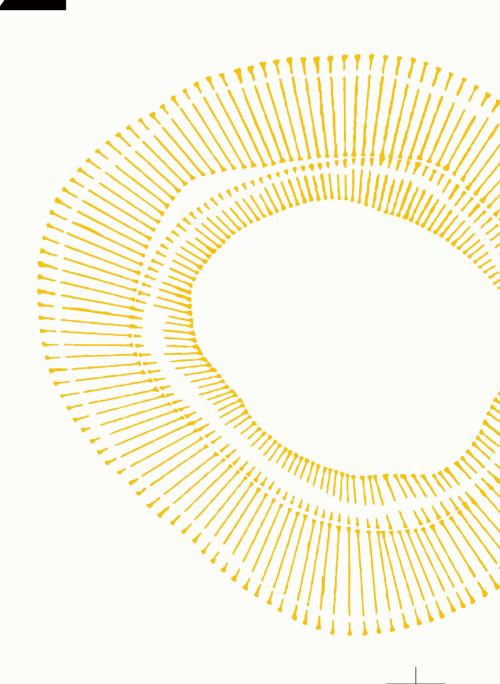
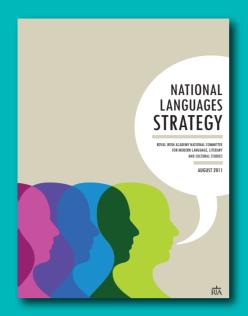
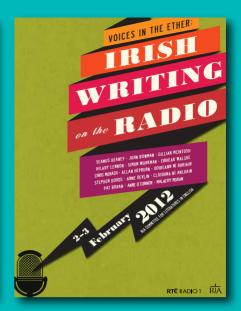
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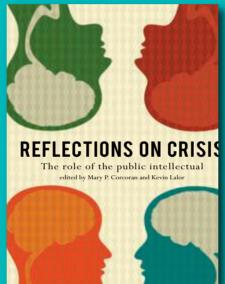


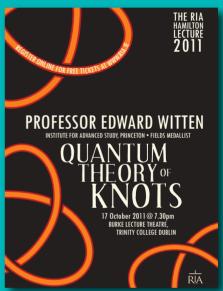






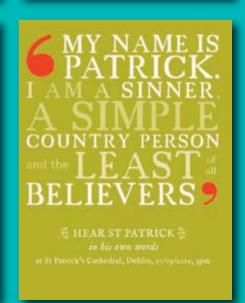












SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Publication of 'NATIONAL LANGUAGES STRATEGY' policy report

Policy submission for the Department of Education and Skills: 'ISSUES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE'

IRISH HISTORIC TOWN ATLAS, NO. 24, SLIGO by Fióna Gallagher and Marie-Louise Legg

Conference: 'IRISH WRITING ON THE RADIO'

e-Book from DIFP and DHO: THE ANGLO IRISH TREATY

FNG ONLINE ARCHIVE OF IRISH LANGUAGE TEXTS

REFLECTIONS ON CRISIS: The role of the public intellectual edited by Mary Corcoran and Kevin Lalor

Seminar: 'INTRODUCTION TO NEWS MEDIA FOR IRELAND'S GEOSCIENTISTS'

Inaugural series of **MASTERCLASSES** with Nobel laureates: Peter Doherty and James Watson

> Publication, in collaboration with the National Archives of Ireland, of **DUBLIN 1911**

Launch of the ST PATRICK'S CONFESSIO HYPERTEXT STACK PROJECT

website: http://www.confessio.ie

New textbook: **IRISH FOREIGN POLICY** edited by Ben Tonra, Michael Kennedy, John Doyle and Noel Dorr

Library Exhibition: **'FROM CROMWELL TO CHOLERA'**, based on the pamphlets and tracts collected by Charles Haliday (*c.* 1789–1866)



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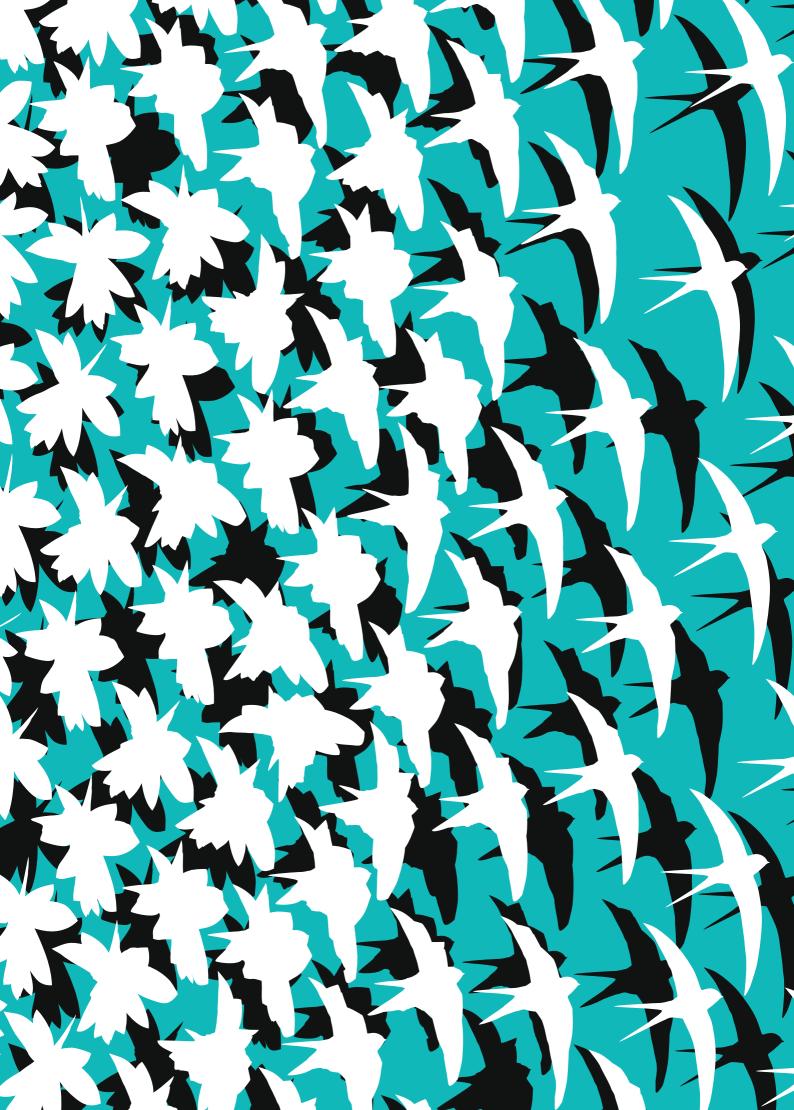
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CHANGE AND LUKE DRURY President CONTINUITY

ooking back on slightly more than a year as President of the Academy I have very mixed feelings. This year was overshadowed by the tragic illness and death of Executive Secretary Paddy Buckley, whose loss is still keenly felt throughout the Academy. I am very grateful to Mary Daly for contributing a moving obituary of Paddy to this review, see pages 42-5. It was strangely appropriate though, that the week which began with Paddy's funeral should end with the admission day for new members. As individuals we come and go, but the Academy goes on as long as we are prepared to work, as Paddy always was, at keeping it where it has been for over two-hundred years—at the heart of intellectual and civic life in Ireland. As discussed last year, this cannot ever be taken for granted, and it is important that the Academy continuously reviews its purpose and role, especially, as now, in times of crisis. The current strategic review of the Academy should be seen in this light.

I am firmly convinced that now is not the time for a bland and insipid strategic review, dressed up in the fashionable jargon of management consultancy. What is needed is a deep and thoughtful analysis of the Academy's role, informed by history, and drawing on international experience; for this reason I am delighted that we have secured a person of such distinction as the philosopher and former President of the British Academy, Baroness Onora O'Neill, to chair the review. The Academy owes her and her fellow members of the strategic review group a great debt of gratitude. I would also like to thank the many members of the Academy who have submitted input to the review process.

There have, of course, been many positive aspects to the year, especially a greater involvement with the Department of Education and Skills, which led to a direct invitation from Minister Ruairí Quinn to submit a working paper on issues of third-level





governance. I am deeply grateful to the many members and staff of the Academy who contributed to this paper. Of necessity it had to be rather general, and our aim was to clarify the evidence base (which is surprisingly thin) and give some broad principlesbased advice to the minister, reflecting—in as much as this is possible—the voice of the academic community. It would be inappropriate for the Academy, I feel, to make specific detailed recommendations in this area, but I think the report was a useful contribution to the debate. The associated discussion meeting was stimulating, and at times provocative, including the keynote address by Rektor Lauritz B. Holm-Nielsen of Aarhus University in Denmark. The meeting underlined once again the unique and valuable facility that Academy House represents as an independent, neutral space for such discussions.

I have also greatly enjoyed the many launches and public events associated with the Academy, its projects and its committees. These are too numerous to mention individually, but they are a great tribute to the energy and dedication of all the projects and staff, as well as the broader network of Academy committees (see the Selected Achievements section on page 1 and the Year in View on pages 38-41 for more details of these events). The committees in particular are of vital importance, as they extend the reach of the Academy beyond the membership and into the wider community. Without the active participation of this whole extended

family, the life of the Academy would be much less exciting. A particular highlight was of course the participation of the Academy in the Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF 2012) and the City of Science festival and the excitement and enthusiasm that generated.

Despite these positives, the Academy, as is the case with all publicly supported bodies, continues to suffer from headcount and budget cutbacks, which are proving increasingly difficult to manage. I am enormously grateful to the staff, who have shown admirable flexibility and have in many cases taken on substantial additional work-loads and responsibilities on a voluntary basis. Clearly this situation cannot carry on indefinitely, and I am concerned that we are becoming exposed to increased risk in many areas of our operations. This is yet another reason why the strategic review is so important. I am hopeful it will give us the arguments to fight against these cuts by demonstrating how the Academy can play its part in the necessary regeneration of Irish society. This must be as much in cultural values and in political and civic ethics as in the economy. I have always felt strongly that the emphasis on the 'smart economy' is misplaced, and that the discussion should be on building a 'smart society', out of which a smart economy will naturally emerge. To attempt to build a smart economy without embedding it in a smart society is a dangerous, and ultimately a futile, exercise. Indeed, one could make a strong argument that what is needed is not just a smart society, but a smart and ethical society.

This leads me naturally to one of my major concerns at the moment: the excessively utilitarian view of research, exemplified by the research prioritisation exercise. The actual research prioritisation report is in fact better than its reputation and usefully distinguishes between three types of research, each of which it affirms is worthy of support. These are: research for applications, research for policy and research for knowledge. To this I would add a fourth category, more appropriate to the humanities, which is research

for understanding. The problem is that the whole discussion has been framed in such a way that research for applications and research for policy are automatically given a preferential status in terms of perceived economic impact,

whereas research for knowledge and for understanding (typical of curiositydriven research) are implicitly downgraded as devoid of immediate impact. This should be deeply worrying to the Academy.

Of course, it is impossible to ignore the hard facts that the economy is in dire straits, that money is tight and that priorities have to be set. The Science Secretary gives a useful discussion of this issue as it affects the natural sciences in his contribution to the Annual Review this year, but it would be a grave mistake to ignore the danger this

attitude also poses for research in the humanities and the social sciences. Ultimately, the Academy is called on to defend what should be one of its core values—the importance of all excellent research without regard to immediate utility. Fundamentally, it seems to me, this feeds back into the point I made above, about the need to build a smart society. Excellence in curiosity-driven research, perceived as a public good for the benefit of all, along with excellence in the closely allied creative arts, are among the key components in building a

smart society. The bright and innovative people who will drive a smart economy flourish best in a smart society where creativity, whether in the humanities, the sciences or the arts, is fostered and recognised. If we can nudge Irish

society towards having more respect for scholarship, a greater appreciation of critical understanding and an increased ability to evaluate evidence, then we will have gone some way in helping to create this smart society (it may actually only need a little shove because of the strong nonlinearities and positive feedbacks between all the creative sectors). It is a delicate argument, and we must be careful not to be seen as self-serving, ivory-tower academics, but not to engage with the argument is to risk being seen by future generations as having committed another trahison des clercs.

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¹ Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation and Forfås, 'Report of the Research Prioritisation Project Steering Group', Dublin 2011. The full text of the report is available at: http://www.forfas.ie/media/ffs20120301-Research_Prioritisation_Exercise_Report.pdf.

t has been a very sad year for all staff and Members of the Academy as we mourn the loss of our dear friend and colleague, Paddy Buckley. I am grateful to Mary Daly for writing for this review to honour Paddy's immeasurable contribution to the Academy over so many years. I had the great privilege to have Paddy as my boss, mentor and friend for fourteen of those years. During Paddy's illness I was appointed to the role of acting director of the Academy in November 2010, having previously held the posts of Head of Research Programmes and International Affairs and Head of Administration.

