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KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 25 years and over 35 Irish Historic Towns Atlas publications.
- Establishment of the National Audio Visual Repository (NAVR).
- Policy Report: *The appropriateness of key performance indicators to research in arts and humanities disciplines—Ireland’s contribution to the European debate*.
- 9th and 10th Scientific Statements by the Climate Change Sciences Committee: *Recent Irish weather extremes and climate change* and *The impact of rising spring temperatures on trees, insects and birds in Ireland*.
- 1st and 2nd Scientific Statements by the Life Sciences Committee: *The need for life sciences in Ireland* and *Diet, physical activity and health*.
- Hunt Report Dialogue with Minister for Education Mr Ruairi Quinn, TD.
- *Policing the narrow ground: lessons from the transformation of policing in Northern Ireland*, edited by John Doyle.
- *The Cosgrave party: a history of Cumann na nGaedheal* by Ciara Meehan.
- Academy Discourse with Mary Robinson, MRIA: ‘Climate justice: challenge and opportunity’.
- Academy Discourse with Professor Michael Burawoy: ‘University in crisis: a public sociology perspective’.
TOWARDS
THE NEXT
STRATEGY
STATEMENT

Luke Drury
President
As we prepare to revise and update the Academy’s strategy statement, and at a time of universal questioning of institutional structures in Irish society, it seems appropriate to make a few observations on, and to pose some questions about, the role and nature of the Academy. The original founders of the Academy were united in a conviction that any self-respecting nation should promote the study of its history, literature and antiquities, as well as the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Having an academy was therefore not only desirable, but something that was required to follow the example of other national academies being established as part of a general European trend, and to give recognition to their pride in a distinct Irish identity. They were also conscious of the more utilitarian aspect of an academy; that it can promote, as stated in the Royal Charter, ‘useful knowledge’ and thereby contribute to economic and social development. It is remarkable that this founding vision, characteristic of the European Enlightenment, still retains much of its validity nearly a quarter of a millennium on.

Certainly the Irish character of the Royal Irish Academy is important. The Academy is rooted in the island of Ireland; ordinary members are required to be active and normally resident on the island, and its research projects relate to Ireland and its history, cultures and languages. While the Academy has a strong international dimension, this reflects its role in projecting Ireland on the global stage rather than any transnational aspect of the Academy itself (leaving aside its role as an all-island body with a strong North-South tradition). Of course, as historians and political scientists have taught us, the notion of the nation and of identity, especially that of Ireland, is ambiguous and ill-defined. I believe that one of the exercises we have to undertake as part of the Academy’s strategic review is to consider what exactly we mean by saying that the Academy is the all-island Academy of Ireland. Ireland is surely more than just the physical island and the people resident on it, and indeed has been so since the first peregrinations of the early-Irish monks. In this interconnected and electronic age, and given the large global diaspora of people who consider themselves Irish, it may be appropriate to take a less geographic view of Irish culture and identity. But however we attempt to define it, it is certain that an important characteristic of our Academy is its relationship to Ireland, and that relationship is as complex as, and indeed mirrors, that of the inhabitants of this island.

One very important function of all academies is the recognition of academic excellence through election to membership. As funding agencies increasingly seek evidence of peer-recognition as a criterion in awarding research grants, and as educational organisations battle to improve their world rankings, membership is becoming ever more sought after. This is a welcome development for the Academy, but it is not without dangers. The more valued membership becomes, the stronger the incentive to manipulate the system and capture it for the benefit of certain groups and organisations. Also, and more fundamentally, it would be a poor academy whose only function was to gild the CVs of ambitious scholars or boost the scores of universities in questionable league tables.

Nevertheless this recognition through membership remains one of the most important aspects of the Academy. It follows that the procedures for the election of Members need to be kept under constant review to ensure that academic excellence remains the primary criterion for election. I am pleased that in discussions with Members this is a topic that comes up again and again.
Unfortunately while everyone agrees that maintaining high academic standards is of vital importance, agreement ends at this point. There is alas no perfect system for electing members to an academy. Our Academy has two sections, the natural sciences (including mathematics) and the humanities and social sciences, each of which have exactly equal quotas available for election each year (currently ten and due for review in 2012). Some academies have a finer division into specific disciplines, which has advantages, but also militates against the introduction of new disciplines. Some limit the total membership rather than imposing quotas on the numbers elected. Some academies have large memberships relative to the size of the populations they represent, while others are very exclusive, and restrict membership to a small elite. We need to evolve a model which best addresses the particular needs of our Academy. It is certainly useful to look at other academies for ideas and comparisons, but we must recognise that each one reflects in its membership structure and process its own unique history, as well as the political and social system in which it operates. I anticipate an extensive debate around all these issues. Election of the right people by the right process is a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the health of the Academy.

"The health of the Academy depends on doing and not just being"

This brings me to the final point I wish to make. Even if the Academy has the best possible election process, and the best of candidates are admitted, unless it engages with civic society and actively promotes scholarly work it will be little more than an introspective and self-congratulatory club. The health of the Academy depends on doing and not just being. Academies can do many things, and we are lucky in Ireland that our Charter allows us the great flexibility to do almost anything we decide we want to do. But although in theory we have great freedom, in reality we are constrained by human and financial resources as well as the political and social environment in which we operate, and we need to set priorities. Roughly speaking the activities of the Academy can be divided at the moment into publishing, the Library, the various in-house research projects, the co-ordination and promotion of disciplines through the system of Academy committees (formerly called national committees), international representational activities, providing a small amount of grant support for external research projects, and various policy initiatives. What weight should be attached to these disparate functions, and how each should be pursued, are important and difficult questions. Indeed, should we add new functions to this list, or scale back some of the old ones? One clear principle, it seems to me, is to focus on those things
which the Academy is uniquely well placed to do and which exploit its independence and the collective expertise of its membership. One of these is the provision of impartial and expert advice to policy-makers and civic society at large, an area of the Academy’s work which has expanded greatly over the last decade, but where there is still considerable room for growth. We are still far from the situation of the academies in the United States, the Royal Society in Britain or the British Academy, which are routinely approached by governments for expert advice (indeed in the case of the US academies it is their main statutory duty). As a publicly funded body, but also as individual scholars with a pride and interest in Ireland, it seems to me that we have a duty to use our skills and specialist knowledge to contribute to the betterment of society through rational discourse and evidence-based argument. Of course we should also do many other things, but perhaps at no time in the Academy’s history has there been such a willingness to listen to the Academy, nor such a need for the Academy’s voice to be heard.

These are just a few of my initial thoughts as we approach the task of revising our strategy. There are of course many other points that need to be considered. The important thing is that we do think about these issues, and talk to each other. Ultimately the strategy must reflect the views of the membership as to the type of academy it wishes to belong to.
IRELAND AND HORIZON 2020

Thomas J. Brazil
Secretary
We are at an important and interesting time in the evolution of EU support for research and innovation. The current Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), vast in scale as it is and amounting to some €56b of European Commission funding, is moving into its concluding phase, and there is already much discussion and interest around what will replace it after 2013. At the same time, the majority of Academy Members are located in Irish university institutions, and will be well aware of unprecedented financial pressures in both parts of the island and the expectation to ‘do more with less’. In Ireland, the pressure to become less dependent on exchequer funding is intense, and EU funding represents a vital opportunity to maintain or even expand levels of research funding in continuing difficult times. The following offers some personal reflections on the issues involved, and is an invitation to Members to use the Academy as a resource to shape the discussion on the way forward for EU research funding.

The range of the existing FP7 is enormous, and yet there is a clear, publicly-stated intention not to continue with business as usual—indeed European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science Ms Máire Geoghegan Quinn has used the phrase ‘clean break’ in the context of this transition from FP7 in a recent speech (see Science Secretary’s Report). Hence, to avoid describing the next programme as FP8 or anything similar, the name ‘Horizon 2020’ has been chosen. The process of thinking about the next phase began in a serious way in 2010 with the launch of the Europe 2020 growth strategy, in which ‘innovation’ is a core concept. A central idea underpinning Horizon 2020 is to combine research/discovery with innovation/applications. It is therefore intended to co-ordinate and unify various European programmes to support research and original discovery in all its phases through to market introduction, including non-technological business innovation.

To begin the process, the EC published a Green Paper in February 2011 and launched a widespread process of consultation on the shape of Horizon 2020. Besides seeking to integrate support for original research, innovation and market application, there are several other major themes in the Green Paper, including the aim of delivering a programme with the scale and critical mass to tackle major societal challenges such as energy and climate and healthy and active ageing. Further objectives include promoting an underpinning of scientific excellence and human capital in Europe, building on the achievements of the existing European Research Council and actions such as the Marie Curie Programme. An additional objective is to achieve a major simplification in the complexity of European funding processes. The latter aspiration may provoke a wry smile in many veterans of EU funding as each successive framework programme has pronounced such simplification as a key objective, and each time the complexity and bureaucracy seem to mount relentlessly.

As part of its consultation on Horizon 2020, the EC set out a series of questions and invited responses from interested parties. In Ireland, Forfás coordinated this response at a national level, including input from the Academy. The Response from Ireland to the European Commission Green Paper, finalised in May 2011, sets out a number of national priorities and perspectives. Several themes emerge from the Irish response, but overall it comes down strongly in favour of
the new thrust being set out by Horizon 2020, of supporting innovation as a complementary aspect to research. One theme is an affirmation of the importance of continuing with the bulk of EU funding being located within multiple projects based on strategic research within thematic priorities, but with more encouragement of a strong bottom-up element, rather than large centrally-directed programmes addressing a small predetermined number of societal and global challenges.

Those aspects which are working well are recommended to be continued, but it is also recommended that less successful aspects should be identified and dropped. The Response from Ireland places strong emphasis on the contribution of social sciences and the humanities to solving major societal and cultural challenges, which is a perspective that the Academy would indeed welcome and endorse. The Response from Ireland also wishes to see a future programme that is simpler to access, more flexible and responsive in its operation and more trustful of research teams with a proven track record of success. As is already being tried on a national basis, there is encouragement of the potential role of public procurement in fostering innovation and helping to bring new research ideas to market. The idea of a ‘commercialisation supplement’ has been advanced to help take a new discovery emerging within a project to the stage of market validation.

While the Response from Ireland is comprehensive in many respects, there are certain aspects to the operation of EU research programmes that merit comment, at least from the perspective of the individual academic. ERC Starting Independent Researcher and Advanced Investigators Grants have been an important new dimension to FP7 and there is widespread agreement that they are already achieving major success in promoting a high-quality research underpinning in Europe, and a consensus that they should be maintained and even expanded within Horizon 2020. These awards are also becoming an increasingly important ‘quality mark’ for individuals, research centres, institutions and even entire countries. While only running for four years, and extremely competitive as they are based on a rigorous assessment of scholarship, Ireland’s success rate in ERC grants and awards has so far been modest, in contrast to the Marie Curie mobility programmes where Ireland has a relatively high level of success. The Academy intends to organise a workshop in the coming year to stimulate awareness of these programmes, and spread knowledge of best practice in writing successful proposals, drawing from the experience of several Academy Members who are involved in ERC evaluations.

While ERC awards are rigorously peer reviewed, it may be argued that the mainstream EU projects pay insufficient attention to the research track record of proposers. Indeed, the evaluation criteria used are cumbersome and open to subjective interpretation by those scoring the proposals, so that the outcomes at times may be less than ideal for others. Reviews of continuing projects can be overly formal and may be reduced to ‘box-ticking’ exercises. It is to be hoped that these aspects will also improve in Horizon 2020. It is clear that in many countries, national projects complement (or admittedly sometimes duplicate)
the research performed at European level. While this may be considered inefficient, from the researcher’s point of view it provides some assurance of capacity to deliver against the very formal legal requirements of Deliverables set out in standard EU contracts. In Ireland, we need to accept that the EU funding should not be seen as a replacement for national funding but rather an additional tier of support that provides major benefits in terms of the potential for networking with leading research organisations and Europe’s major industries. Young and early-stage researchers in particular benefit greatly from the contacts made and the opportunities that often open up for further career development.

“We need to find imaginative ways to encourage support and incentivise academic researchers to take on such leadership roles...”

EU research funding tends to have a poor image among more senior academic researchers, partly because of the bureaucracy involved as well as the tendency towards rigidity in those projects discussed, but also due to the personal time and effort taken up by project meetings at a time of increasing pressure due to diminishing numbers of staff to students and greater teaching loads. We need to find imaginative ways to encourage support and incentivise academic researchers to take on such leadership roles, including achieving simplification in the funding process and a greater degree of trust for researchers within Horizon 2020. Finally, as a region with a rapidly maturing research system, we in Ireland should no longer be content just to join EU consortia, but we should increasingly seek to shape the framework programmes and to lead major international consortia, gathering together the best minds to help us address areas of research priority that we have defined as important for ourselves.

Through its membership, officers and committees, the Academy looks forward to playing an active and constructive role in shaping the future direction and structure of European Union programmes to support research and innovation, and strengthening Irish involvement at different levels. Ideas or suggestions on how the Academy can advance this agenda are welcome, and may be communicated to secretary@ria.ie.
RESEARCH IN IRELAND: MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Eugene Kennedy

Science Secretary
Research forms an essential part of the higher-education sector mission, as it develops student curiosity, imagination and creative abilities, underpins the recruitment and retention of high-quality faculty staff, and optimises the contribution of universities and institutes to economic, cultural and social development.

Throughout the 1980s and 90s scientific research in Ireland was enabled primarily by funding provided through Enterprise Ireland (EI) (and its forerunners the NBST and EOLAS), the HRB and EU framework programmes. The latter, in particular, provided substantial funding for international collaborative projects and was hugely significant in maintaining the visibility and vibrancy of science in Ireland through those challenging decades (see Secretary’s Report).

It is well known now that a sea-change, beginning in the late 1990s, subsequently transformed the nature and scale of the overall scientific research effort within the country. The dramatic change in the research environment, particularly evident over the last decade, was initially fuelled by Atlantic Philanthropies. The Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions (PRTLI), initiated in 1998 by the Higher Education Authority and funded through the Department of Education and Skills, became central to the development of strategic research strengths, building the physical infrastructure required for large-scale research efforts and funding postgraduate and postdoctoral programmes. The establishment of Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) and the Irish Research Councils for
Science, Engineering and Technology and for the Humanities and Social Sciences at the turn of the century, and the growth in the funding levels of other agencies, which underpinned investments in leading researchers, including recruitment from abroad of additional world-leading Principal Investigators, have enabled the establishment of strong critical mass research groups across many discipline boundaries. Enterprise Ireland, the agency primarily responsible for supporting indigenous industry, has provided key support to facilitate the commercialisation of research outputs and has enhanced the technology transfer capability of higher-education institutions through targeted addition of key personnel, support for patenting and the introduction of a phased portfolio of awards based on academic-industry collaborations. Among its recent innovations is the development of the Technology Centre initiative aimed at supporting industry-led research programmes.

The dramatic changes in the macroeconomic environment in recent years have resulted, however, in very serious fiscal problems for the Irish government, which may have major implications for the ongoing health of the overall national research effort. A key challenge in this context is the sustainability and further growth of research strengths, which rely on continuing, competitively won resources. In addition to researcher funding, large-scale initiatives require substantial infrastructural supports for technology platforms, with concomitant demands for effective maintenance and administrative and technical support.

Despite the deterioration in the national finances, the last government continued to pledge its support for research and development through a renewed emphasis on the role of universities in supporting the Irish Smart Economy policy objectives. In his first major speech on the higher-education sector, given in Academy House on 30 May 2011, Minister for Education and Skills Mr Ruari Quinn, TD emphasised that ‘improving our investment and the return to our investment in research and knowledge transfer is now a major national development objective’. He noted that ‘Ireland has made meteoric advances in its research capacity and is now ranked within the top nations in the world across all research fields, and Irish research institutions now feature within the top 1% in the world in 18 key fields.’ In building on these strengths ‘we need to ensure that the right structures and incentives are in place for capturing the social and economic benefits of our research investments.’ These positive statements are
very welcome and are supported by the recent commitment to funding of SFI despite the national difficulties. Furthermore, the funding of PRTLI Cycle V has provided substantive evidence of the government’s ongoing commitment to its research and innovation agenda.

Nevertheless, it is clear that scientists in Ireland are facing a daunting challenge in maintaining and building on their successes to date. They must be increasingly prepared to look for enhanced funding from non-exchequer sources. This trend, while always live, has recently intensified through, for example, the Centres for Science, Engineering and Technology (CSET) and Strategic Research Cluster (SRC) initiatives of Science Foundation Ireland. These relatively large-scale research teams are required to win increasing levels of industrial funding as part of their funding conditions, and a recent census by SFI shows that across all their programmes a growing interaction between academia and business/industry is occurring. Over 30% of SFI-funded researchers have established collaborations with industry, with a greater than 50% increase in the number of small-to-medium enterprises (SME) collaborating with SFI-funded researchers during 2009 when compared to 2008. The growing number of EI-supported Technology Centres with their direct academia/industry collaborations and concentration on industry-led research problems is also providing further evidence of Irish researchers’ commitments to enabling innovation within Irish business and industry.

