

ANNUAL

REVIEW

2010/2011 Royal Irish Academy • Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann

TOWARDS THE NEXT STRATEGY STATEMENT

Luke Drury addresses the role and character of the Academy

IRELAND AND HORIZON 2020

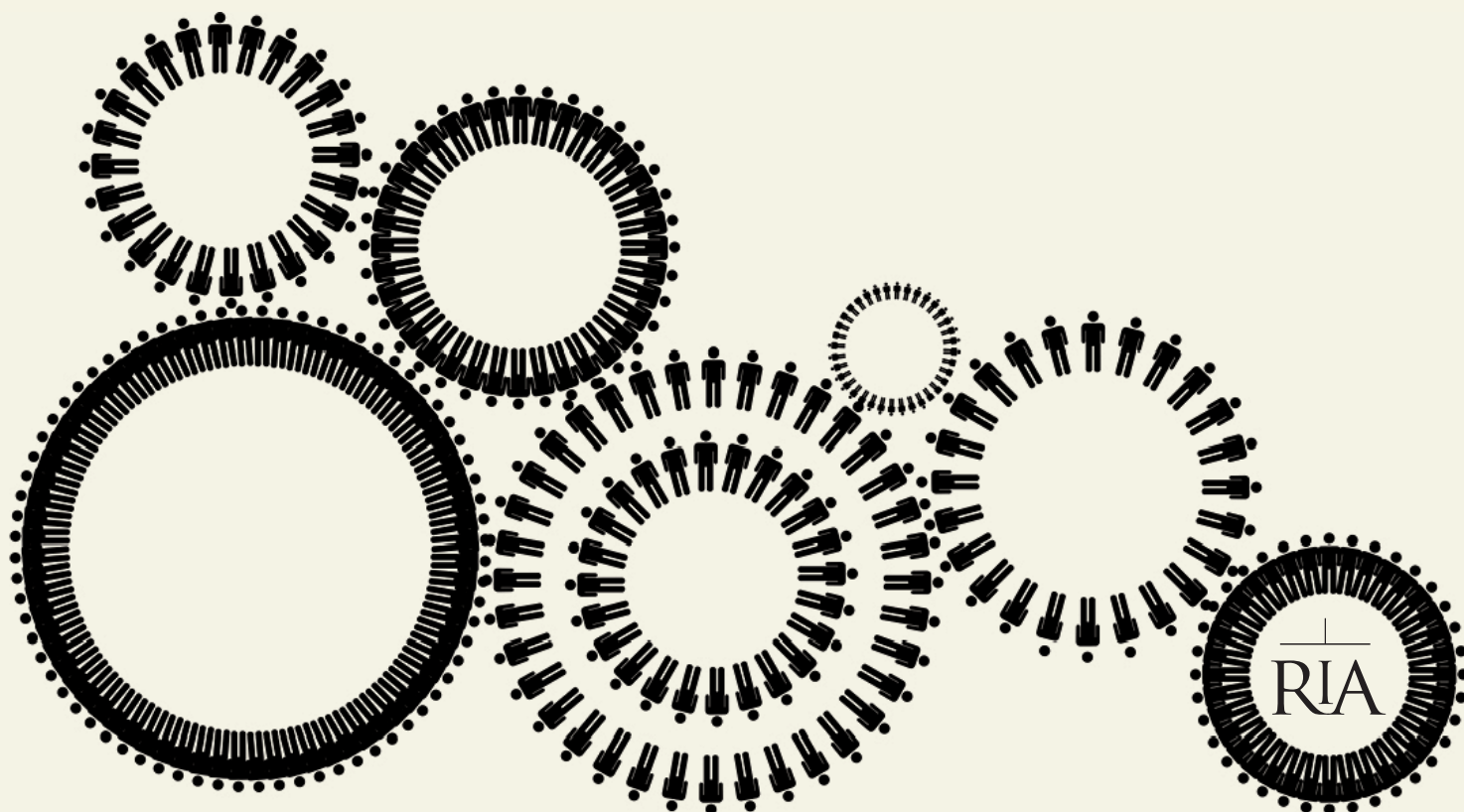
Tom Brazil looks to the future of EU research funding

RESEARCH IN IRELAND: MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Eugene Kennedy on maintaining vibrancy for science in Ireland

STATES OF FEAR

Michael Cronin considers individual freedom in a culture of fear



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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.
- ▶ Library exhibition: ‘Mapping Urban Ireland’, August 2010–May 2011.
- ▶ Library seminar: ‘William Wilde’, 3–4 June 2010.
- ▶ Academy Discourse with Mary Robinson, MRIA: ‘Climate justice: challenge and opportunity’.
- ▶ Academy Discourse with Professor Michael Burawoy: ‘University in crisis: a public sociology perspective’.
- ▶ Hamilton Lecture by Professor Robert Merton (MIT), Nobel Laureate in Economics (1997): ‘Observations on mathematical finance in the practice of finance’.

TOWARDS THE NEXT STRATEGY STATEMENT

LUKE DRURY

President



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s 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 est-

ablished 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.

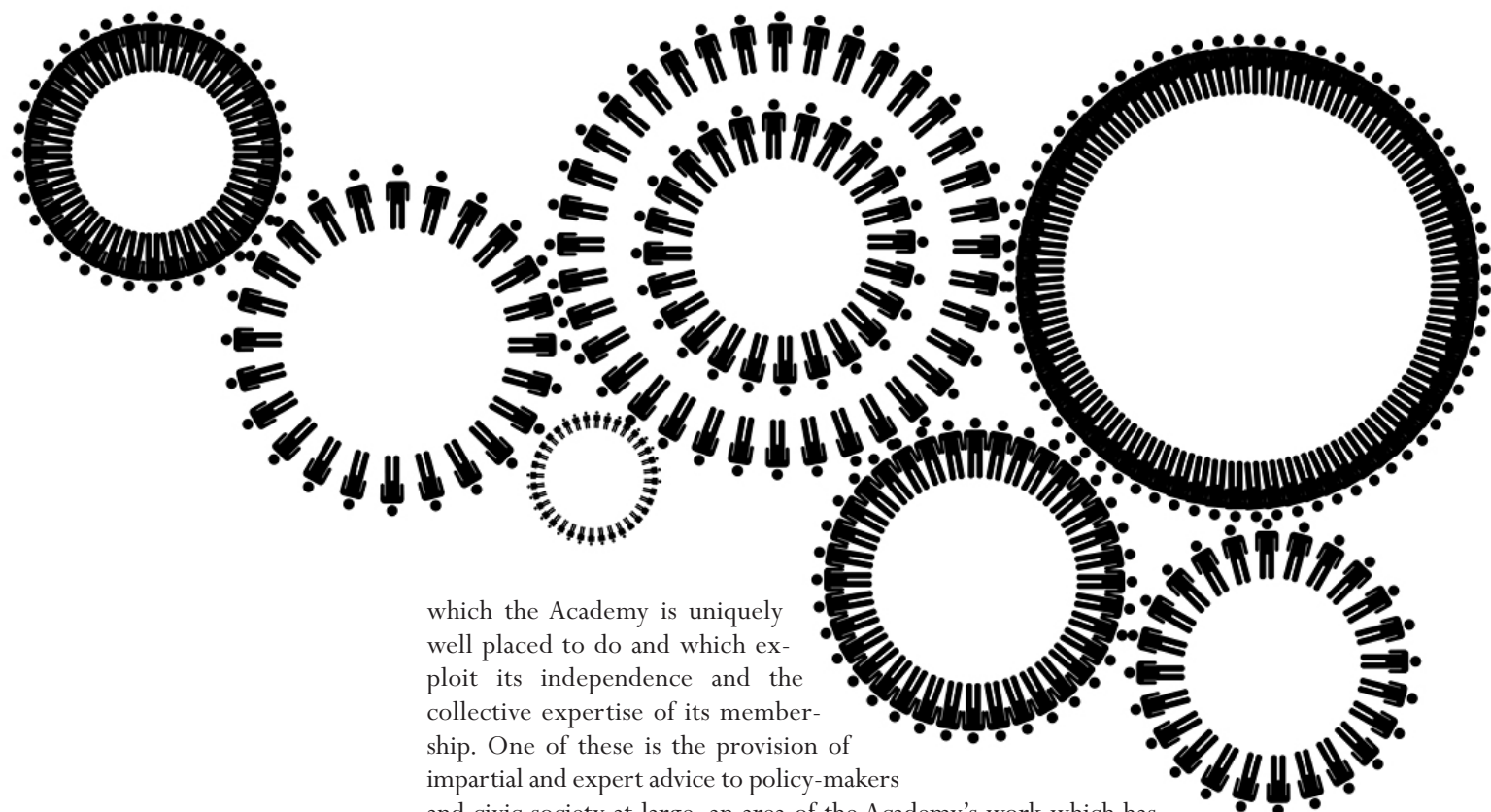
Unfortunately while everyone agrees that maintaining high academic standards is of vital importance, agreement ends at this point. There is alas no perfect system for electing members to an academy. Our Academy has two sections, the natural sciences (including mathematics) and the humanities and social 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.

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

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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



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e 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.

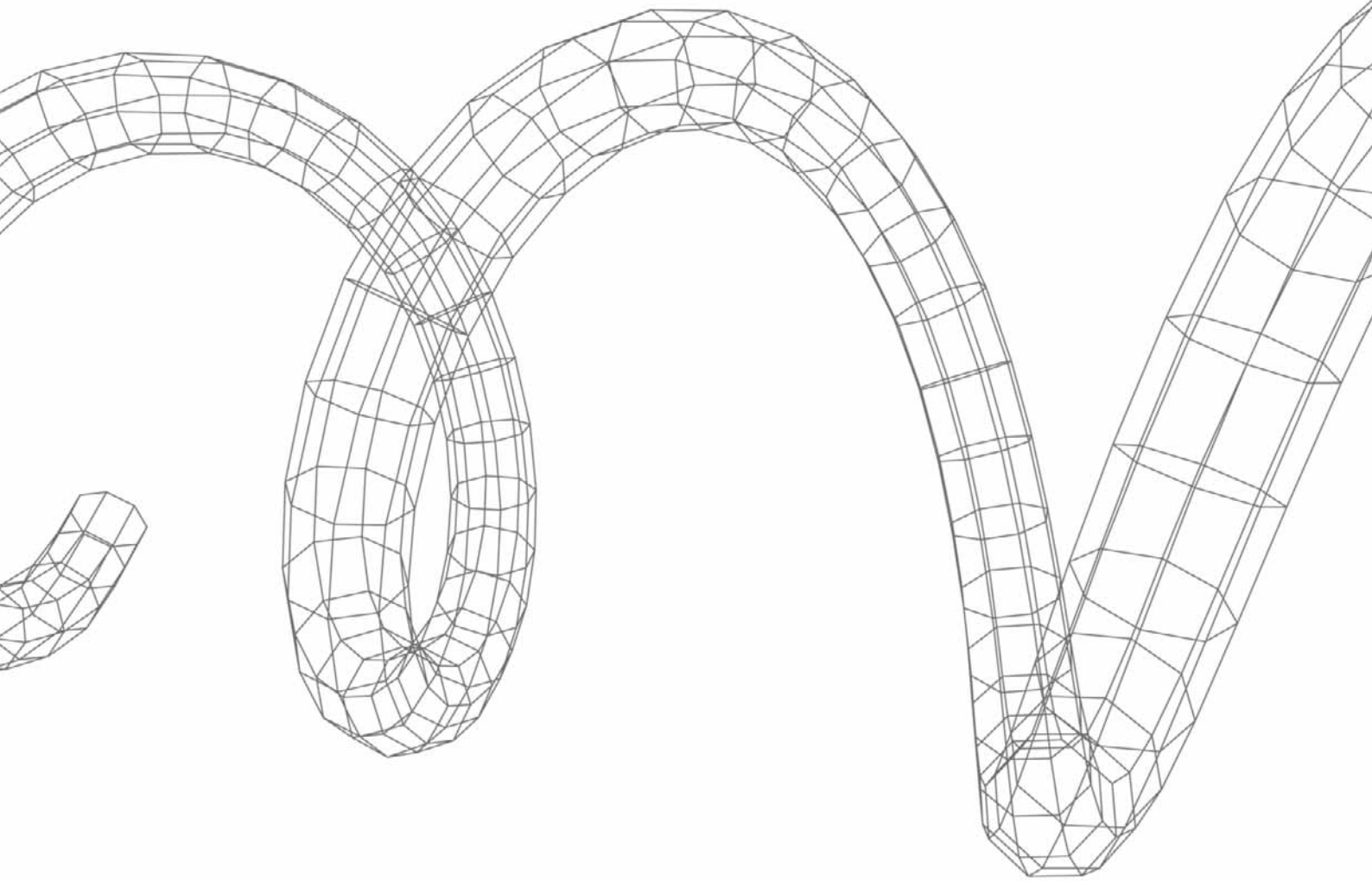
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EU research funding tends to have a poor image among more senior academic researchers, partly because of the bureaucracy involved as well as the tendency towards rigidity in those projects discussed, but also due to the personal time and effort taken 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.