As is the case for all organisations dependent on state funding, we are facing very challenging times, and I extend my sincere thanks to all the Academy staff who are working and achieving above and beyond the limitations of current resources. I also acknowledge the support and commitment of the officers and the committee members, whose time, energy and expertise ensure that the Academy continues to achieve. The scope of the output detailed in this review—our first ebooks, substantial policy submissions, major public events, best-selling publications, ground-breaking archival work and cutting-edge research—speaks of the breadth and depth of what we do. Our mission, as we prepare our next Strategic Review, is to ensure that we develop a narrative of an Academy that is more than the sum of these excellent parts. Resources may mean we cannot always do more, but we always strive to do better.



FUNDING FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

EUGENE KENNEDY Science Secretary

esearch develops individuals in terms of creativity, analytical skills and teamwork. It is international in intensity and scope and requires leading-edge thinking and facilities. It underpins the recruitment and retention of first-class staff, and optimises the contribution of universities and research institutes to economic, cultural and social development. Developing and maintaining a fully integrated research funding system, which addresses short-term needs while also providing for longerterm possibilities fuelled through fundamental research, is now recognised as an essential part of an advanced country's infrastructure for international competitiveness.

The very successful European Science Open Forum (ESOF 2012) event at the International Convention Centre in Dublin during July and the year-long programme of events spread throughout the country has provided a unique opportunity to communicate the ongoing successes of Irish science to a wide audience. ESOF 2012 proved to be the biggest scientific conference held in Europe this year, attracting more than 4500 delegates, delivering outstanding key-note addresses and events covering multiple scientific themes, and offering major careers and policy days. It was particularly noteworthy throughout ESOF that many of the visiting scientists emphasised the strategic importance of funding fundamental research in terms of developing new insights and breakthroughs, potentially leading to longer-term innovations,

while providing essential ongoing support for growing commercialisation efforts. Funding of high-quality basic research was stressed as essential for the well-being and sustainability of an overall research ecosystem. This particular message found a strong resonance among the Irish research community. Recent developments such as the National Research Prioritisation Exercise, the merging of the Research Councils and newly emerging guidelines in relation to intellectual property, combined with an enhanced emphasis on near-term economic impacts, have raised unease because of an apparent associated reduction in support for fundamental research.

In his introduction to the National Research Prioritisation Exercise, the Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Richard Bruton, TD, stated 'The government recognises the critical role of research for policy-making and the fundamental role of research for knowledge. However, we must target the majority of future investment in research, development and innovation in order to ensure that we get the greatest economic return for our investment. We must target that investment on areas that are most likely to create economic value and jobs'.2 The government is to be congratulated on continuing to build on the last twelve years' investments in science and technology programmes, by largely maintaining overall funding for research in the face of severe national constraints and the attendant austerity measures. Major funders such as Science

¹ Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation and Forfás, 'Report of the Research Priorisation Project Steering Group', Dublin 2011. The full text of the report is available at: http://www.forfas.ie/media/ffs20120301-Research_Prioritisation_Exercise_Report.pdf.

² Richard Bruton, 'Minister's foreword', in 'Report of the Research Priorisation Project Steering Group'.

It is this synergistic interaction between research and education that is one of the strongest drivers of future success.

Foundation Ireland (SFI) and Enterprise Ireland (EI) lie within the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI) while the Irish Research Council, for example, is within the Department of Education and Skills (DES). DJEI is concerned primarily with employment and innovation, while the DES concentrates on the education of our young people; increasingly, the goal is to educate job creators rather than job seekers. Other departments fund research in particular sectors such as agricultural, environmental, energy, etc. The IDA increasingly emphasises the importance of the national research system in underpinning and enhancing the presence in Ireland of multi-national enterprises (MNEs). The build up of critical mass research teams in strategic areas has been an important enabler in recruiting foreign direct investment through new companies locating in Ireland, and through the retention and up-skilling of existing MNEs. The work of other national agencies such as the Health Research Board, Environmental Protection Agency, Teagasc and the Marine Institute and participation in EU

Framework Programmes also contribute to the overall research support system.

It is absolutely correct to expect that research should translate to societal and economic impacts, but this expectation should not be restricted to a short-term commercialisation agenda, important as that undoubtedly is. A key ingredient is the ongoing provision of creative, highly skilled, motivated and confident young individuals who not alone provide effective technology transfer, but also have developed entrepreneurial talents. It is this synergistic interaction between research and education that is one of the strongest drivers of future success. This synergy requires that the DEJI and DES research-funding strategies be complementary, to ensure that both departments' strategic needs are met within an overall balanced research-funding system that recognises the need to show near-term economic impacts in parallel with supporting high-quality, fundamental research and developing excellent young researchers. The importance of research for the higher-education sector is evidenced in the National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030.3 Funding excellent people with excellent ideas, whether basic or applied, should continue to be a primary driver for agencies. Ireland has succeeded in attracting and developing true international leaders in research. Continuing to do so and retaining those already here requires a steady vision and implementation where it is clear that outstanding people have a reasonable chance of national funding.

³ Department of Education and Skills, 'National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030. Report of the Strategy Group', Dublin 2011. The full text of the report is available at: http://www.hea.ie/files/files/DES_Higher_Ed_Main_Report.pdf.



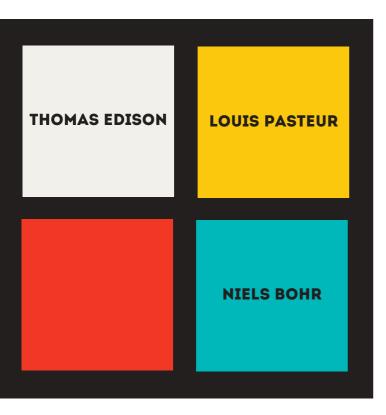
The recent 'Sustaining Research Centres' report from Forfás uses terms ranging from 'pure' through 'user inspired', to 'pre-competitive' and 'applied R&D' to describe the overall research pipeline.⁴ It is clear that by supporting large-scale critical mass teams the requisite infrastructures underpinning internationally competitive science can be maintained and exploited effectively. The Higher Education Authority has supported key infrastructural developments through the formation of strategic Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions centres, while SFI has supported the development of Strategic Research Clusters and flagship Centres for Science and Technology, and most recently EI/IDA have developed the industry-led Technology Centres programme. The Forfás report describes the development of a typology of research centres and emphasises the need for greater focus on further consolidation of centres, to allow a balance between sustaining core research strengths and enabling enhanced commercial exploitation.

There is an interesting alternative way of looking at funding priorities, also referred to within the Forfás Research Centres report. Figure 1 shows a simplified version of the so-called 'Pasteur's Quadrant' diagram. ⁵ The bottom-right quadrant shows Danish physicist Niels Bohr, famous for his original discovery of the quantum nature of the atom. His work stemmed from the essential curiosity of the scientist in understand-

⁴ Forfás and the Advisory Council for Science, Technology and Innovation, 'Sustainability of Research Centres', Dublin 2012. The complete report is available at: http://www.forfas.ie/publication/search.jsp?ft=/publications/2012/title,9388,en.php.

⁵ Donald E Stokes, *Pasteur's Quadrant—Basic Science and Technological Innovation* (Brookings Institution Press, 1997).

ing nature—knowledge for its own sake. The top-left quadrant shows Thomas Edison the prolific American inventor; it is fair to say he was driven primarily by near-term commercialisation concerns and less by a quest for fundamental understanding. The topright quadrant shows French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur, representing research fundamental in nature but motivated by clear societal needs. This Pasteur's Quadrant diagram view is particularly interesting as it focuses on people rather than parts of the research chain and identifies different types of scientists, each of whom was outstanding in his own way but with different driving motivations.



When considering the use of public money to support research what

should be the overall balance across the Pasteur's Quadrant diagram? It is clear that the brunt of spending in the topleft quadrant should be by the private sector, as the rewards are expected to be more immediate and commercial. The most likely partner to potentially benefit should pay the bulk of the commercialisation-funding requirement. Public money should be targeted at the parts of the overall system that the private sector is unlikely to provide. Public money should not displace private money. This logic argues that public money should, therefore, primarily support both of the righthand quadrants, while leveraging the private sector for the top-left quadrant. The balance across the diagram can understandably depend on national financial circumstances but should always include the possibility of funding the potential 'Niels Bohrs' of the system.

Broadly speaking, EI funding concentrates on the top-left quadrant by supporting commercialisation-oriented researchers. SFI for its first decade concentrated on funding excellent scientists primarily within the two right-hand side Pasteur and Bohr quadrants. In implementing the Research Prioritisation Strategy, SFI funding is now, as a result of the removal of the Research Frontiers programme, moving its focus away from the Bohr quadrant and towards the two top quadrants. A growing emphasis on Pasteur's quadrant by SFI is understandable, bearing in mind its parent department and the government focus on jobs. Reducing the SFI spend in Bohr's quadrant, however, has consequences for the overall national funding system. This curiosity driven quadrant can often lead to the greatest impact in the long term. The discoveries by Bohr regarding the structure and nature of atoms and quantum theory led to the development of quantum mechanics, which underpins all our current developments in new materials and nanotechnology. Even in terms of Pasteur's area of biology and medical science the implications of Bohr's discoveries have been immense, and most modern medical advances are underpinned by new discoveries and techniques enabled by a fundamental understanding of nature based on quantum mechanics. Many of the exploitation opportunities in Ireland today originated as fundamental research programmes, during which essential understanding and expertise were developed.

While the new Irish Research Council, within DES, indicates that excellence will continue to be the sole criterion for funding, and that all areas of research will be considered, the lower funding currently available to the Council (~20% of SFI levels) implies that if SFI continues to move away from funding fundamental research based on intrinsic excellence, as recent developments strongly suggest, then a serious imbalance may result. The Research Frontiers Programme, although always restricted to funding research underpinning the areas of information and communication technology and

biotechnology, and later including energy-related research, had provided SFI with a vehicle to support blue-skies research. Impact statements were important, but were judged in parallel with excellence as determined through international review. One implication of the research prioritisation exercise, catalysed by the cessation of the Research Frontiers Programme, has been that SFI applications are being refused on 'administrative grounds' in the absence of any review of their scientific excellence.

I would argue that supporting outstanding individuals or teams in the three key parts of the quadrant diagram is essential for a well-founded and sustainable integrated research ecosystem. What separates impact across the three key quarters is essentially time scale. Commercialisation of research can lag behind the underlying fundamental research by many years. High-quality fundamental research is, however, key to developing the initial commercialisation opportunity and to underpinning its ongoing renewal and optimisation. It is noteworthy that the EU, through Horizon 2020, its framework programme for research and innovation, will increase the funding going to the European Research Council (ERC) area, which is all about supporting excellent individuals with excellent ideas. For Ireland to enhance its success within the ERC programme, the national research funding system must support our best and brightest so that they can compete successfully.

Despite its crucial role within the overall research funding system, SFI has not escaped the blunt instrument of the Employment Control Framework. The agency has lost key staff and has recently restructured. The merging of the Research Frontiers Programme into the Principal Investigator programme may have been motivated by resource shortfalls, in terms of managing programmes, rather than by any real policy

driver. It may be a case of resources driving policy rather than policy driving resources. If this is so, it may be expedient but is potentially damaging to the overall national research interest. In launching the

Research Prioritisation Plan the government announced the establishment of a Prioritisation Action Group (PAG), chaired by Minister Sean Sherlock, TD, to oversee implementation of the recommendations of the report.⁶ Membership of the group includes all government agencies responsible for research budgets and their parent departments. I would suggest that operation of the PAG should include maintaining an overview of how funding of fundamental research operates across departments, particularly between DEJI and DES. Increasing the funding available to the new Irish

Research Council within DES could be an important mechanism for ensuring that a better balance is maintained in the event of diminishing DEJI resources for basic research.

Excellent individuals have a high probability of creating an impact, whether reputational or economic. Both are important for Ireland's future and are often inter-linked. Excellent people

should never feel excluded from the national system of research funding. Individual scientists may well fit more closely within different sections of the Pasteur's Quadrant diagram throughout their

career. Successful applicationsoriented research will be underpinned by high-quality fundamental research. The primary driver for funding, therefore, needs to be the quality of the recipient and his/her ideas no matter what part of the diagram they primarily occupy at the time of applying for funding. Research prioritisation may be understandable in view of Ireland's need for near-term economic impact, but continuing support for our brightest and best researchers must remain as a central tenet within the overall national system.