Yet another indicator that scientists in Ireland are meeting the non-exchequer funding challenge is the improving participation and performance in EU Framework programmes. Because of the state’s investment in science and technology, scientists in Ireland are becoming more competitive internationally. The enhanced infrastructure and strong research teams are enabling researchers to successfully take part in a widening range of EU FP7 projects. In a recent report, FP7 National Coordinator Imelda Lambkin noted that Ireland has already passed the €300m mark in FP7 funding, more than half way to the national target of €600m by 2014. The year 2010 has proved to be Ireland’s most successful yet in the prestigious ERC programme, with three winners of Advanced Grants as well as of Starting Grants (see Secretary’s Report). Another significant statistic is that a total of 1,342 Irish experts have signed on to the Commission Evaluators database, implying that Irish researchers are playing an increasing role in the assessment of proposals and developing greater insight into what is required for future EU framework success. Irish researchers have won 8% of the Energy Efficient Buildings call, which shows the growing strength of Irish energy-related research. EU framework programmes also encourage collaborations between higher-level institutions and industry. Ireland trebled its SME-specific funding in 2010, with lead projects ranking first, third and fifth. An Institute of Technology Initiative stimulated 15 Irish-led proposals from newcomers to the SME-specific programme calls, bringing funding of €2.5m to IoTs and SMEs.

With Ms Máire Geoghegan-Quinn positioned as European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science, and the focus on the EU 2020 strategy aimed at developing a ‘smart, sustainable and inclusive economy’, science in Ireland through the developments of recent years, is well placed to play an increasing role in international collaborations which can only benefit Irish science and
business. In another notable development, illustrating the growing role of Ireland in EU science and innovation, Nicholas Canny, MRIA and former president of the Academy, was appointed to the Scientific Council of the European Research Council (ERC).

The importance of EU funding is appreciated when it is realised that the FP7 budget continues to grow by €1b a year to 2013, after which Horizon 2020 kicks in (see Secretary’s Report). A national consultation was carried out during 2010, co-ordinated by the Advisory Council for Science and Technology, to ensure that recommendations from Ireland will feed into the priorities and processes associated with the new expanded EU Horizon 2020 programme.

In his May 2011 address, Minister Ruairí Quinn also stated:

Our future research investment strategy will be grounded on maintaining a broad base of knowledge across all disciplines while at the same time selecting priority areas for concentrated strategic investment. The current national research prioritisation exercise will be important in giving direction on this. In sustaining that broad base of knowledge, I want to be clear about the expectation that all teaching staff will be research-informed and that all researchers will be active in teaching.

The minister’s pronouncement suggests that he is cognisant of the need to balance relatively near term gains, as represented by the research prioritisation exercise, versus the long-term need to ensure the continuing well-being of research across the higher-education sector. International experience shows that the return time in economic terms for research investment can vary greatly across disciplines. Looking for too-quick returns is not realistic and is at odds with experiences in other countries, where the percentage of GDP funding is even greater than in Ireland. For Ireland to maintain its position among advanced countries in terms of creating high-value products and services, a highly educated and innovative young population is needed. In the 1970s and 80s Ireland succeeded, ahead of the curve, in building up the higher-education sector through strategic investments in computing, engineering and science courses. The result was a ready supply of young graduates to fuel the multinationals attracted to Ireland by the IDA. These young people, complemented by others returning from abroad with additional expertise gained, made Ireland an attractive place for world-leading companies to locate to. As the move in advanced countries takes place from manufacturing towards more highly valued activities that rely on contemporary research and innovation, a similar far-sighted approach towards continuing to support the research-driven fourth level is required.

Ireland began behind the curve in terms of building its research infrastructure but has rapidly made gains. Recent statistics provided by Niamh Brennan, Programme Manager for Research Information at Trinity College Dublin, show that:

while the number of research papers produced in the EU increased by 100% over the last 20 years, the number of research papers produced in Ireland increased by 400%…During the same period Ireland more than doubled its percentage share of world research papers…From a position well below, Ireland’s research impact as measured through bibliometrics now exceeds the world, OECD and EU-15 averages.

The growing number of industrial partnerships and spin-off companies are also testament to the quality and relevance of the research effort. Multinational and indigenous companies are gaining directly from research projects and, as importantly, from the highly trained young researchers graduating at PhD and postdoctoral levels. As research capacity and capability throughout the higher-
education sector deepens, this interdependence of research and business/industry will continue to grow in significance and range. Predicting winners is, as with companies, never straightforward, and maintaining a broad base of research expertise across all disciplines, and particularly where disciplines interact, is the best way to secure future innovation across the full range of Ireland’s economic and cultural sectors. In addition to science and technology, the continuing health of research within the humanities, social sciences and business sectors will be important for the full exploitation of future opportunities. Increasingly it is the interactions across disciplines involved in global challenges such as energy, climate change, food, health and ageing that may well lead to the most innovative breakthroughs. While agenda-driven, strategic prioritisation is appropriate, it is vital that some fraction of state research funding is reserved for high-quality basic research, as it may be the ‘blue skies’ or ‘frontier’ research of today that provides the seeds for research leadership and economic gains in the future.

In summary, it is clear that the investment over the last decade in higher-education research is paying dividends through clear improvements in international competitiveness, aiding the efforts of the IDA in securing ongoing FDI, growing support for indigenous companies and spawning new start-ups. Enhancing Ireland’s research and development capacity is ‘the right thing to do’ and in order to underpin Ireland’s future innovatory capacity we must continue to ensure through governmental investments, complemented by non-exchequer funding, that we continue ‘to do it right’!

Part of convincing the government to continue its commitment is to ensure that successes arising from research are publicised. In a recent speech, Minister for Science and Technology Mr Sean Sherlock, TD stressed the need for scientists to communicate more effectively with the general public. Most funding agencies now insist that good news stories are gathered and communicated to the general public through a whole range of outreach activities. Next year sees Dublin as the European City of Science, thanks to the successful bid by Chief Scientific Adviser Patrick Cunningham, MRIA and his colleagues. The win is a testimony to international awareness of the great strides that Ireland has made in building up its research capacity and excellence. 2012 will see a year-long programme of events spread throughout the country, complemented by an intensive Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF) week at the Convention Centre, Dublin in July 2012, all of which will provide a unique opportunity to communicate the ongoing successes of science in Ireland to a wide audience.
STATES OF FEAR

Michael Cronin
PL&A Secretary
evin Thunder, the narrator of Neil Jordan’s *Mistaken* (2011), tries to capture the world of his schooldays. What he remembers most are the sounds:

St. Joseph’s was the school I went to—Joey’s we called it, a grey cement building on Fairview Strand run by Christian Brothers, the name being the only Christian thing about them. I remember school there as a series of sounds: the smack of leather against an outstretched palm, the quick intake of breath, heads banged against wooden desks, the swish of beads and soutanes, hurleys raising clumps of mud, smacking off other hurleys, cracking against knuckles, heads and, occasionally off a sliotar, a tough, stitched leather ball.

The sounds conjure up images and the images are all too familiar. On the screen from *Angela’s ashes* (1999) to *The Magdalene sisters* (2002) to *Song for a raggy boy* (2003), the iconography of fear is clerical. The routine association of the church is with repression, punishment and dread. When Mary Raftery produced a documentary series on abuse in church-run institutions, the title not surprisingly was *States of fear* (1999). The harrowing, human detail of the Ryan and Murphy Reports showed that there was substance to the images, that the writers and film makers had, as so often before in Ireland, given voice to the voiceless.

It is possible to argue, however, that we have not so much transcended as inherited new states of fear which are profoundly dehumanising and destructive in their consequences.

In 2006 the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources launched an energy efficiency campaign. The slogan was the Power of One. What is true for energy is sadly not true for civil society where the Power of One is almost invariably the Power of None. Why this should be so is explored in Marcel Gauchet’s attempt to understand one of the paradoxes of modernity, that it is the creation of the welfare state which gives rise to the most radical forms of individualism. In traditional societies, individuals depend for their survival on kinship arrangements. In periods of vulnerability (infancy, old age) or distress (sickness, unemployment), it is to members of the immediate or extended family that individuals have looked for succour and support. What happens with the emergence of the social state in modernity is that social provision moves from being the private concern of the family to becoming the collective concern of the state. So a series of provisions ranging from child benefit to unemployment assistance to health care and old age pensions means that individuals are no longer dependent on familial and communal networks for their physical and material survival over the human life cycle. The consolidation of the welfare or social state becomes a powerful factor of individualisation in developed societies. What a former British prime minister failed to understand was that historically if there was no such thing as society, there would be no such thing as the individual. Individual autonomy presupposed social security.

The difficulty for the social state is that it has bred its own nemesis. The systematic devaluation of public goods, the relentless marketisation of public services, the selling off of state assets and the sacralisation of market logic in the name of ‘individual choice’ is gradually undermining the social coverage that made individual freedoms possible. The result is a diffuse state of anxiety as the social state, which guaranteed individual flourishing, is being dismantled and sold off to the highest bidder.
In order to understand the consequences of this development for a human sense of well-being it is useful to employ the distinction Robert Castel makes between civil protection and social protection. Civil protection covers the fundamental freedoms which are guaranteed by the rule of law in society, basically, freedom from persecution and threats to one’s physical integrity and the protection of property rights. Social protection, on the other hand, relates to those provisions made by a society to protect its citizens from the risks of vulnerability, ill-health, loss of employment and so on. As market fundamentalism tightens its grip on many societies in the wake of the global debt crisis of the new decade (a crisis ironically precipitated by most virulent forms of the market credo), social protection begins to recede in favour of a punitive form of civil protection, what David Garland has dubbed the ‘garrison state’. Garland uses this term to describe developments in many democracies over the last two decades:

there has been a marked shift of emphasis from the welfare to the penal modality…The penal, as well as becoming more prominent, has become more punitive, more expressive, more security-minded…The welfare mode as well as becoming more muted, has become more conditional, more offence-centred, more risk conscious.

As social protection diminishes and as collective structures of belonging such as the church or the trade union movement experience their own crises of identity and adherence, the sense of individual vulnerability increases apace. In these circumstances, the only form of protection left to the individual is a version of civil protection afforded by the garrison state. More CCTV, more Gardaí, more micro-managerialism, more mandatory prison sentences, more audits—in the garrison state the only antidote to fear is the endless extension of control.

The retreat from social protection and larger collective structures of belonging is part of a fundamental shift in contemporary societies from fear as an event to fear as an environment. Whereas previously, fear was localised in a specific time and place—a war that broke out, a famine that occurred, a natural catastrophe that was unleashed—fear now becomes generalised into a permanent condition. It is continuous rather than discrete. An illustration of the calamitous continuum of fear was provided in Ireland in 2010 where the anguish around the banking crisis gave way to the apocalyptic scenarios of the EU/IMF bailout and which in turn were naturalised as the catastrophic effects of snow, ice and flooding. Aside from the general move away from the social, what are the other contributory factors to the institution of a permanent culture of fear? It is possible to begin by identifying three significant causes:

1. **Time-space compression**: A much-commented on feature of modernity is that it takes us less and less time to go further and further. Translated into images, what happens thousands of miles away takes only seconds to arrive on our screens. The spatially distant becomes the temporally close. The effect is to create a kind of ecological claustrophobia where disasters that take place on the other side of the planet are played out in real time in our living room. There is no escape from the global simultaneity of catastrophe. The fate of the Fukushima nuclear plant becomes as immediate as flooding in Cork city. The backdrop of apocalyptic climate change is the permanent frame of anxiety which shapes and colours a planet that becomes uncomfortably small in its telegenic vulnerability.

2. **The kinetic inferno**: Hannah Arendt once described terror as the accomplishment of the law of movement. What is truly terrifying about Blitzkrieg is not so much the force as the speed. Later, the tactics of Shock and Awe employed during the invasion of Iraq in 2003 depended for much of their effect on the rapidity
with which large-scale destruction was visited on Iraqi territory. Arendt’s law of
movement is manifest on a more prosaic level, in the increased acceleration of
communication, as the written letter or telegram gives way to the fax which is
in turn superseded by the e-mail, text and Twitter message. At each stage, re-
sponse times shorten. The result is the terror of the temporal deficit, the feeling
that one can never respond quickly enough, that there is always so much more

“in the increased acceleration of communication...response
times shorten. The result is the
terror of the temporal deficit, the
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quickly enough, that there is always
so much more to be done”

3. The Imbalance of Terrorism: A characteristic of the Cold War was a concern
with the Balance of Terror. What mattered was that the two superpowers could
match each other’s fire-power. As long as their weaponry could assure mutually
catastrophic destruction then the peace would be maintained. In the post 9/11
world, the shift has been, in the words of Paul Virilio, from the Balance of Terror
to the Imbalance of Terrorism. It is possible for a small, determined group of in-
dividuals to wreak great havoc and to significantly alter the course of international
affairs. No matter how mighty or well-armed the state, an infinitesimal minority
can inflict spectacular harm. Whereas a mighty arsenal of weapons was required under the regime of the Balance of Terror to make sure that dissuasion was seen to be effective, under the regime of the Imbalance of Terror, an impressive arsenal of legislation requiring the restriction of civil liberties is deemed necessary to thwart attempts at subversion.

As the threat can come from anywhere, fear of threat is everywhere. So everything from a grin on a passport photograph to an outsized bottle of mineral water in a carry-on bag becomes potentially suspect in the unbalanced universe of paranoid intelligence. However, the Imbalance of Terrorism is not the preserve of the geopolitical. There is a domestic version which is readily relayed by media who see fear as the surest way of capturing attention while trading somewhat cynically in the well-worn currency of moral outrage. An illustrative example was provided by a trailer for a programme on TV3. The trailer was for a programme entitled, *Ireland: caught on camera*, ‘Exploring the activities of thieves and pickpockets, featuring an interview with a man who suffered a broken jaw after an attempt to steal his mobile phone. There is also CCTV footage of car theft and undercover film of people stealing from locker rooms.’ The mention of CCTV footage links strategies of intimate, omnipresent surveillance to a culture of perpetual fear, mediated by forms of communication that bring nightly terror into the living room.

“It is of fundamental importance that the values we embrace and the systems we adopt do not perpetuate but eradicate the states of fear that have done so much damage on the island of Ireland.”

A conclusion reached by the Nyberg Commission of Investigation into the Irish banking crisis was the prevalence of ‘group think’ and ‘herd instinct’ in the Irish banking system. The result was the unquestioning tendency to follow the example set by Anglo-Irish Bank in pursuit of grossly inflated speculative profits.
Of course, one of the most powerful causes of ‘group think’ is fear of what the group or particular members of the group might think. In Stanley Milgram’s famous experiments on student subjects, the students were prepared to inflict great pain on their victims once they felt that they had the approval of key authority figures. The worry of displeasing those in power overcame any residual scruples they had as to the morality of what they were doing. Christopher R. Browning in Ordinary men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland details the appalling crimes committed by ordinary young German men against Jewish men, women and children. What emerges from the study is that the most powerful motive accounting for the men committing acts of unspeakable cruelty was a fear of censure, of being judged weak or cowardly by their peers.

One of the greatest challenges for scholars and educators in contemporary Ireland is to break with the omnipresent culture of fear. It is of fundamental importance that the values we embrace and the systems we adopt do not perpetuate but eradicate the states of fear that have done so much damage on the island of Ireland in both the distant and more recent past. As we seek to achieve this it is important to remember the last words of the Czech philosopher Jan Patočka, written a week before his death at the hands of the Czech secret police, that we should not be ‘intimidated or frightened’ and most importantly that we do not intimidate or frighten each other as we have done for far too long.

Notes
5 Paul Virilio, L’administration de la peur (Paris, 2010), 16.
8 Peter Sloterdijk, Eurotaoismus: zur kritik der politischen kinetik (Frankfurt, 1989), 25.
9 Virilio, L’administration de la peur, 28.
10 See: http://www.entertainment.ie/tv/display.asp (1 April 2011).
12 Christopher R. Browning, Ordinary men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland (New York, 1993).
NEW MEMBERS
Keith Bennett is Professor of Late-Quaternary Environmental Change at Queen's University Belfast. He is one of the world's leading practitioners in integrating the studies of plant population dynamics, palaeoecology and evolution. The recipient of a Royal Society-Wolfson merit award, Professor Bennett has an international reputation for his inquiries into the macro-evolutionary effects of the selective impacts of the climatic fluctuations of the Quaternary period.

Gerry Boyle is Director of Teagasc, the Agriculture and Food Development Authority. He is Emeritus Professor of Economics at NUI Maynooth and was formerly Head of its Economics Department. He was previously a Senior Research Officer with the Agricultural Institute (now Teagasc) and an Economist with the Central Bank. From 1995–7 he served as Economic Adviser to the then taoiseach, John Bruton. He has been a consultant with the World Bank and is a past president of the Irish Economic Association and of the Agricultural Economics Society of Ireland.

Sean Dorgan has been Chairman of Ulster Bank since July 2008. He is known for his leadership skills in both the public and private sectors and for having an extensive knowledge of the economic and business environment throughout Ireland. He served as Chief Executive of IDA Ireland from 1999 until 2007 and previously was Secretary General of the Departments of Industry and Commerce and of Tourism and Trade. In 1991 Mr Dorgan played a central role in promoting and shaping the Culliton Review of Industrial Policy and in implementing its recommendations, which have contributed to much of Ireland’s industrial and economic development.