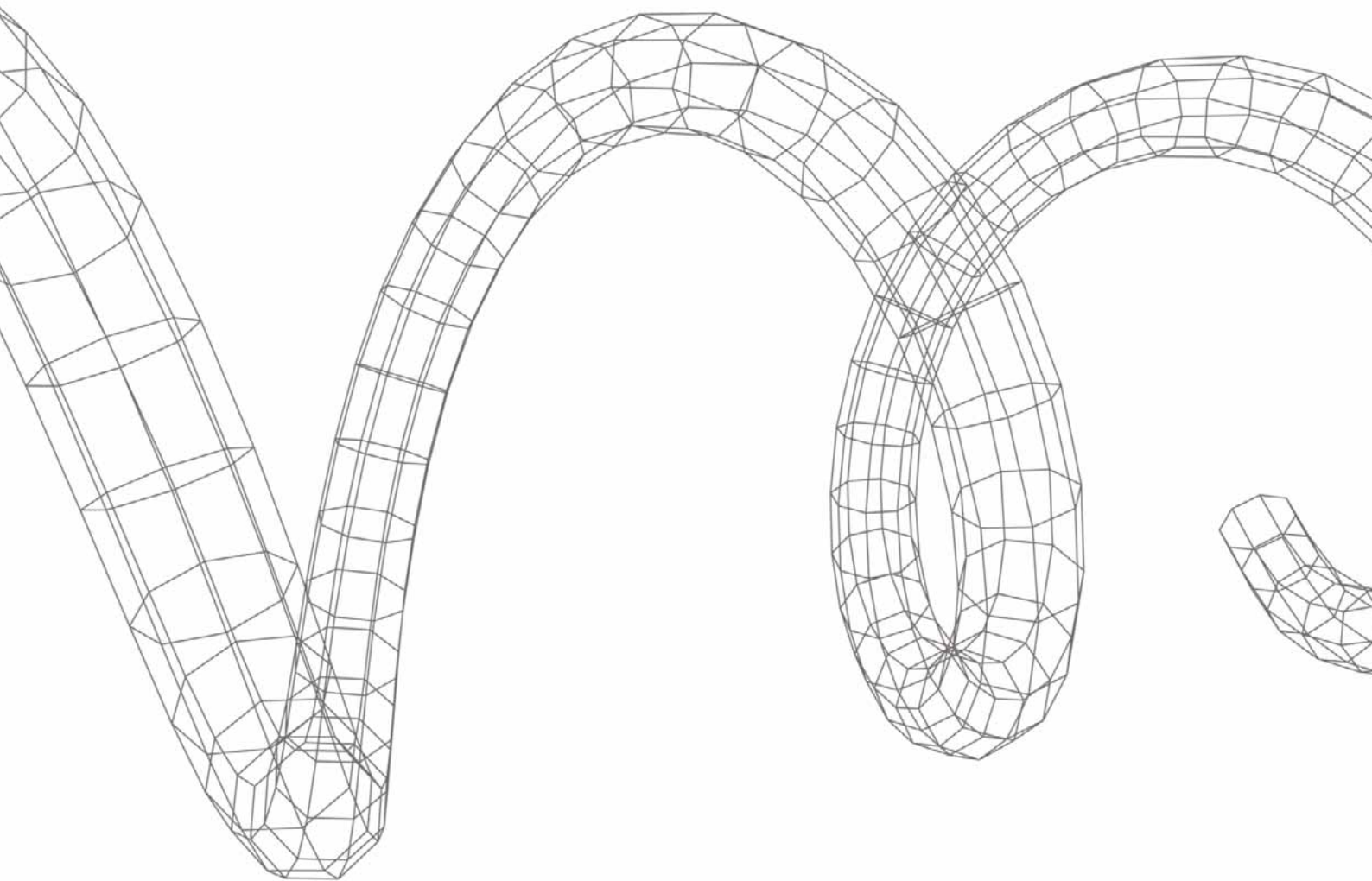
Through its membership, officers and committees, the Academy looks forward to playing an active and constructive role in shaping the future direction and structure of European Union programmes to support research and innovation, and strengthening Irish involvement at different levels. Ideas or suggestions 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



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esearch 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 (PRTL), 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.

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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 PRTL 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.

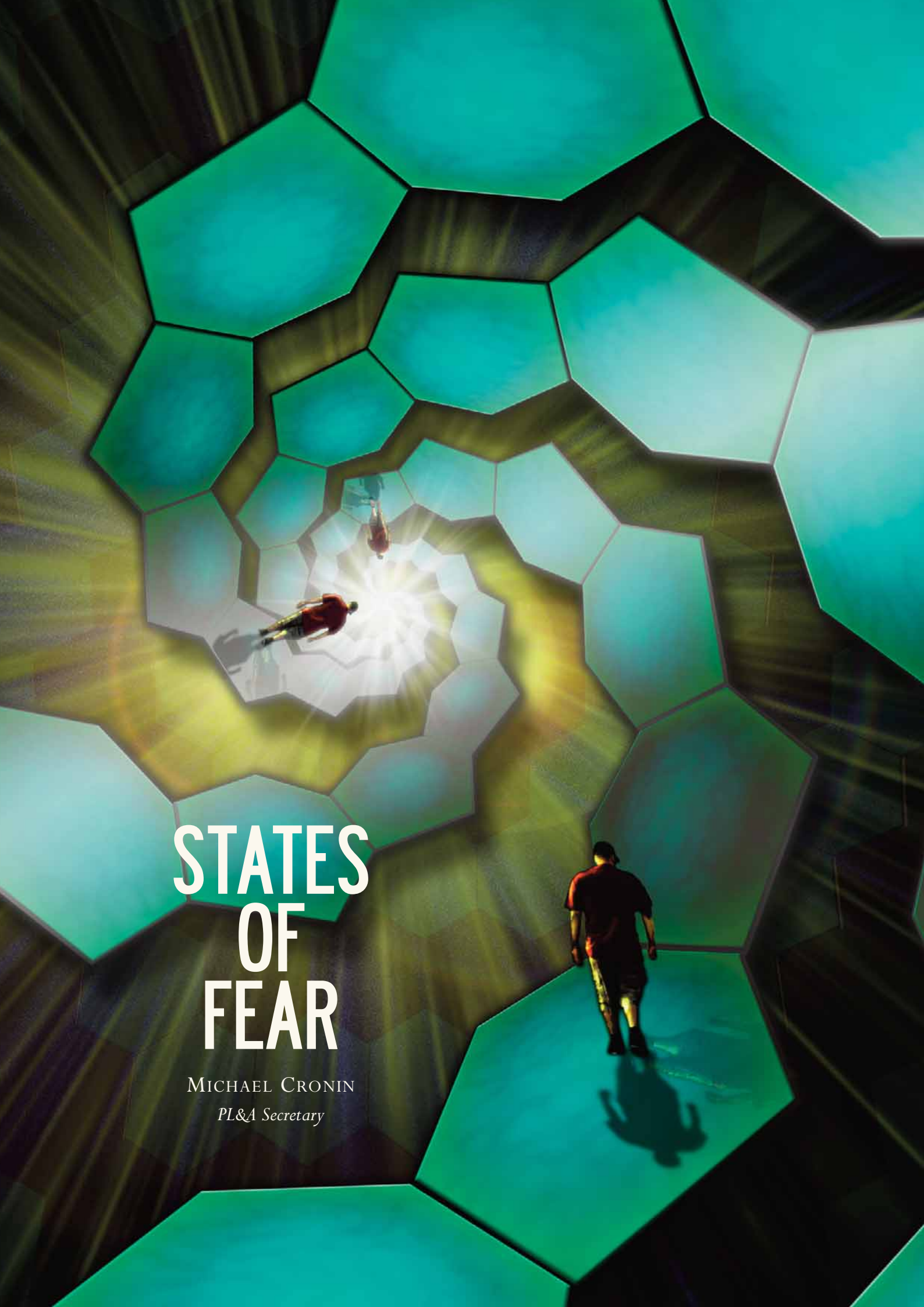
The growing number of industrial partnerships and spin-off companies are also testament to the quality and relevance of the research effort. Multinational and indigenous companies are gaining directly from research projects and, as importantly, from the highly trained young researchers graduating at 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

Kevin 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 Gardai, 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, response 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 to be done. The perpetual stress of inadequacy is the inevitable outcome of what another German philosopher Peter Sloterdijk has dubbed 'the kinetic inferno.' This is the tendency in late modernity for processes of communication and circulation to accelerate at ever increasing speeds, while progress is repeatedly defined as going further faster. A concomitant effect of the inferno is the suddenness with which events unfold. A graphic example was the Irish banking collapse which, even if predicted by certain commentators, took government and the media by surprise due to the rapidity of the debacle. The collapse in turn was precipitated by the speed with which global economic events communicated themselves across international financial markets.

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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 individuals 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.

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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

¹ Neil Jordan, *Mistaken* (London, 2011), 51.

² Marcel Gauchet, ‘La société de l’insécurité’, in J. Donzelot (ed.), *Face à l’exclusion: le modèle Français* (Paris, 1991), 145–63.

³ Robert Castel, *L’insécurité sociale: qu’est-ce qu’être protégé?* (Paris, 2003).

⁴ David Garland, *The culture of control: crime and social order in contemporary society* (Oxford, 2001), 110.

⁵ Paul Virilio, *L’administration de la peur* (Paris, 2010), 16.

⁶ David Harvey, *The condition of postmodernity* (Oxford, 1989).

⁷ Hannah Arendt, *The origins of totalitarianism* (London, 1973), 67.

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).

¹¹ Philip Zimbardo, *The Lucifer effect: how good people turn evil* (London, 2007), 260–75.

¹² Christopher R. Browning, *Ordinary men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland* (New York, 1993).

NEW MEMBERS



Sciences

Keith
David
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 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 attentions 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 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).