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⁶ Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, 'Government's plan to target core €500million research budget at turning good ideas into good jobs', Press release, 1 March 2012; the text of the release is available at: http://www.djei.ie/press/2012/20120301.htm.

RANKING NICHOLAS CANNY The METRICS: controversy and a possible reconciliation

n this age of austerity it is unsurprising that some political figures, deducational policy-makers and journalists in Ireland are requiring Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to provide evidence that they are giving value for the public money being invested in them. The facile way to do so is to track the positions assigned to Ireland's institutions in the international league tables of HEIs compiled by various agencies through a process of quantification. The heads of Ireland's HEIs seem so enthusiastic for this that they even boast publicly of the heights to which their particular institutions have risen whenever they are on an upward trajectory, and attribute any slippage to shortfalls in public investment in higher education,

or in research, or in both. Their seeming confidence in the system is further underlined by their inclination to favour for career advancement those academics who fare well in the various bibliometric indices calculated by the international agencies.

Professors and lecturers in Irish HEIs have long been accustomed to reporting on their extra-classroom professional endeavours in annual presidents' or provosts' reports, and those who question the stratagems being favoured for measuring institutional and individual academic performance are not necessarily averse to giving accounts of the money being invested in them and their institutions. Their concern,

rather, is with the scientific validity of the methods being employed by the international citation and ranking agencies, and the purposes to which the compilations of these agencies are being put by authorities in Ireland. Among their concerns is that efforts to measure the performance of individuals and institutions are being conflated.

The principal criticism of the international ranking of HEIs is that the various league tables are not

comparing like with like, and no amount of manipulation of statistical data can cater for the extreme variations that exist between different institutions in different countries in such matters as income and infrastructure; the preparedness of incoming students for academic work; the professor/

student ratio; the range in the responsibilities of academic staff; and the mix of academic disciplines represented within institutions. Another widely shared objection to academic performance calculation is that it gives undue emphasis to research activity, possibly because this seems amenable to more precise enumeration than any other academic pursuit. Such emphasis, it is frequently suggested, necessarily downgrades the importance of the educational and administrative contributions of

academics. It seemed for a time that U-Multirank, a HEI ranking system proposed and promoted by the EU, would devise assessment procedures more suited to European realities than those employed by the various global ranking agencies. These expectations have, however, been dashed by the conclusion of the influential League of European Research Universities (LERU) that the methods being employed by U-Multirank suffer from the same shortcomings as those of the global ranking agencies. For this

reason LERU has decided 'not to engage further' with U-Multirank, which suggests that Irish institutions should not do so either. 1

The fundamental objections to all ranking systems proposed to date is that they rely excessively on bibliometrics, which can measure the

quantity more reliably than the quality of publications, and that they make insufficient use of peer review. The defenders of the systems counter that they take a measure of quality by designating a rank order of esteem to the international journals associated with each academic discipline. The only scholars who seem persuaded, however, are those in the biological and life sciences, who concede that articles appearing in *Science* and *Nature* should be accorded greater respect than those in any other publication.

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¹ LERU, 'Research universities and research assessment', (Leuven, May 2012), clause 30, p. 10. The full text of the report is available at: http://www.leru.org/files/publications/LERU_PP_2012_May_Research_Assesment.pdf.

They also contend that the citation life of papers in their disciplines is short and therefore measurable. In other disciplines there is less agreement concerning what are the more effective and prestigious outlets for disseminating research findings. Then where scholars can agree that journals are the prime outlets, they cannot reach a consensus on the rank

order of journals associated with their subject. The more difficulty there is on reaching consensus on a rank order of esteem for research dissemination outlets in any research domain, the more criticism there is of the reliability of scores arrived at through calculation alone. This explains why, on this issue, scholars in humanities disciplines are at

the opposite pole from those in the life sciences and why they voice principled objections to metrification on two main grounds: first, because the citation data being assembled do not adequately take account of book publications, which are vital to several humanities disciplines; and second, because the citation life of a worthy publication in the humanities domain can be closer to 80 years than to the brief interlude customarily allowed for by citation indices in their calculations. Humanities scholars also contend that academic performance

calculation has become obsolete even before it has won scholarly acceptance, because it fails to take account of new media publications and practice-based research, each of which is gaining respect and acceptance in several of their disciplines.

Anxiety over the use of bibliometrics as a sole tool to measure research per-

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formance has been compounded by the institutional response in Ireland to the expectation of some politicians and policy-makers that a distinction be drawn between frontier research and research that is likely to lead to technological innovation. These figures are usually concerned with targeting funding towards research

activity that is likely to produce technological innovation and, with it, jobs. While they dispute the feasibility of drawing a sharp distinction between research and innovation, researchers in all HEIs in Ireland have sought to satisfy this political expectation by co-operating willingly with technology transfer officers (TTOs) to test for market any possible practical technological applications they might identify in the course of their research. Also, where it seems appropriate, they seek to patent for these applications. The more

fortunate have also moved from listing patents to establishing start-up companies, again usually with advice from TTOs or government agencies. Most researchers in Ireland, however, as in other countries, are driven by curiosity rather than by a desire to reach the market, and they know that they can no more foretell where the next major technological innovation will happen than scientists of earlier generations were able to discern how base metal might be turned into gold.

For active researchers, therefore, and for anybody who looks objectively at Ireland's research strategy, the most disconcerting recent development is that some heads of Ireland's HEIs—clearly with a view to negotiating continued public funding for research in their particular institutions—offer bland assurances that investment in research today will result in a specific number of jobs tomorrow. The issuance of such canards from respected

academics raises the ultimate nightmare: that our educational policy-makers will be persuaded that a computer-enabled research excellence framework (REF) on-the-cheap is possible for Ireland. Such an enterprise would take account only of research funding raised, patents listed, spin-outs registered and bibliometrics. Such a survey would then, as in the UK, where a much more sophisticated and more expensive REF obtains, determine which HEIs and which research domains would receive government funding.

As I see it, we can escape from some such scenario only if the heads of our HEIs desist from their game playing and



pronounce instead (ideally collectively) on the long-term value to society of investment in research, which is the only means of gaining access to new knowledge and of learning how to use that knowledge to the country's, and the world's, advantage. At the same time they might promote, within each institution, a more broadly based assessment of research activity than currently exists. This would use an appropriate mix of methods (including peer review) that would take account of disciplinary peculiarities. Such a survey would also harvest information on research activity on a much broader front than in current practice. Lecturers and professors would

then also

be given an opportunity to provide a brief narrative (in the space of 250 words) of how each had contributed to the creation and dissemination of new knowledge over the previous five years. Such an exercise would, in my opinion, broaden the understanding of what a researcher is; induce a broader spread of academic staff to identify with the research missions of their several institutions; and, when added to the other data compiled, convey the best possible understanding of how each HEI in Ireland is promoting societal good through research and the dissemination of the findings that result from that research. Taken together, these reports would convey to the world some understanding of the unique character of Ireland's HEIs, which may prove more valuable than any calculus on where they stand in some dubious world ranking.

21

TERRORISM, TORTURE RICHARD ENGLISH AND MEMORY*

Does terrorism work?

he politics of Ireland and Britain have accustomed scholars, politicians and publics alike to reflection on terrorism. The 'T' word has not always been popular. Non-state groups carrying out political violence have understandably rejected its condemnatory connotations. As the Brighton Bomber, Patrick Magee, put it to me some years ago, the term terrorist is 'debased currency', 'more often applied tendentiously or pejoratively, not to explain or clarify but to obscure'.

That said, the term is not about to disappear. Nor is the phenomenon itself. For while particular terrorist campaigns come to an end, terrorism as a method does not. July 2005 saw the Provisional IRA bring its long war finally to an end, but the same month saw the 7/7 attacks bring a new kind of terrorist threat bloodily to London.

Central to the literature on non-state terrorists is the finding that they tend to be as rational and normal as other people. So, the calculations they make in deciding to pursue terrorist, rather than more peaceful, methods of bringing about political change require explanation in terms of what they think they can practically achieve. Many terrorist memoirs and interviews contain evidence that those who engage in terrorism consider their violence the only effective means of achieving necessary change.

*To recognise United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June 2013, the Academy will be hosting a joint discourse on the issue of torture. The event will take an inter-disciplinary approach, with Professor Richard English, director of the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence at St Andrews University, looking at the topic from the point of view of a political scientist; while Shane O'Mara, director of Trinity College Dublin's Institute of Neuroscience, will be looking at the neurological effect that torture has on the brain. Here they discuss their research.



But are they right in this conviction?

One challenge would be to say that there were and are methods other than the bomb and the gun available in most situations. Another is to ask whether terrorism actually works in practice, and there is now a growing scholarly literature on the subject. The academic world is, as ever, divided here. Some scholars (such as Audrey Cronin and Max Abrahms) have argued forcibly that terrorists overwhelmingly fail to achieve their central strategic goals.1 Others (such as Alan Dershowitz and Robert Pape) have stressed instead the efficacy of terrorist violence.² The contributions of scholars such as these have been very important, but there seems to me to be a need for us to address in a different way the question of whether terrorism works. We need to approach the subject more as an historian would do: assessing the many ways in which we can judge terrorism to have worked, seen simultaneously against the closely read background of historical experience. To say, as does Abrahms, that terrorism does not work because it tends not to achieve its central goals seems to me to set the bar of success very high. How many organisations have achieved their central goals as set out in manifestos and proclamations (the Roman Catholic Church? Fianna Fáil? the European Union?); yet clearly there have been important achievements and successes sustaining people's continued engagement with these projects. Equally, for Dershowitz to say that Palestinian terrorism has succeeded by achieving fame and some lesser goals (such as prisoner release) does not seem to me to suggest emphatic terrorist success, given the failure of some other key goals behind Palestinian campaigns.

My current research project asks the question *Does terrorism work?* by trying to establish the many ways in which, at different levels (individual, sub-group, group-organisational), terrorism might be judged effective, and by then attempting to assess this, in historical and local context, across a set of case studies before offering a synoptic and nuanced conclusion. Terrorism might work in the sense of achieving a central, headline goal; or by gaining publicity for a cause; by achieving revenge on enemies; by prompting an opponent into counter-productive policies; by securing money or prestige or power for individuals; by achieving partial realisation of the full objective; sustaining a struggle or ideology or tradition; by establishing that your own wing of a cause eclipses others—or by some combination of these and other successes that make the tactic seem attractive. Seen in context, the key question is whether the combination of these successes seems more or less alluring than the available alternatives at the given historical time.

The answer will be less simply pleasing than a yes or no. But it will be based on rich, first-hand evidence, and on contextual assessment of the complex manner in which terrorism does—and/or does not—actually work when one examines it historically.

¹ See, for example, Audrey Kurth Cronin, How terrorism ends: understanding the decline and demise of terrorist campaigns (Princeton University Press, 2009); or Max Abrahms, 'Why terrorism does not work', International Security 31, (2) (Fall 2006), 42–78.

² See Alan M. Derschowitz, Why terrorism works: understanding the threat, responding to the challenge (Yale University Press 2003); or Robert A. Pape, Dying to win: the strategic logic of suicide terrorism (Random House, 2006).

