A GRAND TOUR
by Paul Muldoon

for Seamus Heaney, on his receiving the Cunningham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, 28 January 2008

The first Earl of Charlemont would have taken in, or been taken in by, an Egypt that promised nothing of Canaan, a Turkey where they’d chipped and chopped gold from the roofs of Constantinople, his gentlemanly giro about Turin.

For though he viewed Ireland’s claim as undeniable he could hardly have foreseen such a turn of events as your instructing us not to privilege the School of Athens over the Academies of whin-fen and bog-furze

or Ovid’s Medusa over a flax-dam’s floatage but to entertain Rathsharkin as Rome, Toome as Tomis, the Bann itself as the Bosphorus.
CONTENTS

Key Achievements 2007–08
President’s Report
Strategic Directions 2007–2012
New Members—Sciences
New Members—Humanities & Social Sciences
New Honorary Members
Distinctions Conferred on Members
Bereavements
Northern Approaches by Seamus Heaney
A Transforming Presidency (2005–08)
Medals and Awards
Academy Committees
Policy
A Year in View

Research Projects:
Art and Architecture of Ireland (AAI)
Dictionary of Irish Biography (DBI)
Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources (DMLCS)
Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO)
Documents on Irish Foreign Policy (DIFP)
Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge (FNG)
Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA)
New Survey of Clare Island (NSCI)
Origins of the Irish Constitution (OIC)

Library Report
Publications

Appendices
I Members
II Council & Executive Committee
III Academy Committees
IV Academy Staff
V Summary of Accounts

www.ria.ie
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2007–08

New Projects/Initiatives
Academy Digital Resources (ADR)
Art and Architecture of Ireland (AAI)

Policy
A Discussion Forum on Irish Science
Sixth Scientific Statement: Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity
Strategic Directions 2007–2012
Submission on Bonus Points for Maths

Public Outreach
‘Conflict Resolution: The Case of Kosovo’, Martti Ahtisaari (public lecture sponsored by DEPFA BANK)
‘Cultural Diversity and Human Solidarity’, Professor Patrick Masterson, MRIA, former president of the European University (Academy Discourse)
Culture Night, Dublin (2007)
‘From the Holy Mountain: The Demise of Eastern Christianity’, Dr William Dalrymple (Academy Discourse)

International peer-review process for the 2008 Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (IRCSET) postdoctoral fellowship scheme
Origins of the Irish Constitution (OIC)
‘Half Gone: Peak Oil Meets Climate Change’,
Dr Jeremy Leggett (Academy Times public lecture sponsored by DEPFA BANK and the Irish Times)

‘Irish Landscape and Locality and their Connections to Literature and Lyrics’, Professor Rolf Loeber, Hon MRIA, University of Pittsburgh (Academy Discourse)

‘Languages in the Global Age: Opportunities and Threats’, Professor Richard Johnstone, Emeritus Professor of Education, University of Stirling (Academy Discourse)

Open House, Dublin (2007), with the Irish Architecture Foundation

‘Russia’s Global Perspective—Defining a New Relationship with Europe and America’ (International Affairs conference sponsored by DEPFA BANK and Wermuth Asset Management)


‘The Universe is a Strange Place’, Hamilton Lecture 2007, delivered by Nobel laureate Professor Frank Wilczek, sponsored by DEPFA BANK

‘Where will Ireland get its Energy?’ (Geo-sciences conference)

Publications and Broadcasting

1916 in 1966: Commemorating the Easter Rising edited by Mary E. Daly and Margaret O’Callaghan

Archive of Celtic Latin Literature on CD and online

Articulations: Poetry, Philosophy and the Shaping of Culture by Seamus Heaney, MRIA, with contributions from Patrick Masterson, MRIA, and Paul Muldoon

Irish Agriculture: A Price History by Liam Kennedy and Peter M. Solar

Irish Historic Towns Atlas no. 18, Armagh; New Ross c.1200 to c.1900 pocket map

Judging Dev by Diarmaid Ferriter won three Irish Book Awards (2008)


The Extraordinary Adventures of Foundling Mick by Jules Verne

The Irish Mind (aka The Importance of Being Irish)—four-part television series in association with the IDA
All seemed right with the world on 15 March 2008 when I was elected in succession to Jim Slevin as President of the Royal Irish Academy. It was then apparent that the Academy was sustaining a vigorous and wide-ranging set of activities and moving in new directions. It was already recruiting staff for the Digital Humanities Observatory (funded by the Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions), which will provide vital infrastructural support for the all-island research collaboration Humanities Serving Irish Society. The Academy was in communication with the Naughton Foundation; the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism; and Yale University Press, who since then, and in association with a fourth party, have collectively agreed to fund Art and Architecture of Ireland as a new Academy research project. And, as his parting gift, Jim Slevin bequeathed to me the Academy’s second strategic plan, Strategic Directions 2007–2012, which had been prepared during his presidency. As a member of the outgoing Council, I was also aware of the readiness with which elected Officers, members of Council and national committees, and many other Academy Members contributed generously of their time to encourage and support fundamental research in the sciences and humanities. Then, as I met successively with the leaders of the Academy’s current research projects and with members of the Science and the Polite Literature and Antiquities Committees, I found that they too shared the belief that the Academy had a special role to play in advancing knowledge at home and internationally. Subsequently, during my early weeks in office, I became better acquainted with the dedicated and skilful Academy staff, who are anxious to assist Members and researchers in achieving their goals. At the Academy’s annual June meeting with the senior management of the Higher Education Authority, I was gratified that they too were convinced that the Academy’s performance justified the support it was receiving from the national exchequer.

More recently, all apparent certainties have been cast in doubt by what may prove to be the world’s most calamitous economic downturn since the 1920s. This means that now, more than ever, it is necessary, in the context of our second strategic plan, to redefine a niche role for the Academy within the Irish educational system so that it will continue to attract state funding in an atmosphere of...
necessarily closer scrutiny and tighter budgetary controls. If the Academy is to continue to be taken seriously, our first priority must be to ensure that each of our existing research projects not only identifies realistic milestones but achieves them. We must be aware that the failure by any one project to meet its targets may threaten the credibility of the entire Academy. Our second priority will be to demonstrate, more vigorously than heretofore, how the Academy is uniquely placed for fostering discussion on research and educational issues of concern in both Northern Ireland and the Republic and for proposing solutions to those concerns that might win favour from the two governments. And, as I see it, our third priority should be to become, as it were, a university for the universities, whereby the Academy would invite debate of the fundamental ethical and practical issues, and especially those relating to research and scholarship, that academics no longer have the opportunity to resolve in the routine of their working lives.

I am emboldened to suggest this role for the Academy because, having (through accident rather than design) served recently as Vice-President for Research at one of our universities, I am keenly aware of the maelstrom of business that confronts academics to the point where they no longer have time to consider where they are being led. All academics in Ireland, from the highest to lowest, are being challenged by dramatic management and structural reorganisations, proposed in the interest of greater efficiency and more-equitable resource distribution; they are being measured by stricter, and more-quantifiable, criteria before they can achieve career advancement; and they are engaged with the effort, required by the government’s Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation, to transform Irish universities from being primarily undergraduate teaching institutions, where some excellent research has always been done, to becoming (collectively or individually) research universities on a par with the best in the world. And, as if this were not sufficient, academics are to have a continued responsibility for undergraduate teaching that is, henceforth, to be measured by a quality inspectorate, as well as by traditional peer review by external examiners.

This agenda, to which all university heads subscribe, is clearly enervating, but I do not think that sufficient consideration has been given to the feasibility of this great leap forward, either in its totality or in its detail. Furthermore, I believe that discussion is even more urgently required because the resources targeted to effect the reform and transformation of our universities are certain to be challenged in an uncertain economic environment. The Academy seems to be particularly suited as a venue for such a debate, both because of its international contacts and associations and because it is free of the inter-institutional rivalries that have become exacerbated as the transformation drive has proceeded, particularly in the research realm. Thus, in seeking to redefine the role of the Academy in this period of economic uncertainty, I would suggest it should become the forum for a continuing debate on the place of the university in society and on the responsibility of the university towards the society that is its ultimate paymaster.

Professor Nicholas Canny
President
September 2008
In 2007 the Academy published its second strategic plan, *Strategic Directions 2007–2012*. The plan aims to ensure that the Academy continues to play a central role in promoting, supporting and celebrating excellence in scholarship and research in the sciences, humanities and social sciences. It identifies four key strategic directions that will guide the development of the Academy’s services and activities in the next five years:

(i) building public engagement  
(ii) broadening participation and representation  
(iii) serving society  
(iv) enhancing Academy governance structures

In the period to 2012 the Academy’s primary focus will be the continued development of its core mission, namely, promoting and supporting excellence in scholarship and research. The Academy will enhance the services and activities it offers and continue to develop its institutional capacity. The four strategic directions are designed to:

- provide a unifying vision and agenda to inform the Academy’s engagement with academia, government and wider society and to guide the development of its activities and services;  
- support the Academy’s continued pursuit of the strategic agenda expressed in the 2002 strategy;  
- build upon the achievements of the 2002 strategy.

Looking to the future, the Academy will continue to engage and work with its Members, the academic and research community, governmental and public policymakers, the media, business and the wider public on an all-island basis. The Academy will ensure that it continues to have a unifying vision of itself; of how it can support and promote excellence in scholarship and research; of what distinguishes it from other organisations; and of how its activities and objectives support the public good.

*Strategic Directions 2007–2012* is available online at http://www.ria.ie/about/reports.html
CHRISTOPHER DAINTY is Professor of Applied Physics at NUI, Galway. He held academic posts at Queen Elizabeth College, London; The University of Rochester, New York; and Imperial College, London, before moving to Galway in 2002. His research has involved optical propagation, scattering and imaging, and he currently focuses on applications of adaptive optics, particularly in vision science. Professor Dainty has been internationally recognised with several awards and prizes, including the CEK Mers Medal of the Optical Society of America (OSA) in 2003. He is acknowledged as a leader in the field of optics by his election to fellowship of both of the major US optical societies, by his Council membership of the UK Institute of Physics and by his elections as Vice-President of the OSA and as President of the International Commission for Optics and of the European Optical Society. Professor Dainty is a world leader in imaging science, with an excellent record of innovative research.

ROBERT ELWOOD grew up in London before completing a first-class BSc in Zoology and a PhD at Reading University. In 1975 he joined the Department of Zoology at Queen’s University Belfast. His research concerns animal behaviour and evolutionary biology, on which he has published over 130 refereed journal papers. Professor Elwood’s clear-sighted and balanced approach has been invaluable in many fields of research. His principal interest is parental behaviour, and he is making important advances in the control of paternal care in animals. He has also delivered key insights into information gathering during social interactions of certain species, and his recent work includes high-profile issues in conservation biology and animal welfare. Professor Elwood is a very well-known and internationally respected scientist who has made major contributions to our current knowledge of animal behaviour.
FRANK GANNON is Director General of Science Foundation Ireland. Professor Gannon is a graduate of NUI, Galway, and he obtained his PhD in 1973 at the University of Leicester. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from 1973 to 1975 and Head of Research at the French National Institute for Health and Medical Research, based at the University of Strasbourg, from 1975 to 1981. He then moved to NUI, Galway, and became Associate Professor in the Department of Microbiology and Director of the National Diagnostics Centre. Prior to taking up his current appointment, he held positions as Executive Director of the European Molecular Biology Organisation, as Secretary General of the European Molecular Biology Council and as Senior Scientist at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory in Heidelberg, Germany. Professor Gannon has authored, co-authored and edited more than 100 papers in international refereed journals, including several in Nature and Cell, two of the most prestigious journals in the biological sciences.