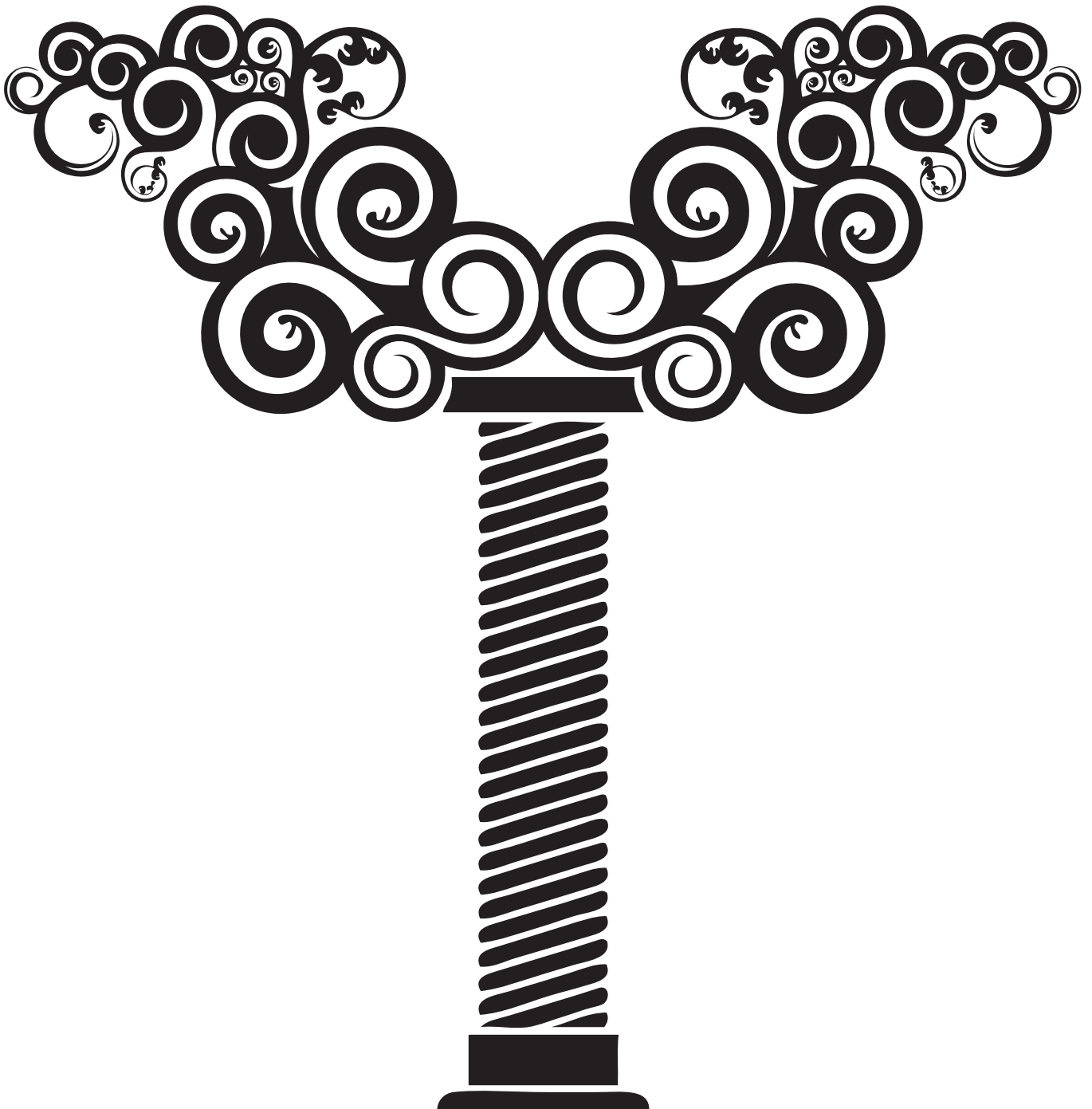
Peter Courtland Agre is Professor of Biological Chemistry and Director of the Johns Hopkins Malaria Institute. Professor Agre's work spans chemistry, structural biology, genetics and physiology. He is a champion of the philosophy of scientific endeavour to improve the human condition and the environment. 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 '*Osterreichische ehrenkreuz fur 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 *Verflechtungen 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 Cowie (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 groundbreaking 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 received an honorary doctorate from the Technical University of Vienna in January 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).

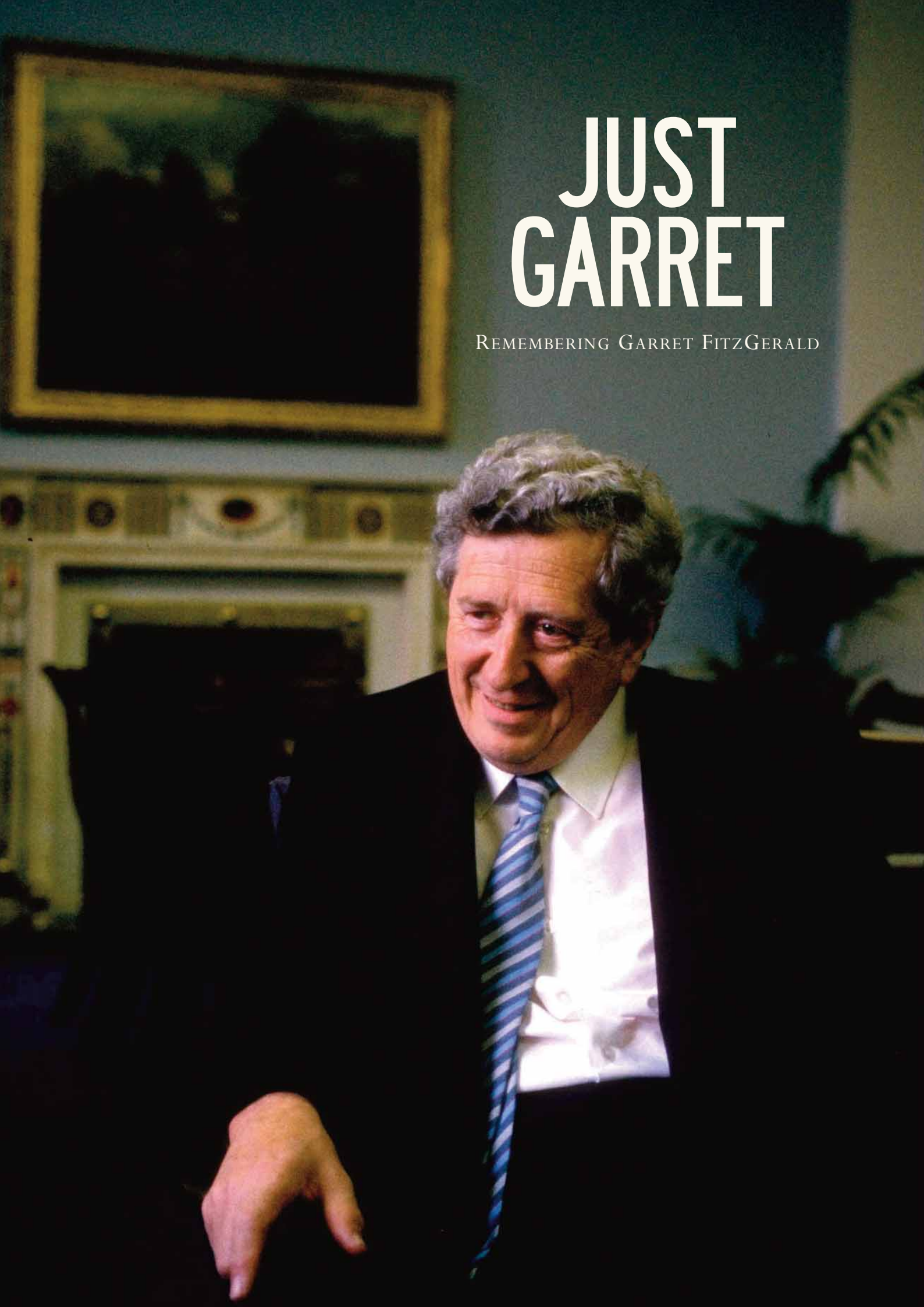
Stephen Royle was invited to give the Eccles Lecture at the British Association of Canadian Studies Annual Conference.

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 DORR, 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.

“

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*

Conniffe, Denis. BSc, MSc(NUI 1962, 1963), PhD(Dubl 1974). University lecturer, UCD. Elected 2004. Died 20 January 2011.

Craig, Maurice James. PhD(Dubl). FTCD. Retired historian, TCD. On Council and in Office: 1976–7; VP 1977–8; 1978–80; 1982–3; SVP 1983–4; 1984–5; SVP 1985–6. Elected 1971. Died 11 May 2011.

Crossland, Bernard. BSc(Lond 1943), MSc(Lond 1947), PhD(Bristol 1953), DSc(Notts 1960), DSc(NUI, Dubl, Edinb, QUB, Aston, Cranfield Inst. Tech.), DEngLiv(Bris). FRS. Emeritus Professor, QUB. Elected 1993. Died 17 January 2011.

Dooge, James. C.I. BE, BSc, ME(NUI 1942, 1942, 1952) MSc(Iowa 1956). Former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering, UCD. President 1987–90. Elected 1973. Died 20 August 2010.

Finlay, William D. Former Governor of Bank of Ireland. Elected 1978. Died 10 October 2010.

Fitzgerald, Desmond. BA (British Columbia), MA(Harv), DLitt(Dubl). President of the Irish Georgian Society. Elected 2009. Died 15 September 2011.

FitzGerald, Garret Michael Desmond. BA, PhD(NUI). Former Taoiseach. Elected 1974. Died 19 May 2011.

Luce, John Victor. BA, MA (Dubl 1942, 1942) MA(Oxon 1945), LittD(Dubl 1980). Retired Erasmus Smith Professor of Oratory and former Professor of Classics, TCD. Elected 1976. Died 11 February 2011.

McEvoy, James Joseph. BA, MA(QUB 1964, 1967), BD(Pontifical University Maynooth 1967), PhD (Louvain 1974). Professor of Scholastic Philosophy, QUB. Elected 1982. Died 2 October 2010.

McDowell, Robert Brendan. MA, PhD(Dubl), LittD(Dubl). FTCD. Retired Erasmus Smith Professor of Oratory, TCD. Elected 1958. Died 28 August 2011

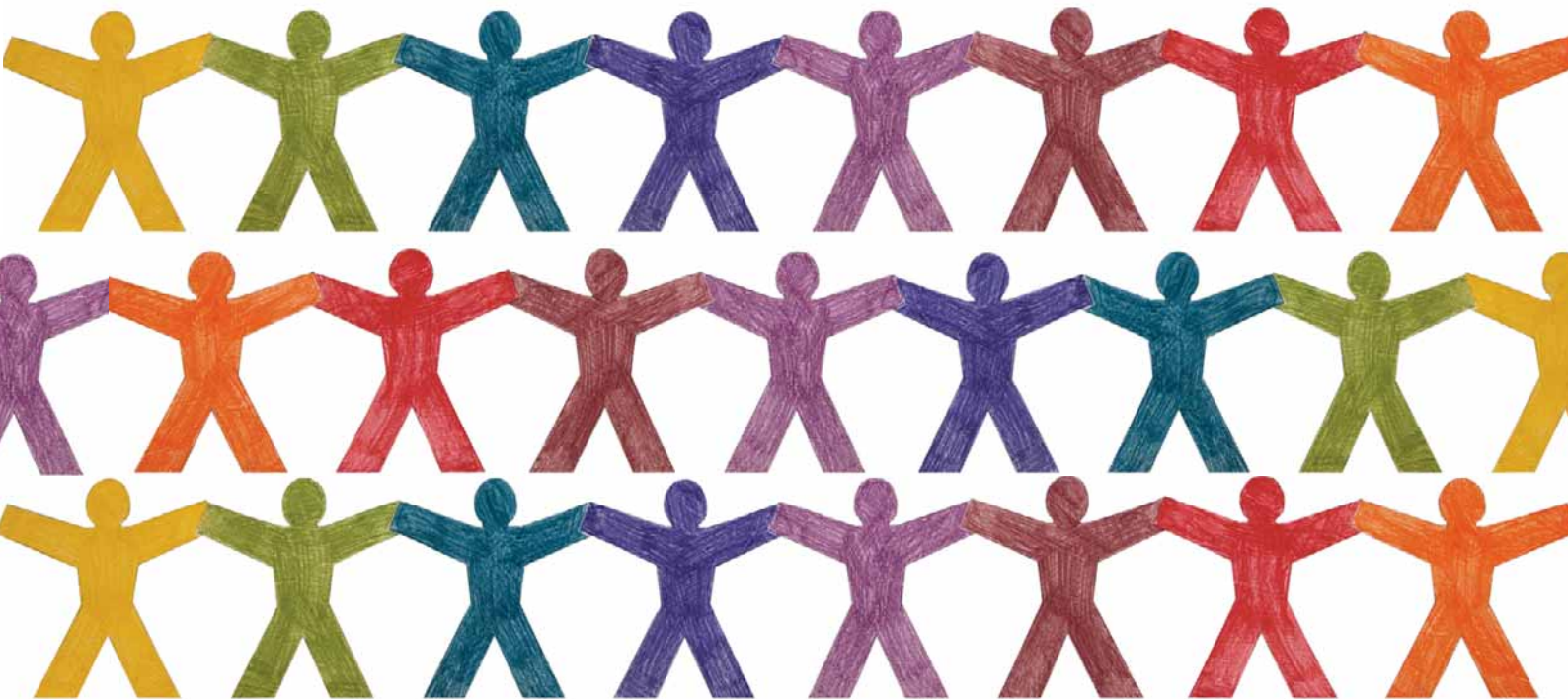
Moran, Anthony, P. BSc, PhD, DSc(NUI 1982, 1986, 2006). Professor of Microbiology, NUIG. Elected 2003. Died 30 September 2010.