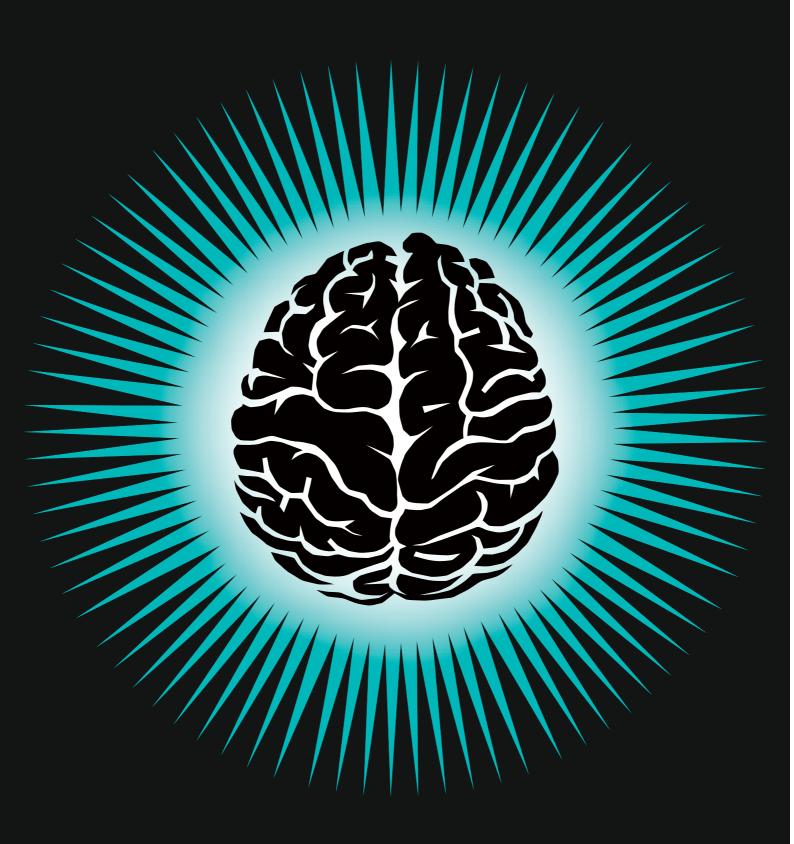
TERRORISM, TORTURE AND MEMORY How does the brain make memories? Shane O'MARA

ur memory is remarkable: to take a simple example, we can and do learn our own names before we acquire expressive language, and we retain this information perhaps 100 years later (unless we have suffered some form of serious brain insult). This is an astonishing feat of memory given the range of experience and change (development, education, maturation, senescence) that a brain undergoes over such an extended time period. How can your brain, my brain—indeed any brain—perform such an astonishing feat? This is the question that I grapple with. I summarise my research interests, therefore, as the attempt to answer this question: How does the brain make memories? This is a difficult question, which speaks to the heart of what it is to be human: What would a life without our enduring personal record of our hopes, experiences, desires, wishes, needs, loves and hatreds be like? Without memory, we would live in a continual present, for the experi-

ence of memory gives meaning and continuity to our lives.

This central research question can be rephrased in other, more technical, ways: How are memories encoded by neurons in the brain? How is this encoding affected by psychiatric or other conditions? Perhaps the most important and general hypothesis within the field is that memories are encoded as a result of changes in the strengths of connections between brain cells. This is generally recognised as Hebb's hypothesis: that the connections (synapses) between brain cells (neurons) are plastic. This means they may change as the direct result of learning, disease or other conditions. In technical terms, therefore, the central theme of my research has been the investigation of the relations between synaptic plasticity (the mechanisms by which the brain changes as a result of experience), cognition (the abstract psychological processes by which we know, represent and under-

³ See D.O. Hebb, *The organization of behavior* (Wiley, 1949).



stand the external world) and changes in learned behaviour.

What do I actually do? I focus on understanding the brain systems that support memory and executive function (the control of intention, attention and behavioural regulation). We now know the identity of these interconnected brain systems (the prefrontal cortexhippocampal formation-thalamic systems). We know that damage to these systems causes severe and mostly irre-

versible amnesia. Damage can arise from diverse conditions, including head injuries, Alzheimer's Disease, surgery, or even alcoholism. I also want to understand what goes wrong in these brain systems during aging and depression, and I want to understand how it is that we can protect these brain systems from the consequences of depression and aging. I work with the biopharmaceutical industry to develop drug therapies to combat the effects of aging and of depression, and I also have a parallel interest in developing cognitive behavioural-based methods for combating the effects of aging, stress and depression. One example of this is the use of exercise-based regimes to slow or prevent the effects of brain aging. We know that exercise induces

the expression of a whole variety of molecules that serve to protect brain function in general, and memory function in particular. It would be a great breakthrough if we were able to couple drug treatments with treatments focused on behavioural change that

extreme stressors

imposed during

torture actually

have a

deleterious effect

on memory and

executive

function

would maximise the resilience of the brain in the face of aging, or traumatic events such as stress, stroke, or others such problems.

In addition, my work has a public policy focus. I have, over the past few years, started to research the consequences of torture for

brain function, and I have attempted to understand why lay people, including public policy-makers and others, think that torture is a reasonable tactic for eliciting memories from prisoners in captivity. We know that the extreme stressors imposed during torture actually have a deleterious effect on memory and executive function.

The quest to understand how the brain works is one of the most exciting endeavours in contemporary science, reaching as it does across every domain of human activity, from biological and social development to education, to cognitive decline in the elderly. I feel deeply privileged to be involved in some small way in this research endeavour.

NEW MEMBERS

FELIX AHARONIAN is Professor of High-Energy Astrophysics at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. He is a world-leading expert in the phenomenology of high-energy, non-thermal astrophysics and astroparticle physics. He is a recipient of the Rossi prize of the American Astronomical Association and a foreign member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, as well as being an external scientific member of the Max-Planck Society.

JOHN COARLEY is Professor of Politics at University College Dublin and is one of Ireland's foremost political scientists. He is internationally renowned as a leading specialist of comparative nationalism and ethnicity. He brings to his scholarship deep historical knowledge, theoretical sophistication and empirical rigour. His prodigious output is much cited and highly regarded. He was general secretary of the International Political Science Association 1994—2000.

CATRIONA CROWE is Head of Special Projects at the National Archives of Ireland, and manager of the 1911 Census Online Project. She was the editor of the RIA/PRISM publication *Dublin 1911* and is one of the editors of *Documents on Irish Foreign Policy* series. She is a former president of the Women's History Association of Ireland and was vice president of the Irish Labour History Society.

MARTIN CURLEY is the Director of Intel Labs Europe. He is Senior Principal Engineer and Global Director of IT Innovation at Intel Corporation. He previously held a number of senior IT Management positions for Intel, and management and research positions at General Electric and Philips. He is adjunct professor of Technology and Business Innovation at the NUI Maynooth and co-director of the Innovation Value Institute.

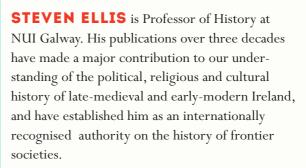














ADRIAN FRAZIER is Professor of English at NUI Galway. His work on modern Irish literature has opened up new fields of inquiry in territories often passed over: introducing new historicism to the study of Irish theatre, re-introducing George Moore to a world that had forgotten him; and bringing alive the story of Abbey actors working with John Ford in Hollywood.

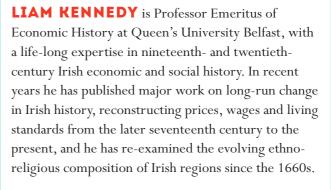


ROBERT GERWARTH is Professor of Modern History at University College Dublin and Director of the UCD Centre for War Studies. He is recognised internationally for his research on twentieth-century Germany and the trans-national history of violence in the aftermath of the Great War, for which he was awarded a major European Research Council grant. He has held visiting positions at Harvard, Bielefeld and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.



MICHAEL D. HIGGINS is the ninth President of Ireland. A passionate political voice, a poet and writer, academic and statesman, human-rights advocate, promoter of inclusive citizenship and champion of creativity within Irish society, Michael D. Higgins has previously served at almost every level of public life in Ireland, including as Ireland's first Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht.







ULLRICH KOCKEL is Professor of Ethnology and Folk Life at the University of Ulster. He is in the top rank of scholars in the field of European ethnology with an impressive record of publications in five languages, including four sole-authored books that display originality and outstanding scholarship. He has been president of the Société Internationale d'Ethnologie et de Folklore since 2008.

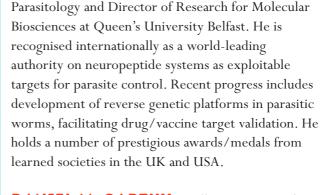


PATRICK LONERGAN is Professor of Animal Reproduction at University College Dublin. He leads an internationally recognised group focused on the mechanisms underlying oocyte and embryo development, and maternal—embryo communication during the establishment of pregnancy in cattle. He has a large volume of refereed research publications; has served on the boards of several societies in his area of research; and is past president of the International Embryo Transfer Society.



PETER LYNCH is Professor of Meteorology at University College Dublin. He is a world expert in dynamic meteorology and numerical weather prediction. Professor Lynch's work includes his development of a mathematical technique for numerically integrating the atmospheric governing equations based on the Laplace Transform; his digital filtering technique for eliminating noise from weather prediction models; and his theoretical studies of wave triads in fluids.





AARON MAULE is Professor of Molecular



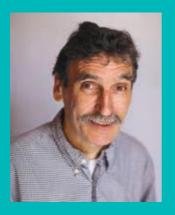
DANIEL McCARTHY is Fellow Emeritus of Trinity College Dublin, and a former Senior Lecturer in the Department of Computer Science at Trinity. His many highly regarded publications include *The Irish Annals—their genesis, evolution and history* (2008), which revolutionised the study of the Irish annals. In his work he has combined a unique expertise in computer science and medieval studies enabling him to reconstruct the chronological framework of early Irish history.



JOHN McCLOSKEY is Professor of Geophysics at the University of Ulster. He is internationally recognised for his expertise in the field of earthquake physics. His work on the link between the large-scale structure and long-term tectonic stressing of the Sumatran plate margin and the timing and height of tsunamis has made an important contribution to advising earthquake and tsunami preparedness in South-East Asia.



JOHN McGARVEY is Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at Queen's University Belfast. A physical chemist, he is renowned for his work in Raman and resonance-Raman spectroscopy applied to the spectroscopy and photophysics of metal complexes. Currently, he collaborates with colleagues in the Centre for Vision and Vascular Science at Queen's in assessing the potential of Raman techniques for the study of degenerative eye diseases.



DENJOE O'CONNOR is Senior Professor at the School of Theoretical Physics of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, where he leads a group of investigators focused on field theory and particle physics. He is internationally distinguished for his contributions to renormalisation group theory and its applications to statistical field theory, and for his contributions to non-commutative field theory and matrix models.



JOHN PETHICA was the founder director of the CRANN research centre in Trinity College Dublin. He is at the forefront of nanomechanics research internationally and has made crucial contributions to the development of nanoscience in Ireland. He has been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1999, and is currently the Physical Secretary (Vice President) of the Royal Society. He is also visiting professor at Oxford and Scientific Advisor to the UK National Physical Laboratory.



RICHARD REILLY is Professor of Neural Engineering at Trinity College Dublin, where he is also Director of the Trinity Centre for Bioengineering. His research focuses on the processing of signals that diagnose the human physiological and cognitive state. His research has uncovered non-invasive electrophysical biomarkers for cognitive function, and has created leading-edge, patient-oriented neurodiagnostics methods, neural prosthetics and therapeutic neuromodulation devices.



Professor of French in the School of Languages and Literature at the University of Limerick. She is an eminent and widely published specialist of the Enlightenment and French cultural history, with landmark books published both in France and the English-speaking world on Lenglet Dufresnoy; women workers in the trades of eighteenth-century France; and the educational tradition of the Huguenots.



Political Science at University College Dublin. His research focuses on comparative and Irish public opinion and political behaviour. His publications include *IrishVoters Decide* (1995) and, as co-author, *People and Parliament in the European Union* (1998). He has held research fellowships at Harvard, Oxford, Waseda and the European University Institute.



Astrophysics at Queen's University Belfast and Director of the Astrophysics Research Centre. He is a recognised world leader in supernova explosions and has directly discovered the progenitor stars that cause supernovae. A former European Young Investigator EURYI award winner and Philip Leverhulme Prize winner, he now holds a European Research Council Advanced Grant. He leads a large group at Queen's, with highly cited research outputs.



ALAN TITLEY was Professor of Modern Irish at University College Cork. He has a wide knowledge of contemporary and modern Irish literature. He is acknowledged as the leading authority on the novel in Irish, and recent work has been collected in volumes of essays notable for their intellectual acuity and command of the full range of literary achievement in Irish. An outstanding creative writer, he is also a historian of the Irish book.



ROGER WHATMORE was CEO of the Tyndall National Institute at University College Cork 2006—12 and is now Professor Emeritus at UCC. He has a highly distinguished career of research accomplishment in materials science, for which he was awarded the Griffith Medal and Prize in 2003. His work has led directly to the development of a number of new materials that have been exploited in a wide range of electronic devices.

HONORARY MEMBERS



JOCELYN BELL BURNELL is Visiting Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Oxford. She discovered the first radio pulsars as a PhD student at the University of Cambridge. She was the first female president of the Institute of Physics and has also served as president of the Royal Astronomical Society. She was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 2003. She has held a visiting position at Princeton University and is a Fellow of Mansfield College. Among her many awards are the Beatrice M. Tinsley Prize of the American Astronomical Society and the Herschel Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.