MARY KELLY is Director General of the Environmental Protection Agency, an independent public body established under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992. Dr Kelly holds a PhD in organic chemistry from Trinity College Dublin, as well as an MBA from Dublin City University. She spent a total of ten years conducting research at Trinity and then worked in the private sector. In 1995 she moved to IBEC, the business and employers’ group, where she spent seven years and established the IBEC environment unit. She started her current position in May 2002.

JAMES LUNNEY is Associate Professor of Physics, Head of School of Physics and Fellow of Trinity College Dublin. Born in Co. Fermanagh, he obtained his university education at Queen’s University Belfast. In 1986 he established a new programme of research in Trinity on the laser-processing of materials, forming the first research group in Ireland to use pulsed-laser deposition to make thin films. His current research interests are high-power laser-matter interactions and plasma physics, with particular emphasis on pulsed-laser evaporation and deposition of solid materials for research. He is also exploring new applications for conical refraction, a curious optical effect first discovered in Dublin in 1832 by Sir William Rowan Hamilton, MRIA. Professor Lunney has developed a national and international reputation as an innovative and original physicist.

MICHAEL McGLINCHY was born and educated in Manchester. He spent most of his professional life at McMaster University in Canada, where he was Chairman of the Department of Chemistry. His distinguished contributions to inorganic chemistry were recognised in 2000 with the Canadian Society of Chemistry Alcan Award, the top award for his field in Canada. In 2002 he was appointed to the Chair of Inorganic Chemistry at University College Dublin. He has found imaginative ways of exploiting metal-evaporation techniques in novel syntheses of mixed-metal clusters and has pioneered the incorporation of organometallic residues into biologically active molecules. Professor McGlinchy has published over 230 papers on organometallic chemistry and has supervised more than 30 PhD students.

HELENE MCNULTY completed her BSc and PhD in Human Nutrition in Trinity College Dublin. After a year and a half in the food industry, she returned to academia in 1992 as a lecturer at the University of Ulster, Coleraine, and she was awarded a personal chair there in 2001. As Principal Investigator of a large graduate and postgraduate group, she has investigated the effects of suboptimal nutrition on a wide range of subjects, from birth defects to cardiovascular disease and cancer. Recently, her group’s work has embraced the new challenges of how
common genetic variations in the apparently normal population influence disease risk. Professor McNulty has made a huge impact in the field of human nutrition through her ability to conceive, conduct and complete well-designed investigations with nutritional intervention in human subjects.

KINGSTON MILLS is Professor of Experimental Immunology in the School of Biochemistry and Immunology at Trinity College Dublin. He obtained his BA in Biochemistry and PhD in Immunology at Trinity. Professor Mills is an outstanding immunologist with an international reputation in the area of T-lymphocyte biology and immunomodulation. He joined the Trinity staff in 2000 and has played a pivotal role in the development of immunology studies at the college. He has won numerous awards for his research, notably the Royal Irish Academy Medal for Biochemistry, the Irish Society of Immunology Medal and the Graves Medal. Professor Mills is recognised as a thoughtful and innovative scientist who continues to make major contributions to the study of infectious diseases and vaccines.

MARK O'MALLEY is Professor of Electrical Engineering at University College Dublin. He is also a founder and director of the Electricity Research Centre, a collaborative, industry-supported, interdisciplinary research centre. Professor O'Malley has established an international reputation in two fields: biomedical engineering and electrical-power systems. He has made outstanding contributions in biomedical engineering and particularly to our knowledge of how the human neuromuscular system works. This has had a significant impact on the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy. He has also made seminal contributions to the study of the dynamic, operational and economic impacts of high penetrations of renewable energy on electricity grids, and he is recognised as a leader in research on the integration of wind power.

DENIS O’SULLIVAN is Emeritus Professor at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies and a pioneer of space science. Since 1969 he has had sixteen experiments completed on US, Russian and European spacecraft, including three Apollo missions to the moon, where some of the first investigations of galactic cosmic radiation outside of the Earth’s magnetosphere were carried out under his direction. This work was followed by experiments in the orbits of Earth and Mars; in cometary environments, including Halley’s Comet; on several space shuttles; and on the International Space Station. Professor O’Sullivan is the only Irish scientist with regular access to these advanced facilities.

PATRICK PRENDERGAST is currently Professor of Bioengineering and Director of the Centre for Bioengineering in Trinity College Dublin. A past president of the European Society for Biomechanics, he is known worldwide for his research in biomechanics. His research is focused on the design and testing of medical devices, particularly on the simulation of the performance of orthopaedic and cardiovascular implants. His development of innovative analysis techniques in mechano-biology, implant design and medical-device testing has placed his research group at the forefront of an extremely dynamic and competitive field, where the behaviour of biological tissues in response to their mechanical environment is investigated.

WILLIAM SPILLANE is a graduate of University College Cork and NUI, Galway. Originally from Cork City, he has been a Professor of Chemistry in Galway since 1988. His research interests are quite diverse, and he has published more than 100 papers and reviews on mechanistic organic chemistry, non-nutritive sweeteners and both synthetic organic chemistry and photochemistry. He has made an outstanding contribution to physical organic chemistry, in particular to the
understanding of quantitative structure–activity relationships among sweeteners, which has helped in the establishment of sodium and calcium cyclamates as safe, good-quality sweetening agents by the European Union. Professor Spillane is recognised as a world authority in his field and has made a number of ground-breaking discoveries.

Humanities & Social Sciences

DAVID HAYTON has been Head of the School of History and Anthropology at Queen’s University Belfast since 2005. He obtained his primary degree from the University of Manchester and his PhD (1975) from Oxford University, and he worked for the History of Parliament Trust from 1975 to 1994. At Queen’s since 1994, he has been Professor of Early Modern Irish and British History since 2002. He is the author of numerous articles, essays, introductions and monographs, some of which were brought together under the title Ruling Ireland, 1685–1742: Politics, Politicians and Parties. This is the period and subject area in which his expertise is universally acknowledged and widely drawn upon. His extensive knowledge and the many original insights arising from it are displayed most remarkably in his long introduction to The History of Parliament series, which has been very widely praised.

JACQUELINE HILL, Associate Professor of History at NUI Maynooth, is a graduate of the University of Leeds and has published extensively on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Ireland. Her magnum opus, From Patriots to Unionists: Dublin Civic Politics and Irish Protestant Patriotism 1660–1840 (Oxford University Press 1997), redefined at a stroke the world of eighteenth-century Unionism and was recognised as a major contribution to the study of Irish and British history. A member of the editorial board for the Academy’s New History of Ireland, she edited the final, seventh volume in the series, covering the period 1921–84, which is described by many as an exemplary act of scholarship. She is currently working on the history of early Orangeism, particularly the fascinating figure of John Giffard, and she is also Principal Investigator for Irish History Online, an invaluable resource for scholars.

ATTRACTA INGRAM is Associate Professor of Political Theory and Head of the School of Politics and International Relations at University College Dublin. A leading authority on the philosophy of human rights, justice and pluralism, and the conflicts of cosmopolitanism and nationality, she is the author of A Political Theory of Rights (Oxford: Clarendon Press), which broke new ground in the conception of rights and remains a standard point of reference. Her influence in these areas extends beyond the English-speaking world to China and continental Europe. Professor Ingram combines political theory and analysis with a deep knowledge of what is feasible and desirable in constitutional politics.

CHRISTOPHER LYNN was educated at Queen’s University Belfast and University College Dublin, where he received his PhD for his study of houses from early-medieval Ireland. He has combined archaeological research with a career in public archaeology within the Environment and Heritage Service, where he has conducted over 30 excavations and been responsible for the conservation and presentation of many of our historic monuments in state care. He has published a series of highly regarded academic studies on topics as wide-ranging as the excavation of Iron Age ceremonial centres, the settlement architecture of early-medieval Ireland and the relationship between archaeology and Indo-European mythology. His book on the Navan Fort is a fine piece of scholarship, appealing to a broad European and American readership.
CARMEL McCARTHY is Associate Professor of Heb- ew and Syriac at University College Dublin. She was educated at University College Dublin and the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. In 1981 she published her doctoral dissertation on the 
*tiqqune sopherim*, ‘corrections of the Scribes’, which critically examined the complex origins of the tradition of the scribal emendations to the Hebrew text of the Bible listed in rabbinic works and medieval commentaries. In 1993 she published an annotated translation of a unique Syriac manuscript from the Chester Beatty Library collection, containing Ephrem the Syrian’s commentary on Tatian’s gospel harmony. And in 2007 she published a critical edition of the Hebrew text of Deuteronomy as part of the *Biblia Hebraica Quinta*. Professor McCarthy has established an international reputation in the textual criticism of the Hebrew Bible.

JAMES MCGUIRE is Senior Lecturer in the School of History and Archives, University College Dublin, and, since 1992, Managing Editor of the Academy’s Dictionary of Irish Biography project. Publication of the dictionary by Cambridge University Press is expected to take place in late 2009. The dictionary will be the first authoritative reference to the lives and careers of almost 10,000 noteworthy Irish persons. The chronological scope of the dictionary extends from the earliest times to the beginning of the twenty-first century. The dictionary will be published in seven printed volumes, and online, and is expected to become a major educational resource for historians and the general public. As Managing Editor, James has led the project’s in-house research staff and more than 400 external contributors in preparing the entries for the dictionary over the past sixteen years. He also serves as President of the Irish Legal History Society and as Chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission, and in the past he was Joint Editor of the journal *Irish Historical Studies* and President of the Irish Historical Society. James has published extensively in his own right on the history of seventeenth-century Ireland, and he is recognised universally as a scholar of the highest order.

BRIAN NOLAN is currently Research Professor and Head of the Social Policy Research Division in the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, having obtained his primary degree in University College Dublin, an MA in Economics at McMaster University in Canada and a PhD from the London School of Economics. His contributions to the study of income distribution, deprivation and social policy have had a great impact on academia and social policy, not just in Ireland but in the UK and the European Union as well. He is the sole author of ten books and has published extensively in international scientific journals. Professor Nolan is one of the world’s leading scholars on issues of income distribution, and his work has had a major influence on how social scientists conceptualise and measure poverty.

WILLIAM O’BRIEN graduated in archaeology at University College Cork and lectured there and at NUI, Galway, before returning to Cork in 2006 as Professor of Archaeology. His research interests lie in three principal areas: early mining and metallurgy in Atlantic Europe, the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in Ireland and the later prehistory of south-west Ireland. He has excavated a number of key sites in south-western Ireland, and he has published comprehensive monographs on the copper mines at Mount Gabriel, Co. Cork; on the mines at Ross Island, Co. Kerry; and on wedge tombs. Professor O’Brien has revolutionised our understanding of the origins of metallurgy in Ireland. He has brought a greater awareness of scientific applications to archaeological problems, and his influence on new generations of archaeology students has been considerable.
GEORGE QUIGLEY graduated with a first-class honours BA in History from Queen’s University Belfast in 1951 and was awarded a PhD in Medieval Ecclesiastical History by Queen’s in 1955. Entering the Northern Ireland Civil Service, he rose to become Permanent Secretary, successively, of the Departments of Manpower Services, Commerce, Finance, and Finance and Personnel. In 1989 he became Chairman of Ulster Bank, and he is currently Chairman of Short Brothers plc, which is part of the Bombardier Aerospace group. Short Brothers is the largest private-sector company in Northern Ireland, employing about 7,000 persons and specialising in the design and manufacture of major aircraft structures. During his long and distinguished career, Sir George has served in advisory capacities on many important groups, including the Dearing Committee on Higher Education, the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, the Scottish Fee Support Review and the Review of the Northern Ireland Parades Commission. He has the distinction of having been both President of the Northern Ireland Economic Council and President of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, and he is an Honorary Fellow of the Irish Management Institute.