Catherine Godson is Professor of Molecular Medicine at University College Dublin, where she leads a group of investigators focused on the mechanisms underlying the initiation, progression and potential regression of kidney disease. She is internationally recognised for her expertise in diabetic complications. Her work has provided important insights into the regulation of inflammatory processes in health and disease.

Thorfinnur Gunnlaugsson is a Professor of Chemistry at Trinity College Dublin. He is an internationally recognised expert in the area of supramolecular chemistry. His work crosses the boundaries of organic and inorganic chemistry and has applications as diverse as the design of new compounds for cancer therapy and for sensitive detection of ions which are important in biological processes and the environment.
Peter Edward McHugh is Established Professor of Biomedical Engineering at NUI Galway. He is an internationally recognised expert in biomechanics and works closely with clinicians in developing mathematical models of human joints in order to understand their precise behaviour and facilitate the design of new treatment and clinical procedures. His research is widely published and cited.

Thomas J. Millar is Dean of Engineering and Physical Sciences and Professor of Astrophysics at Queen’s University Belfast. He is recognised as a world-class researcher who has played a major role in the development of astrochemistry as an academic discipline, both in the United Kingdom and worldwide. He has been President of Division VI (Interstellar Matter), one of the largest Divisions of the Interstellar Astronomical Union, and is a former Chair of PPARC’s Theoretical Research Assessment Panel.

Colin Dermot O’Dowd is Personal Professor of (Atmospheric) Physics and Director of the Centre for Climate and Air Pollution Studies at the Ryan Institute, NUI Galway. He is internationally recognised for his innovations, publications and international leadership in the fields of atmospheric aerosol formation, transformation and climate effects. He has been Joint-Chief Editor of the premier Atmospheric Science Journal (JGR-Atmospheres) and has been awarded a Fellowship of the Institute of Physics and a DSc. from the University of Manchester.

Shane O’Mara is Professor of Experimental Brain Research at the Institute of Neuroscience at Trinity College Dublin and is currently Director of the Institute. His work in understanding the interactions between synaptic function, cognitive function and changes in learned behaviour is acknowledged internationally. Professor O’Mara has developed methods of integrating and combining behaviour, cognition, neuropharmacology and neurophysiology in order to investigate the brain structures supporting memory.

Colm Antoine O’Morain is a world-leading medical scientist and doctor in the field of gastroenterology. He has written over 250 peer-reviewed articles cited in PubMed, with 11,000 citations and a h-index of 48. His most prominent article appeared in The Lancet in 1987, where he showed that the eradication of Helicobacter pylori can cure duodenal ulcer. He has authored and co-authored several books and is on the editorial board of eight peer-reviewed journals. Colm O’Morain is Professor of Medicine and Dean of Health Sciences at Tallaght Hospital and Trinity College Dublin and a lead clinician on Ireland’s first bowel cancer screening programme.
Donal O’Regan is a Personal Professor of Mathematics at NUI Galway. He is recognised internationally as an expert in the field of nonlinear analysis, and has made valuable contributions to fixed point theory for single and multivalued maps, critical point theory, operator equations and inclusions, degree theory and oscillation theory. Professor O’Regan has published extensively in high impact factor ISI journals and his books and papers are widely cited. He also serves on the editorial boards of many international journals.

Barry Smyth holds the Digital Chair of Computer Science at University College Dublin. He is Associated Editor on the ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems and has chaired and organised a variety of international conferences. His leadership has secured funding for the CLARITY Centre for Sensor Web Technologies, on which he currently serves as the Director.

**Humanities and Social Sciences**

Mary Canning is a leading authority on higher education. She joined the World Bank in 1992 and was based in Washington until 1998 when she was posted to Budapest and Warsaw. From 1994–2006 she led the World Bank’s educational policy dialogue and sectoral analysis in the new EU countries and the Russian Federation. Since 2006 she has served regularly as an Examiner for OECD in its international Reviews of Higher Education. Dr Canning’s reports and papers on education reform have appeared in the World Bank and OECD publications as well as in edited collections in Europe.

John Carey is Senior Lecturer at the Department of Early and Medieval Irish, University College Cork. He has gained international acclaim for his research on Irish mythology and legendary history, as well as for his studies of the Christian literature of early Ireland. His recent publications include *Ireland and the grail* (2007), on the international dimensions of early-Irish narrative material, and an edition of the Irish-language text, *The evernew tongue*, in the Corpus Christianorum series on Biblical Apocrypha. He is currently Principal Investigator of the IRCHSS-funded *De Finibus* project for the edition and study of Irish eschatological writings.

Kathleen James-Chakraborty is Professor of Art History at University College Dublin. She is an internationally recognised authority on the history of twentieth-century German and American architecture and the links between them. Her principal contribution has been to highlight the social and commercial contexts of this architecture through an examination of patronage and audience, anchored in analyses of technology, space and style.
John FitzGerald is a Research Professor at the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin. His research has focused on the behavioural characteristics of the Irish economy and on how that economy interacts with the wider EU economy. His publications have also dealt with the policy implications of this research. Professor FitzGerald is a former President of the Irish Economic Association.

Alun Jones is Professor of Geography at University College Dublin. He is a leading authority on the political geography of the European Union, its governance operation and relations with outside states and regions, particularly with the Mediterranean. He has been at the forefront of conceptual advances and political processes in Europeanisation. Professor Jones is a former Leverhulme Fellow and Senior Fellowship holder at St Catherine’s College, Oxford, and is an Academician of the Learned Societies for the Social Sciences in the United Kingdom.

Edward Larrissy is Professor of Poetry at the Seamus Heaney Centre for Poetry and Head of the School of English at Queen’s University Belfast. Having previously held professorships at Keele and Leeds, Professor Larrissy is an internationally recognised scholar and critic of poetry in English and author of numerous influential publications, particularly on the Romantic period and modern British and Irish poetry.

Robert McBride After beginning his academic career at Queen’s University Belfast, Robert McBride was appointed to Coleraine in 1982. From then until his retirement in 2006 he was Professor of French at the New University of Ulster, then the University of Ulster. Known above all as a distinguished scholar of the French grand siècle, he has published several books on Molière and written widely on other authors of the period. He is a chevalier dans l’Ordre des Palmes académiques.

Imelda Maher was appointed to the Sutherland Chair of European Law at University College Dublin in 2006. She has an outstanding international reputation as a leading scholar of European competition law. Professor Maher’s scholarship has a particular interdisciplinary character. Her 1994 article, ‘National courts as European Community courts’ in Legal Studies was nominated one of the most influential articles in the 40-year history of the journal.
Jane Ohlmeyer is Professor of Modern History at Trinity College Dublin. Her research focuses on the turbulent decades of the mid-seventeenth century, when the ‘Three Kingdoms’ of Stuart Ireland, Scotland and England were discrete entities. Her forthcoming study *The aristocracy in seventeenth-century Ireland* (Yale, 2011), locates the fortunes of the Irish within a wider British and European context, while her acclaimed work on the digitisation and annotation of the 1641 Depositions has attracted the interest of scholars of ethnic atrocities internationally.

Jean-Michel Picard is an internationally distinguished scholar in medieval studies with a specialisation in Hiberno-Latin. The principal thrust of his research concerns intercultural relations and cross-influences between Ireland and continental Europe in the Middle Ages. Most of his research is based on the reading of original sources written in Latin, Irish, French, Provençal and Italian found in manuscripts between the seventh and sixteenth centuries. His work on Adomnán’s *Life of Columba* is internationally recognised, and many of his articles are recommended reading for students of early Irish history at European and North American universities.

Timothy Drever Robinson is Parnell Research Fellow at Magdalene College, Cambridge (2010/11) and one of Ireland’s most celebrated non-fiction writers. In 1972 he settled on the Aran Islands where he became fluent in Irish, and began to map the three islands and the Burren. He then turned his attention to south Connemara. His maps are made by laboriously walking every part of the landscape, measuring, verifying and recording as he goes. What he has given to the Irish people is an extraordinary visual concoction of their heritage folded into a map and accompanied by a commentary on the origins of names, the local practices and lore, and the complex entwining of man and landscape in this ancient symbiosis.

Dermot P.J. Walsh is Professor of Law and Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice at the University of Limerick. He is internationally recognised as an expert in Irish and European criminal justice and human rights. His major works on police governance and accountability, Irish criminal procedure, Bloody Sunday and law and justice in Northern Ireland are widely acclaimed in their fields. He is a former Government of Ireland Senior Research Fellow.
HONORARY MEMBERS

Ann Saddlemyer is Emerita Professor of Drama at the University of Toronto and visiting Professor at the University of Victoria, British Columbia. She was the first woman to hold the position of Master of Massey College at the University of Toronto. She is known in the world of Irish studies as a brilliant and influential critic and a distinguished textual editor. Professor Saddlemyer has edited the plays of J.M. Synge and written widely on Irish drama of the Celtic revival, Lady Gregory and W.B. Yeats. Her recent publications include the authoritative biography *Becoming George: the life of Mrs. W.B. Yeats* (Oxford, 2002).

Bernard Bailyn is Adams University Emeritus Professor at Harvard University, where he holds the position of Director of the International Seminar of the History of the Atlantic World. Professor Bailyn’s work focuses on early American history, the American Revolution and the Anglo-American world in the pre-industrial era. His recent publications include *Soundings in Atlantic history: latent structures and intellectual currents, 1500–1830* (2009).

Peter Courtland Agre is Professor of Biological Chemistry and Director of the Johns Hopkins Malaria Institute. Professor Agre’s work spans chemistry, structural biology, genetics and physiology. He is a champion of the philosophy of scientific endeavour to improve the human condition and the environment. In 2003, Professor Agre shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering aquaporins, a family of water channel proteins found in cells.

Ray Dolan is currently the director of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging as well as Mary Kinross Professor of Neuropsychiatry at University College London. Professor Dolan is among the top five most cited scientists in the world in the field of neuroscience and behaviour. His most significant contribution has been to define the functional neuroanatomy of emotion and emotional learning. Professor Dolan has received many awards, most notably the International Max Planck Research Award in 2007.

Dennis Parnell Sullivan is currently Distinguished Professor of Mathematics at Stony Brook University, New York and holds the Albert Einstein Chair at the City University of New York Graduate Centre. Professor Sullivan has made fundamental contributions to the fields of Topology and Dynamics. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the New York Academy of Sciences.
DISTINCTIONS & AWARDS CONFERRED ON MEMBERS
Nicholas Canny was appointed by the EU Commission to the Scientific Council of the European Research Council, February 2011–December 2013. He was also invited to serve on the Council of the Omohundro Institute for Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia, for 2011–14, and invited by the British Academy to give the Raleigh Lecture for 2011.

Dervilla Donnelly was conferred by the President of the Republic of Austria with the honour ‘Österreichische ehrenkreuz für Wissenschaft und Kunst 1 Klasse’ in June 2010.

Charles James Dorman was conferred by the Institute of Biology, United Kingdom in 2010 as Chartered Biologist, Fellow of the Society of Biology and Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology. Professor Dorman was a founding Member of the European Academy of Microbiology (2010) and Ambassador to Western Europe of the American Society for Microbiology (2010) and is Treasurer-elect of the Society for General Microbiology (2011).

Paul Cowper Engel was awarded Medal of the Irish Area Section of the Biochemical Society for outstanding research carried out in Ireland (2010).

Jonathan Lamb Gorman was elected Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy to Queen’s University Belfast on his retirement in June 2010.

David W. Halton was awarded Honorary Life Membership of the British Society for Parasitology.

James J.A. Heffron was appointed to the Editorial Board of the international journal *Drug Testing and Analysis*.

Frank Hegarty was awarded the 2011 Boyle-Higgins Medal of the Institute of Chemistry of Ireland.

Colin Hill and Paul Ross (together with colleagues, Professor Gerald Fitzgerald and Dr Catherine Stanton) received the Elie Metchnikoff Prize 2010 for microbiology, awarded by the International Dairy Federation. The award was for their contribution to the understanding of the mechanistic basis of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) and probiotic functionality.

Dennis Kennedy was awarded a Fellowship at the research institute Verflectungen von Theater Kulturen, Freie Universität Berlin, and was appointed to the Boards of the Centre for International Theatre and Performance Research, Royal Holloway, London, and the Global Shakespeare Project, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Michael P. Kennedy was conferred with the NUI’s first Doctorate of Engineering degree in March 2010.

David N. Livingstone received the Royal Geographical Society Founder’s Medal by approval of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, was elected Corresponding Member of the International Academy of the History of Science, and was awarded a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship for 2011–14.

John McCanny was awarded the 2011 Royal Irish Academy Cunningham Medal. In October 2010 he was awarded a Guest (Adjunct) Professorship at Shanghai University.

Marianne McDonald received the Homo Hellenicus award from Delphi, Greece (July 2010), Hellenic Society Anthousa award, San Diego (October 2010) and Voices of Women (VOW) award (October 2010).
James McGuire received an honorary DLitt from the National University of Ireland.

Peter McHugh received the 2011 Silver Medal of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Section of Bioengineering, for an outstanding career contribution to the field of bioengineering.

John V. McLoughlin was elected an Honorary Member of the Pierre Fauchard Academy in 2008.

Martin Mathieu was elected Vice-President of the Irish Mathematical Society for 2011/12.

Stephen Mennell was elected President for 2010–14 of the new Working Group 2 on Comparative Historical Sociology, established by the International Sociological Association.

Fionn Murtagh was elected to the Academia Europaea, Informatics section, in September 2010. He was appointed to the Board of Directors, Council for Frontiers of Knowledge, Kampala, Uganda in July 2010. He was elected member of Council, Royal Dublin Society in December 2010 and won a College Teaching Prize at Royal Holloway, University of London, July 2010 with Douglas Cowic (Department of English) and Joe Reddington (Department of Computer Science) for ‘Project TooManyCooks: applying software design principles to fiction writing’.

Máiréad Nic Craith has been appointed to the Area Studies sub-panel in the United Kingdom Research Excellence Framework 2013 and to the Romanian Research Assessment Exercise 2011.

Brian Nolan became President of the Irish Economic Association for 2010–12.

Pól Ó Dochartaigh was elected to serve as President of the Association for German Studies in Great Britain and Ireland for 2010–13.

Colm O’Morain received the Irish Medical Times Lifetime Achievement Award in November 2010 for ground-breaking research and colorectal cancer screening.

Kevin O’Rourke delivered the Sir John Hicks Memorial Lecture in Economic and Social History at All Souls College, Oxford in May 2011.

David Parnas was appointed to the Area Studies sub-panel in the United Kingdom Research Excellence Framework 2013 and to the Romanian Research Assessment Exercise 2011.

David Richardson was appointed co-chair of the lichens and mosses sub-committee of COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada).

Stephen Royle was invited to give the Eccles Lecture at the British Association of Canadian Studies Annual Conference.

William Schabas was recipient of the Vespasian V. Pella Medal for International Criminal Justice of the Association internationale de droit pénal (May 2010).

Timothy Drever Robinson was appointed Parnell Visiting Fellow at Magdalene College Cambridge for 2010/11.
JUST GARRET

Remembering Garret FitzGerald
The former taoiseach Garret FitzGerald, a Member of the Academy since 1974, died on 19 May 2011. He was one of the dominant figures of the last half century in Irish political and public life and, ultimately, one of the most popular.

He was born in Dublin in 1926. His father Desmond FitzGerald, a London-born writer, was minister for external affairs, and later, minister for defence, in the government of the newly-established Irish Free State in the 1920s, while his mother Mabel, an ardent nationalist, was from a Protestant unionist business family in Belfast. Both were with the insurgents in the GPO in Dublin during the 1916 Easter Rising.

Garret himself, the youngest of four boys in the family, grew up in Dublin and graduated from University College Dublin in 1946. While there he met his wife, Joan, and they married a year later. She was the love of his life, a strong source of judgement, support—and criticism, when necessary—until her death in 1999.

Garret’s first job as a planner with Aer Lingus laid the foundation for his later prominence as a largely self-taught economist, and for his lifelong love of statistics and transport timetables, an addiction which bemused his wide circle of friends. Later, he was an economic consultant and freelance journalist and lectured in economics in UCD, where he obtained a doctorate. He wrote a regular column for the *Irish Times* for many years and, for a time, was Dublin correspondent for the *Financial Times* and an occasional contributor to a wide range of newspapers in other parts of the world.

In the mid-1960s he entered active politics as a member of the Fine Gael party. He served first in the Senate and, from 1969 until he retired in 1992, was a member of the Dáil. In 1973 he became minister for foreign affairs in a coalition government led by Liam Cosgrave, just months after Ireland joined the European Communities. This gave him scope to pursue actively the three great concerns of his public life, which continued to preoccupy him when he became taoiseach in the 1980s.

One was his commitment to an active role for Ireland in international, and particularly in European, affairs. He expanded the Irish foreign service, undertook a series of official visits abroad, established Ireland’s first bilateral aid programme and set in place a policy of active participation by Ireland in European integration. In 1975 he handled Ireland’s first EEC presidency with notable success.

Another was his concern to promote a more liberal society in Ireland by working to remove those elements in the Irish constitution and legal system which, by reflecting to too great an extent the overly conservative religious views of the Catholic majority in the state, might be considered sectarian.