EAMON DUFFY is Professor of the History of Christianity at the University of Cambridge, and a Fellow and former president of Magdalene College. He is a also Fellow of the British Academy. His research interests centre on the history of late-medieval and early-modern popular religious belief and practice; on Christian art and material culture; on the history of the English Roman Catholic community; and on the history of the papacy. He is chairman of the editorial board of the Calendar of Papal Letters relating to Great Britain and Ireland. He has authored many articles and has edited several collections, and his books include The Voices of Morebath: Reformation and Rebellion in an English Village, which was awarded the 2002 Hawthornden Prize for Literature.



IAN GIBSON is a leading authority on Federico García Lorca and Salvador Dalí. He previously lectured in Spanish at Queen's University Belfast, and then became Reader in Modern Spanish Literature at London University. In 1975 he left academic life to pursue writing full time. His book Federico García Lorca: a life won the Duff Cooper Memorial Prize and the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and was named Best Book of 1989 by the New York Times and the Boston Globe. He has also worked in television as an historical consultant and has appeared in several documentaries.



CÉDRIC VILLANI is the Director of Insitut Henri Poincaré and Professor at Lyon University. He has worked on the theory of partial differential equations involved in statistical mechanics, specifically the Boltzmann equation. Together with Laurent Desvillettes he was the first to prove how fast convergence occurred for initial values not near equilibrium. In 2010 he was awarded the Fields Medal for his work on Landau damping and the Boltzmann equation. His other awards include the Jacques Herbrand Prize of the French Academy of Science (2007), the Prize of the European Mathematical Society (2008), the Henri Poincaré Prize of the International Association for Mathematical Physics and the Fermat Prize (2009). He has held semester-long visiting positions in Atlanta, Berkeley and Princeton and has written about fifty research papers and two reference books on optimal transport theory.

DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON MEMBERS

PETER BROWN (Honorary Member) became the first Irish person to win the international Balzan prize (2011) for his 'contributions to the historical interpretation of late antiquity'.

ANNE BUTTIMER was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Joseph Fourier University, Grenoble, on 27 January 2012.

NICHOLAS CANNY was invited to give the annual Raleigh Lecture in History for 2011 to the British Academy. He delivered the lecture on 22 November 2011, on the subject: 'A Protestant or Catholic Atlantic World? Confessional divisions and the writing of Natural History'. The lecture will appear in print in the forthcoming *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. 181 (2012), 83–121 to be published in September 2012.

MAEVE COOK received a Fulbright award for the period 1 September 2011 to 31 May 2012, for the purposes of research and scholarship at Yale University and the University of California, Berkeley.

HASTINGS DONNAN was appointed as chair of the Anthropology and Development Studies panel in the UK's Research Excellence Framework 2014.

SEAMUS HEANEY was awarded an honorary doctororate of Letters by the University of Strathclyde in May, 2011.

CHAKRABORTY was elected to chair the board of the Irish Architecture

Foundation.

ALUN JONES was elected a member of the Academia Europaea in September 2011.

ULLRICH KOCKEL was appointed a Visiting Professor of European Ethnology at the Centre for Social Anthropology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania, for the period 2011–14.

TOM LAFFEY was awarded the Hans Schneider Prize in 2012. This prize is for research, contributions and achievements at the highest level in linear algebra.

MARIANNE McDONALD won the

Donald N. Sharp Medal for Philanthropy in October 2011, for relocating the McDonald Centre to combat drug and alcohol abuse to a (Sharp) hospital more qualified to treat the mental issues associated with the problem of addiction. MARTIN JOSEPH McNAMARA was

awarded an honorary doctorate in Sacred Theology by St Patrick's College, Maynooth, on 17 November 2011.

MARTIN MATHIEU was elected as a delegate of the Irish Mathematical Society to the Council of the European Mathematical Society for the period 2012–15.

A.D.H. MAYES was presented with the Burkitt Medal for Biblical Studies by the British Academy in October 2011.

STEPHEN MENNELL was elected a member of the Academia Europaea in June 2011.

WERNER NAHM was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in May 2011.

PETER NEARY was awarded a five-year advanced grant by the European Research Council to work on a project entitled 'Superstar firms in the global economy'. He was also appointed as chair of the Economics sub-panel in the UK's Research Evaluation Framework 2014.

MÁIRÉAD NIC CRAITH was invited by the Research Council for Culture and Society at the Academy of Finland to act as external reviewer of research grant applications in Anthropology, Ethnology and Folklore studies.

DANIEL O'HARE was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Engineering in February 2012.

COLM O'MORAIN was appointed President of United European Gastroenterology from January 2012. This organisation represents the interests of 40,000 gastroenterologists throughout Europe.

W.N. OSBOROUGH gave the annual Stair Society Lecture in Edinburgh in November 2011, choosing as his subject 'Law at the edge: legal encounters on a maritime periphery—an intellectual itinerary with principal stop-overs at Rousay, Tiree and Colonsay, and at Great Saltee, Skellig Michael, Great Blasket and Arranmore'.

PAUL ROSS was appointed Research Professor in the Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre (APC) in University College Cork in May 2012, and was the 2011 winner of the Teagasc Gold Medal.

BILL SCHABAS was awarded an honorary doctororate of Laws (LLD) by Northwestern University, Chicago, in June 2011.

JAMES STEVENS CURL published Freemasonry and the Enlightenment (London: Historical Publications) and Georgian Architecture in the British Isles 1714–1830 (Swindon: English

Heritage) in 2011.

DA WEN SUN was elected a member of the Academia Europaea in September 2011.

ROBERT ANTHONY WELCH won

the Oireachtas prize for prose in 2011, for *Japhy Ryder ar Shleasaibh na Mangartan*, a book of biographical and critical essays.

HARRY WHITE was elected to honorary membership of the Croatian Musicological Society in January 2011.









REMEMBERING PADDY MARY E. DALY BUCKLEY

addy Buckley, the executive secretary of the RIA, died on 17 May 2012 after a long illness. Born in Limerick in 1947, he was a student at the Crescent College, where he sat his Leaving Cert. In 1966 he enrolled in UCD, graduating in 1969 with an honours BA in History and Politics, a course of studies that left him with a life-long interest in the history of politics of modern Ireland. During his student years he would go to the GPO on Saturdays to collect the pamphlets, newspapers and other ephemera being sold or distributed by political activists, amassing a significant collection of material relating to this critical period in the history of contemporary Ireland. He had a particular interest in the early years of the Irish Free State, which he explored in his Master's thesis, on Irish electoral politics in the years 1927–32. He returned to this topic many years later when he wrote the Dictionary of Irish Biography entry on Ernest Blythean extensive piece, which required him to examine a variety of issues, including the formation of the Irish Volunteers

and the role of the IRB in the run-up to the 1916 Rising, the government and finances of the Irish Free State during its first decade, the Irish language revival, the Abbey Theatre and the antipartition movement. This lengthy essay is a permanent record of Paddy's skills as a historian, his wide reading and his judicious assessment of personalities and historical issues. At the request of his wife Mary, a copy of volume 1 of the *Dictionary*, which contains the Blythe biography, was placed on his coffin at his funeral by James McGuire, the managing editor of the *DIB*.

Following a short spell as a teacher in Presentation College Glasthule, Paddy joined the Department of Finance as an administrative officer and went on to serve in the Department of the Public Service and the Department of the Taoiseach. His years in the civil service gave him a remarkable knowledge of Irish politics and public administration—the administrative processes, the personalities and the foibles of senior civil servants and politicians. While at



first sight he appeared to be a rather shy individual, he had an unrivalled network of friends and contacts, from UCD and the civil service, with whom he kept in touch throughout his life. As an officer in the Department of the Taoiseach he was responsible for cultural policy (which was then the remit of that department), including the Irish Film Board, the formation of Aosdana, and archival matters. As a member of the first National Archives Advisory Council (NAAC), he oversaw

the implementation of the 1986 National Archives Act, which provided for government files more than 30 years old to be made available to the public. Paddy helped to build trust between government departments and the

National Archives, something that was essential in ensuring the successful implementation of the Act. In the Department of the Taoiseach he also kept a watchful eye over the Bureau of Military History files, and he was tireless at reminding his friends on a later NAAC of the need to prompt the government that it was time to make these files publicly available.

In 1993 he was appointed as executive secretary of the Academy, in succession to Aidan Duggan. This career change gave Paddy the opportunity to combine his expertise as a public servant with his scholarly interests, and the Academy found that uncommon being: an outstanding public servant and

administrator who understood and valued academic scholarship. It was a perfect match. He was the consummate public servant; discreet, but always mindful of Academy interests. He served eight Presidents of the RIA and worked closely with numerous officers and members of the Academy. He was ever conscious of the boundaries between the role of the executive and that of the Academy officers and members. He was equally mindful of the need to ensure that the Academy's

affairs were well-managed and that it met its obligations. Paddy was ceaseless in his insistence that Academy projects adhere to deadlines and financial targets, and the 'tough love' that he showed on these occasions was

vital in strengthening the Academy's credibility as a home for major projects.

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Paddy's term as executive secretary coincided with a period of significant change in the Academy. He worked closely with Academy officers and staff to implement the first strategic plan. His expertise and contacts in the Irish public service proved invaluable when Academy House had to be vacated for major renovations. He played a key role in negotiations for additional space in Bective House, and in securing the very significant increase in government funding necessary to ensure that the nine-volume *Dictionary of Irish Biography* was published by 2009. His deep



Left to right: Siobhán Fitzpatrick, Professor Ronan Fanning MRIA, Dr Morwena Denis, Dr James Quinn, Joint Editor, Mary McAleese, President of Ireland, Dr Art Cosgrove MRIA, Professor Nicholas Canny PRIA, Dr Linde Lunney, Paddy Buckley and Laura Mahoney at the presentation of the Dictionary of Irish Biography to President Mary McAleese at Áras an Uachtaráin on 25 May 2010.

interest and pride in the Academy and its contribution to scholarship and heritage was most evident on public occasions, when he greeted senior politicians and public servants, directing their attention to displays or publications that he knew would capture their interest: a Historic Towns Atlas from their home area; a volume of the Clare Island survey for a visitor that he knew to have a great interest in wildlife. His genuine interest in people and their personal preferences was evident as he guided guests around the Library, or on occasion at receptions when Paddy would disappear temporarily to fetch a glass of whiskey for a distinguished visitor, who was known to prefer this tipple to a glass of wine.

For Academy members and staff, Paddy was the constant presence in Academy House: the silent, watchful figure at stated meetings, discourses and meetings of Council; sitting upright in his place beside the officers; climbing the endless steps to his bright, airy office. He has had a significant impact on the Academy—in the procedures that he put in place, the staff that he mentored, the projects that he helped to promote; and in the memories of many Academy members who enjoyed his company and often sought his views on contemporary politics. Our deepest sympathy goes to his wife, Mary, and to his daughters, Claire, Hannah and Frances.

BEREAVEMENTS

The deaths of the following members in the period March 2011 to July 2012 are recorded with regret

BURKE, LAURENCE DECLAN BSc, MSc(NUI), PhD(QUB). Elected 1995. Died 4 December 2011.

DUGGAN, PATRICK FINBARR PhD, DSc(NUI).
Elected 1980. Died 27 April 2012.

FLAVIN, JAMES NOEL BSc, MSc(NUI 1957, 1960), PhD(Durham 1962). Elected 1999. Died 13 April 2012.

FRANKE, HERBERT.

Elected honorary member 1985. Died 10 June 2011.

HIRZEBURCH, FRIEDRICH ERNST PETER Elected honorary member 1989. Died 27 May 2012.

HUGHES, THOMAS JONES

MA(Wales 1950), DLitt (hc NUI 2004). Elected 1963. Died 13 December 2011.

HUXLEY, ANDREW

FIELDING MA(Cantab), MD(hc, Saar, Ulm, Charles Univ. Prague), DSc(hc, Sheffield, Leicester, Lond, St Andrews, Aston, Western Australia, Oxon, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Keele, East Anglia, Humboldt, Maryland, Brunel, Hyderabad, Glasgow, Witwatersrand), LLD(hc, Birm, Dundee, York), DHL(hc, NY), Dr(hc, Marseille, Toyama). Elected 1986. Died 30 May 2012.

McBRIDE, ROBERT BA

(QUB 1963), PhD(QUB 1970). Elected 2011. Died 22 May 2012.

MORE O'FERRALL, RORY

BSc, PhD(Lond 1955, 1958). Elected 1995. Died 15 June 2012.

RYNNE, ETIENNE MA(NUI). Elected 1966. Died 22 June 2012.

HENRY, PATRICK LEO

DPhil(Zurich), DLitt(NUI). Elected 1968. Died 23 December 2011.