STEPHEN ROYLE is Reader in Geography at Queen’s University Belfast. Educated at the Universities of Cambridge and Leicester, he took up a position at Queen’s in 1974. He has an impressive breadth of publications, reflecting the two key passions of his career: the first is the world of islands, including the Irish islands and the remote St Helena, on whose history and geography Dr Royle is the leading contemporary authority; the second, an island of sorts, is the city of Belfast, where he lives. Within Ireland, he is best known for his work on urban historical geography, including his leading contribution to the two Belfast fascicles in the Academy’s Irish Historic Towns Atlas series. Beyond Ireland, but inspired by it, he has played an innovative role in the rapidly expanding multidisciplinary field of island studies, as exemplified by his books A Geography of Islands: Small Island Insularity (2003) and The Company’s Island: St Helena, Company Colonies and the Colonial Endeavour (2007).

KATHARINE SIMMS, who was educated at Trinity College Dublin, is the leading scholar on late-medieval Gaelic Ireland. Her book From Kings to Warlords: The Changing Political Structure of Gaelic Ireland in the Later Middle Ages, first printed in 1987 and reprinted in 2000, remains the outstanding study in this field. She has made substantial contributions to the understanding of the forms and functions of bardic praise poetry, including the compila-
tion of a database, accessible via the website of the School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. Dr Simms has also opened up another area of scholarship in examining the hereditary control of ecclesiastical offices by secularised clerical families in later-medieval Ireland. She presently holds a Senior Research Fellowship of the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences and is Principal Investigator of the Chancery Rolls Project, which aims to retrieve as far as possible the original texts of the Patent and Close Rolls destroyed in the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1922. Through the wide-ranging yet in-depth mastery of her subject, Dr Simms has proven to be an outstanding scholar of the medieval Gaelic world.

ROBERT WELCH is Professor of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ulster. He studied Irish and English at University College Cork and took his doctorate at Leeds on the importance of translation in the Irish poetic tradition in English. He has made a significant contribution to an understanding of the interplay between literature in Irish and English, in works such as the influential A History of Verse Translation from the Irish 1789–1898, Changing States: Transformations in Modern Irish Writing and the Oxford Companion to Irish Literature—a standard
reference work, many of whose 2,000 entries he wrote himself. His book *The Abbey Theatre 1899–1999: Form and Pressure* is the first full history of the theatre from its founding stages. His most recent undertaking is the landmark, five-volume *Oxford History of the Irish Book*. Professor Welch is one of the leading critics of Irish literature in the English language on the island of Ireland, and he has earned an international reputation as a literary historian of Ireland.

New Honorary Members

JOHN DEWEY began his geological career and, at the same time, his association with Ireland through his PhD research on the Lower Palaeozoic rocks of Murrisk in 1958. He rapidly became a leader in interpreting ancient fold belts, particularly the Caledonian–Appalachian belt of Scotland, Ireland and eastern North America, by application of the then emerging theory of plate tectonics. He is a world authority on global tectonics, bringing an infectious enthusiasm to the subject. An influential teacher, he has always been greatly in demand as an invited speaker. He has held prestigious Chairs of Geology on both sides of the Atlantic. His numerous former graduate students include many who are now also leaders in the field. The quality and quantity of his research, with 150 publications, most of them in leading journals, have been recognised through the award of research prizes and medals of several learned societies and have led to his election to the Royal Society, to Academia Europaea and to the US National Academy of Sciences. Although now formally retired, he continues to undertake research; one of his major topics, which he has studied throughout his career, is the geology of the west of Ireland.

ROLF LOEBER, PhD, is Distinguished University Professor of Psychiatry and Professor of Psychology and Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Professor of Juvenile Delinquency and Social Development at the Free University, Amsterdam. Born in the Netherlands, he was trained as a clinical psychologist at the University of Amsterdam and at Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario. He is Co-Director, with his wife, Dr Magda Stouthamer-Loeber, of the Life History Program and Principal Investigator of two longitudinal studies—the Pittsburgh Youth Study and the Pittsburgh Girls Study. He has published widely in the fields of juvenile antisocial behavior and delinquency, substance use and mental-health problems. He is an elected member of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie van Wetenschappen (Royal Academy of Sciences) in the Netherlands. In addition, he is Senior Fellow of the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Life Fellow of Clare Hall, University of Cambridge. In Ireland he is Editor of the *Architects and Architecture* volume in the new Academy project Art and Architecture of Ireland; an Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland; and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. His distinguished publications in Irish studies are many and varied, from seventeenth-century Irish colonial history, architecture and fortifications to Irish literature between 1650 and 1900.
DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON MEMBERS

The following distinctions were conferred on Members during the year 2007–08.

- John D. Brewer was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 2008.
- The Festschrift Reverberations: Staging Relations in French since 1500 (a collection of 34 contributions from colleagues in Ireland, the UK, the US and France) was published for Clive Edric J. Caldicott.
- President Nicholas P. Canny was elected to the American Philosophical Society as an International Member in 2007.
- Mark J. O’Malley was elected as a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers in 2007.
- Edward M. Walsh was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award at the Limerick Person of the Year Awards on 6 February 2008.
- The UCD School of Irish, Celtic Studies, Irish Folklore and Linguistics has named a library—The Huxley–Whitaker Library for students of Early Irish—in honour of the donations made by Thomas K. Whitaker and George L. Huxley.
- David Whitehead was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in 2007.

For all Member enquiries, please contact Sara Whelan, Head of Administration.
Bereavements

The deaths of the following Members in the period September 2007 to August 2008 are recorded with regret:


Hillery, Patrick John. BSc (1943), MB, BCh (Dubl 1947), BAO (1947), LLB (hc: Limerick, NUI, Melbourne), PhD (hc: Pontifical University, Maynooth). Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Member of the Irish Medical Association, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Royal College of General Practitioners, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Former President of Ireland. Elected 1963. Died 12 April 2008.


On this occasion, as our fondly regarded President relinquishes his post, the Secretary invited me, a fellow northerner, to say a few words.

So let me begin with a declaration of faith in the art by the former Poet Laureate, also a northerner, a Yorkshire man with a Yorkshire accent, but a man at home in world poetry and in no doubt about its potential agency in world affairs. In a note to a programme for an international poetry festival in the 1960s Hughes wrote:

If the various nations are ever to make a working synthesis of their ferocious contradictions the plan of it and the temper of it will be created in spirit before it can be formulated or accepted in political fact. And it is in poetry that we can put our hope ... since poetry is the voice of spirit and imagination and all that is potential, as well as of the healing benevolence that used to be the privilege of the gods.

At eleven o’clock on a Saturday morning, this may sound a bit high flown, a bit too ready to attribute transformative powers to poetry and to believe that it can make something happen, but its confidence is nonetheless tonic and its rhetoric commanding.

A more downbeat statement of the belief, a more expected northern approach to the matter comes in Derek Mahon’s statement that a good poem is a paradigm of good politics. By which I take him...
to mean that in a good poem a momentary balance gets struck between desire and necessity, between a freedom to imagine extravagantly and an obligation to confront the evidence honestly, to be true both to the promise of liberation and to the experience of being lumbered.

What I will suggest in this brief talk is that over the past 50 years northern poets and poetry gradually shifted from the condition of being lumbered towards the condition of being liberated, and that the imagining of the poetry did prefigure what Hughes called the plan and temper of the politics. And in order to sketch out my argument—sketch out rather than fill out, since we have little time—I’ll talk about how different poets from different generations related to what we might call ‘the matter of Ulster’, whether that Ulster is the post-plantation, six-county entity dear to the political imagination of the Unionist or the primeval Irish province that still functions as a viable nine-county unit in the sporting imagination of the GAA.

In his recent memoir, _The Pear is Ripe_, John Montague tells of a week spent on the road with John Hewitt, presenting a programme called _The Planter and the Gael_. The two poets toured the north, reading their poems to audiences in places as far apart, culturally and politically, as Ballymena and the Bogside, and their final performance took place in the city one half of whose audience would have called Derry and the other half Londonderry. The account concludes with a cameo appearance of Brian Friel who ventures, as Montague phrases it, ‘a note of caution or criticism’:

‘Why did you have to tour wearing labels like that, the Planter and the Gael?’ he demanded with a snort. ‘Why didn’t you just go round as yourselves, John Hewitt and John Montague? Not wearing placards like sandwich men!’

I, therefore, want to begin with a word about those two northern poets and their relationship to the place John Hewitt would name ‘the colony’, a place that John Montague has named ‘a primal Gaeltacht’.

Hewitt’s poem, ‘The Colony’, first published in 1953, was a truly significant intervention by a poet in the cultural imagination of his community, one that transposed the self-understanding of the Stormont Unionist collective from the plane of political defiance to the plane of historical comprehension and imagined possibility. Post-plantation Ulster figures in the poem as a Roman colony in some unspecified part of northern Europe after the Empire has fallen. The legions have withdrawn, but the...
colonists who were planted generations earlier on the
confiscated ground are left in possession and left to make
the best of it. They cannot go back, but they are still not
welcome where they are, among the demeaned and
dispossessed natives. Their representative is the tolerant,
meditative speaker of the poem, a man who envisages a
future when both groups will arrive at a workable modus
vivendi. He says that he
would make amends
by fraternising, by small friendly gestures,
hoping by patient words I may convince
my people and this people we are changed
from the raw levies who usurped the land
if not to kin, to co-inhabitants,
and the poem ends with the famous claim that he and his
fellow colonists have rights 'drawn from the soil and
sky, / the use, the pace, the patient years of labour', and
by reason of these habituations have the right to say
this is our country also, nowhere else;
and we shall not be outcast on the world.

If there is an allegorical, historical dimension to this
work, there is also a back echo of the 'no surrender'
mentality, but when Hewitt returns to the theme a few
years later, in a poem called 'The Search', the defiance is
muted, an inner uncertainty is admitted and a more
exiled, existentially solitary note is sounded. This time
Hewitt is writing more autobiographically, although there
is still an element of parable and distance in the way he
represents his situation. 'The Search' was composed in
1967, when Hewitt, denied promotion in his post at the
Ulster Museum, had been forced to leave what the poem
called 'the western island', and was displaced to the east,
to Coventry, where he acted as director of the Herbert
Art Gallery. But as a man whose ancestry was among the
planters who had come over from England, he was also,
in imagination, the Roman citizen back in the Capitol
because sometimes the thought occurs
that you have not come away from, but returned,
to this older place whose landmarks are yours also.

Now, however, Hewitt was less imaginatively convinced
by the idea of an historically secure home place, some
uncontested, husbanded, settled locus which is at once
origin and destination: the poem ends with his persona
acknowledging the fact that he is not so much
deracinated or displaced as existentially desolate, an
unaccommodated man, as bare to the world as Lear was
on the heath, somebody whose outcastness is not so much
colonial as cosmic. The last stanza reads:

The authorities declare that in former days
the western island was uninhabited,
just as where you reside now was once tundra,
and what you seek may be no more than
a broken circle of stones on a rough hillside,
somewhere.

A planter Hewitt may be, even to the point of being what
John Montague once called 'the first (and probably the last)
deliberately Ulster, Protestant poet', yet his planter's search
ends in a place or state that very much resembles the place
or state where John Montague, the poet who is professedly
Catholic and Gaeil, ends his ancestral search and posits his
site of origin. Montague's early poem 'Like Dolmens Round
my Childhood the Old People' is set in a realistic, mid-
twentieth-century rural Ulster; instead of colonists and
natives or western and eastern islanders, it names
Protestants and Catholics, local idiots and lonely spinsteres,
all living together in a landscape of standing stones and
chamber tombs, a landscape of origin not unlike the
ultimate destination that Hewitt imagines for himself—a
broken circle of stones on a rough hillside, somewhere.