Raftery, Barry. MA(1967), PhD(NUI 1977). Professor of Archaeology, UCD. Elected 1988. Died 22 August 2010.

Roddie, Ian Campbell. MB, BCh, BAO, MD, BSc, DSc(QUB 1953, 1957, 1958, 1962). Emeritus Professor of Physiology, QUB. Elected 1978. Died 28 May 2011.

Teegan, John Pentony. MSc(NUI) 1946), PhD(Cantab 1953). Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, UCC. Elected 1968. Died 25 June 2011.

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 Caherconnell, 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.

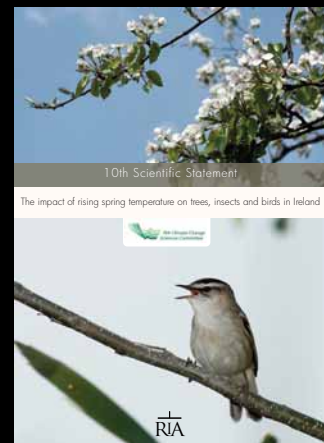
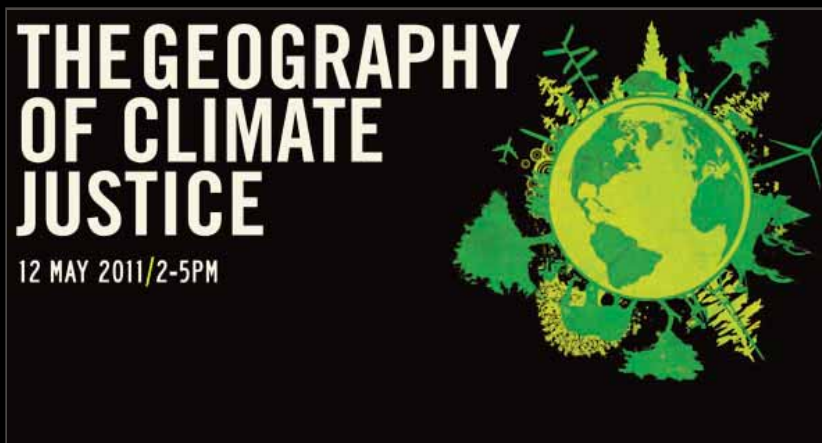
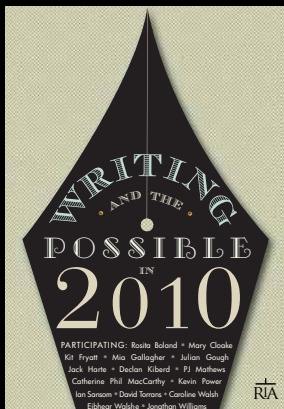
The **Classical and Near Eastern Studies Committee** held another successful colloquium in November 2010, entitled 'Visions of leadership in the ancient world', and will continue the series on 17/18 November, with 'Sport and festivals in the ancient world'. The keynote speaker this year will be Professor 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).

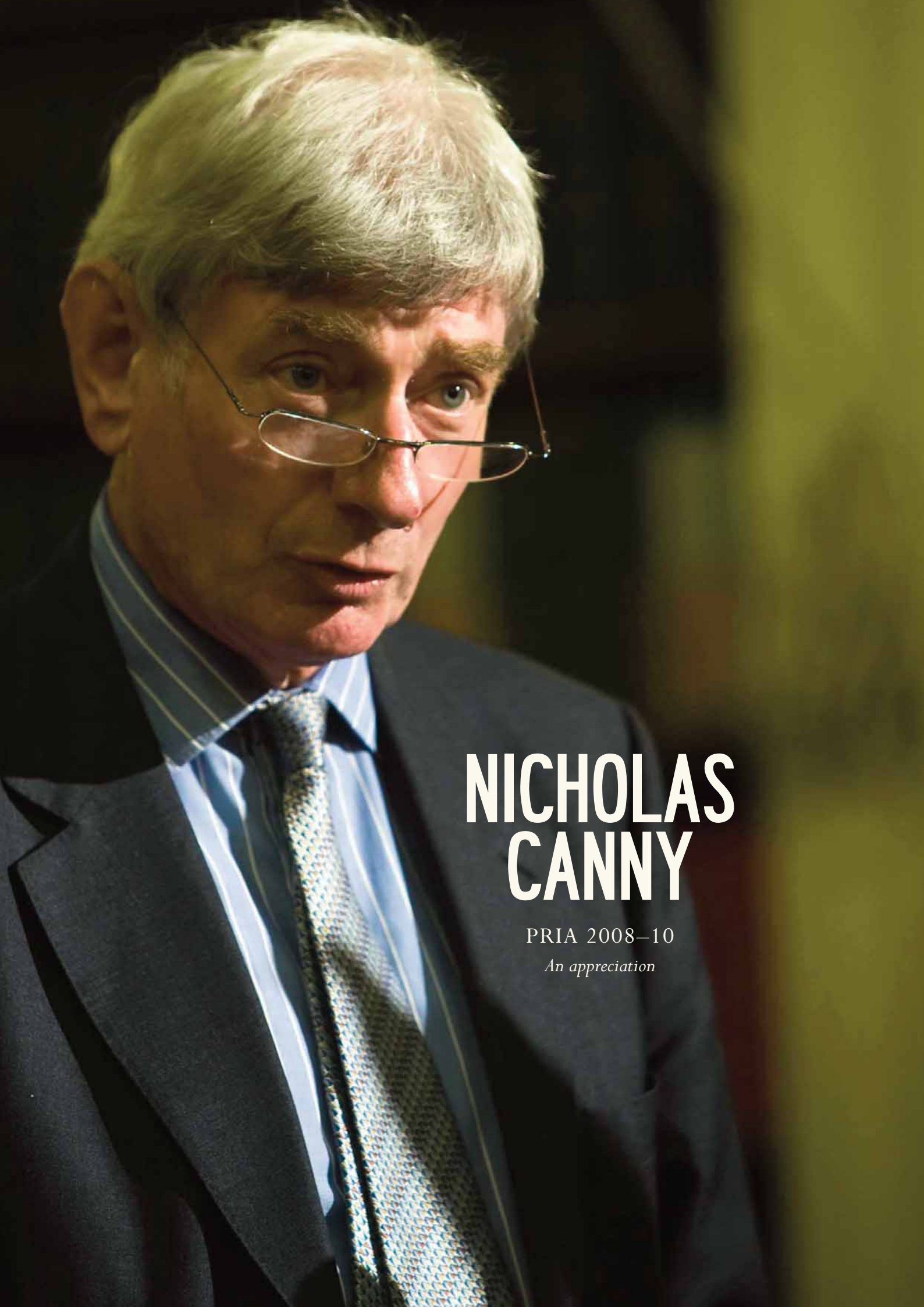
A new series of Expert Statements has been instituted by the **Life Sciences Committee**. These are designed to enthuse and inform a general readership and so far have addressed topics such as DNA fingerprinting and diet, physical activity and health, as well as offering an introductory statement on 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.

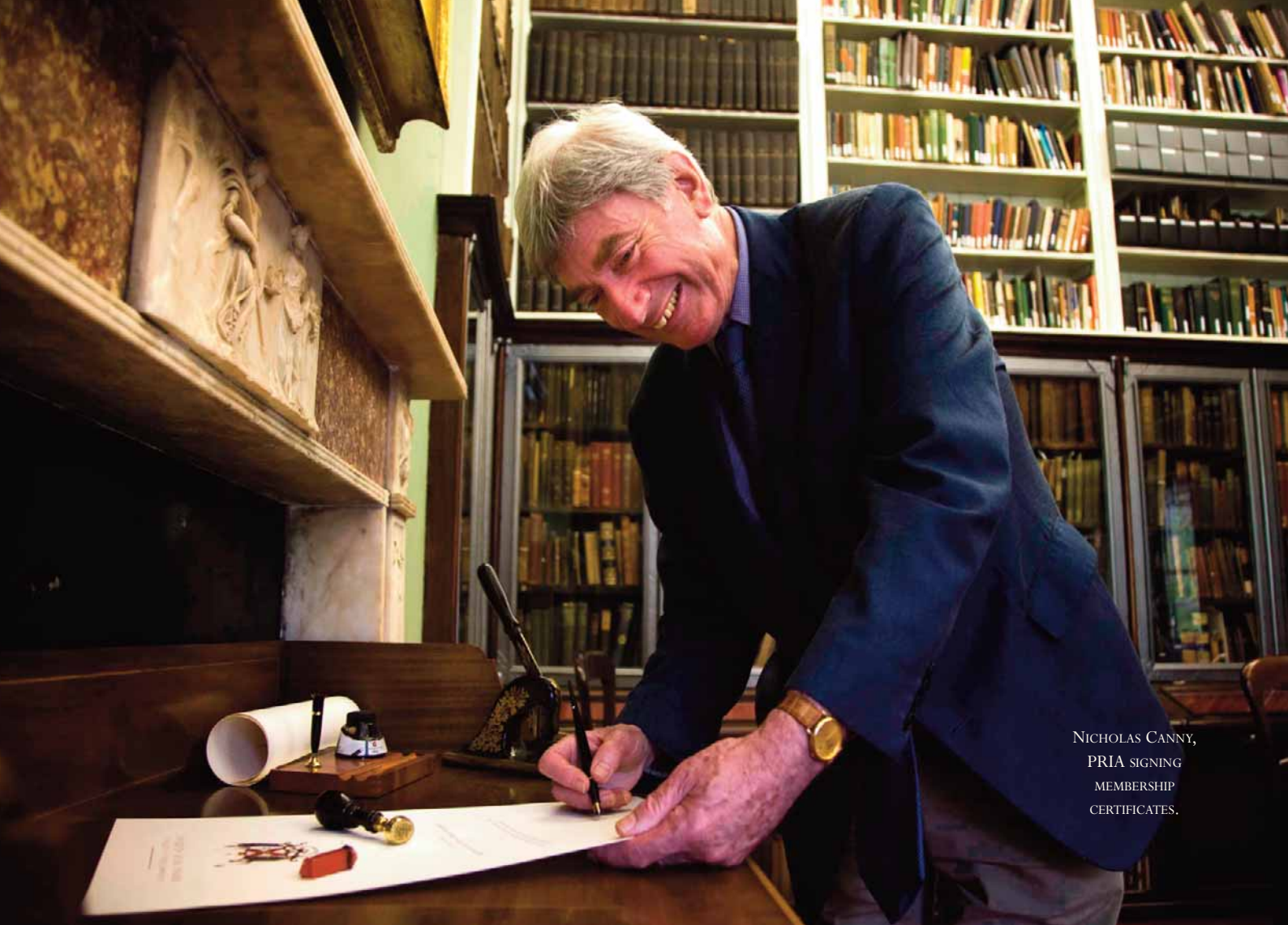
In 2010, the **Praeger Committee** awarded a research grant to Mr Chris Huxley to conduct a study of the crucifix ground beetle in the environs of Lough Carra, Co. Mayo. The **Philosophy and Ethics Committee** is currently exploring how philosophy and ethics can be included as a subject in the senior 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,
PRIA SIGNING
MEMBERSHIP
CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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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

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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 (PRTL15): 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.

• 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, TOP: HAMILTON 2010 WINNERS: BACK ROW, L-R: RUADHAI DERVAN, JAMES BLAIR, CIARAN HUGHES, GILLIAN KISSANE, GERARD MORAN. FRONT ROW, L-R: MICHAEL CARDIFF, SIOBHÁN MC DONNELL, NICHOLAS CANNY, MRIA; JENNY YOUNG, INVEST NI; PROFESSOR ROBERT C. MERTON, LINDA MAWHINNEY, MARK ROSS-LONERGAN.

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).