ACADEMY COMMITTEES REPORT

he Academy Committees concern themselves with the organisation and development of their respective disciplines by pursuing policy development, providing independent advice to policy-makers and by organising high-impact outreach activities.

COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS

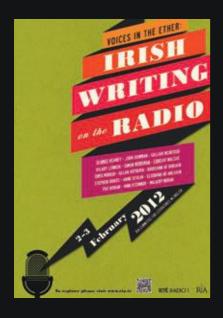
The LITERATURES IN ENGLISH

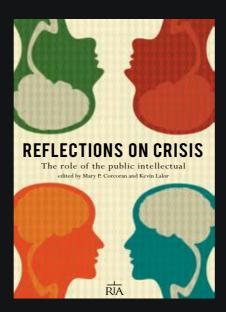
COMMITTEE held a two-day event on the theme of 'Irish Writing on the Radio'. The event opened in St Ann's Church on 2 February 2012 with an interview with Seamus Heaney conducted by Olivia O'Leary. This was later broadcast on RTÉ Radio One. Four conference sessions were organised for the second day, with the programme comprising a mixture of contributions from academics, writers and radio producers. The speakers included John Bowman of RTÉ, Simon Workman from

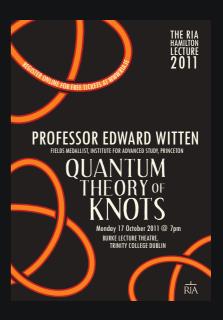
In conjunction with the Science Media Centre, the **GEOSCIENCES COMMITTEE** held an 'Introduction to news media for Ireland's geoscientists' on 17 May 2012. The purpose of the event was to inform geoscientists of the best ways of getting media coverage and about

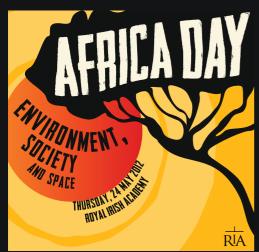
TCD, playwright Anne Devlin and Stephen Douds of BBC Northern

Ireland.

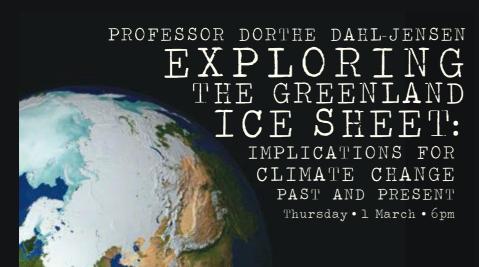


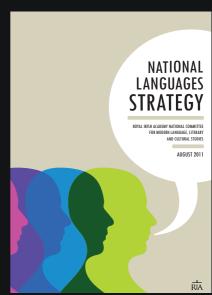












how to deal with media queries. A panel of five journalists spoke about handling science in the media, and there were also contributions from the press officer of the Science Media Centre and from geoscientists.

The SOCIAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE

published a book entitled *Reflections on crisis: the role of the public intellectual*. This book explores the ways in which critical thinking, imagination and ideas can add to the public conversation as we try to understand crisis and prevent its recurrence. It was launched on 27 June 2012 by Mr Justice Adrian Hardiman.

The GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES

COMMITTEE held a one-day conference entitled 'Africa Day: environment, society and space', to coincide with the wider Africa Day celebrations taking place throughout the country in May 2012. The topics covered included 'Militias and the geographies of violence in Africa', 'Climate change, development and health in Eastern Africa' and 'Africa in the Irish geographical imagination'. The conference also included a session on postgraduate research currently underway in TCD, UCC and NUI Maynooth.

The annual **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS** conference took place on 25 November 2011. The conference—

'Democratisation and new media'—examined the role played by the internet and social media sites as catalysts for democratic advancement. The event was timed to coincide with Ireland assuming the chairmanship of the Organisation for Security and

Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2012 and was addressed by Tánaiste and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Eamon Gilmore, TD.

On 17 October 2011 Professor Edward

Witten of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, gave the annual Hamilton Lecture organised by the MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

COMMITTEE. The 2011 lecture took place in Trinity College, and the topic was the Quantum Theory of Knots.

Before the lecture, nine third-level students were awarded the Hamilton Prizes for outstanding achievement in

Successful events were also organised by other committees, including a research colloquium on 'Communications and radio science into the 21st century'

mathematics in their penultimate year.

(COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO SCIENCES COMMITTEE, 28–29

March 2012); a seminar on 'Archaeological archives as a resource: creation, curation and access'

(ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE, 23

February 2012) and a lecture 'Exploring the Greenland ice-sheet: implications for climate change past and present' (**CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCES COMMITTEE**,

1 March 2012).

The MODERN LANGUAGES

COMMITTEE launched the National Language Strategy in October 2011, and in June 2012 the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE published a text-book aimed at undergraduate students, entitled *Irish Foreign Policy*.

DISCOURSES

Friday, 7 October 2011

PROFESSOR HERMIONE LEE, Faculty of English, University of Oxford and President of Wolfson College

BIOGRAPHY AND THE BIOGRAPHER'S TASK

Respondent: PROFESSOR NICHOLAS GRENE, MRIA (TCD)

Thursday, 3 November 2011

PROFESSOR K.C. NICOLAOU, The Scripps Research Institute, California MOLECULES THAT CHANGED THE WORLD: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ART AND SCIENCE OF SYNTHESIS AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY

Respondent: PROFESSOR PAT GUIRY (UCD)

Monday, 12 December 2011

PROFESSOR ROSE ANNE KENNY, Mercer's Institute for Successful Ageing, St James's Hospital and Neurosciences Institute, Trinity College Dublin.

THE END OF AGEING

Respondent: **PROFESSOR DAVIS COAKLEY** (Department of Medicine for the Elderly at St James's Hospital, Dublin)

Thursday, 16 February 2012

PROFESSOR MICHAEL COOGAN, Director of Publications for the Harvard Semitic Museum and Lecturer on Old Testament/Hebrew Bible at Harvard Divinity School

GOD AND SEX: WHAT THE BIBLE REALLY SAYS

Respondent: ABBOT MARK PATRICK HEDERMAN (Glenstal Abbey, Limerick)

Thursday, 19 April 2012

PROFESSOR TERRY EAGLETON, Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Universities of Lancaster and Notre Dame

COUNT DRACULA AND BRAM STOKER

20 April was the 100th anniversary of Stoker's death.

Respondent: PROFESSOR CHRIS MORASH (NUI Maynooth)

Friday, 22 June 2012

PROFESSOR JIM CHANDLER, Department of English Language and Literature, University of Chicago

MARIA EDGEWORTH, EDMUND BURKE AND THE FIRST IRISH ULYSSES

Professor Chandler's Discourse was organised in conjunction with the Eighteenth-Century Ireland Society Conference (2012) and was the keynote of the conference.

Respondent: DR PORSCHA FERMANIS (UCD)

POLICY

The role of academies in public policy

SINÉAD RIORDAN Senior Policy Research Officer

cademies across the world are eager to be active in public life, to engage in dialogue with policy-makers and to build a greater understanding of the benefits of drawing upon scientific expertise and scholarly knowledge to inform and aid public thinking. In 2012, more than ever, there is a demand for fresh thinking and critical analysis, and need for the intellectual values and expertise that academies can mobilise on behalf of the nation.

The Royal Irish Academy is participating in a European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC) project on science—policy dialogue, to consider how academies can engage in dialogue and exchange with policy-makers for the purposes of informing policy debate. There is general agreement that academies can play an important role in providing policy advice by virtue of the scientific excellence and competence that resides in their membership. The

value placed upon academies' advice, however, is largely dependent on the trust and credibility attributed to the academy by policy-makers and the wider public. This trust stems from confidence in an academy's independence, objectivity and the excellence and expertise represented within its membership.

The learning from this project also suggests that academies need to focus more upon the needs of their policy communities in order to establish an 'early warning system' for emerging policy issues and to get the timing of their advice right. There is a strong appetite among policy-makers for accessible summaries of the state of scientific knowledge, including scientific uncertainties. Similarly, policy-makers place a high value upon having access to a 'protected deliberation space', where scientists and policy-makers can talk freely and frankly. More frequent interaction with policy-makers would serve to build awareness of academies' capabilities and build scientists' understanding of the legislative process.

It is clear that there is considerable scope for the Royal Irish Academy to strengthen and develop its policy engagement. In a rapidly changing higher-education landscape, there is a clear role for the academy as the voice for scholarship and basic research. The RIA is among the few European academies whose membership is drawn from the sciences and the humanities and social sciences: this renders it ideally placed to integrate knowledge from both of these spheres.

In a rapidly changing higher-education landscape, there is a clear role for the academy as the voice for scholarship and basic research

In his preface to the 2010–11 *Annual Review*, RIA President Luke Drury highlighted some of the main issues facing the academy in respect of its role in public policy:

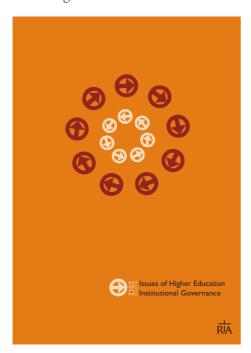
How can the Academy usefully inform wider public policy debates?
How can it communicate ideas and analyses from across the sciences and humanities in a way that will help people in their understanding of the world in which they live?
Should the Academy prioritise the role of facilitator, bringing scientists and policy-makers together to discuss and debate emerging issues with a scientific foundation?

These questions remain topical, and the current strategic planning process for the RIA for the period to 2018 offers a further opportunity to develop our thinking on such issues.

SELECTED RIA POLICY ACTIVITIES 2011–12

RIA WORKING PAPER: ISSUES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

In February 2012, the Academy was invited by the Minister for Education and Skills, Ruairí Quinn, TD, to submit advice on governance arrangements for higher education institutions in Ireland. The Academy consulted widely with its membership on the topic and led a workshop for MRIAs serving on thirdlevel governing authorities and the heads of every higher-education institution in Ireland. The workshop was addressed by the Rector of Aarhus University in Denmark, Lauritz B. Holm-Nielsen, who reflected on the recent sweeping changes initiated throughout Denmark's higher educational governance system, in particular, the emphasis placed upon the role of external governors.



The Academy's analysis concluded that there is a general desire amongst the academic community for a reform of the structures governing Ireland's higher-education institutions. It observed that 'the governance of a third-level institution—especially a large university with aspirations to world status—is complex, and more akin to the governance of a state than of a commercial body. In both cases there are multiple objectives to be balanced against each other, and multiple constituencies, both internal and external, whose interests have to be addressed'.1 The working paper noted that the third-level education system is complex, better than its reputation and far from broken, and identified six key principles to drive future institutional governance reform. These principles may be summarised as follows:

- tailor governance practices to individual institutions;
- protect and foster academic freedom and autonomy;
- reduce bureaucracy;
- create and implement sophisticated evaluation methods;
- place academic practices and communities centre stage;
- promote sensitive participative management practices.

RIA WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING NATIONAL GUIDELINES TO SUPPORT RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Embedding and maintaining good practice in research is a necessary part of research excellence. In July 2012, the Royal Irish Academy in collaboration with the Irish Universities

Association, the Health Research

¹ Royal Irish Academy, 'Issues of Higher Education Institutional Governance', Dublin 2012, 1. The full text of the report is available at: http://www.ria.ie/getmedia/eb52781e-1a60-4326-a398-4d1d387b9c48/Higher-Education-Governance.pdf.aspx.

Board, Science Foundation Ireland and the Higher Education Authority, hosted a stakeholder workshop in Academy House, with the objective of finalising national guidelines for research integrity. Presentations on many aspects of research integrity were given by leading international experts in the field; these were followed by a lively discussion on how Ireland should move forward in establishing national standards for both the promotion of good research practice and the prevention of misconduct. The Academy will continue to engage with this process as a member of the National Advisory Group on Research Integrity chaired by the Irish Universities Association.