This otherwhere fostered the child-poet in Montague: his
vocation is sealed when he has a vision of himself entering
and entered by the circle of the mythic ancestors. 'Ancient
Ireland indeed', the final stanza begins, 'I was reared by her
bedside', with the result that in his imagination 'the old
people' become transformed into figures as immemorial
and indelible as the dolmens themselves, and he ends up
being their bardic representative:

For years they trespassed on my dreams,
Until once, in a standing circle of stones
I felt their shadows pass
Into that dark permanence of ancient forms.

What is evident, I hope, in these brief citations is the way
both poets feel a responsibility to the collective, the
heritage which furnished them with their first sense of identity, whether it be ‘ancient Ireland’ or ‘the colony’, neither is complaining of having to carry the burden of the past, but their vocation involves a confrontation with it and a certain custodianship of it.

This point was made as long ago as 1975, when Terence Brown published *Northern Voices*, his groundbreaking critical study of Ulster poets from the late-eighteenth century to the decade of the 1970s. Brown concluded his book by pointing out that the province’s cultural complexity, revealed time after time in the work of the poets under discussion, derived from what he called ‘the simple fact of the colonial predicament’: ‘How much’, he observed,

> How much of the poets’ work has related to attempts to solve problems that derive from that basic reality of the last three hundred years! … Much of the poetry of Ulstermen and women has seemed not the flowering of fertile self-confident imagining, but the effortful reaction to a situation which is extraordinarily difficult to transcend but which demands response.

In that last sentence Terence Brown was not only discerning the obligation to be representative, which pervades the work of Hewitt and Montague; he could have been writing the job description for the northern poets of my own generation. Different as we might have been in background and temperament, Derek Mahon, Michael Longley, James Summerton and myself were all landed with the same artistic predicament. Just after we started to publish, the bombs started to go off, just after we experienced the first joy of writing as its own reward, we landed in a situation where we were being expected to produce writing which was a decided reaction to the distressful life we had entered. Corpses in the foreground, atavisms in the background, sectarian blood in the sunset: how with this rage could beauty hold a plea? Where, I asked at the time, could we find images and symbols adequate to our predicament? What good, Mahon asked, was the poet’s rage for order in the terrible circumstances? These were questions we all faced and in our different ways tried to solve. But what was not different was that sense, which Terence Brown diagnosed so accurately, of being in thrall to the old demons, of
having a part to play, a situation to answer for and a predicament to address. As I wrote in the prefatory verses to my collection Wintering Out, published in 1972, the year of Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday,

This morning from a dewy motorway
I saw the new camp for the internees.
A bomb had left a crater of fresh clay
In the roadside, and over in the trees
Machine gun posts defined a real stockade.
There was that white mist you get on a low ground
And it was deja-vu, some film made
Of Stalag 17, a bad dream with no sound.

Is there a life before death? That's chalked up
On a wall in town. Confidence with pain,
Coherent miseries, a bite and sup:
We hug our little destiny again.

That same year, 1972, was my last year teaching in Queen's University. I resigned from the job in the summer, not because of the troubles in the town but because of a determination in my heart to live and work more devotedly as a poet, but when I left the English Department, I also left a group of honours students that contained poets who were children of the sixties, prodigiously gifted already in their undergraduate years, a group who were much more confident about poetry's right to take pleasure in itself, a group in a much less earnest relationship to the historical afflictions of their community. These younger poets were every bit as clued in to the political realities as we had been in our own time, but they were less reactive—indeed they were artistically proactive, even before the drear term 'proactive' had become current—and in that way they were already typically ahead of things. I'm speaking now of the three stars of the next generation of northern poets, Paul Muldoon, Ciaran Carson and Medbh McCguckian, artists who reveal to us an artistic disposition that Terence Brown envisaged as the ideal, 'the flowering of a self-confident imagining'.

Even in the early work of these writers (now in their fifties) there was an unanxious creative freedom, which my generation attained only gradually by facing the music of what was happening and absorbing it as best we could into our own music. From the start, however, and in spite of the prevailing troubles, the poetry of this new generation seemed to have had access to that freer form of life and independent pattern of living which others only allowed themselves to imagine once the paramilitaries stopped killing and the politicians started negotiating—grudging, distrustful and petty-minded as those negotiations have been, and will continue to be.

The third wave of northern poets, in other words, was the first to get to a stage where no placards were being worn, where the sandwich boards had been parked and the individual person entered what Muldoon's first book called New Weather, a title chosen with inspired contrariness and meaning aforesought.

It's not that these younger poets didn't take cognisance of the demeaning conditions they were born into, it's just that they treated the conditions as material to be played with and be liberated from, rather than a plight to be dwelt upon and lumbered with. Which is why I'll conclude by reading a Muldoon poem called 'Symposium'. This poem, I once suggested, probably mocks the earnest business of seminars on the past and future of Northern Ireland's history and problems, while at the same time remembering that the original Greek symposium was a gathering where men met in order to drink and talk, and where they then proceeded in all probability to get well and truly drunk and to talk nonsense. 'Symposium', at any rate, constitutes a different sort of answer to the thoroughness of the Ulster situation, to all the typical obstinacies and absurdities that sectarian and ideological intransigence can induce. The poem is thoroughly familiar with all this and is thoroughly fed up with it. It does not abscond from what's happening, instead it sends it up. It may have its origins in gloom, but it ends up being gleeful. In its merriment, it both embodies and announces the possibility of 'a free form of life, an independent pattern of living'. At the same time, it is a response to the unfree, inherited conditions, so much so that it might just as easily have been called 'The Stormont Assembly':

You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it hold
its nose to the grindstone and hunt with the hounds.

20
Every dog has a stitch in time. Two heads? You’ve been sold
One good turn. One good turn deserves a bird in the hand.

A bird in the hand is better than no bread.
To have your cake is to pay Paul.
Make hay while you can still hit the nail on the head.
For want of a nail the sky might fall.

People in glass houses can’t see the wood
For the new broom. Rome wasn’t built between two stools.
Empty vessels wait for no man.

A hair of the dog is a friend indeed.
There’s no fool like the fool who’s shot his bolt.
There’s no smoke after the horse is gone.

The northern approach of this poem is admittedly one that we might traditionally expect—wry, oblique, irreverent, contrary—but it is also jubilant, inventive, an outstripping of the conditions, an attempt at the verbal level ‘to make a working synthesis of … ferocious contradictions’. If ever there was a poem that was the flowering of a self-confident imagining, the promise of an independent pattern of living, of a situation responded to and transcended, this is surely it. The feigning and fronting of the words, the dodging and double-taking and subversion of received wisdom could be read as a playful representation of the challenges of power sharing, the challenges of a future in which entrenched attitudes will have to be abandoned and a new idiom discovered for new conditions. For all its confusion, line by line, the poem’s hardbitten verve and composure matches the new mood of possibility now animating the politics of Northern Ireland, and I would suggest that the approach of poets to the matter of Ulster has contributed to the creation of that mood, and will continue to do so.
This Oliver Wendell Holmes quote is a favourite of Jim Slevin’s, and it is not hard to see why. Jim was a proactive President, as well as being a de facto full-time one. As President, he did not like the word ‘can’t’, would admit to being woefully impatient and loved good ideas, no matter whose they were.

Jim was elected to Council in 1999 and subsequently became Science Secretary (2000–04) and Academy Secretary (2004–05). In these roles he played a significant part in the process of modernisation and reform of the Academy, under the presidencies of David Spearman and Michael Ryan.

As Science Secretary, he focused his energy in two areas: research funding and public awareness. His early successes included a campaign to establish a Task Force on the Physical Sciences (2000) and the RIA/SFI Contemporary Issues Discussion Programme. Of particular importance was the symposium ‘Science and Technology—Looking to the Long Term’ (2002), which provided an opportunity for members of the research...
community to engage in dialogue with representatives of the funding bodies in order to make the financing of scientific research in Ireland more transparent and accountable.

If there was one initiative that transformed the Academy’s public profile in these years, it was the DEPFA BANK-sponsored Academy/Times public lecture series, which began in 2002. Without Jim, this very successful series would never have happened, and its early success can be directly attributed to his ability to cajole such luminaries as Murray Gell-Mann, Andrew Wiles and John Nash to cross the Atlantic.

Incidentally, on Mary Harney’s third visit to the Academy in a six-month period as Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, she wryly commented that as a young backbencher she had passed by No. 19 Dawson Street every day on her way to the Dáil and had wondered what went on behind the front door. After three visits, she reassured us that she now knew very clearly.

After Jim’s election as President in March 2005, he and his team of Officers prioritised two main areas: development of the Academy’s policy function and the regeneration of the Academy’s publishing role. Those goals were met and surpassed. The modernisation of the Academy’s structures, which started during David Spearman’s presidency, made it a more effective and flexible institution, better equipped to respond to developing situations of importance in policy making. A Senior Research Policy Officer was appointed to work with the Academy Officers and Committees and to harness the expertise available. Ideally placed to comment authoritatively on many matters of public concern, the Academy is steadily building a reputation and position for itself as a key advisor in policy formation. Reports to date include *Advancing Humanities and Social Sciences Research in Ireland* (2007), *The Relevance of Science Education in Ireland* (ROSE report 2007), *Putting our Knowledge of the Earth to Work for Ireland* (2007) and *Archaeology in Ireland: A Vision for the Future* (2008).

Jim oversaw the restructuring of the editorial and publications functions of the Academy, bringing together all sales, marketing, design, editorial and distribution activities into a single department under a Managing Editor. Greater efficiency has allowed a wider range of publications and has dramatically increased the speed of production. In 2007 the Academy published *Judging Dev* by Diarmaid Ferriter. The book was both a commercial and a critical success, winning an unprecedented three Irish Book Awards in March 2008. The Academy has also expanded into television and radio and now works closely with RTÉ.

Although Jim is a physicist by background, his presidency had, if anything, a humanities and social sciences focus. He commenced two new Academy research/publication projects—The Origins of the Irish Constitution and Art and Architecture of Ireland. He was also centrally involved in the establishment of the Humanities Serving Irish Society consortium, which has led to the creation of the Digital Humanities Observatory.

Although 2005 to 2008 was a significant period of change, the Academy has also remained focused on its core mission, that is, the recognition and promotion of excellence in scholarship and research. A new initiative during this period was the establishment of the Academy Gold Medals. In all, there are six medals, of which two are presented each year. The inaugural medals were awarded in 2005 by President Mary McAleese.

Professor James Slevin was a visionary President, guiding the Academy through a period of extensive and, at times, complicated organisational change. Unfailing in his support, he inspired people who worked with him to bring the Academy into the modern age, while at the same time building on and strengthening its original mission.

Professor Howard Clarke, Secretary
Professor David Fegan, Senior Vice-President
Professor Jane Conroy, PL&A Secretary
Professor George Eogan and Dr John Fuller Atkins, the 2007 recipients of Academy Gold Medals in Archaeology and Biochemistry, respectively.

Dr Emilie Banide being presented with the 2007 RIA Prize for Young Chemists by Professor Peter Mitchell, Science Secretary.

Hamilton 2008 prizewinners. Back row, l-r: Glen Burella, NUIM; Charis Dalzell, QUB; James Leahy, UL; Kevin Gough, DCU; David Sheehan, UCC. Middle row, l-r: Stephen Britton, TCD; Damien McParland, UCD; Darren Smyth, NUIG. Front row, l-r: Mr Michael Denny, DEPFA Bank; Prof. Nicholas Canny, PRIA; Prof. Lisa Randall, Harvard University.
The Academy committees had a successful year, continuing to meet and work on policy-related issues and to focus on outreach activities. The north-south element of committee work was bolstered by various initiatives. Some of the highlights of the year were as follows:

The GEOSCIENCES COMMITTEE organised a series of events to promote cross-border initiatives in the geosciences, including a day-long conference in June, held in Government Buildings at Stormont and hosted by Mark Durkan, MLA; Jim Wells, MLA; and Brian Wilson, MLA. A similar event will be held in Dublin in late 2008.