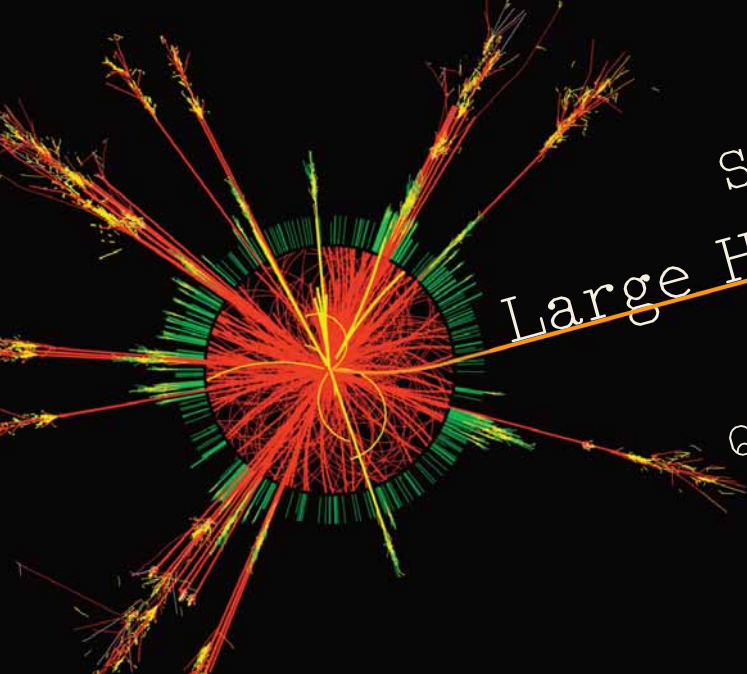




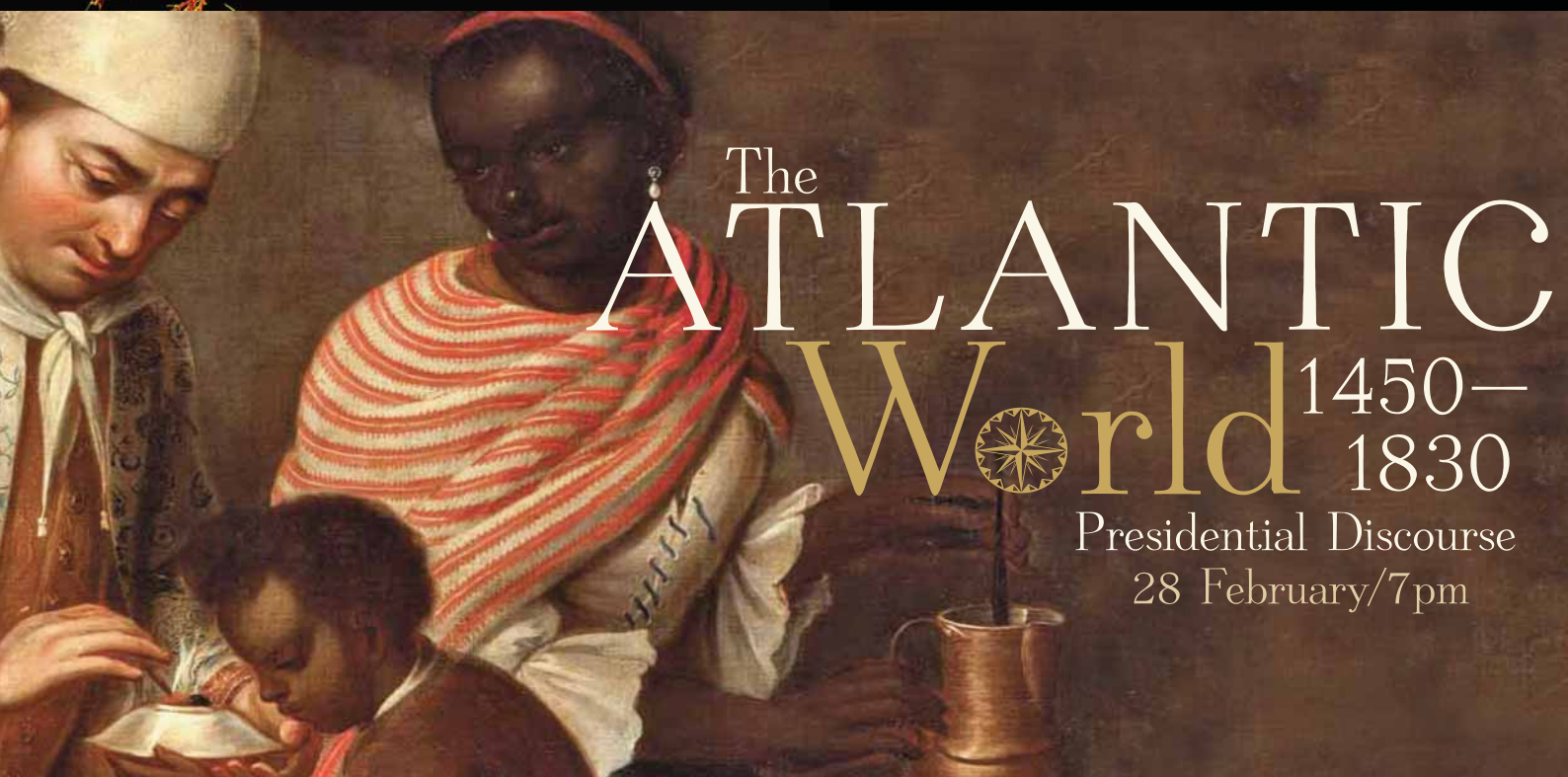
TOP, L-R: TOM ARNOLD OF CONCERN, SEAMUS HEANEY, MRIA AND PROFESSOR CHARLES ROSENBERG AT THE ACADEMY DISCOURSE ON 'THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN A CHANGING WORLD', JUNE 2010.
BOTTOM: LUKE DRURY, PRIA (L) PRESENTING THE RIA CUNNINGHAM MEDAL TO JOHN MCCANNY, MRIA.



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 CASSELLS, 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



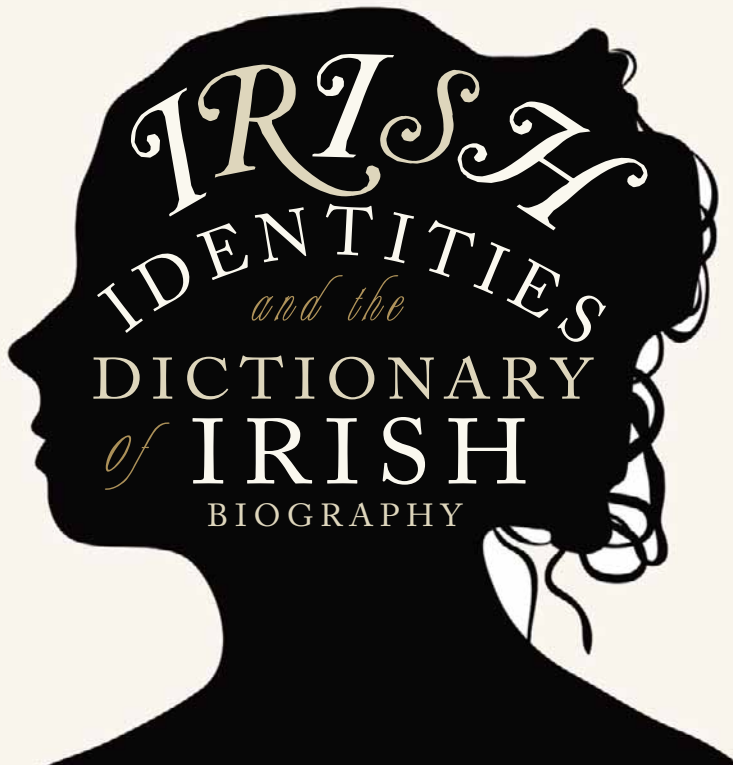
The
ATLANTIC
World 1450—
 1830
 Presidential Discourse
 28 February/7pm

IHS Panel Discussion

27 *APRIL* 2010

- * MICHAEL LAFFAN (CHAIR) *
- * ROY FOSTER *
- * FINTAN O'TOOLE *
- * CIARAN BRADY *
- * CATHERINE MCGUINNESS *

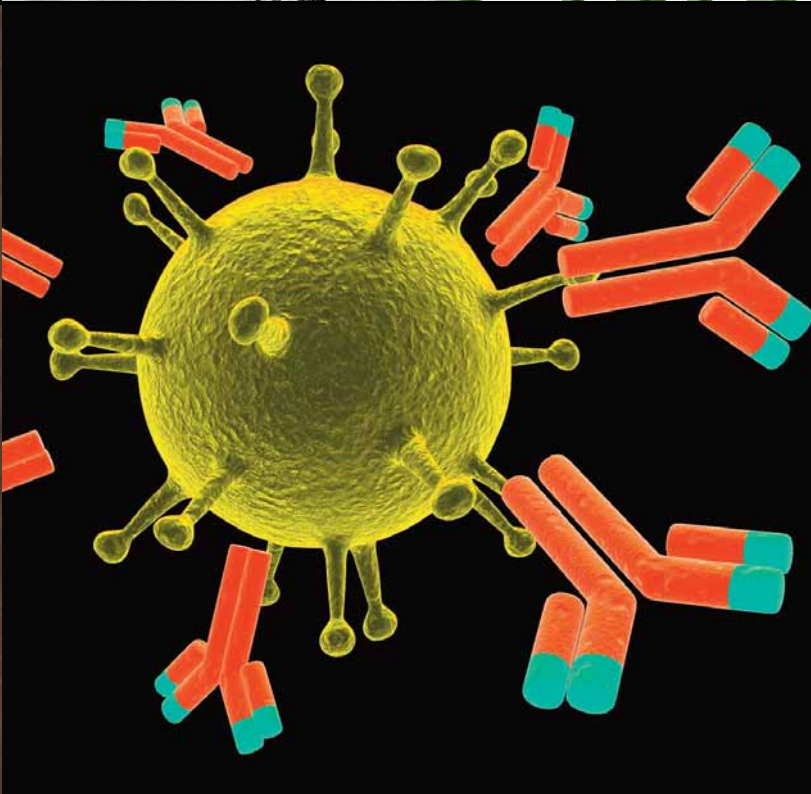
ANNUAL REVIEW • 2010/2011





MAPPING
URBAN
IRELAND

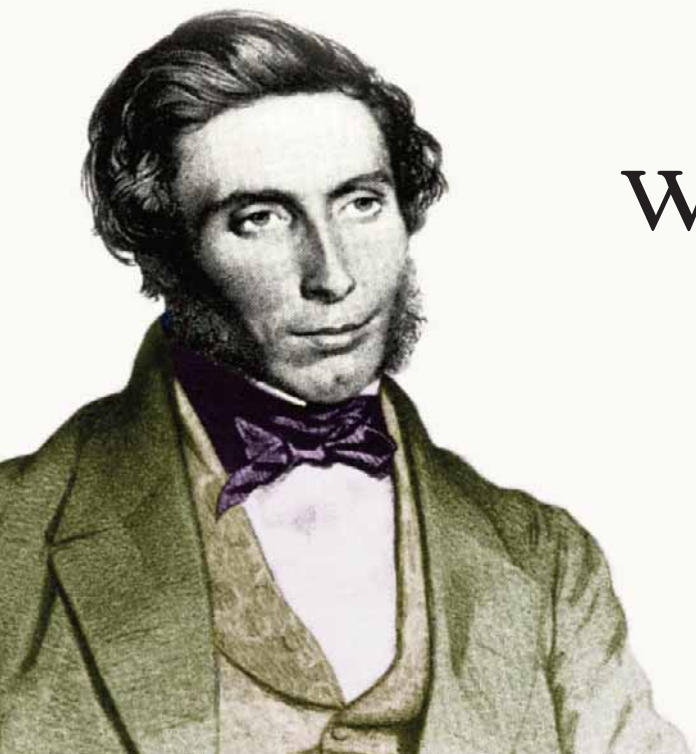
3 AUGUST 2010 UNTIL 20 MAY 2011



SIR GREGORY WINTER
1 NOVEMBER 2010 / 6PM

THE
ANTIBODY
REVOLUTION

TURNING SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS
INTO MEDICINES AND COMPANIES



William Wilde
Seminar

3/4 JUNE 2010

Art & Architecture of Ireland

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.

• Paddi Leinster, Project Manager of AAI

DER ANGSTLUSTBAUM (2005)
BY STEPHEN BRANDES.
OIL AND PERMANENT MARKER ON VINYL,
230 x 305CM.
COURTESY OF THE
CRAWFORD ART GALLERY, CORK.



JAWLESS
ANIMALS

On the screen
I saw the
Holy Ghost ...