A third, and perhaps the deepest, was his lifelong commitment to peaceful resolution of the legacy of conflict resulting from the historic complexities of the Anglo-Irish relationship, which, in modern times, took its sharpest form on ‘the narrow ground’ of Northern Ireland. As minister he was actively involved in the Sunningdale Conference of December 1973, the first major effort at a peaceful settlement involving the British and Irish Governments and three democratic parties in Northern Ireland.

It was, however, the Anglo-Irish Agreement which as taoiseach he signed with the then British prime minister Margaret Thatcher, in 1985, which is now seen as his most significant achievement. It was the outcome of nearly two years of patient and intensive negotiations between the two governments at official, ministerial and prime-ministerial level. Though rejected strongly at the time by unionists and republicans alike, it put in place a structured framework for exchanges between the two governments in relation to Northern Ireland, which proved to be the first
L–r: Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Power, TD, who addressed the International Affairs Conference 2010 ‘Governance for a more ethical world’, with Noel Dohr, MRIA and Garret Fitzgerald, MRIA.

L–r: Gareth Evans, President of the International Crisis Group, Garret Fitzgerald, MRIA and Nicholas Canny, PRIA at the International Affairs Conference, 2008.

L–r: Seamus Heaney, MRIA and Garret Fitzgerald, MRIA at the Cunningham Prize reception 2008.
essential step towards the peace settlement now in place, Poignantly, days before his death, he watched on television some significant events of Queen Elizabeth’s state visit to Ireland which was the culmination, at the highest symbolic inter-state level, of what he and Thatcher had begun a quarter of a century before.

As taoiseach he led a coalition government for a total of five years in the 1980s. While his government began the effort to cope with the enormous debts it had inherited, differences of approach between the parties meant that it was less successful than he had hoped in restoring order to the national finances before it lost office in 1987.

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It was Garret’s personal qualities which endeared him to so many, a strong and cheerful personality, a boyish enthusiasm for all he did

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In retirement he was for many years the chancellor of the National University of Ireland. He wrote five books: *Towards a new Ireland* (1972); his first autobiography, *All in a life* (1991); two books of essays, *Reflections on the Irish state* (2003) and *Ireland in the world: further reflections* (2005); and what amounted to a second autobiography, *Just Garret* (2011). At the time of his death he was completing yet another manuscript—a study of Irish education in the early part of the nineteenth century.

It was Garret’s personal qualities, and the active role outside party politics that he continued to play in public life until weeks before his death, which endeared him to so many in Ireland. He had a strong and cheerful personality, a boyish enthusiasm for all he did, even late in life, and a rapid-fire way of speaking in both French and English which was the bane of interpreters at international conferences. He was hospitable to a fault, not least in entertaining a wide circle of friends on holidays in France every year; his ‘hinterland’ of interests was wide—it extended beyond politics to history, theology, statistics of all kinds and a wide variety of other subjects; and he took a schoolboy’s delight in the display of certain mild, yet ultimately endearing, idiosyncrasies—among them an interest in the lineages of now obscure European monarchies.

The esteem and affection in which he was held by Irish people, of all parties and of none, was evident from the crowds along the route of his state funeral; and from the fact that some 20,000 people filed past his coffin the day it lay in the Mansion House. That affection is perhaps best understood in the two-word title which he chose for his last published book—*Just Garret*. That was how so much of the public in Ireland—and not just those of us who worked closely with him as minister for foreign affairs and later as taoiseach—had come to think of him, particularly over the decades since he had withdrawn from the daily contention of active politics and become a widely respected elder statesman and commentator.

Garret FitzGerald epitomised the good man—he would prefer us to say good Christian man—in politics: Ireland today is the better for his public service and for his life and the poorer for his passing.

* Noel Dorr, MRIA
BEREAVEMENTS

The deaths of the following Members in the period
March 2010 to September 2011 are recorded with regret


ACADEMY COMMITTEES REPORT
In March 2011 the Archaeology Committee, with the financial support of the National Monuments Service, announced the results of its flagship Research Excavation Grants Scheme for 2010. Seven major projects were approved for funding under this scheme, including excavations at Cabhail Tighe Breac and Caheconnell, Co. Clare, Rosnaree and Bective Abbey, both Co. Meath, and Calvert Estate, Co. Wexford. A number of small Research Grants Awards were also made by the Committee in the spring. In October the Committee organised the inaugural annual Excavation Grants Seminar, entitled ‘Revealing the past: archaeological excavation in Ireland’.

The Astronomy and Space Sciences Committee held a two-day conference with international speakers on 23/24 September 2010, in conjunction with the Astronomical Science Group of Ireland and the Royal Astronomical Society, entitled ‘The transient universe: from exoplanets to hypernovae’. The event included an evening lecture by Professor Mike Lockwood, on ‘Solar variability and influences on climate’. On 12 November Professor Dame Jocelyn Bell Burnell gave a Science Week lecture entitled ‘Will the world end in 2012?’.

The recently reformed Chemical and Physical Sciences Committee has been focusing on the International Year of Chemistry 2011 promotion and in June 2011 awarded a Young Chemists Prize to Dr Colm Duffy. The Academy Discourse in November 2011, ‘Molecules that changed the world’, will be given by Professor K.C. Nicolaou.

The Classical and Near Eastern Studies Committee held another successful colloquium in November 2010, entitled ‘Visions of leadership in the ancient world’, and will continue the series on 17/18 November, with ‘Sport and festivals in the ancient world’. The keynote speaker this year will be Professor Chris Carey of University College London.

The Climate Change Sciences Committee released a number of new Scientific Statements, including one on the impact of rising spring temperatures on trees, insects and birds in Ireland. The committee is also working with the EPA on a conference to celebrate the anniversary of the publication of John Tyndall’s breakthrough experimental work on the absorption of infrared radiation by various atmospheric gases. It will take place in Dublin Castle from 28 to 30 September 2011.

The Engineering Sciences Committee is planning a half-day forum on ‘Engineers and the innovation economy’, to take place on 30 September 2011. This will look at intrapreneurship and at ways in which academia can improve on commercial exploitation of engineering research.

Three events connected to the climate justice work programme of the Geographical Sciences Committee began with an Academy Discourse given by Mary Robinson, MRIA entitled ‘Climate justice’, on 20 December 2010. This was followed by a public forum on ‘The geography of climate justice’ on 12 May 2011, and a stakeholders policy workshop the following morning. An introductory resource booklet on climate justice aimed at transition year students is due to be launched in September 2011. The Geosciences Committee, with the Geological Survey of Ireland, is organising a conference on urban geology and the risks posed by climate change and natural hazards. The conference will take place in spring 2012. The Committee is also aiming to work with TDs and senators to highlight some key issues in the geoscience sector.

In June 2010, the History of Irish Science Sub-Committee assisted in organising the 7th meeting of Science and Technology in the European Periphery (STEP). STEP is an international group of historians of science, medicine and
technology, which organises biannual meetings to explore the historical character of science, medicine and technology in regions and societies on the periphery of Europe. In July the History of Irish Science Sub-Committee also organised a public lecture by Professor Charles Rosenberg (Harvard University), entitled ‘Is there a history of medicine?’.

In April 2011 the International Affairs Committee, in conjunction with the UCD College of Science and the UCD Social Science Research Centre, hosted a conference on ‘Globalisation and civilisation in international relations: towards new models of human interdependence’. This conference, which brought together a multinational group of scholars from international relations and sociology, explored central issues concerning the possible emergence of a single global society. In November 2010 the Committee organised the Annual International Affairs Conference on ‘Governance for a more ethical world’. The conference was addressed by Minister of State for Overseas Development Mr Peter Power, TD. Other keynote speakers included Professor Paul Rogers (Bradford University), Mr Tom Arnold (Concern) and Mr Rory Montgomery (Permanent Representative of Ireland to the EU).

A new series of Expert Statements has been instituted by the Life Sciences Committee. These are designed to enthuse and inform a general readership and so far have addressed topics such as DNA fingerprinting and diet, physical activity and health, as well as offering an introductory statement on the need for life scientists in Ireland. The series has received good publicity in the Irish Times, and can be downloaded from the Academy’s website. The Life Sciences Lecture for 2010 was given by Professor Luke O’Neill, entitled ‘What science is telling us about inflammatory disease’. The 2011 lecture is planned for early November and will be given by Professor Colm O’Morain.

In May 2010 the Literatures in English Committee hosted a conference entitled ‘Writing and the possible in 2010’ as a follow-up to the 2006 conference ‘The state of the art’. The recent conference investigated the roles of the writer and audience, the place of the public intellectual, and whether the writer has a responsibility to reflect social issues in their work. The committee has organised a seminar on creative writing and whether it can be taught, to take place on 7 October 2011.

The annual Hamilton Day lecture hosted by the Mathematical Sciences Committee was given by Professor Robert C. Merton (MIT Sloan School of Management), Nobel Laureate in Economics (1997) on 15 October 2010, entitled ‘Observations on mathematical finance in the practice of finance’. Earlier in the day, nine prizes were awarded to mathematics students in their penultimate year of undergraduate study in nine of the higher-education institutions. Both events were generously sponsored by Invest Northern Ireland. The 2011 Hamilton Lecture will be given by Professor Edward Witten, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton on 17 October 2011.

In July 2011 the Modern Languages Committee produced the ‘National languages strategy 2011’, an important document drawing together the work of this current committee and that of the previous term. It identifies key areas of need in language teaching and learning, and suggests strategies to ameliorate the deficiencies across all levels of education in Ireland.

In 2010, the Praeger Committee awarded a research grant to Mr Chris Huxley to conduct a study of the crucifix ground beetle in the environs of Lough Carra, Co. Mayo. The Philosophy and Ethics Committee is currently exploring how philosophy and ethics can be included as a subject in the senior cycle in secondary schools. The Social Sciences Committee is working on two publications, a discussion on ‘The role of public intellectuals in times of crisis’, and a policy report on ‘Key performance indicators for the social sciences’.
NICHOLAS CANNY
PRIA 2008–10
An appreciation
Nicholas Canny, now Emeritus Professor of History in the National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG), was elected to membership of the Royal Irish Academy in 1981. A Galway graduate, he took his PhD degree at the University of Pennsylvania under a Ford Foundation Fellowship, and studied at the Institute for Historical Research of the University of London. In the 1970s he became a leading scholar of early modern Irish history and was appointed established professor of history at NUIG in 1979. His first book, The Elizabethan conquest of Ireland: a pattern established, 1565–76 (1976), won the Irish Historical Research Prize. As a comparative historian of migrations and of the Atlantic world, he has maintained his place at the forefront of international scholarship for almost 40 years. In 1998 he edited the first volume of The Oxford history of the British empire, on the origins of empire. He won the Irish Historical Research Prize a second time in 2003 for his work Making Ireland British, 1580–1650. The most recent of his many publications, co-edited with Philip Morgan, is The Oxford handbook of the Atlantic world 1450–1850 (2011).

In Galway he served as dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1982 to 1985 and as vice-president for research from 2005 to 2008. He was the first academic director of the Moore Institute following its inception, and guided it to an important set of academic and funding successes. He became a corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in 2005 and was elected a Member of Academia Europaea in 1995 and the American Philosophical Society in 2007. He has held post-doctoral fellowships...
appointments at Harvard and Yale Universities, at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, at the National Humanities Center, and in 2000–1 at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. In 2005 he was professeur invité at the École des Hautes Études, Paris, and in 2005–6 he was Parnell Senior Research Fellow at Magdalene College Cambridge. He is currently a Member of the Scientific Council of the European Research Council.

Given such a distinguished international profile, it was NUIG’s good fortune that Nicholas Canny chose to remain in Ireland. It was equally fortunate for the Royal Irish Academy when in 2008 he was elected its 53rd president, taking over from another dynamic and eminent president, Jim Slevin. Nicholas continued to address the organisational change within the Academy, never losing sight of its mission to advance and promote scholarship.

Before becoming president of the Academy, Nicholas had been a leader in developing a shared purpose among humanities disciplines. It was largely due to his awareness of the value of collaborative research that the first Irish humanities consortium, Humanities Serving Irish Society (HSIS), was formed in 2007–8, with Academy participation. It is perhaps due to his perspective as a historian that he has consistently pursued long-term objectives and fostered major initiatives, and seen the value of alliances. Among the projects he has encouraged have been two successful funding bids made by HSIS, while it was chaired by the Academy, under the Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions 5 (PRTLI5): the National Audio-Visual Repository, a joint Humanities and Social Sciences project (see NAVR report); and the Digital Arts and Humanities structured PhD programme (2011–15).

Nicholas Canny’s clear grasp of the evolving context in which research is conducted in Ireland has helped in furthering the Academy’s contribution to the national debate on education and research issues, and in defining appropriate strategies. As he underlined in his first president’s report (Annual Review 2007–8), the Academy provides the ideal forum for reflection on issues which concern individual researchers but which they are often too busy to pursue. Key policy reports, focus lectures and conferences have contributed, under Nicholas’s leadership, to make the Academy a ‘university for the universities’, as he has expressed it.

Nicholas was an exemplary president of the Academy, combining affability, energy and clear-sightedness. With the support of the staff and officers of the Academy he maintained its highest traditions in difficult times, and was an eloquent advocate for its cherished values and its role in Irish society.

“It is due to his perspective as a historian that he has consistently pursued long-term objectives, fostered major initiatives, and seen the value of alliances”

• Jane Conroy, MRIA
A YEAR IN VIEW

Professor Robert C. Merton, MIT Sloan School of Management delivering the 2010 Hamilton Lecture, October 2010.


Opposite page, bottom l-r: Colm Lennon, MRIA, Nicholas Canny, MRIA and Dr John Montague at the launch of John Rocque’s Dublin: a guide to the Georgian city (2010).

Bottom: Luke Driest, PRIA (l) presenting the RIA Cunningham Medal to John McCanny, MRIA.
TOP: NEW MEMBERS WITH LUKE DRURY, PRIA ON ADMITTANCE DAY 2011.

BOTTOM, L-R: MARTIN SHANAGHER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JOBS, ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATION; PETER CASSELS, EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR PARTNERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE AND MARTIN LYES OF ENTERPRISE IRELAND IN DISCUSSION AT THE HUNT REPORT DIALOGUE.
Status Report on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

Dr Steve Myers
Queen’s University Belfast
Monday 9 May / 6 pm

The ATLANTIC World 1450–1830
Presidential Discourse
28 February/7pm

IHS Panel Discussion
27 April 2010

- Michael Laffan (Chair)
- Roy Foster
- Fintan O’Toole
- Ciaran Brady
- Catherine McGuinness

IRISH IDENTITIES and the DICTIONARY of IRISH BIOGRAPHY
William Wilde
Seminar
3/4 June 2010

Sir Gregory Winter
1 November 2010 / 6pm
The Antibody Revolution
Turning Scientific Inventions into Medicines and Companies

Mapping Urban Ireland
3 August 2010 until 20 May 2011
The Art and Architecture of Ireland (AAI) project involves the research, writing and assembling of five fully illustrated volumes containing original, critical assessments of Irish art and architecture from c. 400 to the present day. It will be published in 2014 by Yale University Press. The project enters its fourth (and final) year in July 2011 and all text will go to Yale at the end of 2012. Each volume will contain c. 375,000 words, up to c. 600 illustrations and a total of c. 600 pages.

The text will consist of both thematic and biographical entries, articles on techniques and historical developments, bibliographies, lists of artists and comprehensive indexes. The titles of the volumes are as follows:

I *Medieval art and architecture*, edited by Dr Rachel Moss, TCD.
II *Painters and painting 1600–1900*, edited by Dr Nicola Figgis, UCD.
III *Sculptors and sculpture 1600–2000*, edited by Dr Paula Murphy, UCD.
IV *Architects and architecture 1600–2000*, edited by Rolf Loeber, MRIA, University of Pittsburgh, and Professor Hugh Campbell, UCD.
V *Twentieth-century artists and their work*, edited by Mr Peter Murray, Crawford Art Gallery, Cork, and Ms Catherine Marshall, IMMA.

The general editor, Andrew Carpenter, MRIA is Emeritus Professor of English at UCD.

Heading into its final year, the AAI now has over 250 experts contributing specialised articles to the volumes and a core team of 30 scholars involved in the writing, editing and research of the project. At the conclusion of the project’s third year, up to 460,000 words of text have been copy-edited by Jonathan Williams, who is AAI copy-editor for all five volumes.

In February 2011 the AAI Executive Board approved the formalisation of an illustrations sub-committee. The sub-committee is chaired by Catherine Marshall (Volume V Editor) and meets on a regular basis. The final year of the project will see a major focus on the sourcing of images and copyright permissions. An illustrations manager will begin co-ordinating the sourcing of all images and permissions towards the end of 2011.

The annual meeting of the AAI Main Board is scheduled to take place on 11 October 2011. The Main Board comprises representatives from all the major Irish cultural institutions and the Academy is delighted that Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht Mr Jimmy Deenihan, TD has agreed to open the proceedings.