The committee organised a major conference, entitled ‘Where will Ireland get its Energy?’, which was held in November 2007 in Dublin Castle. Launched by the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, Mr Eamon Ryan, TD, and attended by 200 delegates from academia, industry and government, the conference proved to be a useful forum for discussions on renewable energy, nuclear energy and solutions to the looming energy crisis.

The Geosciences Committee was also well represented on the Irish National Committee for the International Year of Planet Earth.

The COMMITTEE FOR MODERN LANGUAGE, LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES ran a one-day workshop in Belfast on language strategy and policy,
focusing on common themes, north and south. The committee continues to advocate for the adoption of language policies to maintain a well-skilled workforce and a culturally rounded population.

The **COMMITTEE FOR GREEK AND LATIN STUDIES** ran a successful colloquium in November entitled ‘Greco-Roman Ghosts: Receptions of the Classical World in the 19th and 20th Centuries’.

The **CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE**, under the new Chair, Professor John Kelly, MRIA, has invited key stakeholders in the strategic areas of education and research to meet with the committee during committee meetings. Ms Anna Walsh of the National Council for Curriculum Assessment addressed the December meeting and outlined the plans for the revision of senior physics and chemistry curricula. In April the committee met with Professor Fionn Murtagh, Director of Information, Communication and Emergent Technologies, Science Foundation Ireland, and a wide-ranging discussion on research and research funding in Ireland for the chemical and physical sciences community was held. In June the committee held a meeting in Queen’s University Belfast and met with Damien McDonnell, Chair of the Northern Ireland Industry Panel.

The **COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES**, in association with the Irish Universities Association, the Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences, organised a half-day conference in May 2007 to stimulate discussion and provide a critical overview on the sensitive topic of research evaluation as it pertains to the social sciences in Ireland. The conference, with contributions on the Irish and UK experience as well as an overview of European practice, provided a unique opportunity for an exchange of knowledge about differing systems for evaluating research. Published in November 2007, the summary proceedings of this conference are available to download on the RIA website.

The **ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE**, in conjunction with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, awarded the grants for Irish research excavations in 2008. The committee also ran a non-excavation research-grants scheme and, in partnership with Queen’s University Belfast, the annual scheme for radiocarbon dating. The committee has continued to build on links from last year’s Foresight Exercise, and the committee was asked to nominate a representative to the newly formed Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research Programme, run by the Heritage Council.

The **IRISH COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (ICCC)** released a scientific statement on the effects of climate change on biodiversity. The Chair of the Committee attended the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme's meeting in South Africa on behalf of the Committee. The ICCC was also represented on the Irish National Committee celebrating the International Year of Planet Earth.
In November 2007 the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE held its annual conference, entitled ‘Russia’s Global Perspective: Defining a New Relationship with Europe and America’, attracting a large audience from academics, Irish and foreign diplomats, journalists, NGO representatives and civil servants. The committee also organised a timely public lecture in April 2008 by Martti Ahtisaari, UN Special Envoy to Kosovo and former President of Finland, on the theme ‘Conflict Resolution: The Case of Kosovo’. Preparations were made for the next annual conference, to be held on Friday, 21 November 2008, entitled ‘A Responsibility to Protect?—Sovereignty vs Intervention’. The Department of Foreign Affairs also contacted the committee to request a nomination for the consultative process for the proposed Irish Academic Centre for Conflict Resolution.

The COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO SCIENCE held a successful colloquium entitled ‘The Emerging Trends in Wireless Communications’ in April 2008.

The ENGINEERING SCIENCES COMMITTEE has met with various key stakeholders regarding the development of fourth-level education in the engineering sciences.

The ASTRONOMY AND SPACE SCIENCE COMMITTEE organised the McCrea Biennial Lecture in November 2007. Joanna Haigh, Professor of Atmospheric Physics, Imperial College London, gave two lectures entitled ‘Solar Variability and Climate: Conjecture, Politics and Science’. The lectures took place in Academy House, Dublin, and NUI, Galway.

The RIA Management of the IRCSET Embark Scheme

Following a successful pilot scheme in 2007, the RIA successfully tendered to manage the international peer-review process for the 2008 Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (IRCSET) Postdoctoral Fellowship Scheme. This scheme, which is now in its sixth year, is aimed at supporting the career development of talented post-doctoral researchers in Ireland. This year IRCSET allocated €4.8 million to offer individual funding over two years to 55 postdoctoral researchers, who plan to complete research across the following disciplines: physics, chemistry, earth/environmental science, molecular biology, computer science, mathematics, macro/microbiology and engineering. The call for this scheme closed on 31 January 2008.

The RIA’s role in this process was to ensure that each of the 371 applications received was assessed and reviewed by a panel of international experts appropriate to each discipline. This was a two-step process, whereby each panel member was allocated a number of applications within his/her specialty in advance of a formal meeting of each disciplinary panel. Attended by senior academics from Europe, these assessment meetings were held in Academy House during April, and they proved to be a resounding success. Throughout, individual assessors—who worked and liaised closely with the Academy’s Programme Managers—praised the scheme and spoke very highly of their experience in participating in the assessment process. IRCSET formally announced the results of the scheme at the end of May 2008.

Rebecca Gageby, Senior Programme Manager
The Academy actively works to engage with and inform public-policy debates on higher-education teaching and learning, R&D and broader national innovation initiatives. Recent policy issues in which the Academy has engaged include developing the higher-education research system for the humanities and social sciences, research infrastructure deficits, academia-industry research collaborations and the development of a national geosciences-research programme. The Academy is ideally placed to act as a conduit to academic expertise for government and draws upon the expertise of its network of scholars, researchers and practitioners within its membership and committees to inform its contributions on policy issues. In 2007 the RIA responded to public consultations, including the Department of Education and Science’s Statement of Strategy and the European Commission’s Green Paper on the European Research Area. All reports, documents and responses to consultations are available on the policy web pages of the RIA website (www.ria.ie/policy/index.html).

A Discussion Forum on Irish Science

In July 2007 the RIA published A Discussion Forum on Irish Science, which arose from a forum convened by the then Science Secretary, Professor David Fegan, to identify current issues in science education and research in Ireland. The forum took place in Academy House and was attended by sixteen participants, primarily senior academics and
researchers from higher-education institutions and public research agencies in Ireland. Participation was by invitation only. The forum was structured around five topics: (a) science education at primary and secondary level; (b) third- and fourth-level teaching, learning and research; (c) research-funding policy and practice; (d) researcher careers; and (e) science communication, dissemination and outreach. The report of the forum summarises the discussion that occurred in respect of each of these topics and outlines the main points of the discussion on a non-attributable basis. The report was presented to the government’s Chief Scientific Adviser and the Director of Science Foundation Ireland. The report is available to download from the RIA website (http://www.ria.ie/policy/pdfs/discussion-forum.pdf).

Submission on Bonus Points for Maths

In January 2008 the Minister for Education and Science, Ms Mary Hanafin, TD, reopened the long-running debate on the possibility of more higher-education institutions awarding bonus CAO points to students of higher-level Leaving Certificate mathematics who apply to enter a third-level science, engineering or technology course. The Academy Science Secretary and the Chairs of the Committees of Mathematical Sciences, Engineering Sciences and Chemical and Physical Sciences prepared a joint response on this issue for circulation to interested parties. The report, Submission on Bonus Points for Maths, can be downloaded at http://www.ria.ie/policy/working-groups.html.

Sinéad Riordan, Senior Research and Policy Officer
A YEAR IN VIEW

Clockwise: President Mary McAleese, MRIA, speaking at the launch of *The Importance of Being Irish*; Eamon de Valera's daughter, Eimear O’Cuiv, with then Taoiseach Bertie Ahern at the launch of *Judging Dev*; former Taoiseach Liam Cosgrave with Elaine Byrne at the launch of the Digital Humanities Observatory.
Professor Howard Clarke with Professor Frank Gannon, signing the roll book at the admittance ceremony for new Members. Professor Lisa Randall, Harvard University, before delivering the 2008 Hamilton lecture. In 2007 TIME magazine listed her amongst the 100 most influential people in the world.
New Members at Admission Day 2008. Front Row, l-r: Professor Robert Elwood, QUB; Dr Mary Kelly, Director General, EPA; Professor Nicholas Canney, PRAS; Professor Patrick Phelan, TCD; Professor James Lynam, TCD. Second Row, l-r: Dr Stephen Royle, QUB; Professor Helene McNulty, UU; Professor Denis O’Sullivan, IDA; Professor Brian Nolan, UCD; Professor Katherine Simms, TCD; Professor Kingston Mills, TCD; Professor Christopher Dainty, NUIG; Professor Frank Gannon, Director General, SFI. Third Row, l-r: Professor David Hayton, QUB; Professor Michael McGlinchey, UCD; Professor Jacqueline Hill, NUI; Professor Attracta Ingram, UCD; Mr James McGauley, UCD. Back row, l-r: Professor Robert Walsh, UU; Professor Mark O’Malley, UCD; Dr Christopher Lynn; Professor William Spillane, NUIG; Professor William O’Brien, UCC; Sir George Quigley. Not in photo: Professor Carmel McCarthy, UCD.
Art and Architecture of Ireland is the Academy’s newest research project, approved in early 2008. Involving collaboration with all the main academic and art institutions in Ireland, Art and Architecture of Ireland will be published in five volumes by Yale University Press in 2014.

The project is necessarily interdisciplinary and so will have relevance for anybody who has an interest in and passion for the broad area of Irish studies. AAI will be a national project by way of its reach, its range and its relevance to our national heritage and culture. The five volumes will cover medieval art and architecture, painters, sculptors, architects and contemporary art, including printmaking, photography and video art.

Art and Architecture of Ireland will be a significant addition to the writings on Irish art already available, an essential tool for anyone working in the area of Irish art or Irish studies and an important addition to the library of anyone interested in Irish art or comparative studies, both within and outside of the country.

The institutions involved in the project include University College Dublin (UCD); Trinity College Dublin (TCD); the National College of Art and Design; the Crawford College of Art; the National Gallery of Ireland; the Irish Museum of Modern Art; Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane; and the Limerick City Gallery of Art. The project will include many northern artists and will require significant contributions from academic colleagues in Northern Irish institutions. It is hoped that the cross-
border nature of the project will ensure the participation of the Ulster Museum, as well as academic input from Queen’s University Belfast and the University of Ulster.

Research for the project will consist of examinations of archival sources, contemporary newspapers and other relevant documents in Ireland, Britain and the US. The editors are drawn from experts at TCD, UCD, the University of Pittsburgh and the Crawford Art Gallery.

The editors of the five volumes are as follows:

I Medieval Art and Architecture, c.400–1600—Dr Rachel Moss, TCD

II Painters and Painting, 1600–1900—Dr Nicola Figgis, UCD

III Sculptors and Sculpture, 1600–2000—Dr Paula Murphy, UCD

IV Architects and Architecture, 1600–2000—Professor Rolf Loebel, University of Pittsburgh, and Professor Hugh Campbell, UCD

V Painting, Printmaking, Photography and Video Art, 1900–2000—Peter Murray, Crawford Art Gallery

Professor Andrew Carpenter is the General Editor of AAI.
The first edition of the RIA Dictionary of Irish Biography (RIA–DIB) moved closer to completion in 2007–08. The dictionary is now virtually a reality, and all project activity is concerned with bringing that reality to publication and to an expectant and inquisitive public. It has been a monumental task, covering 9,800 lives in over 9,000 entries, each entry constituting a separate file.