CONSULTATIONS AND SUBMISSIONS

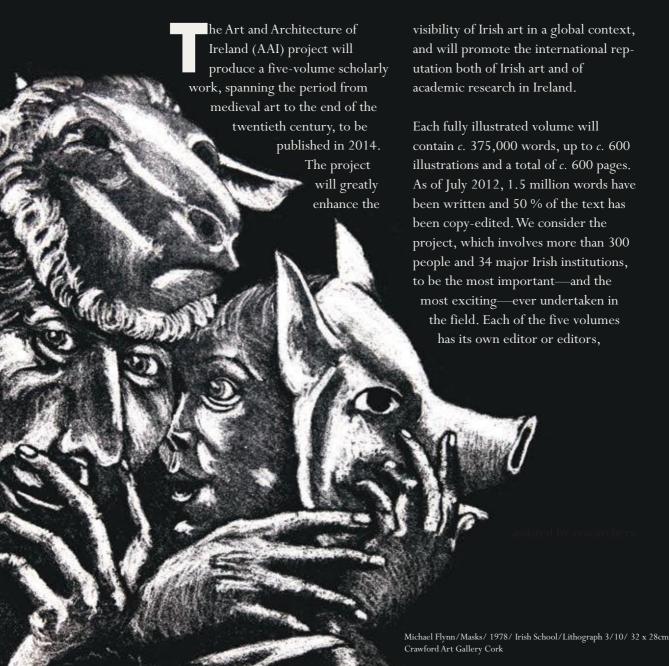
The Academy contributed to a number of important consultations in 2011-12 including:

- A submission by the RIA Science Education Committee to the International Review Panel on Initial Teacher Education; June 2012
- A submission in response to an invitation by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to comment on the proposed amalgamation of the Heritage Council with the department; May 2012
- A letter to the Minister for Education and Skills on the proposed reform of the Junior Cycle Curriculum, submitted by the RIA Science Secretary; April 2012
- A submission to the HEA Consultation on the Criteria for Designation to Technological



PROJECTS

Art and ANITA GRIFFIN Project Manager of AAI Architecture of Ireland (AAI)



and assistant editors, while the project as a whole is managed by Ms Anita Griffin. Professor Andrew Carpenter, MRIA, is the General Editor and Professor Jim Slevin is chair of the Executive Board.

The AAI publication is designed for non-specialists interested in Irish art or architecture and promises attractively written and handsomely illustrated articles on every aspect of the art and architecture of Ireland: thematic and general as well as biographical entries; articles on techniques and historical developments; bibliographies; lists of artists; and comprehensive indexes. In short, the work will be a major contribution to Irish Studies, a work of national cultural significance.

Dictionary of Irish James McGuire Managing Editor of DIB Biography (DIB)

wo hundred 'new lives' have been added to the Dictionary of Irish Biography Online since the simultaneous publication in 2009 of the print and online editions. Most of the new subjects in the DIB Online died in the twenty-first century, but twenty of them died in the twentieth century. A wide variety of careers is covered in the new entries uploaded in 2011–12, including composer James Wilson and novelist John McGahern. Traditional music with a modern or progressive twist is represented in entries for Micheál Ó Domhnaill, who played with Skara Brae and the Bothy Band; and Seán McGuire (Maguire), whose training in classical music led to a new way of playing traditional music on the fiddle. Among the sportsmen now added to the DIB are rugby interna-

tional and referee Ham Lambert and his cricketer father Bob; Manchester United and Republic of Ireland international Noel Cantwell; boxer Peter Crotty; and Kevin O'Flanagan, rugby and soccer international and Olympics administrator.

Academic life and scholarship are represented by psychologist Feighin O'Doherty; Augustinian scholar John O'Meara; and historian and numismatist Philip Grierson. Lives associated with the Northern Ireland 'Troubles' include British ministers Merlyn Rees and Stan Orme; priest and human-rights activist Denis Faul; and loyalist paramilitary and politician David Ervine. Other notable political lives include sometime leader of the Irish Labour Party and government minister Michael O'Leary; Fianna

Fáil politician Ruairí Brugha; and veteran Communist Michael
O'Riordan. Also included are journalist and magazine editor Clare Boylan; poet and broadcaster Michael Davitt; teacher and linguist Tomás Ó Domhnalláin; historian Angela Bolster; and the remarkable John de Courcy Ireland, socialist, teacher and maritime historian.

Enhancing the potential of the DIB as an educational resource is a prime concern of the project. In December 2011 a symposium was held in the UCD School of History and Archives on 'The Dictionary of Irish Biography as an educational resource: teaching, learning and research'. It was attended by all DIB staff, who found invaluable the feedback, advice and enthusiasm of university teachers and researchers who draw upon the DIB Online in a variety of ways. Further initiatives are planned, including on how use of the DIB Online might be developed further at secondary level.

Managing Editor James McGuire gave talks on the DIB to the Sligo Field Club (25 March 2011) and the Westmeath Archaeological and Historical Society (28 March 2012). On 5 December 2011 he spoke at the Biography and History Roundtable organised and chaired by Mark McKenna, who is Keith Cameron Profesor of Australian History, UCD. As part of Heritage Week 2011, Executive Editor James Quinn spoke about the DIB in lectures at Drumcondra Library and Charleville Mall Library. James McGuire stands down as managing editor on 30 June 2012. He and James Quinn, who

succeeds him, were joint editors of the 2009 edition and of the subsequent batches of new entries which have appeared twice yearly on http://dib.cambridge.org.



The Dictionary of Irish Biography Online is accessed worldwide. In the twelve months to 1 March 2012 there were 51,594 site visits from users in 106 countries (including Singapore, Hungary, USA, Japan and Australia); this compares with 43,642 visits in the previous twelve months (to 1 March 2011).

Above: John McGahern ${\Bbb C}$ Bobbie Hanvey Photographic Archives, John J. Burns Library, Boston College.

Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO) SHAWN DAY DHO Project Manager

uring its fourth year of operation, the Digital Humanities Observatory (DHO) continued to provide a focus within the Humanities Serving Irish Society consortium, and to provide a firm foundation for digital humanities in Ireland.

The DHO has demonstrated its ability to evolve and drive Irish digital humanities initiatives forward. Through the collective expertise of its two staff, the DHO has delivered valuable services to institutions across Ireland, by building a smoothly functioning web of collaboration based on a community of interest and mutual support. The demand for service has increased over the duration of the project; for the DHO's Spring 2012 series of technical workshops there were waiting lists of over 50 places in some instances. Its flagship projects— DHO:Discovery (http://discovery.dho.ie) and DHO:DRAPIer (http://dho.ie/ drapier)—not only provide crucial tools for Irish scholars, but also engage with a worldwide community through the provision of Irish Studies resources in the digital sphere.

Internationally, the DHO has taken a leadership role, working in close conjunction with European partners such as the Humanities in the European

Research Area network (HERA), the Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH) and the European Science Foundation's Network for Digital Methods in the Arts and Humanities (NeDiMAH). The DHO has also supported the Irish Manuscripts Commission to increase Irish participation in the exciting Europeana programme (an initiative of the European Commission, Europeana is a single access point to millions of books, paintings, films, museum objects and archival records that have been digitised throughout Europe). Additionally, the DHO has introduced new and exciting concepts to the broader humanities community in Ireland: a TCD project, the 'Gothic Past' website, has been augmented with an eBook generated for the project by the DHO; and the 'Anglo-Irish Agreement 1921' eBook produced by DHO for the Academy's Documents on Irish Foreign Policy project (see page 59) will contribute to the Leaving Certificate History syllabus.

The DHO is a success story built on knowledge development and transfer, boldly exceeding the expectations set forth in the original funding proposal; it will continue consistently to deliver high-quality projects and services demonstrating the RIA's commitment to leadership in Irish digital scholarship.

Documents on Irish Foreign Policy (DIFP)

MICHAEL KENNEDY Executive Editor of DIFP

ow does a state return to peacetime diplomacy after a world war? DIFP explored this issue through 2011 as the project compiled *DIFP VIII (1945–8)*. Who would have guessed that in 1945 de Valera forced a more liberal refugee policy on a reluctant Department of Justice, or that Ireland had a sizeable programme of relief aid to war-torn Europe? Research for *DIFP VIII* was the project's main task over the past year. The volume will be published before the end of 2012.

In April 2012, DIFP published, in conjunction with the RIA's Digital Humanities Observatory project, an electronic publication (e-pub) dealing with the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty negotiations. This e-pub volume is timely, because of the decade of commemoration underway and because the 1921 Treaty is a primary source topic for Leaving Certificate students in the coming years. The volume is free to download from the project website (http://www.difp.ie). The DIFP Twitter feed (@difp_ria) makes documents

from *DIFP* volumes available to our more than 530 followers.

Throughout the year Executive Editor Dr Michael Kennedy and Assistant Editor Dr Kate O'Malley also undertook vigorous project outreach, appearing regularly on radio and television to discuss historical matters, including commentating on the visit of Queen Elizabeth II to Ireland in May 2011. Continuing our public involvement, in early 2012 DIFP joined the ongoing debate on granting pardons to Second World War Defence Forces deserters. We will publish documents on the issue in *DIFP VIII*.

One of the most exciting aspects of our public involvement has been the project's co-operation with local tourism bodies in the Loop Head area of County Clare. DIFP assisted with the redeveloping of Second World War Defence Forces structures on the headland as tourist attractions. This shows how the RIA interacts with local bodies in bringing the benefits of academic research to a wider audience.







Dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic Sources (DMLCS) ANTHONY HARVEY Editor of DMLCS

'A truly invaluable and unique tool for research...a fascinating example of what is possible when you bring technological expertise and scholarship together.'

hese words appeared in an independent scholarly review, by the Forum for Medieval and Renaissance Studies in Ireland (FMRSI), of the St Patrick's *Confessio* Hypertext Stack, as launched online by DMLCS on 14 September 2011. (The full assessment can be read in issue 4.1 of the FMRSI's peer-reviewed journal, *Óenach*, published

electronically in June 2012, at: http://oenach.wordpress.com/ 2012/06/30/oenach-reviews-4-1-2012/.)

The launch of the HyperStack, which can be accessed at: http://confessio.ie, was the culmination of three years' intensive work funded under PRTLI Cycle 4. As such, the initiative was required to provide (1) an outreach to the public, (2) educational value and (3) a cutting-edge research resource, all in a digital environment. These goals were achieved by centring the Stack on the

Above: The Editors of the St Patrick's Confessio Hypertext Stack, Drs Franz Fischer and Anthony Harvey, join the Archbishops of Dublin, the Most Revd Dr Diarmuid Martin and the Most Revd Dr Michael Jackson, and the President of the Royal Irish Academy, Professor Luke Drury, to celebrate the launch of the Stack and its accompanying booklet (the latter, by Pádraig McCarthy, topping Hodges Figgis's bestsellers' list over the 2012 St Patrick's Day period).

surviving, fifth-century works of the national apostle, such that:

- (a) by St Patrick's Day 2012 the site had received visitors from a variety of backgrounds in over 100 countries;
- (b) its use was being integrated into teaching programmes in institutions at home and abroad; and
- (c) its method of integrating a critical Latin text-edition with images of the multiple manuscripts from which this was derived was being seen as a role model for other digital humanities projects to follow.

A translation of St Patrick's memoir by Pádraig McCarthy, titled *My Name is Patrick*, was published to coincide with and promote the *Confessio* project. (See the Publications report on page 74).

For a detailed account of the HyperStack and the DMLCS project's other activities, see the dedicated website at: http://journals.eecs. qub.ac.uk/DMLCS, kindly hosted by Queen's University Belfast.

Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) sandra Collins Director of DRI

he Digital Repository of Ireland is building a national, trusted, interactive digital repository for the contemporary and historical social and cultural data held by Irish institutions. The DRI team is conducting a national programme of stakeholder interviews to determine the digital preservation and access practices in place in cultural institutions, libraries, universities, funding agencies and other organisations, and as the project approaches its first anniversary, it has developed a lean prototype for the repository. The findings from the stakeholder interviews will inform the requirements specification in building the repository, but they also represent the beginnings of a process to agree national guidelines on digital preservation and access.

The DRI Research Consortium comprises: the Royal Irish Academy (lead institute), NUI Maynooth, TCD, DIT, NUI Galway and NCAD. It is supported by a network of academic, cultural, social and industry partners, including the National Library of Ireland, the National Archives of Ireland and RTÉ. It is funded with €5.2m from the Higher Education Authority's PRTLI Cycle 5, and has also received awards from Enterprise Ireland and the Ireland Funds.

DRI is planning a major digital humanities workshop in October 2012. The event will be jointly organised by the DRI and the Academy's DHO project, together with the country's largest semantic web research institute, the Digital Enterprise Research Institute

(DERI) in NUI Galway, and the largescale European Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH). The workshop will bring together speakers from industry, academia and public bodies including Microsoft Research, IBM, Google Books, RTÉ, the BBC, the National Libraries of the Netherlands and Ireland, the Data Protection
Commissioner, the National Archives of Ireland, Oxford University and King's
College London—to foster partnership in addressing the challenges of the digital humanities.

