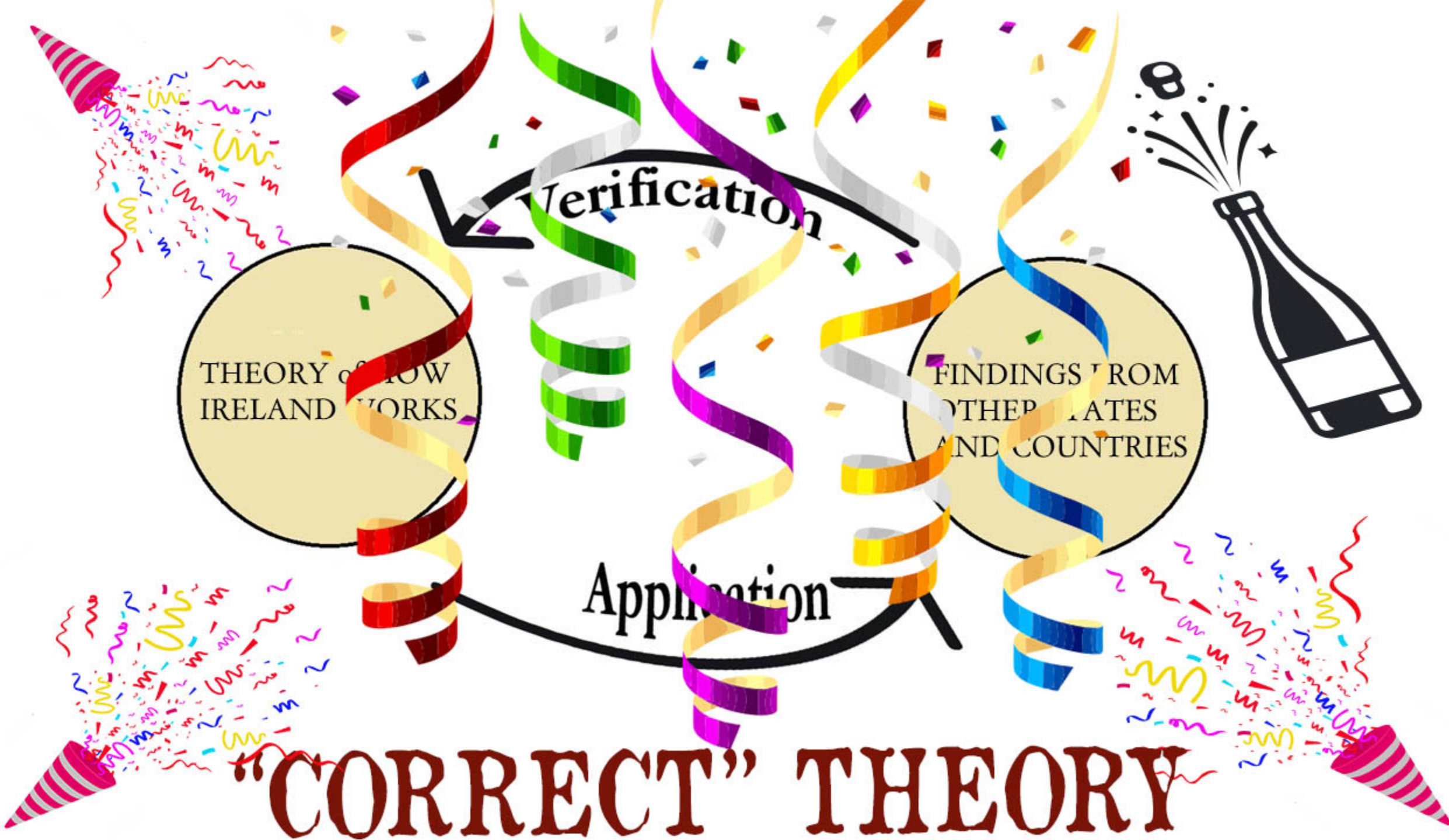
THEORY OF HOW
IRELAND WORKS

Verification

FINDINGS FROM
OTHER STATES
AND COUNTRIES

Application

"CORRECT" THEORY





Paddy Cosgrave ✓
@paddycosgrave



My view on the Irish Times: Spineless compradors.

Comprador: a person who acts as an agent for foreign organizations engaged in investment, trade, or economic or political exploitation.



THE IRISH TIMES

Editorials

The Irish Times view on removing the triple lock: a necessary change

4:43 PM · Jan 30, 2026 · 14.9K Views



28



98



396



7



Relevant ▾

View quotes >

YULETIDE PROJECT FEAR

Date: January 15, 2026 - Affairs of the Nation



Micheál Martin

GOLDHAWK HAS never witnessed such a full-on campaign by government, media, academia and other power centres as in the run-up to Christmas when propagators of a European army and a European war went into overdrive. Fearful that EU states would disrespect us, the Irish comprador elite fought as never before in a near-hysterical attack on... [Read more »](#)

Paddy Cosgrave @paddycosgrave

My view on the Irish Times: Spineless compradors.

Comprador: a person who acts as an agent for foreign organizations engaged in investment, trade, or economic or political exploitation.

THE IRISH TIMES

Editorials

The Irish Times view on removing the triple lock: a necessary change

4:43 PM · Jan 30, 2026 · 14.9K Views

28 96 396 7

Relevant View quotes >

YULETIDE PROJECT FEAR

Date: January 15, 2026 - Affairs of the Nation



GOLDHAWK HAS never witnessed such a full-on campaign by government, media, academia and other power centres as in the run-up to Christmas when propagators of a European army and a European war went into overdrive. Fearful that EU states would disrespect us, the Irish comprador elite fought as never before in a near-hysterical attack on... Read more >