Activity in the project in 2007–08 revolved feverishly around checking and revising entries, and by March the great bulk of the RIA–DIB was with Cambridge University Press. From March onwards the central focus of the project’s activity was reading and checking galley proofs. Ahead lies page proofing, a particularly crucial activity, as it will be the last chance to sign off on the alphabetical sequence in which all 9,000 entries appear in the print edition. When that is done, the electronic version will be tested to make sure that it delivers efficiently the functionality designed by the editorial team back in 2005, when the decision was made to have an electronic version published simultaneously with the print edition.

The range of subjects in the RIA–DIB includes artists, architects, scientists, journalists, actors, musicians and composers, bankers, sports men and women, religious figures, writers in Irish and English, engineers, criminals, public servants, politicians and philanthropists. For some time now extracts from the RIA–DIB entries have been published on a regular basis in the bimonthly magazine History Ireland (“From the files of the DIB”), and these have aroused considerable interest and whetted the appetite of future readers.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/projects/dib/index.htm

Mr James McGuire is the Managing Editor of DIB.
Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources

D ictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources is one of the established scholarly research projects of the Academy, but from the perspective of the discipline of Medieval Latin studies it is one of sixteen or so territorial dictionary schemes being conducted across Europe. Under the overall auspices of the Union Académique Internationale, each of these enterprises deals with the vocabulary of the Latin literature that was written in its designated geographical area in the Middle Ages. Thus, DMLCS is working to provide a dictionary of Celtic Latinity, but there is also a dictionary of Anglo-Latin, a dictionary of Polish Latin, a dictionary of the Latin written in the German-speaking lands, a dictionary of Catalan Latin, and so on. The result provides, in a mosaic-like way, an appropriately rigorous research infrastructure for the interpretation of Western European thought as this was recorded in writing across a thousand years of history.

In at least one respect, DMLCS plays a leading role among the schemes, due to the fact that it has always had two principal objectives. One is the compilation of an authoritative, documented dictionary of the Medieval Latin written in the Celtic geographical area (of which the first volume in a series of four was launched by Brepols Publishers in 2006). But what makes DMLCS unique is its twinning of the compilation of the dictionary with a second principal objective, namely the construction and maintenance of a marked-up (that is, intelligently searchable), electronic library of the original Medieval Latin works in their entirety. That library is called the Archive of Celtic-Latin Literature (ACLL), and 2008 has seen the Academy celebrate a very significant breakthrough, with the publication (again by Brepols) of a developed and expanded version of ACLL, compiled in fully searchable form by Anthony Harvey and Angela Malthouse and posted on the Internet. As a searchable repository, this is the database from which examples are drawn for the dictionary; as an online, full-text publication, it constitutes an accessible, unique and valuable resource for scholars working in many branches of the humanities, such as historians, archaeologists, philologists, linguists, Latinists and Celticists, as well as for those working in lexicography.

Now that the project's twin-track methodology has shown itself to be successful, a number of vernacular-language dictionary projects at home and abroad are beginning to adopt it.

Meanwhile, DMLCS itself has been granted funding, under Cycle 4 of the Higher Education Authority’s Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions, to supplement digitised textual material, as captured in ACLL, with several layers of significant contextual information. The Latin Confessio written by St Patrick is of crucial importance for Irish history and ecclesiastical culture, so the plan is to construct online a hypertext stack that will present different aspects of that work at various levels, closely interlinked passage by passage. (A facsimile of the principal manuscript witness will be linked to the corresponding passages as they appear in diplomatic transcription, in critical editions, in various translations, and so on.) With the appointment of Franz Fischer as Postdoctoral Researcher in September 2008, construction of the stack is scheduled to take three years.

For further information see http://journals.eecs.qub.ac.uk/dmlcs/frameset_home.html

Dr Anthony Harvey is the Editor of DMLCS.
One of the Academy’s newest projects, the DHO is a national digital humanities centre established to serve institutions of higher education, both north and south. The DHO was funded by the Higher Education Authority under Cycle 4 of the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions, as a component of Humanities Serving Irish Society (HSIS). The HSIS initiative is a partnership committed to developing an inter-institutional research infrastructure for the humanities. In recognition of its unique multi-institutional membership and all-island remit and experience, it was agreed that the Academy would act as the central coordinator of this new research infrastructure.

The DHO is a central pillar of that infrastructure, established to manage and coordinate the increasingly complex e-resources created in the arts and humanities. Digital humanities is a nascent interdisciplinary area of research that draws in equal measure from the various disciplines of the humanities, computer science and library and information studies. It ranges from applying advanced computational techniques to traditional fields, such as literary studies, history, art history and archaeology, to the theory and practice of gaming and virtual worlds, to the creation and preservation of e-literature and e-art.

A central mission of the DHO is to serve as a knowledge resource to enable research into these areas, as well as to provide the means for researchers in Ireland to keep abreast of international developments in the creation, use and preservation of digital resources. It will fulfill these objectives by:

- serving as a knowledge base in Ireland via consultations with project partners;
- setting national standards to ensure the interoperability, preservation and long-term accessibility of digital resources;
- establishing a central repository that will provide access to a wide variety of interdisciplinary, multilingual and multimodal digital resources created on the island of Ireland;
- establishing a trusted digital repository for the long-term preservation of digital assets.

In March 2008 Dr Susan Schreibman joined the Academy staff as Director of the DHO. Dr Schreibman joins the Academy from the University of Maryland, where she served as Assistant Dean and Head of Digital Collections and Research (2005–08) and as Assistant Director of the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities (2001–04).

In May Róisín Clarke joined the Academy as DHO Programme Administrator. In July Shawn Day, who is completing a PhD in history from McMaster University, Canada, joined the DHO as a Digital Humanities Specialist. In August Don Gourley took up the position of Information Technology Manager. Don joins the Academy from the Washington Research Library Consortium. On 1 October Dot Porter joined the DHO as Metadata Manager from the University of Kentucky, where she served as Program Coordinator for the Collaboratory for Research in Computing for Humanities at the Center for Visualization and Virtual Environments.

In 2008 the DHO hosted a variety of educational activities, including the first Irish Digital Humanities Summer School, which featured hands-on workshops in project management, the creation of electronic scholarly editions, and digital imaging projects, as well as master classes by international digital humanities experts Willard McCarty and John Unsworth. In the autumn the DHO mounted a series of workshops, seminars and tutorials, several in conjunction with its sister Academy project, Academy Digital Resources.

For further information and to subscribe to the DHO newsletter visit www.dho.ie

Dr Susan Schreibman is the Director of the DHO.
The DIFP project marked its tenth anniversary with the hosting of the Ninth International Conference of Editors of Diplomatic Documents in April 2007. The proceedings, held in Academy House, Dublin Castle and the National Archives, with a gala dinner in Farmleigh House, brought together the representatives of 24 countries and of the United Nations. The conference focused on the application of new technologies to foreign-policy document editing and publication and included many lively papers and practical demonstrations of equipment and software.

Appropriate to the conference theme, the online version of DIFP was launched on the final night of the conference. The editors of DIFP envisaged placing it online from the outset of the project in 1997 and are delighted with the accomplishment of this long-term project goal. Since its launch in April 2007, over 3,000 people have looked at the online version of DIFP I (1919–22). DIFP II and III are currently being placed online, and further volumes will follow.

While the preparation and hosting of the editors’ conference took up a considerable amount of project time and resources in the spring of 2007, the summer and autumn saw the project return to the research for DIFP VI (1939–41). DIFP VI is one of the most eagerly awaited volumes in the series, as it will be the first detailed account from original records of Ireland’s response to the outbreak of the Second World War and the diplomacy that created and defended Ireland’s wartime neutrality. It is now well known that Irish neutrality was strongly pro-Allied. DIFP VI shows the difficult manoeuvres that Irish diplomats undertook to protect Ireland’s national interests in wartime whilst exploring Eamon de Valera’s ‘certain consideration’ for Britain’s wartime interests.
The volume includes many previously unknown documents from 1939 and 1940 explaining the legal and geopolitical basis to Irish neutrality and showing how the Department of External Affairs prepared the diplomatic response to an invasion of Ireland.

The research for this volume unearthed many other hidden treasures. The Paris Embassy series was found to contain previously unknown correspondence between both James Joyce and Samuel Beckett to the Irish Minister in France, Seán Murphy. In one letter from June 1943 Beckett warned Murphy that he was under increasing suspicion from the Vaucluse Prefecture, in particular ‘constant prying into my identity, my past movements, my present movements, my means of existence, my mode of existence, why I am called Samuel’. Beckett joined the Resistance in 1940 and fled to Roussillon in the Vaucluse département in 1942, so the interest in Beckett’s movements is perhaps not surprising, but the ‘interest’ in Beckett’s forename is revealing of anti-Semitism and racial policies in Vichy France.

The letter from Beckett to Murphy will hopefully be published in DIFP VII in 2010. In the meantime DIFP continues to complete the publication of DIFP VI, which will be available in November 2008.

For further information see www.difp.ie

Dr Michael Kennedy is the Executive Editor of DIFP.
A significant milestone was reached this year with the completion of a bibliographical database that will form the basis of the twentieth-century corpus. The database includes 1,819 texts and covers the widest range of subject material considered to be representative of the language of the period 1882 to 2000, from poetry to physics, from history to archaeology, from woodwork to zoology. An effort has been made to represent minor authors as well as major authors, and subdialects in addition to major dialects. It can be accessed at http://www.ria.ie/projects/fng/bibleag. Feedback from the public on its contents is currently being sought.

Progress is continuing steadily on the expansion of the twentieth-century corpus, both in Donegal and in the FNG office in Bective House, Dawson Street.

In view of the huge backlog of texts, electronic versions of which were donated to the project by various publishers and all of which require reformating, four students from DIT have been recruited to work in the field to clear the backlog.

The project remains indebted to the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, in addition to the Higher Education Authority, for funding the unit in An Charrraig, Donegal. In addition, particular thanks are due to Seán Ó Raghallaigh for correcting texts for FNG on a voluntary basis.

Dr Úna Ó Bheirn is the Editor of FNG.
The IHTA project had a busy publishing year in 2007. In association with Belfast City Council, IHTA, no. 17, Belfast, Part II, 1840 to 1900, by Stephen A. Royle, was completed and launched in Belfast City Hall in September. This was closely followed by the publication and launch of no. 18, Armagh, by Catherine McCullough and W.H. Crawford. Fittingly, this fascicle was launched by Cardinal Seán Brady and Archbishop Alan Harper in December in the Armagh County Museum.

With New Ross celebrating 800 years of its charter, the IHTA was awarded a Heritage Council grant to publish a pocket map of New Ross, entitled New Ross c. 1200 to c. 1900: Seven Hundred Years in the Making, by Linda Doran. Professor Howard Clarke spoke at the launch, held in the Thosel, New Ross. The publication includes a large map and an introductory essay, all folded to a handy pocket-size format. Over 116 historical sites have been mapped and indexed. Colour and symbols are imposed on a modern base, so the reader can walk the...
streets of the town with a view to the past. A fascicle of New Ross is also planned. The success of the pocket map of Belfast, entitled Belfast c. 1600 to c. 1900: The Making of the Modern City (2007), by Raymond Gillespie and Stephen A. Royle, led to a reprint earlier this year. Another valuable addition to the project’s publications is a CD-ROM of the first sixteen atlases, which enables users to undertake general or advanced searches in all the towns whilst looking at digitised maps and illustrations. A users’ guide to the atlas, aimed primarily at teachers, is under active preparation.