Dictionary of Irish Biography (DIB)

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.

DR JAMES QUINN (L) AND
JAMES MCGUIRE, MRIA,
JOINT EDITORS OF THE DIB.

• James McGuire, MRIA, General Editor of the DIB

Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO)

In 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 PRTL-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 Preprocessor 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:DRAPier (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.

L-R: SHAWN DAY, DHO PROJECT MANAGER; MINISTER OF STATE FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION MR SEAN SHERLOCK, TD AND LUKE DRURY, PRIA BEFORE THE LAUNCH OF DHO:DISCOVERY.

- *Shawn Day, Project Manager of DHO*
- *Niall O'Leary, IT Project Manager of DHO*





Documents on Irish Foreign Policy (DIFP)

D *IFP 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 KATE O'MALLEY, DIFP ASSISTANT
EDITOR, SPEAKING TO THE IRISH
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE ON THE ROLE OF
WOMEN IN IRISH FOREIGN POLICY,
100TH INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY,
MARCH 2011, WITH MARY BANOTTI
AND MARIE CROSS, ASSISTANT
SECRETARY, DFA, IVEAGH HOUSE.

• 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 (PRTL-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.

HYPERTEXT STACK STAFF, L-R: ROMAN BLEIER, ERASMUS INTERN (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ); DANIELA SCHULZ, POSTGRADUATE STACK INTERN (UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE); DR FRANZ FISCHER, ST PATRICK’S *CONFESSIO* HYPERTEXT STACK RESEARCHER.

• Dr Anthony Harvey, Managing Editor of DMLCS





Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge (FNG)

Faoi láthair, tá Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge, idir oifig Bhaile Átha Cliath agus oifig na Carraige, i mbun oibre ar chorpas Gaeilge don tréimhse 1882–2000. Mar chuid de seo, an bhliain seo caite, bhí coiste de dhaoine acadúla agus iriseoirí ag obair ar bhunachar tréimhseachán a bhaineann leis an tréimhse 1882–1926 a chur le chéile, agus cuireadh críoch leis an taighde sin sa bhliain 2010. Chomh maith leis sin bhí triúr saineolaithe ar chanúintí na Gaeilge fosc-taithe le taifid thábhachtacha ó thaobh na foclóireachta de a aithint in aircív Raidió na Gaeltachta, agus tá toradh a gcuid oibre bailithe anois.

Rinneadh athnuachan ar leathanaigh idirlíon an tionscnaimh, agus tosaíodh ag obair i dtreo fo-thionscnamh nua, aircív de théacsanna FNG. Tá bailiúchán ollmhór téacsanna digiteacha Gaeilge ag FNG, agus cuirfear iad siúd nach bhfuil faoi chóipcheart a thuilleadh ar fáil mar áis luachmhar thaighde agus léitheoireachta don phobal ar líne, ar www.fng.ie. Beidh rogha leaganacha de théacsanna ar fáil san aircív seo, e-publication san áireamh. Seolfar an aircív seo le foilsithe ag Conradh na Gaeilge idir 1882 agus 1926, roimh dheireadh 2011. Cuirfear le haircív FNG de réir a chéile.

I mbliana socraíodh córas comhoibrithe le NEID, (New English-Irish Dictionary), tionscnamh de chuid Foras na Gaeilge. Táthar ag súil leis go rachaidh an caidreamh chun leasa an dá thionscnamh foclóireachta Gaeilge.

Tá an tionscnamh buíoch den Údarás um Ard Oideachais agus den Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta as an tacaíocht leanúnach don tionscnamh seo, agus den Chrannchur Náisiúnta a mhaoiníonn Ciste na Gaeilge sa Roinn sin.

*

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.

OIFIG FNG, AN CHARRAIG,
CO. DHÚN NA NGALL.

- *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 Fíona 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.

THE WALKING TOUR OF CARLINGFORD WITH RAYMOND GILLESPIE, MRIA (L) TO MARK THE LAUNCH OF IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS NO. 23, *CARLINGFORD* BY HAROLD O'SULLIVAN AND RAYMOND GILLESPIE, LAUNCHED IN THE CARLINGFORD HERITAGE CENTRE IN JUNE 2011.

• Sarah Gearty, Cartographic and Managing Editor of IHTA





National Audio Visual Repository (NAVR)

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.

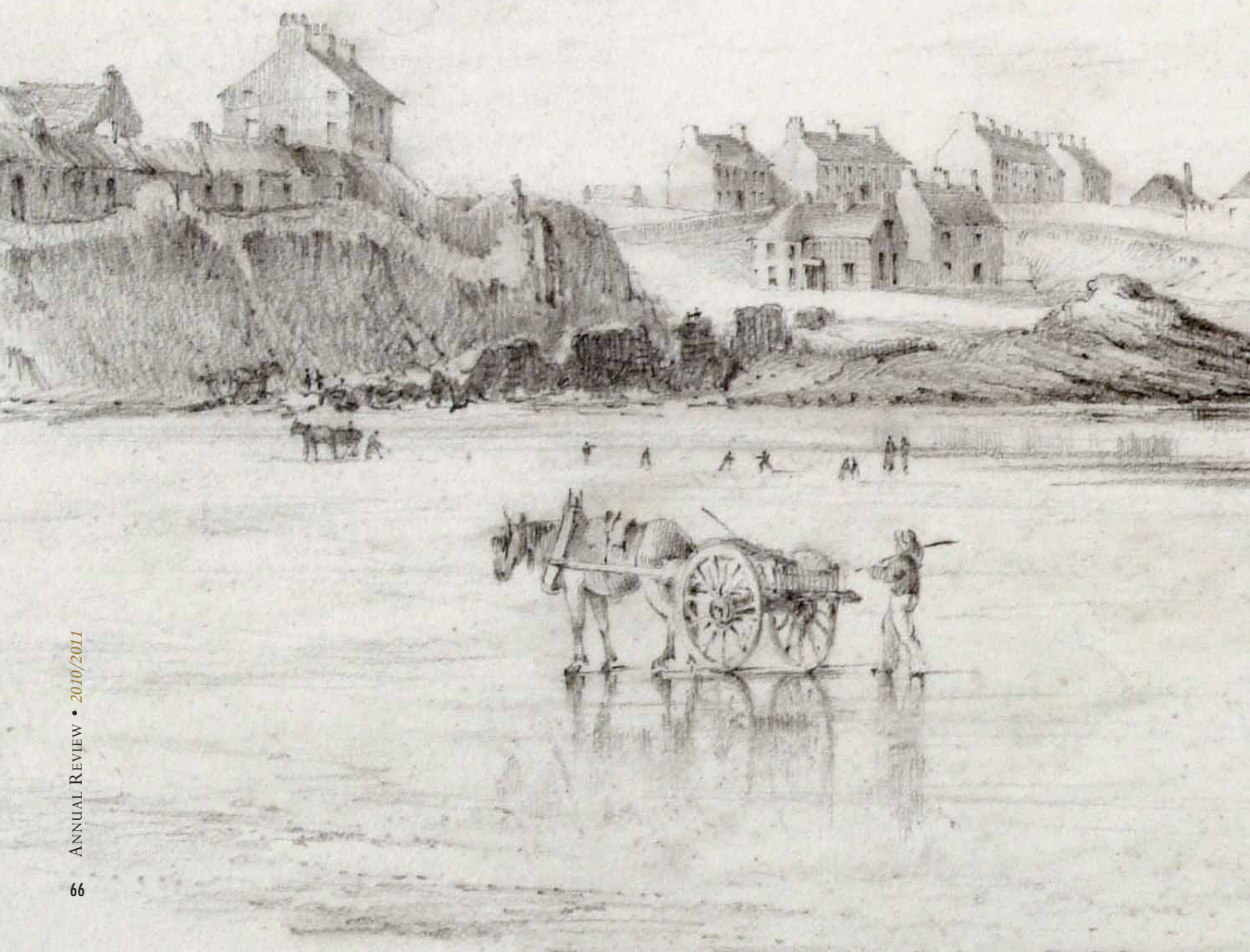
This investment represents a significant achievement for the Academy and its partners. More importantly, it is an explicit recognition by the government of the vital role that will be played by the humanities and social sciences in creating new economic opportunities. It will enable Ireland's participation 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*

PADDI LEINSTER AND
DR SANDRA COLLINS OF
NAVR OUTSIDE THE RIA.

LIBRARY REPORT



PORTRUSH, CO ANTRIM, FROM THE SEASHORE (1839), ORDNANCE SURVEY DRAWING BY GEORGE VICTOR DU NOYER, FROM THE MAPPING URBAN IRELAND EXHIBITION.

During 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 Armagh 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

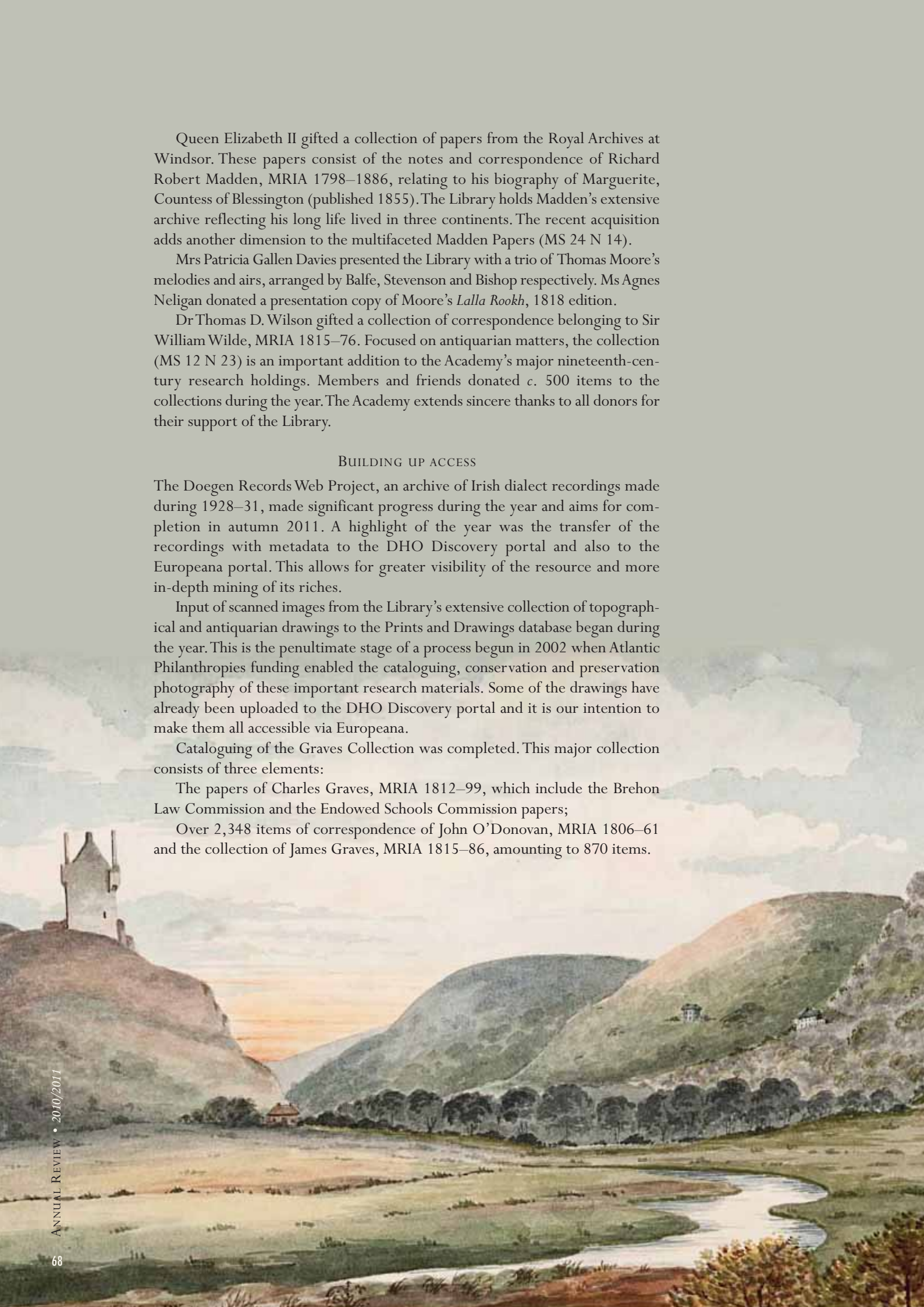
The Doegen Records Web Project, an archive of Irish dialect recordings made during 1928–31, made significant progress during the year and aims for completion in autumn 2011. A highlight of the year was the transfer of the recordings with metadata to the DHO Discovery portal and also to the Europeana 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.