* Paddy Leinster, Project Manager of AAI

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**DER ANGSTLUSTBAUM (2005)** by STEPHEN BRANDES. OIL AND PERMANENT MARKER ON VINYL, 230 x 305CM. COURTESY OF THE CRAWFORD ART GALLERY, CORK.
On the screen
I saw the Holy Ghost...
Since the publication of the print and online editions of the *Dictionary of Irish Biography* in November 2009, new entries have been added twice-yearly to the DIB Online, covering in all some 117 lives. Most of these are for those who have died since December 2002, which was the cut-off date for subjects in the 2009 edition, and once again a rich diversity of lives and talents are included. From the world of sport there are several entries, including Bob Tisdall, Olympic gold medalist in the 400-metre hurdles, Seán Purcell, arguably one of the greatest Gaelic footballers, Mick Doyle, rugby international and coach, Paul Darragh, international show jumper, and golfer Joe Carr. Entries from the world of commerce include Limerick businessman Ted Russell, UTV supremo Brum Henderson, and clothing manufacturer Colin Barnes. While the entry for Gordon Lambert throws light on the radically changing business environment of post-1950s Ireland, it illuminates at the same time the crucial role of the philanthropic art collector. Similarly the entry for Trinity College Dublin scientist George Dawson reveals a multifaceted career, with the establishment in Trinity College of a genetics department that commands international respect, and the promotion of art history. The painter Tony O’Malley receives a major entry, as do performing artists on stage and screen: Dave Allen, Maureen Potter, Dan O’Herlihy and Geraldine Fitzgerald. Major contributions to scholarly life are recounted in the entries for Proinsias Mac Cana and Norman Jeffares. The world of journalism is covered in the entries for Douglas Gageby, Mary Holland and Ken Gray. And, as always, politics is well represented, with subjects including Gerry Fitt, Eileen Desmond, Harry West and Seán Doherty.

In December 2010 the DIB project welcomed a six-person delegation from the *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon* (SBL) (Swedish Biographical Dictionary), led by Dr Asa Karlsson, Editor-in-Chief. The SBL are currently in the process of digitising their Dictionary and were appreciative of the opportunity to learn from the DIB’s electronic publishing experience. They were especially impressed by the simultaneous publication in print and online of the 2009 edition.

The project monitors on a weekly basis the extent to which the DIB Online, which is not free-to-air, is accessed worldwide. The results are gratifying and show an ever-expanding readership. In the 12 months before 30 June 2011 there were 48,200 site visits from 18,900 users in over 90 countries, generating 264,000 page views, from Singapore to Sweden and Australia to Chile. The DIB Online is being used at third level as both a teaching and a research resource, and the project will be monitoring and fostering this usage in 2011/12, with a conference in which university supervisors, research students and undergraduates will participate.

In November 2010 the DIB Online won a ‘highly commended’ award from the British Information Services Group Award for electronic reference resources.

*James McGuire, MRIA, General Editor of the DIB*
n the past year the DHO has gone through a substantial transformation and has had some significant achievements. The project was granted a no-cost extension to original PRTLI-4 funding, allowing DHO staff to capitalise on their accomplishments for another 18 months. The DHO bid farewell to its former director Dr Susan Schreibman, and Shawn Day became Project Manager of the DHO.

The project has continued its commitment to sharing standards, best practices and information with the digital humanities community. The DHO formed a working relationship with Humanities in the European Research Area and developed a website and intranet (See: http://www.heranet.info/welcome-hera-humanities-the-european-research-area). As part of this initiative, the DHO hosted a two-day training workshop, ‘Data curation and web presence for the HERA Joint Research Programme’, on 21/22 October 2010 at the Academy, with 50 project representatives in attendance.

On 31 March 2011 the DHO brought together international experts in a symposium exploring the current state of digital humanities in Ireland and abroad, entitled ‘A vision for digital humanities in Ireland: where do we go from here?’ Participants from diverse backgrounds including higher education, cultural heritage, funding bodies and private industry reflected on the impact of the Digital Humanities Observatory and looked towards the next chapter for the digital humanities in Ireland.

The DHO has continued its outreach to scholars and cultural heritage institutions through consultation meetings over the past year. In addition, Faith Lawrence delivered a well-received training workshop entitled ‘An introduction to PHP: Hypertext Prepossessor for humanists’.

On 30 March, Minister of State for Research and Innovation Mr Seán Sherlock, TD launched DHO:Discovery (See: discovery.dho.ie), a web portal drawing together Irish cultural artefacts. It allows users to search, browse and discover these artefacts in a rich and engaging way. Resulting from two years of development, DHO:Discovery provides access to 7,500 digital artefacts from a range of collections, from the Chester Beatty Library, the Irish Traditional Music Archive, the NUI Galway, Queen’s University Belfast, the Royal Irish Academy, St Patrick’s College, Trinity College Dublin, University College Cork and University College Dublin.

The DHO also launched Research@The DHO (See: Research.dho.ie), featuring and hosting projects from a number of higher-education partners. In addition DHO:DRAPler (See: dho.ie/drapier/) was expanded to include collections from the Irish cultural heritage sector as well as overseas collections with a substantial Irish content.

- Shawn Day, Project Manager of DHO
- Niall O’Leary, IT Project Manager of DHO
Documents on Irish Foreign Policy (DIFP)

**DIFP VII** (1941–5) was published on schedule in November 2010 and was launched on 16 November at Iveagh House by the then minister for foreign affairs, Mr Micheál Martin, TD.

DIFP now provides full coverage of Ireland’s foreign relations and neutrality through the Second World War. Volume VII has sold well and reviews have been prominent and positive. Full details of these reviews and how to access them are on the DIFP pages of the Academy website under ‘DIFP News’.

Outreach has become a major project focus. DIFP Assistant Editor Dr Kate O’Malley is promoting the **DIFP and DIFP Online** to third-level history students through research seminars. Dr O’Malley will also speak on the DIFP at the History Teachers Association Conference in October 2011 to publicise the project for second level.

Through 2010 and 2011 DIFP has aimed to improve its national and international visibility. Executive Editor Dr Michael Kennedy was a live commentator on the RTÉ Radio 1 Pat Kenny Show when Queen Elizabeth II arrived in Dublin on 17 May 2011. On International Women’s Day 2011 Dr O’Malley spoke in Iveagh House on the role of women in Irish diplomacy since 1919. Both Dr Kennedy and Dr O’Malley spoke in January 2011 at a major conference held in UCC on the history of Irish foreign policy and diplomacy.

Since December 2011 DIFP has turned its attention to **DIFP VIII** and the post-war years. Research initially focused on the period from 1945 to 1948, years often seen as a vacuum in Irish foreign policy because the state was internationally isolated having failed to gain admission to the UN in 1946. In fact, as DIFP research has shown, a far more complex foreign policy existed in the immediate post-war years as Ireland sought to reintegrate itself into a still troubled international community.

Research for 1948 to 1951 shows the continuity between the post-war Fianna Fáil government and the Inter-Party coalition government which took office in 1948. **DIFP VIII** will run from 1945 to 1951 and will show this continuity as well as the zeitgeist of the early Cold War years, where a third world war was considered imminent and the communist threat was seen in Dublin as widespread.

**DIFP VIII** will look at the post-war expansion of the diplomatic service, Ireland’s participation in the Marshall Plan, the state’s refusal to join NATO, the repeal of the External Relations Act in 1948, as well as Ireland’s first steps in European integration as a founding member of the Council of Europe. **DIFP VIII** will be published in late 2012.

While research for **DIFP VIII** has been the project’s main priority since late 2010, the project’s online volumes at www.difp.ie are also being enhanced. In mid-2010 **DIFP IV** (1932–6) went online. Currently the project is placing DIFP V online to bring the series up to September 1939. Since being rolled out in May 2007, the site has had over 150,000 page views and over 32,000 visitors from 161 countries.

*Dr Michael Kennedy, Executive Editor of DIFP*
Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources (DMLCS)

Through its DMLCS project the Royal Irish Academy continues to play a leading role in the integrated, Europe-wide Medieval Latin Dictionaries initiative of the Union Académique Internationale (UAI). DMLCS is making this possible by (a) compiling an authoritative, documented Dictionary of Celtic Latin, initially in book form, predicated upon (b) constructing, publishing and maintaining, in three successive editions, a marked-up, searchable electronic library of the full texts in question (all now contracted for with Brepols Publishers). So far the first constituent volume of (a) has been published—as *The non-Classical lexicon of Celtic Latinity: letters A to H* by Anthony Harvey and Jane Power (Turnhout, 2005)—as have the first two iterations of (b), with the *Royal Irish Academy archive of Celtic-Latin literature* (developed and expanded edition: *ACLL 2*), compiled by Anthony Harvey and Angela Malthouse, going live online at Brepols in 2010. Preparation is well in advance for combining the full-text Archive with an electronic version of the Dictionary, which will lead ultimately to a self-interpreting Compendium of Celtic Latinity on the Internet. In the meantime, DMLCS also acts as the editorial office for the Medieval Latin texts series *Scriptores Celtigenae* (another joint venture with Brepols and, in this instance, the Irish Biblical Association).

As the linguist and lexicographer Manfred Görlach has written, ‘It happens too often in the history of dictionaries that…general statements which could have been put forward by the compilers, after many years of dedicated research, are never put together in coherent form’. To avoid this omission DMLCS is committed to a continuing programme of dissemination and outreach alongside its publishing efforts: invited lectures and workshops, usually leading to peer-reviewed articles or book-chapters, are frequently delivered at a variety of venues internationally, with staff answering a steady stream of enquiries from around the world.

Beginning in 2008, DMLCS was granted three years’ funding under Cycle Four of the Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions (PRTLI-4) to construct a Hypertext Stack for the presentation and public interpretation of St Patrick’s iconic Latin *Confessio* (the saint’s two Latin works being the oldest to survive in any language from early Ireland, they had already been captured digitally for *ACLL*). Operating in collaboration with the Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO), the Stack has been built up into a virtual research environment so as to present, on the Internet, key stages in the text-history of these works: it includes specially commissioned essays, links to images of the medieval manuscripts involved, audio presentations and translations of the saint’s works into several modern languages. Under the direction of the project’s postdoctoral researcher, Dr Franz Fischer, the construction has been conducted according to international best practice as elaborated by the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI), and has involved much national and international collaboration with individuals and institutions (particularly libraries). The Stack is scheduled to go live on 14 September 2011 at an Academy launch with the two archbishops of Dublin as special guests (see: www.confessio.ie).

A detailed account of all DMLCS activities is kept up to date on a dedicated website at: http://journals.eecs.qub.ac.uk/DMLCS, kindly hosted by Queen’s University Belfast.

*Dr Anthony Harvey, Managing Editor of DMLCS*
Both the Dublin and Carrick (Donegal) offices of Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge are currently working towards the creation of a corpus of the Irish language for the period 1882–2000. As part of this work, last year, a committee of academics and journalists advised FNG on the compilation of a database of periodicals for the period 1882–1926. This was completed in 2010. Three experts on the dialects of the Irish language were engaged to identify lexically significant recordings in the archives of RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta, and the findings of their research have now been gathered.

Work has begun on a new archive of FNG texts. FNG has a significant number of digitised Irish language texts, and intends to make those that are no longer under copyright available to the public online at www.fng.ie, as reading material, and also as a valuable resource for research. There will be a number of versions of the texts available, including an e-publication. This archive will be launched with texts published by Conradh na Gaeilge between 1882 and 1926 before the end of 2011. Further texts will be added to the archive as they become available.

This year, a framework was set up for cooperation with Foras na Gaeilge’s New English-Irish Dictionary (NEID). It is hoped that this agreement will benefit both Irish language dictionary projects.

FNG is grateful to the Higher Education Authority and to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for their continuing support for this project, and to the National Lottery, which funds Ciste na Gaeilge in that Department.

* Déirdre D’Auria, Eagarthóir Cúnta; Assistant Editor of FNG
* Eilís Ní Mhearraí, Oifigeach Riaracháin/Cóipeagarthóir; Administrative Officer/Copy-editor of FNG
Irish Historic Towns Atlas

The IHTA project celebrated 25 years of production this year with the launch of three ancillary publications and the 23rd fascicle in the series, *John Rocque’s Dublin: a guide to the Georgian city* (with Dublin City Council) by Colm Lennon and John Montague was launched at Wood Quay Venue on 24 November 2010. *Limerick c. 840 to c. 1900: Viking longphort to Victorian city* by Eamon O’Flaherty and Jennifer Moore was marked at a lecture given by the authors in Limerick City Library on 14 December 2010. An afternoon walking tour and reception in the Carlingford Heritage Centre were organised by the Carlingford Lough Heritage Trust on the publication of IHTA, no. 23, *Carlingford* by Harold O’Sullivan and Raymond Gillespie.

*Reading the maps: a guide to the Irish Historic Towns Atlas* (with the Blackrock Education Centre) by Jacinta Prunty and Howard B. Clarke was launched at the Royal Irish Academy on 20 May 2011.

In May 2011, the project held its annual seminar with over 90 participants including President Mary McAleese, MRIA, Professor Michel Pauly and colleagues from the International Commission for the History of Towns. This was the final in a set of three such seminars entitled *Maps and texts: exploring the Irish Historic Towns Atlas*. It is intended to publish the proceedings of *Maps and texts* and a new theme is planned for the 2012 seminar.

Work continued on the forthcoming atlases ‘Sligo’ by Fiona Gallagher and Marie-Louise Legg; ‘Ennis’ by Brian Ó Dálaigh; and ‘Youghal’ by Tadhg O’Keeffe and David Kelly. Considerable work was carried out over the summer months by authors and researchers on ‘Galway’ by Jacinta Prunty and Paul Walsh and ‘Dublin, part III, 1756 to 1846’ by Rob Goodbody. In advance of publication, a draft of the Galway topographical information was made available online. Authors continued work on Carlow, Cashel, Cavan, Cork, Kinsale, Loughrea, New Ross, Roscommon, Tullamore and Waterford. Research began on Drogheda and Tralee.

The IHTA collaborated with the Academy Library in the ‘Mapping urban Ireland’ exhibition and lecture series which ran from August to October 2010. Exhibitions of atlas material were mounted in the Limerick City and County Libraries, Longford County Library and Carlingford Heritage Centre. Plans for IHTA online advanced, with a joint project between Queen’s University Belfast and Derry City Council to create an interactive website using the contents of IHTA, no. 15, *Derry~Londonderry*.

Editors attended the annual meeting of the International Commission for the History of Towns and represented the project at several conferences around Europe. A panel was dedicated to the Historic Towns Atlas project at the International Seminar on Urban Form, Hamburg, in August 2010.

Howard Clarke continued as chair of the board of editors, which includes Anngret Simms, MRIA, Raymond Gillespie, MRIA and Dr Jacinta Prunty, while Jennifer Moore and Angela Murphy continued as editorial assistants. Grants from the Heritage Council, Dublin City Council, Sligo Town Council and various sources in Youghal allowed Anne Rosenbusch, Rhiannon Carey-Bates and Frank Cullen to be taken on as researchers to the project over 2010/11.

* Sarah Gearty, Cartographic and Managing Editor of IHTA
in the context of current robust debates about national priorities and the impact and value accruing from public investment in research and development, the announcement in late 2010 that an Academy-led consortium had been awarded funds to develop a national audio visual repository for the humanities and qualitative social sciences was widely welcomed by the humanities and social sciences community in Ireland. This research infrastructure—long considered key to advancing Irish research in these fields—will provide a central access point for humanities and social science digital content held in organisations across Ireland. It will also provide an invaluable opportunity to demonstrate how investment in publicly funded humanities and social sciences research and development can support new economic and cultural opportunities for Ireland.

This investment represents a significant achievement for the Academy and its partners. More importantly, it is an explicit recognition by the government of the vital role that will be played by the humanities and social sciences in creating new economic opportunities. It will enable Ireland’s participation in ‘cultural globalisation’, allowing for delivery of Irish cultural products and services to global audiences, notably creative and cultural industries, and heritage and tourism. It will make important digital content available for innovative analysis, and allow new constituencies to interact with digitisation activities and data sets created by key national and cultural organisations, opening these up to a wider public, including schools, and enriching teaching and learning at graduate and undergraduate levels and building synergies between the partners and national cultural institutions. Moreover, this investment in the development of a National Audio Visual Repository will mark Ireland as a world leader in the area, thereby greatly increasing its capacity to interface with similar international research infrastructures and creating opportunities to leverage significant EU funding for future such developments.

The NAVR research partners—NUI Maynooth, Trinity College Dublin, NUI Galway, Dublin Institute of Technology and the National College of Art and Design—concentrate existing national expertise and resources and bring together leading Irish-based researchers in the humanities and social sciences, library services and high-end computing. Stakeholders, including national cultural organisations such as the National Library of Ireland, TG4 and the National Archives of Ireland, and selected industry partners including Microsoft, Intel and IBM, have agreed to play a significant advisory and informative role in NAVR’s development.

• *Dr Sandra Collins took up the post of Director of NAVR in September 2011*
LIBRARY REPORT
uring the past year the Library has continued its mission of strengthening core collections, increasing digital access and serving the academic constituency and the growing audience for our educational and outreach activities.