The IHTA editorial board of Professors Anngret Simms, Howard Clarke and Raymond Gillespie welcomed Dr Jacinta Prunty (Department of History, NUI Maynooth) to the board in April 2008. Dublin, Part II, 1610 to 1756, by Colm Lennon, and Tuam, by Tony Claffey, are next in line for publication. Researching and editing of the Carlingford, Cork, Dublin (part III), Galway, Limerick and Longford publications are advancing well. Work was also initiated on Ennis, Loughrea and Newry. In May the IHTA conference entitled New Thinking in Researching the Urban Past: Setting the Scene, held in Academy House, signalled another important and active year for the project.

Professor Anngret Simms attended a board meeting of the International Commission for the History of Towns in Zürich (8–10 February), and her proposal that all editors of town atlases should be invited to be members of the Commission’s working group on historic town atlases was accepted. Congratulations go to both Professor Howard Clarke on his election as a member of the Commission and Professor Mary Daly on becoming an honorary member of the Commission.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/projects/ihta/index.html

Ms Sarah Gearty is the Cartographic Editor and Project Administrator of the IHTA.
A n airborne study of Clare Island, conducted in May 2007 as part of the New Survey, is already providing exciting results. This LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) study was funded by the Heritage Council and Mayo County Council.

LIDAR surveys involve the emission of a narrow, high-frequency laser beam towards the earth from an aeroplane. A sensor then records the time difference between the emission of the beam and the return of the reflected signal, giving the distance between the earth and the sensor. Specially designed computer software is then used to process the data into an accurate three-dimensional model of the ground surface.

Conducted by the Environment Agency Science Group, led by Bob Davidson, the Clare Island LIDAR survey has generated up-to-date and detailed vertical overviews of the existing stock of 250 or so archaeologically and architecturally significant locations on the island, providing an important tool for the future management of these sites. The survey has also facilitated the identification of more than a dozen new locations of archaeological interest, illustrating the huge potential that LIDAR offers for archaeological field reconnaissance from the desk. In addition, the island's monuments and archaeological sites can now be placed in a wider landscape context. Information regarding the boundary-plot pattern and ridge-tillage matrix on the island will be particularly important in enriching the understanding of the island's social history in the post-medieval period.

The data set arising from the LIDAR survey will form the basis of a digital repository for the research carried out as part of the NSCI, as well as for other studies relating to the island. The resulting website will make a wide range of data available to the general user, as well as to the academic specialist, allowing unprecedented scope for cross-comparison of data sets across and within a wide range of disciplines.

Work based on this LIDAR survey will remain an invaluable resource for years to come, building on over 100 years of academic research on this island, facilitating future study and enabling the dissemination of findings to a wider audience in an accessible way. Significantly, in addition to enhancing the work that has already been completed by the NSCI, the LIDAR survey has produced an important record of the island at a point in time, providing a vital baseline for future research and assessment of landscape change.

The next volumes of the NSCI will cover the zoology, bird life, vegetation and soils of the island.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/projects/clare_island/index.html

Professor Martin Steer is the Managing Editor of the NSCI.
The OIC is a project of the Academy in association with the Office of the Attorney General and the National Archives of Ireland.

First introduced to the public in May 1937 and accepted in a national plebiscite on 1 July, the 1937 Constitution represented the culmination of the 'constitutional revolution' initiated by Eamon de Valera in 1933. De Valera had long been a vocal critic of the Constitution of Saorstát Éireann, established in 1922, which had been drafted in consultation with the British government. This Constitution contained several 'forms and symbols' that de Valera believed were inconsistent with Irish sovereignty. Following Fianna Fáil's election to Dáil Éireann with a majority in 1933, de Valera initiated the process of removing all 'Crown'-related symbols in the Irish Constitution with the abolition of the oath in May 1933. Similar amendments to the Constitution, designed to reduce the British government's role in Ireland's internal affairs, included the removal of the right of appeal to the King in the Privy Council and the removal of the King's right to delay legislation passed by the Oireachtas.

De Valera's original intention was not to introduce a wholly new Constitution; however, at some point between July 1934 and May 1935 this decision was taken. On 18 May 1935 John Hearne, legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs, produced a draft Constitution following discussions with de Valera. This document was merely the first in a long series of drafts that were generated over the following two years before the introduction of the new Constitution in the Dáil in May 1937.

Though much of the drafting was undertaken by a select committee, de Valera also submitted several draft versions to an intense consultative process involving all government departments, as well as several influential figures beyond the civil service.

The OIC project was established with the intention of publishing a comprehensive selection of key documents relating to the development drafting of the 1937 Constitution. The documents will be collected from a variety of archival holdings, covering the period 1927 to 1941. The relatively wide time frame has been chosen in order to allow readers to follow some of the most important developments of the 1930s that created the circumstances that allowed a new Constitution to be introduced. June 1941 represented the deadline for amendments to the Constitution to be passed before they had to be submitted to a referendum. The Constitution was amended twice in this period, with no further amendment made until June 1972.

In addition to document transcriptions, extensive commentary and annotation will be provided in order to guide readers through the complex legal and philosophical problems that arose during the drafting process, undertaken during a testing and uncertain international political climate.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/projects/oic/index.html

Dr Gerard Hogan is the Director of the OIC.
This year saw the continued progress of the cataloguing project, International Access to Academy Library Holdings, with 5,166 new records added to the catalogues for the Haliday Pamphlets and Tracts. With funding from the Heritage Council, the Dublin Unitarian Church collection, donated to the Library in 2006, was sorted, listed and catalogued, and the collection is now available for consultation. Generous funding from an Academy Member enabled the Library to employ an archivist to sort and begin the cataloguing of the Charles Graves Papers. This collection contains correspondence from a wide range of nineteenth-century antiquarians and scholars, including John O’Donovan, James Graves, James Henthorn Todd and Whitley Stokes. To date, 609 records have been created.

The Ordnance Survey Memoirs, covering the Ulster counties and published in a series by the Institute for Irish Studies, Queen’s University Belfast, in association with the Academy between 1990 and 1998, contain 1,644 drawings of ecclesiastical, military and vernacular buildings; archaeological finds; domestic and agricultural implements; and objects connected with folklore. The majority of these drawings were not reproduced in the published Memoirs. The Library intends to publish a catalogue of the drawings, together with a representative selection. A cataloguer was engaged to create catalogue...
records for the drawings, and an editor has been commissioned to oversee the publication of the catalogue, which will be augmented by biographical data on the military artists and contextual information relating to the military topographical tradition.

The Library’s map collections have been brought together in a new map case, and work continues on cataloguing the maps to current standards.

Preservation continues to be a prioritised activity. Irish manuscripts were digitised by Irish Script on Screen (ISOS) during the year, bringing the total number of Academy manuscripts on the website to 47. Work on the conservation and re Binding of the Annals of Connacht (MS C iii 1), compiled AD 1468–1562, began in March 2008. These annals contain a history of the province from 1224 to 1562. The ISOS project can be viewed at www.isos.dias.ie.

The highlight of the Library year was the exhibition ‘Writing Irish History: The Four Masters and their World’, held in Trinity College Dublin, October–December 2007, as part of the Louvain 400 celebrations. The Library loaned six manuscripts to this exhibition, including the three volumes of the Annals of the Four Masters held by the Academy. These were displayed for the first time with Trinity’s volume of the Annals and the University College Dublin/Franciscan Library volume. The exhibition catalogue was co-edited by Deputy Librarian Dr Bernadette Cunningham, who also organised two successful lecture series at the Academy: ‘Ireland and Europe in the Seventeenth Century: Poets, Priests and Patrons’ and ‘Irish Scholarship at St Anthony’s College Louvain’, which had a supporting exhibition entitled ‘Irish Saints and Early Modern Europe’. Dr Cunningham led several tours of both exhibitions and gave numerous lectures on the Annals during the year, throughout the country and abroad.

The Library participated for the first time in two major outreach activities, Culture Night Dublin 2007 (September) and Open House Dublin 2007 (October), which were hugely successful in attracting audiences and engaging them with the collections and the mission of the Academy. We welcomed over 500 people through the doors, gave guided tours and interpreted the collections on display for these occasions. The emphasis of the Open House Dublin event is on the architectural resources of the city. The organisers, the Irish Architecture Foundation, described the Academy’s participation as a ‘wonderful addition to our programme’.

Finally, the Library was delighted to obtain funding, under Cycle 4 of the Higher Education Authority’s Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions, for the digitisation and transfer to the web of 216 linguistic recordings of Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht areas from the period 1928 to 1931. In partnership with NUI Maynooth and University College Cork Irish departments, the Doegen Records Web project will enable the Library to work with postgraduate students in creating a new learning tool and taking a valuable Irish-language resource to the public at large.

The Library acknowledges with gratitude all those who donated books and papers during the year and those who contributed towards the funding of our activities and collections.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/library+catalogue/index.html

Siobhán Fitzpatrick, Librarian
1916 in 1966: Commemorating the Easter Rising

This book explores the official fiftieth-anniversary commemorations of the Easter Rising in the Republic and considers how the Irish government reinvented the message of 1916 through the jubilee celebrations in 1966. It also examines the organisation of various unofficial commemorations of the Rising in Northern Ireland and the significance of these for nationalist and unionist politics in the mid-1960s.

In addition to analysing the political nature of the golden jubilee, it also explores the 1966 anniversary from the perspectives of drama, performance, youth culture and history.

This book is co-edited by Mary E. Daly, MRIA, of University College Dublin and Margaret O’Callaghan of Queen’s University Belfast and contains contributions from Diarmaid Ferriter, Rebecca Graff-McRae, Rossín Higgins, Carole Holohan, Michael Laffan, Catherine O’Donnell and Anthony Roche.

Irish Agriculture: A Price History from the Mid-Eighteenth Century to the Eve of the First World War

The first in a new monograph series from the Academy, Irish Agriculture focuses on the prices of tillage products and livestock from 1755 to 1914. Involving more than 10 years of archival research, this work sheds light on some major controversies in Irish history: the impact of the French wars, the significance of the Great Famine and the origins of the Land War.

The prices and price indices presented in this book furnish building blocks for historians and historically minded social scientists engaged in writing Ireland’s history. This work also opens the way to more systematic comparisons of Irish and European economic experience, be it in terms of price inflation, living costs, market integration or market disintegration.

The authors are Liam Kennedy and Peter M. Solar.
The Extraordinary Adventures of Foundling Mick

Jules Verne’s rediscovered Irish novel, from the collections of the National Library of Ireland, is a heart-warming story of a young orphan’s trials and tribulations in the late nineteenth century. Published in full by the Academy for the first time since its 1895 debut in English, it is a fascinating description of and commentary on contemporary Ireland. The Extraordinary Adventures of Foundling Mick takes readers on a tour of Ireland and her social classes. Mick’s travels include visits to Westport, Galway, Limerick, Tralee, Cork and Belfast, all of which are beautifully described. On his journey he meets beggars, thieves, farmers, landlords’ agents and landlords themselves. Finally, our hero reaches Dublin, where his fortunes thankfully change for the better.

Often described as Verne’s tribute to Charles Dickens, this book also shows the Frenchman’s affection and respect for Ireland and her people.

Articulations: Poetry, Philosophy and the Shaping of Culture

A limited, numbered publication, Articulations was produced to mark the awarding of the 2008 Cunningham Medal to Dr Seamus Heaney, MRIA. The book includes Dr Heaney’s Cunningham Medal discourse, a poem by Paul Muldoon commissioned in honour of Dr Heaney and a discourse by Patrick Masterson, MRIA.

The Cunningham Medal, the Academy’s highest award, was presented to Dr Heaney at a ceremony in the Academy on 28 January 2008. Proceeds of this publication go to the Cunningham Medal fund.