LEFT: SCENIC VIEW OF CARRIGROHANE CASTLE, CO. CORK FROM A DISTANCE, THE RIVER LEE MEANDERING IN THE FOREGROUND (WINDELE COLLECTION).
BELOW: WILLIAM WILDE (1815–76).

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.

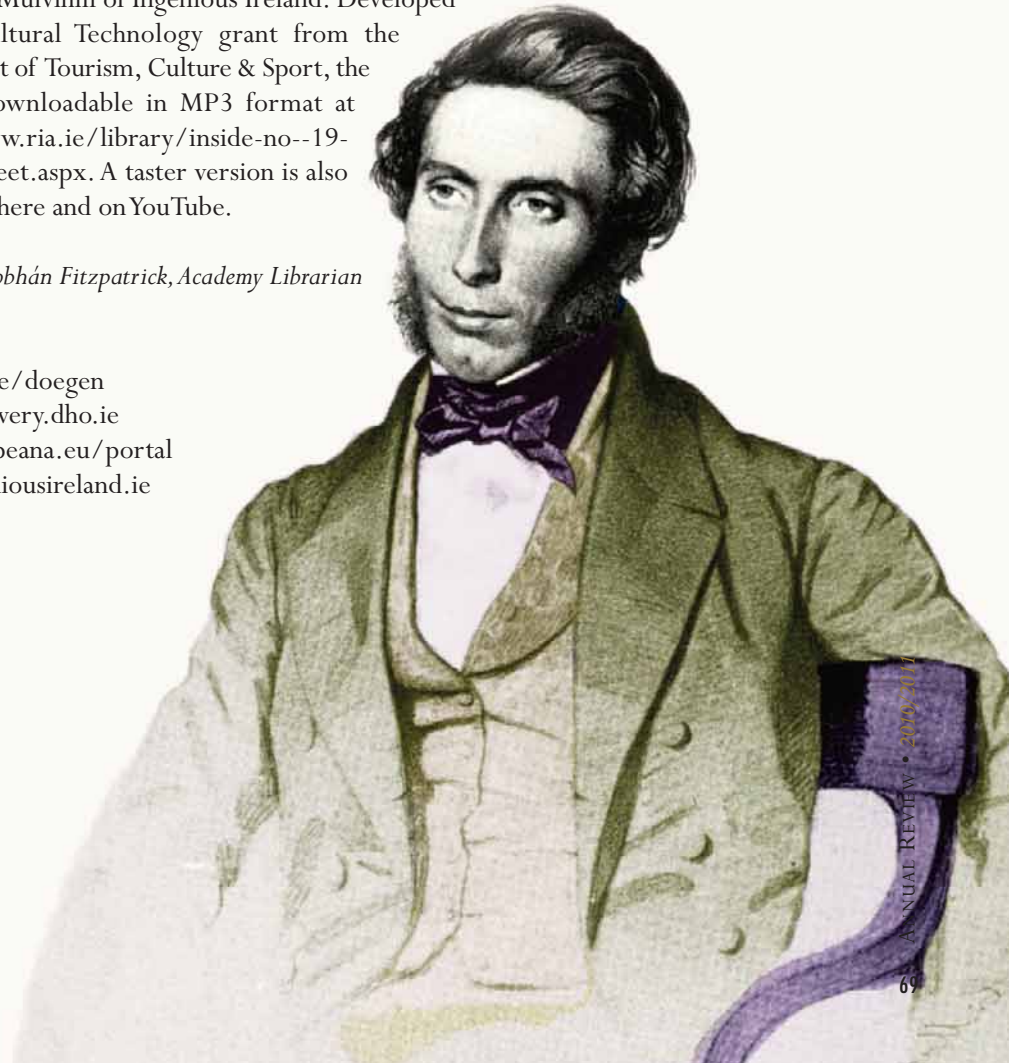
The Library's 2010 flagship exhibition, 'Mapping Urban Ireland', organised in conjunction with the Irish Historical Towns Atlas and curated by Dr Bernadette Cunningham, opened on 3 August 2010 and was accompanied by a highly successful lecture series. The exhibition took in Heritage Week (23–27 August) 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





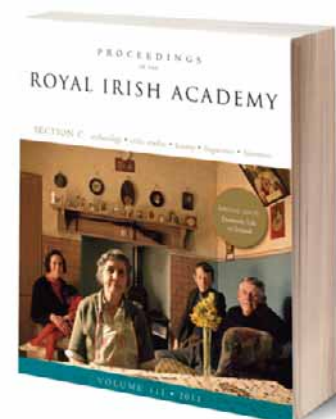
PUBLICATIONS REPORT



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’:

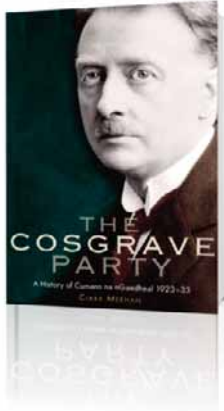
There was a widespread taboo against extending a house westwards, as expressed in the saying “only a man stronger than God would extend his house to the west”...The taboo appears to be rooted in the identification of the west with the setting sun and thus with death and also the tradition in some places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



ABOVE: ‘DOMESTIC LIFE IN IRELAND’, COVER IMAGE OF FAMILY ON INIS OÍRR ISLAND, 1972.

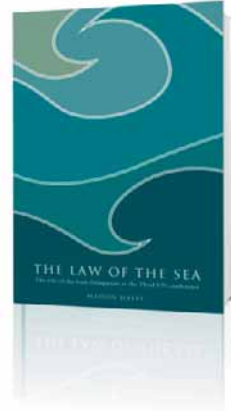
LEFT: *THE COSGRAVE PARTY*, COVER IMAGE OF W.T. COSGRAVE.



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.

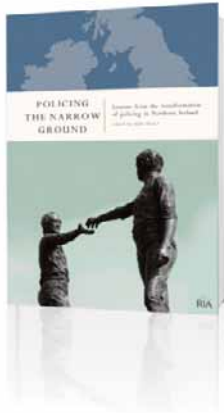
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The law of the sea: the role of the Irish delegation in the Third UN Conference by Mahon Hayes, a member of the Irish delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, reflects on the events of the conference, which sought to 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.



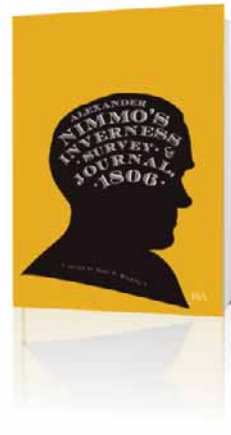
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Policing the narrow ground: lessons from the transformation of policing in Northern Ireland, edited by John Doyle and marking the tenth anniversary of the Patten Report, was launched in Belfast in October 2010.



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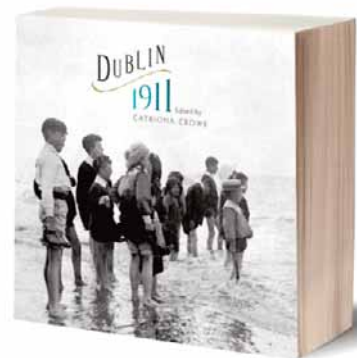
Alexander Nimmo's Inverness survey and journal, 1806, edited by Noël P. Wilkins, presents for the first time the field journal of Alexander Nimmo, MRIA, written while he was contributing to the drafting of the Map of Scotland. The volume was launched at the newly established University of the Islands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

MOBILITY GRANTEES

2011

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

‘Personal diplomacy: Richard Mulcahy and the Anglo-Irish Deserters Agreement, 1923’.

Dr Richard McMahon

National University of Ireland, Maynooth

‘Violence, law and migration: the Irish in late nineteenth-century New York’.

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
Baillie, 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
Boroovah, 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, Pádraig A.
Breatnach, Caoimhín
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
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Cromien, Seán Patrick
Cronin, Michael Anthony
Crookshank, Anne Olivia
Crothers, Derrick Samuel Frederick
Cruickshank, 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, Pádraig
de Paor, Annraoi Máire
de Silva, Amilra Prasanna
Deane, Seamus Francis
Decker, Stefan Josef
Delaney, Cyril Francis George
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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)
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FitzGerald, John
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Fuchs, Anne
Fusco, Vincent F.

G

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Gargett, Graham
Garvin, Thomas Christopher
Gibson, Norman James
Gilbody, Henry Brian
Gillespie, Raymond
Gilliland, Raymond Brian
Gleeson, Dermot
Godson, Catherine
Gooding, David Willoughby
Gorman, Jonathan Lamb
Gow, Roderick Ian S.

Graham, William George
Gregson, Peter John
Greene, Nicholas
Grimson, Jane
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Gunmclaugsson, Thorfinnur

H

Halton, David William
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Holland, Celia Victoria
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Hu, Peijun
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Huxley, George Leonard

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Jones, Alan
Jones, Alun
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Lyons, William Edward
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MacEoin, Gearóid S.
Mac Mathúna, Séamus
MacCraith, Brian Dominic
Macfadyen, Amyan
MacLachlan, Malcolm
Magennis, Hugh
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Malcomson, Anthony Peter William
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Moore, John J.
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More O'Ferrall, Rory Anthony
Morison, John
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Murtagh, Fionn D.

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

O

O'Brien, William Francis
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Ó Coileáin, Seán
Ó Con Cheanainn, Tomás
O'Connell, Michael
O'Connor, James Patrick

Ó Corráin, Donnchadh
 Ó Cróinín, Dáibhí Iarla
 Ó Dochartaigh, Pól
 O Donoghue, Brendan
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 Ó Fiannachta, Pádraig
 Ó Floinn, Ragnhail
 O'Gara, Fergal
 Ó Gráda, Cormac
 O'Halpin, Eunan
 O'Hare, Daniel
 Ó hUiginn, Ruairí
 Ó Madagáin, Breandán
 Ó Muraíle, Eamonn Nollaig
 Ó Murchú, Máirtín
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 O'Reilly, Francis J.
 O'Reilly, Jennifer
 Ó Riain, Pádraig Seosamh
 Ó Riordáin, Antoine Breandán
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 O'Sullivan, Gerard D.
 O'Sullivan, Denis Francis
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P

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

Q

Quigley, George
 Quinn, Lochlann Gerard
 Quinn, Charles Martin

R

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

S

Sagarra, Eda
 Scaife, 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
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 Sharp, Paul Martin
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 Shee Twohig, Elizabeth
 Simms, Anngret
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 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

T

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

V

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

W

Waddell, John
 Waddington, John Lionel
 Wallace, Patrick Francis
 Walmsley, David George
 Walsh, Edward
 Walsh, Brendan M.
 Walsh, Dermot Patrick Joseph
 Walters, Harry Robert James
 Warner, Richard Boyden
 Weaire, Denis Lawrence
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 Whelan, Ruth E.
 Whelan, Christopher Thomas
 Whelan, Karl
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 White, Harry
 Whitehead, David
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 Woodman, Peter
 Wright, Barbara
 Wrixon, Gerard T.

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(corrected to September 2011)

A

Agre, Peter Courtland
 Atiyah, Michael Francis

B

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

C

Carey, Martin C.
 Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca
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 Cunliffe, Barry

D

Dalgarno, Alexander
 Devine, Thomas M.

