

Any consideration of the response offered by twentieth- and twenty-first-century ~~of~~ Irish poets to the Holocaust must first ~~consider~~ involve ~~first~~ the historical context of Ireland's ~~little~~ small Jewish community and the record of prewar and wartime immigration into Ireland by refugees from mainland ~~europa~~ Europe. Available ~~censuses~~ census statistics show that ~~from 1861 onwards there was~~ a small but significant Jewish community has existed in Ireland since 1861, mainly based in Dublin but also in cities such as Cork and Limerick. The 1901 census, taken three years before the 1904 setting of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (1932), suggests that there were just over 3,000 Jews living in Ireland out of a total population of ~~foughly~~ approximately 3,200,000. By 1946, this number had risen only to 5,381 ~~professing Jew on the island of Ireland~~. These statistics ~~tell~~ narrate their own ~~story~~ account of Ireland's pre-war and wartime inaction in the face of mass expulsions from ~~central~~ Central and ~~eastern europa~~ Eastern Europe. Even during the years of the Holocaust, (1942–45), Irish policy was parsimonious at best. ~~and a~~ According to Dermot Keogh's authoritative study *Jews in Twentieth-Century Ireland* (1998), the number of Jewish refugees admitted by Ireland during the Second World War "may have been as few as sixty" (Keogh 1998: 192).

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Comment [A1]: This change has been made to avoid repetition of the word "consider" in the same sentence.

Comment [A2]: It is simpler and more native to say "since 1861."

Comment [A3]: This change has been made to make the language more suitable to academic writing.