STRENGTHENING CORE COLLECTIONS

Key acquisitions in 2010/11 included:

A bound volume of letters and addresses to the Armaigh Volunteer Company from James Caulfeild, 1st Earl of Charlemont, Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteers. The collection (MS 12 R 38) covers the troubled period 1787–97 and demonstrates not only Charlemont’s concern for maintaining the rule of law and the public peace but also his abiding patriotism and antipathy to union with Britain. The letters were addressed to Thomas Prentice of Ennislare and were passed down through the Prentice and Balfour families before being sold to a private buyer at auction in 2008 and purchased in August 2010 by the Academy. The collection supplements the extensive Charlemont archive already held.

Another acquisition by purchase was the small accounts book of the Bibliographical Society of Ireland for 1944 (MS 12 X 28) which supplements the Papers of the Bibliographical Society held by the Library, also known as the O’Kelley Papers.

Two collections were donated which also complemented existing holdings:

Correspondence and other items relating to the recording of Irish speakers in Connacht by Wilhelm Doegen, the collection of Tomás Ó Máille, MRIA, 1880–1938 (MS 4 B 56). These papers provide context for the Library’s Doegen collection and were generously donated by Ruairí Ó hUiginn, MRIA.
Queen Elizabeth II gifted a collection of papers from the Royal Archives at Windsor. These papers consist of the notes and correspondence of Richard Robert Madden, MRIA 1798–1886, relating to his biography of Marguerite, Countess of Blessington (published 1855). The Library holds Madden’s extensive archive reflecting his long life lived in three continents. The recent acquisition adds another dimension to the multifaceted Madden Papers (MS 24 N 14).

Mrs Patricia Gallen Davies presented the Library with a trio of Thomas Moore’s melodies and airs, arranged by Balfe, Stevenson and Bishop respectively. Ms Agnes Neligan donated a presentation copy of Moore’s *Lalla Rookh*, 1818 edition.

Dr Thomas D. Wilson gifted a collection of correspondence belonging to Sir William Wilde, MRIA 1815–76. Focused on antiquarian matters, the collection (MS 12 N 23) is an important addition to the Academy’s major nineteenth-century research holdings. Members and friends donated c. 500 items to the collections during the year. The Academy extends sincere thanks to all donors for their support of the Library.

**BUILDING UP ACCESS**

The Doegen Records Web Project, an archive of Irish dialect recordings made during 1928–31, made significant progress during the year and aims for completion in autumn 2011. A highlight of the year was the transfer of the recordings with metadata to the DHO Discovery portal and also to the Europeana portal. This allows for greater visibility of the resource and more in-depth mining of its riches.

Input of scanned images from the Library’s extensive collection of topographical and antiquarian drawings to the Prints and Drawings database began during the year. This is the penultimate stage of a process begun in 2002 when Atlantic Philanthropies funding enabled the cataloguing, conservation and preservation photography of these important research materials. Some of the drawings have already been uploaded to the DHO Discovery portal and it is our intention to make them all accessible via Europeana.

Cataloguing of the Graves Collection was completed. This major collection consists of three elements:

The papers of Charles Graves, MRIA 1812–99, which include the Brehon Law Commission and the Endowed Schools Commission papers;

Over 2,348 items of correspondence of John O’Donovan, MRIA 1806–61 and the collection of James Graves, MRIA 1815–86, amounting to 870 items.
Acquired in the early twentieth century, this major resource has now been fully catalogued with generous financial assistance from former Academy president, Michael Herity, MRIA.

**Serving the Community**

In cooperation with former Academy president Michael Ryan, MRIA, the Library organised a hugely successful seminar on Sir William Wilde on 3/4 June 2010. Guest speakers included Dr Irène Montjoye (formerly of the International University of Vienna), whose keynote address enthralled a capacity audience, and Dr Kevin Whelan, who positioned Wilde as a transitional figure from the Enlightenment to cultural nationalism trajectory. We are grateful to the Austrian Embassy in Ireland, particularly HE Ambassador Walter Hagg; to Michael Ryan, MRIA; and to the Director of the National Museum of Ireland, Patrick Wallace, MRIA for their generous sponsorship of the event.

The Library’s 2010 flagship exhibition, ‘Mapping Urban Ireland’, organised in conjunction with the Irish Historical Towns Atlas and curated by Dr Bernadette Cunningham, opened on 3 August 2010 and was accompanied by a highly successful lecture series. The exhibition took in Heritage Week (23–27 August) and Culture Night (24 September), when it was seen by over 900 visitors. Designed to double as a touring exhibition, it is scheduled to travel to public libraries in Dublin, Kilkenny, Meath and Clare from June 2011. We acknowledge Heritage Council funding towards this exhibition.

The ‘Darwin, Praeger and the Clare Island Surveys’ touring exhibition visited four locations during the year—Derry and Belfast Central Libraries, Bangor Carnegie Library and the Marine Institute, Oranmore. The Library hosted approximately 20 visits and master classes during the year and in an effort to cater for individual visitors, we compiled an audio guide to the Academy in partnership with Mary Mulvihill of Ingenious Ireland. Developed with a Cultural Technology grant from the Department of Tourism, Culture & Sport, the guide is downloadable in MP3 format at http://www.ria.ie/library/inside-no-19-dawson-street.aspx. A taster version is also accessible there and on YouTube.

* Siobhán Fitzpatrick, Academy Librarian

**WEBSITES:**
www.dho.ie/doegen
www.discovery.dho.ie
www.europeana.eu/portal
www.ingeniousireland.ie
The editors of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Section C* have for the first time brought together a themed issue, on 'Domestic life in Ireland'. Introduced by Toby Barnard, Hon. MRIA, the subject matter ranges from Jessica Smyth’s article on the house and group identity, to Jane Fenlon on room usage in early modern Ireland, to Clare McCutcheon’s piece on the use of pottery in Irish domestic spaces, to an article on the social anthropology demonstrated by the suburban house extension in twenty-first century Ireland, by Michael Pike and Emmett Scanlon.

As the editors put it, ‘it is hoped that it illustrates the particular benefits that accrue from looking at certain subjects in *la longue durée* and the value of shining a variety of evidential, disciplinary and methodological viewpoints on such subjects’. Barry O’Reilly’s essay ‘Hearth and home: the vernacular house in Ireland from c. 1800’ includes a note on ‘Ensuring luck for the household’:

There was a widespread taboo against extending a house westwards, as expressed in the saying “only a man stronger than God would extend his house to the west”…The taboo appears to be rooted in the identification of the west with the setting sun and thus with death and also the tradition in some places of laying out a corpse in the west room of the house.

Read it online at: [http://www.ria.ie/Publications/Journals/PRIA-Section-C/](http://www.ria.ie/Publications/Journals/PRIA-Section-C/). The Academy’s six journals are now available online, all the way back to the Academy’s first publication in 1787. See [www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org) (the Ireland Collection).
The Cosgrave Party: a history of Cumann na nGaedheal by Ciara Meehan, investigates the internal politics of the party as it struggled with ideological tensions and personality clashes during the first ten years of Free State independence.

The law of the sea: the role of the Irish delegation in the Third UN Conference by Mahon Hayes, a member of the Irish delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, reflects on the events of the conference, which sought to define the rights of nations in the use of the world’s oceans. Mahon Hayes died shortly after the launch, in June 2011. Ar dheis Dé a anam.

Policing the narrow ground: lessons from the transformation of policing in Northern Ireland, edited by John Doyle and marking the tenth anniversary of the Patten Report, was launched in Belfast in October 2010.

Alexander Nimmo’s Inverness survey and journal, 1806, edited by Noël P. Wilkins, presents for the first time the field journal of Alexander Nimmo, MRIA, written while he was contributing to the drafting of the Map of Scotland. The volume was launched at the newly established University of the Islands and Highlands, in Inverness, Scotland, by Lord Wilson, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

FORTHCOMING
In the autumn of 2011 we will publish Dublin 1911, in collaboration with the National Archives. Containing written and illustrative material that give a picture of Dublin life in that period, we hope the book will encourage the reader to use the primary sources freely available to them in institutions such as the National Archives, the National Library, Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane and the Academy’s own Library. Drafting Bunreacht na hÉireann: documents and memoranda 1926–47 by Gerard Hogan, will present an intimate account of the intentions of the drafters of the 1937 Constitution. Excavations at Knowth, Volume 5 will be published in early 2012, in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the start of the Knowth excavations, which will be marked in June 2012 at the monument itself.

Work is ongoing on the Academy journals and on other series, such as the Clare Island Survey, and we continue to edit and produce the Annual Review, Members’ Handbook and the policy reports written by the committees.

• Ruth Hegarty, Managing Editor of Publications
The Royal Irish Academy Mobility Grants Scheme provides funding to early career postdoctoral scholars wishing to undertake short research trips to any country for the purpose of conducting primary research and establishing collaborations with international researchers. In 2011, €20,000 was awarded to researchers in both the sciences and the humanities to work on a wide variety of projects, such as the measurement of star formation in nearby galaxies and the judicial development of international humanitarian law.

**Humanities/Social Sciences**

**Dr Shane Darcy**  
*National University of Ireland, Maynooth*  
‘Judges, law and war: judicial development of international humanitarian law’.

**Dr Borbála Faragó**  
*University College Dublin*  
‘Migrant women writers on the margins of Europe: the case of Hungary’.

**Dr Valerie Heffernan**  
*National University of Ireland, Maynooth*  
‘Writing the imaginary homeland: new perspectives on the German exile in Mexico, 1939–47’.

**Dr Bernard Kelly**  
*National University of Ireland, Galway*  

**Dr Richard McMahon**  
*National University of Ireland, Maynooth*  
Dr Thomas Mohr  
University College Dublin  
‘The Leo Kohn project’.

Dr Amanda Phelan  
University College Dublin  
‘Piloting a screening tool for elder abuse in Ireland’.

Dr Jennifer Redmond  
National University of Ireland, Maynooth  
‘Regulating citizenship: Irish travel and emigration arrangements in the Second World War’ (IRCHSS postdoctoral project).

Dr Theresa Reidy  
University College Cork  
‘Ballot paper design at low information elections—ballot paper photographs stage’.

Dr Siobhán Wills  
University College Cork  
‘Post-international conflicts: the obligations due to former ‘protected persons’.

SCIENCES

Dr David Alvarez-Ponce  
National University of Ireland, Maynooth  
‘Using phylogenetic networks to disentangle the origin of eukaryotes’.

Dr Lee Coffey  
Waterford Institute of Technology  
‘Purification and characterisation of nitrilase enzymes from burkholderia sp. expressed in e.coli’.

Dr Marius Ghergu  
University College Dublin  
‘Singular and degenerate elliptic equations’.

Dr David Henry  
Dublin City University  
‘On the analyticity of stratified steady periodic water waves with vorticity’.

Dr Rory McDonnell  
National University of Ireland, Galway  
‘Population size and density estimates for the protected European slug, geomalacus, maculosus, in Galicia, Northern Spain’.

Dr Anna Scaife  
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies  
‘Measuring star formation activity and anomalous dust emission in nearby galaxies’.
Appendix I—Members
(corrected to September 2011)

A
Aalen, Frederick Herman Andreasen
Allen, Ingrid Victoria
Almqvist, Bo Gunnar
Andrews, John Harwood
Arbuthnott, John Peebles
Atkins, John Fuller

B
Baghramian, Maria
Bailey, Mark Edward
Bailie, Michael George Lockhart
Bartlett, Thomas
Bartlett, John Raymond
Bates, Brian
Bates, John Raphael (Ray)
Bell, Kenneth Lloyd
Bennett, Keith David
Bew, Paul Anthony Elliott
Blau, Werner
Bloomfield, Kenneth Percy
Boland, John
Borooah, Vani Kant
Bourke, Angela
Bowler, Peter John
Boyd, Derek Raymond
Boyle, Gerard Eugene
Bradley, Daniel Gerard Mary
Brady, Hugh
Brazil, Thomas Joseph
Breatnach, Liam
Breatnach, Padraig A.
Breatnach, Caomhín
Breen, Richard
Brennan Glucksman, Loretta
Brewer, John David
Bric, Maurice J.
Brown, David Arthur
Brown, Terence Peter McCord
Browne, James Joseph
Buchanan, Ronald Hull
Burch, Robert
Burke, Laurence Declan
Burke, Philip George
Burnett, Mark Thornton
Burns, Duncan Thorburn
Butler, Richard Noel
Buttimer, Anne
Byrne, Francis John
Byrne, Ruth Mary Josephine

C
Caffrey, Martin
Caldicott, Clive Edric John (Rick)
Campbell, Bruce Mortimer Stanley
Canning, Mary
Cannon, Paul John
Canny, Nicholas Patrick
Carey, John Price
Carpenter, Andrew
Carroll, Peter Kevin
Casey, James Patrick
Cathcart, Kevin James
Chisholm, John Stephen Roy
Clarke, Aidan
Clarke, Desmond Matthew
Clarke, Howard Brian
Clarkson, Leslie Albert
Clayton, Mary
Clayton, Geoffrey
Coey, John Michael David
Coffey, William Thomas
Colleran, Emer
Connolly, Seán Joseph
Conroy, Jane
Cooke, Maeve
Cooney, Brendan Gabriel
Corish, John (Seán)
Corish, Patrick Joseph
Cosgrove, Arthur Joseph
Cotter, Thomas Gerard
Coxon, Peter
Cromien, Seán Patrick
Cronin, Michael Anthony
Crookshank, Anne Olivia
Crothers, Derrick Samuel Frederick
Cruckshank, Don William
Cullen, Louis Michael
Cunningham, Edward Patrick
Curl, James Stevens

D
Dainty, John Christopher
Daly, Mary Elizabeth
Daly, Mary
Davenport, John
Dawson, Kenneth Adrian
de Brún, Padraig
de Paor, Amraoi Máire
de Silva, Amílra Prasanna
Deane, Scannus Francis
Decker, Stefan Josef
Delaney, Cyril Francis George
Dickson, David Jocelyn
Dillon, John Myles
Dineen, Seán
Dixon, Victor Frederick
Dolly, James Oliver
Donlon, Patricia
Donnan, Samuel Hastings Charles
Donnelly, Dervilla M.X.
Dorgan, Seán
Dorman, Charles James
Dorr, Noel Kieran
Downer, Roger George Hamill
Doyle, John Gerard
Drury, Luke O’Connor
Duggan, Patrick Finbarr

E
Elwood, Robert William
Engel, Paul Cowper
English, Richard
Eogan, George Francis
Evans, Gwilym Owen

F
Fairley, James Stewart
Fanning, J. Ronan
Feakins, David
Fegan, David John
Fennell, Bridget Mary (Caroline)
FitzGerald, Maurice John Turlough
FitzGerald, John
Fitzmaurice, Donald
Fitzpatrick, David Patrick Brian
Fitzpatrick, John Aidan
Flanagan, Marie Therese
Flatt, Peter Raymond
Flavin, James Noël
Fletcher, Alan John
Foster, Timothy James
Fottrill, Patrick F.
Fraher, John Patrick
Freuder, Eugene C.
Freyne, Seán V.
Froggatt, Peter
Fuchs, Anne
Fusco, Vincent F.
Graham, William George
Gregson, Peter John
Greene, Nicholas
Grimison, Jane
Guiry, Michael Dominic Richard
Guinnlaugsson, Thorfinnur

Halton, David William
Hand, Geoffrey Joseph Philip
Hannan, Damian Francis
Harbison, Peter Desmond
Hardiman, Thomas P.
Hardiman, Adrian Patrick
Harmon, Maurice
Harris, William C.
Harvey, Brian Joseph
Harvey, Brian Joseph Pedlow
Hayes, Maurice N.
Hayes, Michael Alphonsus
Hayes, Michael Hilary B.
Hayton, David William
Heaney, Seanus Justin
Heedman O’Brien, Miriam
Heffernan, Peter
Heffron, James Joseph Alexander
Hegarty, Anthony Francis
Hegarty, John
Henry, Patrick Leo
Herbert, Maire R. M.
Herity, Michael
Herries Davies, Gordon Leslie
Hibbert, Alan
Higgins, Desmond Gerard
Hill, Jacqueline Rhoda
Hill, Colin
Hogan, Peter Augustine
Holland, Charles Hepworth
Holland, Finbarr
Holland, Celia Victoria
Honohan, Patrick
Horne, John Nicholas
Hu, Peijun
Hughes, Thomas Jones
Humphries, Peter
Huxley, George Leonard

Imbusch, George Francis
Ingram, Attracta
Irwin, George William
Iwaniec, Dorota Stanisława

James-Chakraborty, Kathleen
Jeffery, Keith
Jones, Michael Bevan
Jones, Alan
Jones, Alun
Judge, David J.