Dewey, John Frederick
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Dowling, Patrick J.
Dumville, David Norman

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Ericksen, Jerald L.
Evans, D. Ellis

F

Faust, Catherine Drew Gilpin
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Flowers, Brian Hilton
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Franke, Herbert
Frey, Otto-Hermann

G

Gelfand, Izrail Moiseyevich
Gell-Mann, Murray
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Gunning, Brian Edgar Scourse

H

Hamp, Eric Pratt
Hayes, William
Herren, Michael W.
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Hockfield, Susan

Hoppen, Karl Theodore (Theo)
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J

Jaffe, Arthur
Jäger, Helmut
Jeaneau, Edward

L

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

M

MacIntyre, Alasdair
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McElroy, Michael Brendan
Mény, Yves
Morawetz, Cathleen Synge
Morrill, John Stephen

N

Nicholson, Ernest Wilson

O

O'Neill, Onora

P

Penrose, Roger
Pépin, Jean
Pettit, Philip Noel

R

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

S

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

T

Thomas, Charles

W

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

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(corrected to 1 September 2011)

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The Senior Vice-President
The Treasurer
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The PL&A Secretary
The Science Secretary
The International Relations Secretary
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Eugene Kennedy
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Noel Dorr	
Marie Therese Flanagan	International Relations Secretary
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Séamus Mac Mathúna	Vice-President
Maurice A. Manning	
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Dáibhí Ó Cróinín	

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Seán Dineen	
A.F. Hegarty	
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Eugene Kennedy	Science Secretary
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James G. Lunney	
Thomas Ray	

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(Corrected to September 2011)

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

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Dr Brian Espey
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Mr Dave McDonald
Mr David Moore
Professor J. Anthony Murphy
Dr Laura Norci
Dr John Quinn
Tom Ray

Professor Mike Redfern
Dr Bryan Rodgers
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Dr Eamonn Cashell
Dr Hugh Cormican
Dr Teresa Curtin
Christopher Dainty
Professor John F. Donegan
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Professor Patrick Guiry
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Dr Declan McCormack
Dr Anthony Newcombe
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Ray Bates
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Professor Margaret O'Mahony
Professor Julian Orford
Dr Andrew Parnell
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 Professor J. Anthony Murphy
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(corrected to September 2011)

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R. McBride
M. McCabe
M. McCann
P. McHugh
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W. Nahm
F. O'Gara
J.H. Ohlmeyer
E.N. Ó Muraíle
J. O'Reilly
E.P. Ruane
R. Stalley
(The Head of Administration in
attendance)

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The Secretary (Secretary)
E. Ceannt
N. McDermott
C. Ó Gráda
(The Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Head of Accounts in attendance)

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The Head of Communications and Public Affairs
The Librarian
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D.L. Weaire
P. Heffernan
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Ms J. Young
Mr Tim O'Connor
Dr J.-C. Desplat

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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
E.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. Borooah
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
*3 co-options as required, on an ad-hoc basis
(The Executive Secretary and the Senior Research and Policy Officer 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
Lister 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

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Editorial Board:
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Dr T. Carroll
S. Dineen
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:
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Professor J. Breen
Professor R.M.M. Crawford
Dr T. Curtis
Professor M. Johnson

M. Jones
Dr M. Kelly-Quinn
Dr F. Mitchell
W.I. Montgomery
Dr D. Murray
Professor J. O'Halloran
Dr M. Sheehy-Skeffington
Dr S. Waldren

SECTION C

Editors: J.J. Kelly
Dr E. FitzPatrick

Editorial Board:

Dr J. Adelman
N.P. Canny
G. Cooney
S. Duffy
P.D. Harbison
Mr C. Manning
Dr T. Ó Carragáin
Dr B. Whelan

International Editorial Board

T. Barnard
T. Charles-Edwards
J. Morton Coles
B.W. Cunliffe
T.M. Devine
D. Ellis Evans
Professor E. Fernie
R. Frame
O.-H. Frey
E. Pratt Hamp
M.W. Herren
J.Th. Leerssen
Dr M. Ní Mhaonaigh
Q.R.D. Skinner
C. Thomas
Professor Sir D. Mackenzie Wilson

ÉRIU

Editors: L. Breatnach
P.D.J. McManus

IRISH JOURNAL OF EARTH SCIENCES

Editors: Dr M.A. Parkes
Dr I.S. Sanders

Editorial Board:

Dr Q.G. Crowley
Dr G. Duffy
Professor M. Feely
Professor K. Higgs
Professor B.E. Leake
Dr S. McCarron
Dr P. Meere
Dr B.M. O'Reilly
Dr A. Ruffell
Dr M.J. Simms
Dr P.N. Wyse Jackson

IRISH STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Editor: Dr J. Doyle

Editorial Board:

Professor L.M. Ashworth
Dr M. Callanan
Col C. Campbell
Dr M. Conway
Mr D. Donoghue
Ms J. Donoghue
N. Dorr
Dr M. Kennedy
Dr R. Murphy
Dr J. O'Brennan
Dr M. O'Driscoll
Dr W. Phelan
Professor N. Rees
Dr E. Reisz
Dr S. Ryan
Professor B. Tonra
Dr O. Worth

Research Projects 2011

(corrected to September 2011)

Honorary Research Officer
Jane Conroy

ACADEMY DIGITAL RESOURCES (ADR) REVIEW GROUP

The PRTL 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:

RIA 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
(Arts Council of Northern Ireland)
Mr D. McMahon
(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
Ms C. Marshall, Volume V 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)

Professor Margaret Kelleher (NUIM)
Dr John McCafferty (UCD)
Dr Hiram Morgan (UCC)
D. Ó Cróinín (NUIG)
Professor Ailbhe Ó Corráin (UU)
J.H. Ohlmeyer (TCD)

International Advisory Board

Dr Peter Doorn (DANS)
Dr Willard MacCarty (Kings)
Professor Seamus Ross (Glasgow)
Dr Laurent Romary (Max Planck)
Dr Geoffrey Rockwell (University of Alberta, Canada)

Consultative Committee

Royal Irish Academy
The Director of the DHO (Chair)
The Principal Investigator
A representative of ADR

HSIS Institutions

Dr Jennifer Edmond (TCD)
Dr Paul Ell (QUB)
Mr Fergus Fahy (NUIG)
Mr Peter Flynn (UCC)
Professor Marian Lyons (NUIM)
Professor Paul McKeivitt (UU)
Dr Rob Sands (UCD)
Ms Aja Teehan (NUIM)
Dr Bruno Voisin (ICHEC)
Dr Una Walker (NCAD)

DICTIONARY OF IRISH
BIOGRAPHY

Editors:

A. Clarke
J.R. Fanning
K.T. Hoppen
J. McGuire (Managing Editor)
Professor M. Murphy
Dr J. Quinn (Executive Editor)

Editorial Committee:

The Secretary
A. Cosgrove
Professor Greta Jones
E. Longley
D. Ó Cróinín
B. O'Donoghue (Chair)
M. O'Dowd
Dr Mervyn O'Driscoll
J.H. Ohlmeyer
Dr Susannah Riordan
(The Executive Secretary in attendance)

DICTIONARY OF MEDIEVAL
LATIN FROM CELTIC SOURCES
400–1200

Editor: Dr A. Harvey

Editorial Board:

The President
Dr D. Howlett (Editorial Consultant)
Dr B. Janssens (Publisher's Representative)
A.D.H. Mayes
D. Ó Corráin
D. Ó Cróinín
J.-M. Picard
A.B. Scott
F.J. Smith

Scriptores Celtigenae Committee

Professor Rita Beyers
Dr David Howlett
Dr Bart Janssens (Observer)
Revd Professor Martin McNamara
D. Ó Cróinín
Professor Tom O'Loughlin
A.B. Scott

DOCUMENTS ON IRISH
FOREIGN POLICY

Editors:

Ms C. Crowe
J.R. Fanning
Dr M. Kennedy (Executive Editor)
D.F. Keogh
E. O'Halpin

Editorial Advisory Board

(in addition to the Editors):

Royal Irish Academy
The Executive Secretary
Dr K. O'Malley (Assistant Editor)
Department of Foreign Affairs
Ms M. Bolger
Mr T. Mawe
Ms J. McManus
Ms M. Sweeney

FOCLÓIR NA NUA-GHAEILGE

Eagarthóir: Folamh

Coiste Eagarthóireachta:

An tUachtarán
An tOifigeach Taighde Oinigh
G.F. Imbusch
An tOllamh L. Mac Mathúna
S. Mac Mathúna
S. Ó Coileáin
R. Ó hUiginn (Cathaoirleach)
B. Ó Madagáin
É.N. Ó Muraile
An tOllamh S. Watson

Coiste Bainistíochta:

An tUachtarán
An tOifigeach Taighde Oinigh
G.F. Imbusch (Cathaoirleach)
R. Ó hUiginn
S. Mac Mathúna
Ms M. Nic Mhaoláin

Dr C. Ó Duibhín
F.J. Smith
(Rúnaí Feidhmitheach agus
Eagarthóir ag freastal)

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS

Cartographic and Managing Editor:
Ms Sarah Gearty

Editors:

H.B. Clarke (Chair)
J.H. Andrews (Consultant Editor)
R. Gillespie
Dr J. Prunty
A. Simms

Editorial Committee:

The Honorary Research Officer
Professor T.B. Barry
Mr J. Bradley
Mr M.J.D. Brand
Ms M. Clark
M.E. Daly
Mr R. Haworth
Dr A.A. Horner
Mr R. Kirwan
Dr T. Ó Carragáin
Dr P. Robinson
Ms G. Ruane
M.K. Simms
Dr M. Stout
Mr M.C. Walsh
Professor K. Whelan
(The Cartographic and Managing
Editor in attendance)

NEW SURVEY OF CLARE ISLAND
COMMITTEE

Editorial Committee:

The President
The Honorary Research Officer
Dr J. Breen
P. Coxon
Professor G. Doyle
Dr J. Feehan
Dr J.R. Graham
M.D.R. Guiry
Dr M. Jebb
Dr T. Kelly
R.P. Kernan
Dr T.K. McCarthy
Mr C. MacCarthaigh
Mr C. Manning (Secretary)
Professor A. Myers
M.W. Steer (Chair and Managing
Editor)
Mr D. Synnott
(The Project Administrator in atten-
dance)

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 Ní 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 Anisa Brennan *Senior Executive Assistant*

Ms Caroline McCormack *Senior Executive Assistant*

Art and Architecture of Ireland

Ms Anita Griffin *Project Manager*

Ms Paddi Leinster *Project Manager*

Ms Órfhlaith 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 Eilís Ní Mhearraí *Oifigeach*

Riaracháin / Cóipeagarthóir

Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge – An Charraig

Dr Eithne Ní Ghallchobhair *Eagarthóir Cúnta*

Ms Cáit Mhac Fhionnlaoidh *Bainisteoir*

Mr Gréagóir Mac Giolla Easbuig *Ionchuradóir / Cóipcheartaitheoir*

Ms Máire Mhic Fhionnlaoidh *Próiseálaí Teacsanna*

Ms Nóra Uí Ghallchóir *Próiseálaí Teacsanna*

Mr Niall Ó Ceallaigh *Próiseálaí Teacsanna*

Ms Caroline Uí Ludhóg *Próiseálaí Teacsanna*

Human Resources

Ms Roisín Quigley *Human Resources Officer*

Ms Jemma Lyons *Human Resources Assistant*

Irish Historic Towns Atlas

Ms Sarah Gearty *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 Roisín 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*

Income	€
Grant-in-aid	3,522,000
Entrance fees & Members' subscriptions	32,785
Sale of publications	196,804
Sale of Proceedings	63,216
Miscellaneous	141,239
Brought forward from previous year	378,246
Room rental	22,120
Dept of the Gaeltacht	<u>126,738</u>
Total Income	4,483,148
Direct Expenditure	
Audit, law, bank, professional charges	41,407
Fuel & light	29,346
Furniture, equipment & household	44,288
Discourses	15,621
Miscellaneous	33,073
General insurances	10,814
Information technology	122,879
Supplementary pensions	142,657
Postage & telephone	39,940
Printing & administrative	11,972
Salaries & wages	1,348,508
Stationery & office equipment	37,309
Training & consultancy	<u>72,051</u>
Total Direct Expenditure	1,949,865
Allocations to Special Accounts	
International Unions & General Assemblies account	42,873
Library account	448,864
Print Proceedings account	300,620
General Publications account	159,378
Foclóir na Nua-Ghaeilge account	434,696
Celtic Latin Dictionary account	105,540
International Exchanges & Fellowships account	27,385
Irish Historic Towns Atlas account	135,229
Dictionary of Irish Biography account	298,707
Documents on Irish Foreign Policy account	<u>10,000</u>
Total Allocations	1,963,292
Total Expenditure	3,913,157
Income	4,483,148
Expenditure	<u>3,913,157</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)EOY	<u>191,745</u>
Carried forward from previous years	378,246

*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.

