Any consideration of the response offered by twentieth- and twenty-first-century Irish poets to the Holocaust must first consider involve reviewing first the historical context of Ireland’s little small Jewish community and Ireland’s the record of pre-war and wartime immigration into Ireland by acceptance of refugees from mainland Europe. Available census statistics show evidence that from 1861 onwards there was a small but significant Jewish community has existed in Ireland since 1861. This community was primarily based mainly based-in Dublin but was also settled also in cities such as Cork and Limerick. The 1901 census taken three years before the 1904 setting of James Joyce’s Ulysses (1922), suggests that people of Jewish origin constituted there were just over over 3,000 of Ireland’s total population of roughly 3,200,000 Jews living in Ireland out of a total population of roughly 3,200,000. By 1946, this number had risen only to 5,381 people 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 Europe Eastern Europe. Irish policy was parsimonious at best and even between 1942 and 1945 during the years of the Holocaust. 1942-45, Irish policy was parsimonious at best and...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).