Kane, Michael Thomas
Kavanagh, Anthony (Tony)
Kearney, Richard Marius
Keatinge, Neil Patrick
Kelly, Mary
Kelly, John Moffat
Kelly, James J.
Kelly, Fergus Samuel
Kennedy, Geraldine
Kennedy, Kieran Anthony
Kennedy, Eugene Thomas
Kennedy, Michael Peter
Kennedy, Dennis
Keogh, Dermot Francis
Kernan, Rodney Patrick
Kiberd, Declan
Kim, Myung Shik
Kingston, Arthur Edward
Kinsella, Bridget Therese

Laffan, Brigid
Laffey, Thomas Joseph
Lane, Philip Richard
Larissy, Edward
Laver, Michael John
Lee, John Joseph
Lennon, Colm
Leonard, Brian Edmund
Lewis, Ciaran Liam S.
Little, John Roger Graham
Livingstone, David N.
Lloyd, David Robert
Longley, Edna Mary
Lunney, James Gerard
Lydon, James Francis Michael
Lynch, Marina Annetta
Lynn, Christopher J.
Lyon, William Edward
Lysaght, Patricia

MacEoin, Gearóid S.
MacMathúna, Séamus
MacCraith, Brian Dominic
Macfadyen, Anyan
MacLachlan, Malcolm
Magennis, Hugh
Maher, Iselma
Malcomson, Anthony Peter-William
Malesevic, Sinisa
Mallory, James P.
Malthouse, Jonathan Paul Gascoigne
Manning, Maurice Anthony
Martin, Seamus Joseph
Masterson, Patrick
Mathieu, Martin
Mayes, Andrew David Hastings
Mayhew, Stephen George

Nahm, Werner
Naughton, Carmel Patricia
Neary, James Peter
Nelson, Margaret Jane
Newell, Martin Leonard
Nic Craith, Máiread
Nolan, Brian
Nowlan, Kevin Barry

O’Brien, William Francis
Ó Carragáin, Éamonn
Ó Colain, Seán
Ó Con Chomáin, Tomás
O’Connell, Michael
O’Connor, James Patrick
Ó Corráin, Donnchadh
Ó Cróinín, Dáibhí Iarla
Ó Dochartaigh, Pól
O Donoghue, Brendan
O’Farrell, Anthony G.
Ó Fiannachta, Pádraig
Ó Flóinn, Raghnall
O’Gara, Fergal
Ó Gráda, Cormac
O’Halpin, Eunan
O’Hare, Daniel
Ó hUiginn, Ruairí
Ó Madagáin, Breandán
Ó Muraile, Eamonn Nollag
Ó Murchú, Máirtín
O’Reilly, Francis J.
O’Reilly, Jennifer
Ó Rian, Padraig Seosamh
Ó Riordáin, Antoine Breandán
O’Dowd, Mary
O’Dowd, Colin Dermot
O’Hlmeeyer, Jane Helen
O’Malley, Mark J.
Ó Mara, Shane
O’Morain, Colm Antoine
O’Regan, Ronan Gerard
O’Regan, Donal
O’Reilly, Eoin Patrick
O’Rourke, Kevin H. Andrew
Osborough, William Nial
O’Sullivan, William Ivo
O’Sullivan, Gerard D.
O’Sullivan, Denis Francis
Ottoewill, Adrian Christopher

Parnas, David Lorge
Phillips, John Roland Seymour
Picard, Jean-Michel
Prendergast, Patrick John
Pule, Joseph

Quigley, George
Quinn, Lochlann Gerard
Quinn, Charles Martin

Ray, Thomas
Regan, Ciarán Martin
Richardson, David Horsfall Stuart
Ridley, Hugh Malcolm
Rima, Bert
Robertson, Ian Hamilton
Robinson, Mary
Robinson, Timothy Drever
Roche, James F.
Rooney, John Joseph

Ross, Julian Richard Huxham
Ross, Paul
Royle, Stephen Arthur
Ruane, Frances Philomena
Ryan, William James Louden
Ryan, Michael Edward Fitzgerald
Ryan, Pierce
Rynne, Etienne

Sagarra, Eda
Scapce, Brendan Kevin Patrick
Scanlan, John Oliver (Séan)
Scattergood, Vincent John
Schabas, William Anthony
Scott, Alexander Brian
Scott, John Martin
Sen, Siddhartha
Sevastopulo, George Demetrius
Sexton, Michael Cornelius
Shanks, Robert Gray
Shannon, Patrick Mary
Sharp, Paul Martin
Shatshvili, Samson
Shee Twosig, Elizabeth
Simms, Angret
Simms, David John
Simms, Mary Katharine
Slevin, James A.
Slote, Michael Anthony
Smith, Andrew
Smith, Francis Jack
Smyth, William John
Smyth, Malcolm Roland
Smyth, Barry
Spearman, Thomas David
Spencer, Brian
Spillane, William James
Stalley, Roger Andrew
Steer, Martin William
Stewart, J. A. Carson
Strain, John Joseph Séan
Sun, Da-Wen
Sutherland, Peter Denis
Sweetman, Patrick David

Takahashi, Yasushi
Taylor, Kenneth Thomas Andrew
Taylor, David
Tchrakian, Tigran Hakop
Thornhill, Don
Tipton, Keith Francis
Todd, Jennifer

Vij, Jagdish Kumar
von Pronzynski, Ferdinand
Vos, Johannes Gerardus

Wadhell, John
Waddington, John Lionel
Wallace, Patrick Francis
Walmsley, David George
Wald, Edward
Wald, Brendan M.
Wald, Dermot Patrick Joseph
Walters, Harry Robert James
Warner, Richard Boyden
Weaire, Denis Lawrence
Welch, Robert Anthony
West, Timothy Trevor
Whelan, Ruth E.
Whelan, Christopher Thomas
Whelan, Karl
Whiston, James Francis
Whitaker, Thomas Kenneth
White, Harry
Whitehead, David
Williams, David Clive
Wolfe, Kenneth H.
Woodman, Peter
Wright, Barbara
Wrixon, Gerard T.

HONORARY MEMBERS
(corrected to September 2011)

Agre, Peter Courtland
Atiyah, Michael Francis

Bailyn, Bernard
Barnard, Toby Christopher
Beierwaltes, Werner Anton Vincenz
Boardman, John
Bodmer, Walter Frederick
Briggs, Derek E.G.
Brown, Peter

Carey, Martin C.
Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca
Charles-Edwards, Thomas Mowbray
Coles, John Morton
Colwell, Rita
Cunliffe, Barry

Dalgarno, Alexander
Devine, Thomas M.
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Dewey, John Frederick
Dolan, Joseph
Dowling, Patrick J.
Dunville, David Norman

Ericksen, Jerald L.
Evans, D. Ellis

Faust, Catherine Drew Gilpin
Flannery, Martin Raymond
Flowers, Brian Hilton
Foster, Robert Fitzroy
Frame, Robert (Robin) Ferris
Franke, Herbert
Frey, Otto-Hermann

Gelfand, Izrail Moiseyevich
Gell-Mann, Murray
Gray, George William
Grubbs, Robert H.
Gunning, Brian Edgar Scourse

Hamp, Eric Pratt
Hayes, William
Herren, Michael W.
Hirzebruch, Friedrich Ernst Peter
Hockfield, Susan

Hoppen, Karl Theodore (Theo)
Huxley, Andrew Fielding

Jaffe, Arthur
Jager, Helmut
Jeaneau, Edward

Leerssen, Joseph Theodoor (Joep)
Lehn, Jean-Marie Pierre
Lippard, Stephen J.
Loeber, Rolf
Luckhurst, Geoffrey Roger

MacIntyre, Alasdair
Malone, Thomas Francis
McElroy, Michael Brendan
Mévy, Yves
Morawetz, Cathleen Synge
Morrill, John Stephen

Nicholson, Ernest Wilson

O’Neill, Onora

Penrose, Roger
Pépin, Jean
Petit, Philip Noel

Randall, Lisa
Rice, Stuart Alan
Rice, T. Maurice
Roques, René Francois Lucien

Saddlemeyer, Eleanor Ann
Schmidt, Karl Horst
Sen, Amartya Kumar
Skinner, Quentin R.D.
Solow, Robert M.
Sullivan, Dennis Parnell

Watkins, Calvert
Watson, James Dewey
Weekes, Trevor C.
Weinberg, Steven
West, Richard G.
Wilson, David

Appendix II—Council and Executive Committee
(corrected to 1 September 2011)

PRESIDENT: Luke O’Connor Drury

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President
The Senior Vice-President
The Treasurer
The Secretary
The PL&A Secretary
The Science Secretary
The International Relations Secretary
The Executive Secretary
The Executive Secretary (Incumbent)
The Staff Representative

Luke O’Connor Drury
Attracta Ingram
John (Sean) Corish
Thomas J. Brazil
Michael A. Cronin
Eugene Kennedy
Marie Therese Flanagan
Mr Patrick Buckley
Ms Laura Mahoney
Dr Bernadette Cunningham
COMMITTEE OF POLITE LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES

Pádraig A. Breathnach
Andrew Carpenter
Michael A. Cronin
Noel Dorr
Marie Therese Flanagan
Attracta Ingram
Seán Mac Mathúna
Maurice A. Manning
James McGuire
Seán Ó Coileáin
Dáibhí Ó Cróinín

PL&A Secretary
International Relations Secretary
Senior Vice-President
Vice-President

COMMITTEE OF SCIENCE

J. Ray Bates
Kenneth L. Bell
Thomas J. Brazil
John (Seán) Corish
Seán Dineen
A.F. Hegarty
Celia V. Holland
Eugene Kennedy
Thomas J. Laffey
James G. Lunney
Thomas Ray

Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Vice-President
Science Secretary

The initials of the programme manager for each Committee are contained in brackets after the name of the Committee, as follows:
VC—Ms Vanessa Carswell
GC—Ms Gilly Clarke
DD’A—Ms Déirdre D’Auria
JM—Dr John Maguire
LM—Ms Laura Mahoney

Science Committees

ASTRONOMY AND SPACE
SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Dr Stefano Bagnulo
Dr Ray Butler
Professor Paul Callanan
Dr Hugh Cormican
Dr Brian Espey
Dr Peter T. Gallagher
Dr Sheila Gilheany
Professor Lorraine Hanlon
Mr Dave McDonald
Mr David Moore
Professor J. Anthony Murphy
Dr Laura Norci
Dr John Quinn
Tom Ray

Professor Mike Redfern
Dr Bryan Rodgers
Dr Andrew Shearer
Dr Niall Smith
Dr Chris A. Watson

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL
SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Dr Steven Bell
Dr Eamonn Cashell
Dr Hugh Cormican
Dr Teresa Curtin
Christopher Dainty
Professor John F. Donegan
Dr Michael Gillen
Professor Patrick Guiry
Dr Kevin McGuigan
Dr Graeme Horley
Dr Paraic James
Professor Suzi Jarvis
Dr Mark Lang
Professor Paul Maguire
Dr Declan McCormack
Dr Anthony Newcombe
Dr Claire O’Connell
Dr Créidhe O’Sullivan
Professor Martyn Pemble
Dr Brian Smyth
Professor John R. Sodeau

CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCES
COMMITTEE (VC)
Mr David Ball
Ray Bates
Mr Oisín Coghlan
Ms Valerie Cummins
Dr Alison Donnelly
Mr Trevor Donnellan
Dr Rowan Fealy
Dr Pat Goodman
Dr Frank McGovern
Mr Ray McGrath
Dr Fraser Mitchell
Dr Glenn Nolan
Colm Dermot O’ Dowd
Dr Brian Ó Gallachóir
Professor Margaret O’ Mahony
Professor Julian Orford
Dr Andrew Parnell
Mr Tom Sheridan
Mr Tony Smyth
Professor Richard Tol
Mr Michéal Young

COMMUNICATION AND RADIO
SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Dr Max Ammann
Dr Conor Brennan

Appendix III Academy Committees
(Corrected to September 2011)
Tom Brazil
Dr Conor Downing
Dr Noel Evans
Vincent Francis Fusco
Dr David Linton
Mr William McAuliffe
Dr Kevin McCarthy
Professor J. Anthony Murphy
Mr Roger O’Connor
Dr Máirtín O’Droma
Mr A.D. Patterson
Lt Col Tom Roche
Michael Cornelius Sexton
J.A. Carson Stewart
Dr Sean S. Swords

ENGINEERING SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Tom Brazil
Dr Alun J. Carr
Dr Martin G. Curley
John Fitzpatrick
Vincent Francis Fusco
Professor Michael Gilchrist
Professor Eileen Harkin-Jones
Mr Aidan Harney
Professor John Kelly
Dr Patricia Kieran
Dr Gerard Mac Michael
Peter Edward McGough
Professor Karsten Menzel
Professor Richard J. Millar
Professor Padraig O’Donoghue
Professor Noel O’Dowd
Professor Richard Reilly
Professor John Ringwood
Dr Tomás Ward
Professor Paul F. Whelan

GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Anne Buttimer
Professor Anna R. Davies
Professor Robert J. Devoy
Professor Patrick Duffy
Dr Paul Dunlop
Professor A. Stewart Fotheringham
Dr Jamie Goodwin White
Dr Angela Hayes
Dr Susan Hegarty
Dr Frank Houghton
Alun Jones
Ms Karen Keaveney
Professor Gerry Kearns
Dr Denis Linehan
Mr Peter Lydon
Dr Stephen McCarron
Dr Ruth McManus
Mr David W. Meredith
Dr John Morrissey
Dr Clionadh Raleigh
Stephen Arthur Royle

GEOSCIENCES COMMITTEE (VC)
Mr David Ball
Dr David Chew
Dr Marie Cowan
Mr Donal Daly
Dr Eve Daly
Professor John Gamble
Alan Jones
Dr Deirdre Lewis
Dr Stephen McCarron
Dr Jennifer McKinley
Dr Julian Menuge
Mr Eoin Moran
Mr Pat O’Connor
Dr Ian S. Sanders
Patrick Mary Shannon
Professor John Walsh
Dr Andy Wheeler
Mr Michael Young

LIFE SCIENCES COMMITTEE (VC)
Professor Tony Bjousson
Professor Tom Bolger
Dr Ann Brady
Paul Engel
Professor Alexander Evans
Professor Dick FitzGerald
Brian Harvey
Professor Clive Thomas Lee
Professor Noel Lowndes
Brian MacCrath
Professor Aaron Maule
Dr Jacqueline McCormack
Professor Stephanie McKeown
Professor Rosemary O’Connor
Dr Shirley O’Dea
Professor Richard O’Kennedy
David Clive Williams

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE (GC)
Professor Stephen Buckley
Professor John Carroll
Dr Kingshuk Roy Choudhury
Mr Kevin Coniffe
Dr Patricia Eaton
Professor Andrew Fowler
Ms Rachel Gargan
Professor Michael Gilchrist
Professor James P. Gleeson
Dr Chris Hills
Professor Ted Hurley
Thomas J. Laffey
Dr Mark McCann
Werner Nahm
Anthony (Tony) G. O’Farrell
Ms Elizabeth Oldham
Dr Rachel Quinlan
Samson Shatashvili
Professor Richard Timoney
Dr Michael Tuite
Professor Anthony Wicksteed

PRAEGER COMMITTEE FOR FIELD NATURAL HISTORY
The Treasurer
The Science Secretary
Dr D. Cotton
Dr. D. Doogue
Professor J. Fives
Dr. T. Harrington
C.V. Holland
Mr M. Holmes
Dr K. Irvine
Dr M. Jebb (Chair)
Dr M. Kelly Quinn
Professor B.A. Osborne
G.S. Sevastopulo
Dr M. Simms

Committees for the Humanities and Social Sciences

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE (JM)
Professor Terence B. Barry
Mr Ed Bourke
Dr Conor Brady
Ms Tracy Collins
Gabriel Cooney
Dr Ruth Johnson
Dr Carleton Jones
Mr Eamonn P. Kelly
Dr Ann Lynch
Ms Sinéad McCartan
Dr Stephen Mandel
Dr Eileen Murphy
Samson Shatashvili
Ms Nessa O’Connor
Mr Christopher Read
Elizabeth Shee Twohig
Mr Rónán Swan
Dr Brian Williams

CLASSICAL AND NEAR EASTERN STUDIES COMMITTEE (VC)
Professor Michael Clarke
Dr John Curran
Dr Martine Cuypers
Dr William Desmond
Dr Philip de Souza
Dr Konstantin Doulamis
Dr Christina Haywood
Dr Edward Herring
Dr Amanda Kelly
Dr Dermot Nestor
Dr Zuleika Rodgers
Mr Patrick J. Ryan
Professor David Scourfield
Dr David Woods
COISTE LÉANN NA GAEILGE (DD’A)
An tOllamh Michael J. Breen
Pádraig A. Breathnach
Michael Cronin
An tUasal Ol Óibhreacha de Búrca
Dr Gearóid Denvir
Dr Liam Mac Mathúna
Peter Damian Joseph McManus
An tOllamh Máire Ní Annracháin
Dr Máirín Nic Eoin
An tOllamh Máirín Ní Dhonnchadha
Dr Ríona Ní Fhrighil
Dr Brian Ó Catháin
An tOllamh Ailbhe Ó Corráin
Dr Peadar Ó Flatharta
Dr Tadhg Ó hÍflarnáin
Dr Micheál Ó Mannín
Dr Liam P. Ó Murchú
Dr Padraigin Óg Rígs
An tOllamh Alan Titley
An tOllamh Gregory Toner

HISTORICAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE (JM)
Dr Juliana Adelman
Dr Damian Bracken
Dr Marie Coleman
Seán Joseph Connolly
Dr Bernadette Cunningham
Dr F. Ribeiro de Meneses
Dr Anne Dolan
Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne
Professor Peter Gray
Professor David William Hayton
Dr Janice Holmes
Professor Edward James
Dr Jennifer Kelly
Dr Marian Lyons
Dr Charles Ivar McGrath
Dáibhí larla Ó Croínín
James Kelly
Mr Declan O’Keefe
Dr Deirdre McMahon
Dr Maryann Valiulis