New Survey of Clare Island Volume 6: The Freshwater and Terrestrial Algae

Clare Island is one of the few known ‘hotspots’ of algal diversity in the world. As a result of a comprehensive survey by a team of specialists, the island is now one of the most intensively worked sites in Ireland and Britain, and it has an amazingly rich algal flora, encompassing well over 700 species.

This new volume reports on this work, providing the most comprehensive description of Irish freshwater and terrestrial algae published in modern times. The volume’s beautiful illustrations and images will intrigue amateur natural historians and provide an important reference work for academics and those involved in water quality professionally.

The volume was edited by Michael D. Guiry, MRIA; David M. John; Fabio Rindi and T. Kieran McCarthy, and the contributors and researchers include specialists from the Martin Ryan Marine Science Institute, The Natural History Museum in London and the University of Durham.

AWARDS

We are delighted that Judging Dev: A Reassessment of the Life and Legacy of Eamon de Valera by Diarmaid Ferriter was named the winner in three of the nine categories at the Irish Book Awards on Thursday, 24 April 2008:

- The Argosy Irish Non-Fiction Book of the Year
- The Eason Irish-Published Book of the Year
- The Tubridy Show Listeners’ Choice Book of the Year

Scheduled for publication in late 2008 are Our War: Ireland and the Great War; Treasures of the Royal Irish Academy Library; Historical Knowth and its Hinterland; Documents in Irish Foreign Policy VI; and IHTA, no. 19, Dublin, Part II, 1610 to 1756.

For further information see http://www.ria.ie/publications/index.html

Ruth Hegarty, Publications Managing Editor
Appendix I – Members

(Corrected to August 2008)
APPENDIX II—COUNCIL & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(Corrected to August 2008)

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APPENDIX III—ACADEMY COMMITTEES
(Corrected to August 2008)

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(2007–08)

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Professor C. Armstrong
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J. Fitzpatrick (Chair)
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to print:Layout 1  27/11/2008  15:20  Page 53
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P. Breacmacha
An Dr ó Muimhne M. Mac Cruith
An Dr L. Mac Mathuna
An Dr Ó Dhoncha S. Mac Mathuna
An Dr L. Mac Fearcean
An Dr M. Mac Giolla
An Ó Nollach D.B. Mac Griolla
An An D. Na Ódhmasadhla
An Ó Nollach P. Ó hAinle
An Dr B. O Cathain
An Dr C. Ó Lagáiphe
An Dr P. O Flathairí
An Dr E. Ó Draithe
An Ó Nollach M. O’Macíochta
An Dr E. Ó Síodhlaíthe
An Dr P. Ó Ríogáin (Secretary)
An Dr A. Ó Tíre (Chair)
An Ó Nollach S. Watson

GREEK AND LATIN
Programme Manager: Ms V. Carwell
Dr J. Carroll
Mr K. Carroll
Dr A. Harvey
Dr E. Harrington (Secretary)
Dr M. Lloyd (Chair)
Dr C. Marie
Professor P. Millett
Professor D. Scourfield
Mr C. Stally
Dr D. Woods

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Programme Manager: Ms V. Carwell
Ms S. Breathnach
Dr M. Adelman
Dr P. J. Bowler
Professor P. Gray (Chair)
J. Hill
Professor K. Jeffery
Dr M. A. Lyons
Dr B. Magennis
Dr C. McMahon
Dr M. Morgan
Dr N. O’Carroll
Professor A. Cummis
E. O’Donovan
Professor J. Oliphant

HISTORY OF IRISH SCIENCE
Programme Manager: Ms V. Carwell
Dr J. Adelman
P.J. Bowler
Dr W.J. Davis
Dr I. Elliott
Professor T. Bolger
Professor R.A. Anderson
Programme Manager: Ms V. Carswell
Dr J. Menuge
Dr P. McArdle
Dr D. Lewis
Professor J. Gamble
Mr G. Earls
Dr E. Daly
Dr C. Dalton
Dr C. Coxon
Dr M. Cowan
Dr C. Bean

MATHS
Programme Manager: Ms. G. Clarke
Professor J. Berndt
Professor J. Carroll
Professor D. Collins
Professor A. Constantin
Mr H. Dorgan
Dr P. Eaton
J.N. Flavin
Dr D. Gilbert
Dr M. Gilchrist (Vice-Chair)

MATHS
Programme Manager: Ms. G. Clarke
Professor J. Berndt
Professor J. Carroll
Professor D. Collins
Professor A. Constantin
Mr H. Dorgan
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J.N. Flavin
Dr D. Gilbert
Dr M. Gilchrist (Vice-Chair)
STANDING COMMITTEES
As Appointed by Council 19 May 2008

Committee stood down:

STRATEGIC PLAN 2007 COMMITTEE

HUMANITIES EVALUATION GROUP

IHEB CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE

New Committees:

ACADEMY DEGREE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FORM HUMANITIES OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT BOARD

DIGITAL HUMANITIES OPERATIONS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND EXECUTIVE BOARD

OFFICE OF THE IRELAND CONSTITUTION EDITORIAL COMMUNITY

NEW COMMITTEES:

STANDING COMMITTEES
As Appointed by Council 19 May 2008

Committee stood down:

STRATEGIC PLAN 2007 COMMITTEE

HUMANITIES EVALUATION GROUP

IHEB CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE

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OFFICE OF THE IRELAND CONSTITUTION EDITORIAL COMMUNITY

NEW COMMITTEES:
to print text:Layout 1  27/11/2008  15:20  Page 57
APPENDIX IV—ACADEMY STAFF

(Corrected to August 2008)

ACCOUNTS
Ms Lesley Goulding
Head of Accounts

Mrs Iyabode Adeyeni
Assistant Accounts Officer

Ms Lisa Doyle
Assistant Accounts Officer

ADMINISTRATION
Mr Patrick Buckley
Executive Secretary

Ms Sara Whelan
Head of Administration

Ms Rebecca Adams
Assistant Administration

Ms Anna McLaughlin
Assistant Administration

Ms Amna Breen
Executive Assistant

Ms Siobhán Heffernan
Assistant (On career break)

Ms Danielle Finn
Executive Assistant

Ms Tanya Quinn
Assistant (On career break)

Ms Aideen Hogan
Senior Executive Assistant (On career break)

Ms Caroline McCormack
Senior Executive Assistant

Mrs Gerardine McLean
Senior Executive Assistant (On career break)

Ms Anisa Brennan
Executive Assistant

Ms Orfhlaith Flynn
Executive Assistant

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Mr Pauric Dempsey
Head of Communications and Public Affairs

Ms Aoife McMonagle
Media & Marketing Assistant

DICTIONARY OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY
Mr James McGuire
Managing Editor

Dr James Quinn
Executive Editor

Dr Linde Lunney
Editorial Secretary

Dr Patrick Maume
Editorial Assistant

Dr Turlough O’Riordan
Research & Editorial Assistant

Mr Lawrence White
Research & Editorial Assistant

Mr Terry Clavin
Editorial Assistant & Administrator

Mr Richard Hawkins
Research Assistant & Copy Editor

DICTIONARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN FROM CELTIC SOURCES
Dr Anthony Harvey
Editor

Ms Angela Mahon
Project Assistant

Ms Jane Brown
Project Assistant

DENTAL HUMANITIES ORGANISATION
Dr Susan Schreibman
Director

Dr Pouliot
Senior Dental Humanities Specialist

Ms Rosin O’Carroll
Project Administrator

Dr Nuala McMenamin
Project Manager Communications

DOCUMENTS ON IRISH FOREIGN POLICY
Dr Michael Kennedy
Editor

Dr Ken O’Malley
Assistant Editor

Mr Michael Sheils
Facilities Manager

Mr Paul Brady
Assistant Manager

Ms Annette Manning
Assistant

Ms Paul Mitchell
Assistant

Ms Dymphna Moore
Senior Executive Assistant

Ms Lucy Hogan
Production Editor

Ms Fidelma Slattery
Graphic Designer

Ms Jennifer Berg
Publications Assistant (Intern)

Ms Trevor Millen
Publications Assistant

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Ms Laura Mahoney
Head of Research and International Relations

Dr John Maguire
Programme Manager

POLICY RESEARCH
Ms Sarah Garry
Policy Research Officer

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE
Ms Roisin Jones
Assistant Editor

Ms Linda King
Assistant Editor

Ms Siobhán Heffernan
Assistant Editor

Ms Marisa Matthews
Webmaster

Ms Deane Kiame
Assistant

LIBRARY
Ms Seabhin Fitzpatrick
Librarian

Dr Bernadette Cunningham
Deputy Librarian

Ms Petra Schnabel
Deputy Librarian

Ms Amy Hughes
Assistant Librarian

Ms Sarah Gearty
Cartographic Editor & Project Administrator

Ms Angela Murphy
Editorial Assistant

Ms Angela Byrne
Research Assistant

Ms Jennifer Moore
Research Assistant

IT
Mr Wayne Ahern
Head of IT

Ms Annette Manning
Project Assistant

Ms Jennifer Berg
Publications Assistant (Intern)

Ms Siobhán Fitzpatrick
Librarian

Dr Bernadette Cunningham
Deputy Librarian

Ms Petra Schnabel
Deputy Librarian

Ms Amy Hughes
Assistant Librarian

Ms Sarah Gearty
Cartographic Editor & Project Administrator

Ms Angela Murphy
Editorial Assistant

Ms Angela Byrne
Research Assistant

Ms Jennifer Moore
Research Assistant

ORIGINS OF THE IRELAND CONSTITUTION
Mr Eoin Krallin
Research Assistant

POLICY RESEARCH
Ms Sarah Garry
Policy Research Officer

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Ms Laura Mahoney
Head of Research and International Relations

Dr John Maguire
Programme Manager
### General Purposes Current Account*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant-in-aid</td>
<td>€3,672,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entrance fees &amp; Members’ subscriptions</td>
<td>€28,155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of publications</td>
<td>€161,624</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of proceedings</td>
<td>€26,215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>€170,354</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brought forward from previous year</td>
<td>€185,775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room rental</td>
<td>€25,417</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of the Gaeltacht</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>€4,408,884</strong></td>
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### Direct Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit, law, bank, professional charges</td>
<td>€45,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel &amp; light</td>
<td>€20,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, equipment &amp; household</td>
<td>€36,342</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discourses</td>
<td>€16,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>€57,838</td>
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<tr>
<td>General insurances</td>
<td>€10,648</td>
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<td>Information technology</td>
<td>€79,230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementary provisions</td>
<td>€140,619</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage and telephone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing administrative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; wages</td>
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<td>Stationery &amp; office equipment</td>
<td>€54,879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training &amp; consultancy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,954,023</strong></td>
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### Allocations to Special Accounts

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Unions &amp; General Assemblies account</td>
<td>€41,209</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library account</td>
<td>€149,022</td>
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<td>Print Proceedings account</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Publications account</td>
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<td>Foclóir na Nua-Gaeilge account</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celtic Latin Dictionary account</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Exchanges &amp; Fellowships account</td>
<td>€26,332</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historia, Terra Nova duals account</td>
<td>€136,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dictionary of Irish Biography account</td>
<td>€428,618</td>
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<tr>
<td>Documents in Irish Foreign Policy account</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total of Allocations</strong></td>
<td><strong>€2,343,214</strong></td>
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### Total of Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>€4,297,237</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Surplus/Deficit EOY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/Deficit EOY</td>
<td><strong>€111,647</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The above accounts are shown on a cash receipts basis. Under the provisions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Amendment) Act 1993, the Academy’s accounts are subject to audit on an accruals basis by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The Academy’s audited accounts for 2007 had not been received by the Academy from the Comptroller and Auditor-General’s Office up to the date of the Annual Report going to print.