History of Irish Science Sub-Committee
Dr Juliana Adelman
Dr Peter John Bowler
Dr Aileen Fyfe
Dr Larry Geary
Dr Jason Harris
Dr Patrick N. Wyse Jackson
Professor Greta Jones
Dáibhí larla Ó Croínín
Mr Nigel Monaghan
Duncan Thorburn Burns

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (JM)
Dr Luke Ashworth
Dr Mark Callanan
Col Colin Campbell
Dr Maura Conway
Mr David Donogue
Ms Jill Donoghue
Noel Dorr
Dr John Doyle
Dr Michael Kennedy
Dr Ray Murphy
Dr John O’Brennan
Dr Mervyn O’Driscoll
Dr William Phelan
Professor Nicholas Rees
Dr Emma Reitz
Dr Stephen Ryan
Professor Ben Tonra
Dr Owen Worth

LITERATURES IN ENGLISH COMMITTEE (VC)
Professor Brian Caraher
Dr Philip Coleman
Professor Anne Fogarty
Ms Selina Guinness
Dr Derek Hand
Professor Elmer Kennedy-Andrews
Mr Cormac Kinsella
Edward Larissy
Dr Brigitte Le Juez
Dr Conor McCarthy
Professor Morash
Professor Eiléan Ní Chuilleanáin
Dr Ólaf Ni Dhuibhne
Dr Riana O’Dwyer
Dr Táma Ó Toole
Dr Eve Patten
Ms Caroline Walsh
Dr Eibhíbh Walshe
Mr Jonathan Williams

MODERN LANGUAGES COMMITTEE (VC)
Dr Mark Chu
Dr Jean Conacher
Dr Maevé Conrick
Dr Alison Ribeiro de Menezes
Dr Justin Doherty
Ms Barbara Geraghty
Professor John Gillespie
Dr Sascha Harris
Dr Marieke Kranjensbrink
Ms Caitiona Leary
Dr Lorraine Leeson
Dr Henry Leperlier
Dr Maevé McCusker
Dr Mary Noonan
Dr Carol O’Byrne
Dr Catherine O’Leary
Professor Vera Regan
Dr Maria Scott
Ruth E. Whelan
Professor Jenny Williams
Mr Alan Wilson

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS COMMITTEE (GC)
Dr Michael Dunne
Professor Joe Dunne
Dr Michael Howlett
Dr Julia Jansen
Dr Catherine Kavanagh
Dr Noel Kavanagh
Dr Alan Kearns
Jonathan Lamb Gorman
Dr Chris Lawn
Professor Cynthia Macdonald
Dermot Brendan Moran
Professor Brian O’Connor
Dr Kevin O’Reilly
Professor Graham Parkes
Dr Heike Schmidt-Felzmann
Professor Anne Scott
Professor Peter Simons
Dr Jeremy Watkins

SOCIAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE (JM)
Vani Borooah
Dr Mary Corcoran
David Jocelyn Dickson
Thomas Christopher Garvin
Dr David Getty
Aidan Patrick Hardiman
Ms Karen Keavey
Dr Kevin Lalor
Dr Pete Lunn
Professor Fiona Magowan
Dr Orlaigh Quinn
Dr Theresa Reidy
William (Bill) Schabas
Dr Kevin Sweeney

Academy Standing Committees
(corrected to September 2011)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP
The President (Chair)
The Senior Vice-President
M. Thornton Burnett
G. Cooney
S. Decky
J. Fitzpatrick
T. J. Laffey
R. McBride
M. McCabe
M. McCann
P. McHugh
I. Montgomery
W. Nahm
F. O’Gara
J. H. Oldmeadow
E. N. O’Muirche
J. O'Reilly
F. P. Ruane
R. Stalley
(The Head of Administration in attendance)
AUDIT COMMITTEE
Mr P. Talbot (Chair)
The Secretary (Secretary)
E. Ceant
N. McDermott
C. Ó Gráda
(The Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Head of Accounts in attendance)

CITY OF SCIENCE 2012 COMMITTEE
The Science Secretary (Chair)
The Head of Communications and Public Affairs
The Librarian
D. Ó Cróinín
D.L. Weaire
P. Heffernan
Dr B. Kelly
Ms J. Young
Mr Tim O’Connor
Dr J. C. Desplat

CUNNINGHAM MEDAL COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Senior Vice-President
The Secretary
The Treasurer
The PL&A Secretary
The Science Secretary
T.P.M. Brown
R.A. More O’Ferrall
(The Head of Research Programmes and International Relations in attendance)

FINANCE & INVESTMENT COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Treasurer (Secretary)
A.F. Hegarty
M. Hederman O’Brien
(The Executive Secretary and Head of Accounts in attendance)

Investment Subcommittee
The Treasurer (Chair)
T.D. Spearman
Mr P. Strong
(The Executive Secretary and Head of Accounts in attendance)

IT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Executive Secretary
The Head of Administration
The Head of IT (Secretary)
The Librarian

LIBRARY COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Treasurer
The Secretary
J.R. Bartlett

M. Clayton
J.J. Kelly
E.M. Longley
R. Ó hUiginn
E. Sagarra
(The Executive Secretary and the Librarian in attendance)

MARY ALICE MCNEILL BEQUEST COMMITTEE
Royal Irish Academy
The President
The Secretary
The University of Dublin
J. Horne
National University of Ireland
M.E. Daly
Queen’s University Belfast
F.J. Smith
Linen Hall Library
no nomination
(The Executive Secretary in attendance)

NORTH-SOUTH TASK FORCE
The Senior Vice-President
The International Relations Secretary
K. Bell
V.K. Boroah
N.J. Gibson
M.N. Hayes
D.N. Livingstone
S. Mac Mathúna (Chair)
A.D.H. Mayes
G. Quigley
(The Head of Communications and Public Affairs in attendance)

POLICY COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Secretary
The PL&A Secretary
The Science Secretary
M.E.F. Ryan
J.A. Slevin
N.P. Canny
(The Head of Administration in attendance)

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
The President (Chair)
The Treasurer
The Secretary
The Honorary Academic Editor
The Executive Secretary
J.R. Fanning
J.J. Kelly
M.W. Steer
(The Managing Editor of Publications in attendance)

REVIEW COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERSHIP
The President (Chair)
The Treasurer

The Secretary
The PL&A Secretary
The Science Secretary
M.E.F. Ryan
J.A. Slevin
N.P. Canny
(The Head of Administration in attendance)

RIA REPRESENTATIVES TO EXTERNAL BODIES 2011–14
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, Council
The President
Institute of European Affairs, Board
E.M. Meehan
Irish Naturalists’ Journal, Board of Directors
G.D. Sevastopulo
Liner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Council
R.G. O’Regan
Medical Council of Ireland
M.E.F. Ryan
National Gallery of Ireland, Board of Governors
The President
Queen’s University Belfast, Board of the Institute of Irish Studies
J.R. Fanning
University of Ulster, Court of the University
N.J. Gibson

Editorial Boards 2011
(corrected to September 2011)

Honorary Academic Editor
P.D. Harbison

MATHEMATICAL PROCEEDINGS
Editor: Dr M. Mathieu
Editorial Board:
Professor R.M. Aron
Dr T. Carroll
S. Dinneen
Dr K. Hutchinson
Professor C. Lomp
A.G. O’Farrell
Dr G. Pfeiffer
Dr R.A. Ryan
Professor M. Siles Molina
Dr A. Small
Dr S. Wills
Professor J. Zemánek

BIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
Editor: Professor B. Osborne
Editorial Board:
Professor T. Bolger
Professor J. Breen
Professor R.M.M. Crawford
Dr T. Curtis
Professor M. Johnson
Research Projects 2011
(corrected to September 2011)

Honorary Research Officer
Jane Conroy

ACADEMY DIGITAL RESOURCES (ADR) REVIEW GROUP
The PRTLI Principal Investigator (Chair)
The President or nominee
The Director of the DHO or nominee
The ADR Project Leaders
(The ADR Postdoctoral Fellows in attendance)

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND (AAI)

Executive Board:
A. Carpenter (General Editor)
H.B. Clarke
J.A. Slevin (Chair)
R. Stalley
(The Executive Secretary and Project Manager in attendance)

Major Board:
AAI nominees
The President (Chair)
The Secretary
The PL&A Secretary
The General Editor
A.O. Crookshank
K. James-Chakraborty
J. McGuire
C. Naughton (Deputy Chair)
B. O Donoghue
J.A. Slevin
R. Stalley

Institutional nominees
Ms F. Croke
(National Gallery of Ireland)

Ms B. Dawson
(Dublin Municipal Art Gallery)
Mr C. Flynn
(Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht)
Mr D.J. Griffin
(Irish Architectural Archive)
Ms C. Kennedy
(Irish Museum of Modern Art)
Ms P. Little
(Limerick City Gallery)
Ms A. Lydon
(National Gallery of Ireland)
Dr H. Maguire
(Hunt Museum)
Ms K. Mawhinney
(National Museums Northern Ireland)
Ms R. McDonough
(Royal Hibernian Academy)
Ms S. O Callaghan
(Arts Council)
Dr D. O’Donovan
(Douglas Hyde Gallery)
Ms C. O’Flaherty
(National Library of Ireland)
Dr P Wallace
(National Museum of Ireland)
G. Wrixon
(Crawford Municipal Art Gallery)

Advisory member:
Professor Brian Allen, Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art

IN ATTENDANCE
Members of the Executive Board
The Executive Secretary
The Project Manager
Dr R. Moss, Volume I Editor
Dr N. Figgis, Volume II Editor
Dr P. Murphy, Volume III Editor
Professor H. Campbell, Volume IV Editor
R. Loeber, Volume IV Editor
Mr P. Murray, Volume V Editor
Ms S. Salvesen (Yale University Press)

DIGITAL HUMANITIES OBSERVATORY

DHO Management Board
Royal Irish Academy
The President (Chair)
The Principal Investigator:
J. Conroy (NUIG)
The Head of Research Programmes and International Relations

HSIS Institutions
M. Cronin (DCU)
Dr J.-C. Desplat (ICHEC)
Professor Peter Gray (QUB)
Dr Siún Hanrahan (NCAD)
Appendix IV Academy Staff
(corrected to September 2011)

Academy Digital Resources
St Patrick’s Confessio Hypertext Stack Project
Dr Franz Fischer Postdoctoral Researcher
Ms Daniela Schulz Postgraduate Intern
Mr Roman Bleier Postgraduate Intern

Doegen Web Records Project
Mr Daithí de Mórdha Postgraduate Intern
Ms Síle Ni Mhurchú Postgraduate Intern

Accounts
Ms Lesley Goulding Head of Accounts
Ms Lisa Doyle Assistant Accounts Officer
Ms Iyabode Adeyeni Assistant Accounts Officer

Administration
Mr Patrick Buckley Executive Secretary
Ms Laura Mahoney Executive Secretary Incumbent
Ms Rebecca Gageby Senior Programme Manager
Ms Vanessa Carswell Programme Manager
Ms Gilly Clarke Programme Manager
Dr John Maguire Programme Manager
Mr Ronan Nestor Programme and Policy Assistant (Intern)
Ms Karen Ayton Senior Executive Assistant
Ms Caroline McCormack Senior Executive Assistant

Art and Architecture of Ireland
Ms Anita Griffin Project Manager
Ms Padli Leinster Project Manager
Ms Órithláith Flynn Project Assistant
Dr Rachel Moss Editor Volume I
Ms Catherine Marshall Co-Editor Volume V (on secondment from IMMA)
Dr John Montague Assistant Editor
Ms Livia Hurley Assistant Editor
Mr Jonathan Williams Copy-editor
Ms Penny Iremonger Research Assistant
Ms Jennifer Fitzgibbon Research Assistant
Ms Marie Byrne Volume Assistant

Communications and Public Affairs
Mr Pauric Dempsey Head of Communications and Public Affairs
Ms Maria Shanahan Press Officer (Intern)

Digital Humanities Observatory, DHO
Mr Shawn Day DHO Project Manager
Mr Niall O’Leary IT Projects Manager

Dictionary of Irish Biography
James McGuire, MRIA Managing Editor
Dr James Quinn Executive Editor
Dr Linde Lunney Editorial Secretary
Mr Lawrence White Research and Editorial Assistant
Dr Turlough O’Riordan Research and Editorial Assistant
Mr Terry Clavin Research and Editorial Assistant
Dr Patrick Maume Editorial Assistant

Documents on Irish Foreign Policy
Dr Michael Kennedy Executive Editor
Dr Kate O’Malley Assistant Editor

Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources
Dr Anthony Harvey Editor
Ms Jane Power Project Assistant
Ms Angela Malthouse Project Assistant

Facilities
Mr Hugh Shiels Facilities Manager
Mr Paul Mitchell Services Officer
Mr Gearóid Mac Duinnshléibhe Caretaker

Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge
Ms Déirdre D’Auria Eagarthóir Cúnta
Ms Ellis Ni Mheartaí Offigeach Rianacháin / Cúipcheartaithe

Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge – An Charraig
Dr Eithne Ni Ghallchobháin Eagarthóir Cúnta
Ms Cait Mhac Fhionnlaoich Bánisteoir
Mr Gréagóir Mac Giolla Easbuig Iomchuradóir / Cúipcheartaithe
Ms Maire Mhic Fhionnlaoich Príoseáilí Teacanna
Ms Nóra Uí Ghallchóir Príoseáilí Teacanna
Mr Niall Ó Ceallaigh Príoseáilí Teacanna
Ms Caroline Uí Léithíog Príoseáilí Teacanna

Human Resources
Ms Roisin Quigley Human Resources Officer
Ms Jemma Lyons Human Resources Assistant

Irish Historic Towns Atlas
Ms Sarah Gearing Cartographic Editor and Project Administrator
Ms Angela Murphy Editorial Assistant
Ms Jennifer Moore Editorial Assistant
Ms Anne Rosenbusch Editorial Assistant
IT
Mr Wayne Aherne  Head of IT
Mr Alan Jacob  Senior IT Support Specialist
Mr David Martin  IT Support Specialist
Ms Maura Matthews  Webmaster

Library
Ms Siobhán Fitzpatrick  Librarian
Dr Bernadette Cunningham  Deputy Librarian
Ms Petra Schnabel  Deputy Librarian
Ms Amy Hughes  Assistant Librarian
Ms Sophie Evans  Cataloguer
Mr Martin Fagan  Archivist
Mr Karl Vogelsang  Library Assistant
Mr Dave McKeon  Library Assistant
Ms Dymphna Moore  Senior Executive Assistant
Dr Nessa Malone  Library Assistant (Studentship)
Ms Maureen Garvey  Cataloguing Intern
Ms Ciara Boylan  Cataloguing Intern

Policy Research
Ms Sinéad Riordan  Senior Research Policy Officer

Publications
Ms Ruth Hegarty  Managing Editor
Ms Helena King  Assistant Editor
Ms Roisin Jones  Assistant Editor
Ms Maggie Armstrong  Assistant Editor
Ms Fidelma Slattery  Graphic Designer
Mr Trevor Mullins  Publications Assistant
Ms Rosie Duffy  Trainee Production Editor (Intern)

Research Programmes and International Relations
Ms Laura Mahoney  Head of Research Programmes and International Relations
Dr John Maguire  Programme Manager
## Appendix V—Summary of Accounts
### for the year ended 31 December 2010

#### General Purposes Current Account*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant-in-aid</td>
<td>3,522,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance fees &amp; Members’ subscriptions</td>
<td>32,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of publications</td>
<td>196,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Proceedings</td>
<td>63,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>141,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward from previous year</td>
<td>378,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room rental</td>
<td>22,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of the Gaeltacht</td>
<td>126,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,483,148</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit, law, bank, professional charges</td>
<td>41,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel &amp; light</td>
<td>29,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, equipment &amp; household</td>
<td>44,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourses</td>
<td>15,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>33,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General insurances</td>
<td>10,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology</td>
<td>122,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary pensions</td>
<td>142,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; telephone</td>
<td>39,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; administrative</td>
<td>11,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; wages</td>
<td>1,348,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery &amp; office equipment</td>
<td>37,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training &amp; consultancy</td>
<td>72,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,949,865</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocations to Special Accounts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Accounts</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Unions &amp; General Assemblies account</td>
<td>42,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library account</td>
<td>448,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Proceedings account</td>
<td>300,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Publications account</td>
<td>159,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge account</td>
<td>434,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtic Latin Dictionary account</td>
<td>105,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Exchanges &amp; Fellowships account</td>
<td>27,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Historic Towns Atlas account</td>
<td>135,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary of Irish Biography account</td>
<td>298,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents on Irish Foreign Policy account</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Allocations</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,963,292</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,913,157</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4,483,148</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,913,157</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surplus/(Deficit) EOY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surplus/(Deficit) EOY</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EOY 191,745</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carried forward from previous years</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>378,246</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*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 2010 had not been received by the Academy from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General’s up to the date of the Annual Report going to print.*