Foción na eilís ní mhearraí Project Manager of FNG Nua-Ghaeilge (FNG)

mí na Samhna 2011, sheol an tAire Stáit Donnchadh Mac Fhionnlaoich, TD, cartlann ar líne de théacsanna Nua-Ghaeilge de chuid FNG. Tá teacht ag an bpobal ar an gcartlann seo saor in aisce ar www.fng.ie. San áireamh, tá níos mó ná 40 leabhar a d'fhoilsigh Conradh na Gaeilge idir 1882 agus 1926. Is féidir na leabhair go léir a íoslódáil go ríomhléitheoirí. Beidh foireann FNG ag cur leis an gcartlann seo i gcónaí.

I mí an Mheithimh 2012, chuir FNG tús le scéim intéirneachta do chéimithe. Faoi láthair tá beirt ag obair linn faoin scéim seo. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfear deiseanna eile mar seo, a théann chun tairbhe an tionscnaimh agus na scoláirí araon, ar fáil amach anseo. Faoi láthair tá an fhoireann i nDún na nGall agus i mBaile Átha Cliath ag obair ar *Corpas na Gaeilge* 1882—1926. Beidh beagnach 300 leabhar Gaeilge san áireamh. Beidh an corpas inchuardaithe seo ar fáil ar líne ag deireadh 2012.

Cuirimid fáilte roimh bhaill nua an Choiste Bainistíochta: An tOllamh Gregory Toner, QUB; An Dr Elaine Uí Dhonnchadha, TCD; agus An Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh, DCU. Chomh maith leis sin, gabhaimid buíochas leis na hiarbhaill agus a gcuid téarmaí seirbhíse críochnaithe acu: An tOllamh Frank Imbusch, MRIA; An tOllamh Jack Smith, MRIA; agus An Dr Ciarán Ó Duibhín.

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

n November 2011, Minister of State Dinny Mc Ginley, TD, launched the FNG online archive of Irish language texts. This archive is available free of charge to the public on www.fng.ie. Currently, this archive includes over 40 books published by



Aire Stáit Donnchadh Mac Fhionnlaoich, TD, ag seoladh chartlann ar líne de théacsanna Nua-Ghaeilge, leis an tOllamh Luke Drury PRIA agus an tOllamh Ruairí Ó hUiginn MRIA, agus foireann FNG An Charraig: Caroline Ní Chasaide, Cáit Mhac Fhionnlaoich, Niall Ó Ceallaigh, Máire Mhic Fhionnlaoich, Gréagoir Mac Giolla Easbuig agus Nóra Uí Ghallchóir.

Conradh na Gaeilge from 1882 to 1926. All of the books can be downloaded onto e-readers. The FNG staff will add further texts to this archive as they become available.

In June 2012, FNG started an internship scheme for graduates. At the moment, two graduates are working on the project under this scheme. It is hoped that similar opportunities will be provided in the future, which will benefit the interns and the project alike. Staff in Dublin and Donegal are working on the compilation of *Corpas na Gaeilge 1882–1926*, which will include approximately 300 books. This searchable corpus will be available online by the end of 2012.

We welcome three new members onto the FNG Management Committee: Professor Gregory Toner, QUB; Dr Elaine Uí Dhonnchadha, TCD; and Dr Brian Ó Raghallaigh, DCU. We also thank the former members for their work over the years and whose term ended in 2011: Professor Frank Imbusch, MRIA; Professor Jack Smith, MRIA; and Dr Ciarán Ó Duibhín.

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.

Irish Historic Town Atlas (IHTA) SARAH GEARTY Cartographic and Managing Editor IHTA



Minister Ruairi Quinn with IHTA editors, staff and authors at the launch of IHTA, *Volume III*,
Academy House, 25 May 2012. Photo: John Ohle.

he Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA) reached a significant milestone early in 2012, with the publication of the third bound volume in the series (*Volume III*:

Derry~Londonderry, Dundalk, Armagh, Tuam and Limerick). The twenty-fourth fascicle was also published—Sligo, by Fióna Gallagher and Marie-Louise Legg. Mr Ruairí Quinn, TD, Minister for Education and Skills, stressed the importance of the ongoing scholarly work of the IHTA when he launched both publications in Academy House on 25 May 2012. *Sligo* was further celebrated when Mr Jimmy Deenihan, TD, Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, launched that fascicle locally in Sligo City Hall on 23 February 2012. Complementary events included an exhibition and a walking tour.

Fascicle no. 25, Ennis (by Brian Ó Dálaigh), is now completed and will be published in August 2012, to be followed by 'Dublin, part III, 1756 to 1847' (by Rob Goodbody). Jacinta Prunty and Paul Walsh progressed 'Galway' with the editorial assistance of Angela Murphy; and Tadhg O'Keeffe and David Kelly advanced 'Youghal'. Authors also continued research on fascicles for Carlow, Cashel, Cavan, Cork, Drogheda, Loughrea, New Ross, Roscommon, Tralee, Tullamore and Waterford. Work began on Dungarvan and on an ancillary project on the suburbs of Dublin.

The annual IHTA seminar focuses on the published work of the project, and the subject this year was monastic and Viking towns. The seminar was held in St Ann's Church, Dawson Street, on 25 May 2012 and was the first of three conferences entitled 'Maps and texts: using the IHTA' that will deal with themes of comparability, chronology and interdisciplinary study.

In relation to education outreach, Jacinta Prunty developed project links to second-level geography and transition-year study. In collaboration with NUI Maynooth, Fiachra Murray joined the IHTA for six weeks under the Summer Programme for Undergraduate Researchers (SPUR). In other outreach efforts, Anngret Simms and Howard Clarke represented the IHTA on the International Commission for the History of Towns, and they attended the annual meeting of the commission in Sibiu, Romania, 7–11 September 2011. Sarah Gearty presented a paper at Sibiu on the online aspect of the IHTA project, and she also participated in a workshop in Budapest (7–8 June 2012), which planned for the electronic publication of European town atlases.

The project to create an interactive online resource based on the Derry atlas, in collaboration with Queen's University Belfast and Derry City Council, advanced. Jennifer Moore represented the IHTA in the development of a mobile phone application (http://www.irelandundersiege.com). That project is led by the University of Limerick and funded by the National Academy for the Integration of Research, Teaching and Learning (NAIRTL). Raymond Gillespie was Parnell Fellow in Irish Studies in Magdalene College, Cambridge, from January to July 2012.

Funding for research and production over the past year was received from Clare County Council, Ennis Town Council, Dublin City Council and the Heritage Council. A grant from the Environmental Fund (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government) enabled researcher Rhiannon Carey Bates to assist author Máire Ní Laoi to prepare a draft topographical gazetteer for Cork, which will be made available online during 2012.

LIBRARY SIOBHÁN FITZPATRICK Academy Librarian

BRINGING ACADEMY LIBRARY RESOURCES TO THE WEB

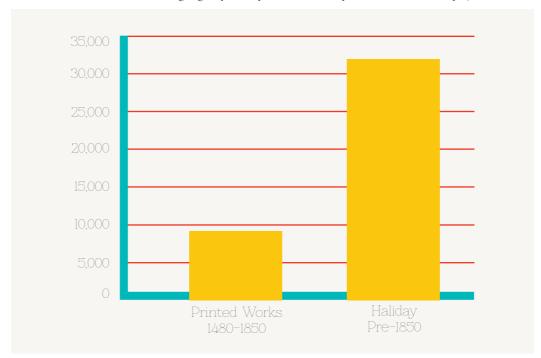
pring 2012 witnessed the completion of a ten-year project, International Access to Academy Library Holdings (IAALH), which was generously funded by Atlantic Philanthropies (€700,000), with support from the Higher Education Authority (HEA). The project proposal submitted in 2001 clearly stated the objectives of cataloguing, conserving and digitising selected Academy research collections—those judged to be of major importance but which lacked visibility and accessibility. Archival collections required finding aids and online database records, and the pre-1850 print collections needed to be catalogued to modern standards. All records needed to be automated. Many primary items required conservation and reformatting to enable further exploitation of the resource. The

project was firmly positioned within the aims of the Information Society, the respective Irish and UK library service strategic documents—*Joining forces* and *Full disclosure*¹—and the HEA's research policies.

The project employed 16 personnel at different stages to catalogue pre-1850 books, the immense Haliday collection, and 13 archival collections; and to microfilm selected collections for preservation and digitisation purposes. Funding from other agencies and private individuals, including former RIA president Michael Herity and the Esmé Mitchell Trust, assisted in supporting the cataloguing elements of the Graves and the Ordnance Survey Memoirs drawings collections, respectively. In the case of the Dublin Unitarian Church archives, the Church trustees and the Heritage Council contributed significant funds towards the cataloguing, with Atlantic Philanthropies co-funding that work.

¹ An Chomhairle Leabharlanna, *Joining forces: delivering libraries and information services in the Information Age*, Dublin 2000; the text of the executive summary of this report is available at: http://www.librarycouncil.ie/publications_archive/pdf/JoiningForcesExecutiveSummary.pdf; and UK Office for Library and Information Networking and National Council on Archives, *Full disclosure: releasing the value of library and archive collections*, Bath 1999; the complete text of the report is available at: http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/services/lic/fulldisclosure/report.pdf.

FIG. 1 Some of the cataloguing outputs for printed works completed under the IAALH project.



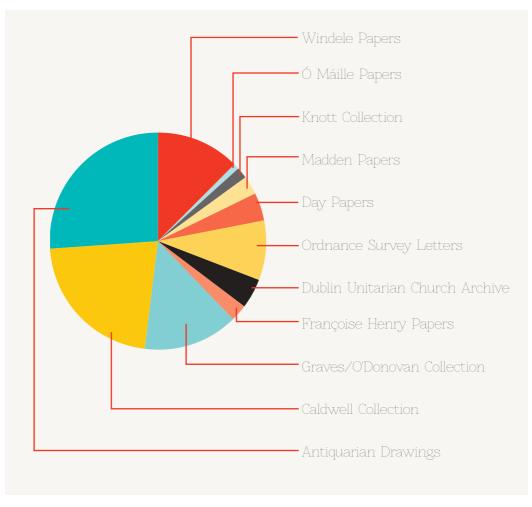


FIG. 2 Archival collections catalogued under the IAALH project, represented by over 20,000 records. Included are: family papers, genealogical material, historical and political papers, Irish language collections, antiquarian correspondence and art history.



The cataloguing outputs shown in Figs 1 and 2 represent over 41,000 printed works and approximately 20,000 archival items.

In addition,

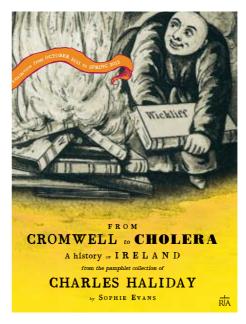
- 72 manuscripts were disbound and conserved;
- over 5,000 drawings were photographed for preservation purposes and digitised by the library for input to the website; and
- 42 volumes of Ordnance Survey
 Letters were microfilmed and later
 digitised and should shortly be accessible via the AskaboutIreland website
 (http://www.askaboutireland.ie/),
 where they will form part of a major
 heritage resource.

Microfilming equipment had been purchased at the outset of the project and was housed in the library at Trinity College Dublin. Conservation and photography were outsourced.

Atlantic Philanthropies was open to the funds it provided for the project being used to carry out work on collections not originally within the project's scope; thus, collections acquired after the initiative began were included in order to maximise the funding resources and to benefit from the expertise of contracted personnel. The funding enabled not only the achievement of the original project objectives, but also the training and upskilling of librarians and archivists; participation in partnerships with other bodies, such as the Library Council and Trinity College Dublin Library; and cofunding arrangements with aforementioned agencies. Outsourcing contributed significantly to the local economy and to employment.

The Library has reaped many benefits from the project in terms of our public profile, increased and focused use of resources and in the ability to repurpose and repackage the outputs. We sincerely acknowledge the key role of Atlantic Philanthropies in enabling this landmark project.

Another tangible outcome of the IAALH project was the successful exhibition *From Cromwell to cholera*, based on the pamphlets and tracts collected by Charles Haliday (*c*.1789–1866). This collection of over 35,000 items covers the entire gamut of Irish politics, history, economic and religious affairs over 300 years. The exhibition, which was curated by Sophie Evans, ran from October 2011 to June 2012, and a lecture series exploring the collection was organised.



This exhibition was preceded by a Medieval Irish Manuscript Treasures exhibition, which was booked out as a conference visit by the International Congress of Celtic Studies (1–5 August 2011), and was also the venue for a workshop of the Dublin Institute of

Advanced Studies' School of Celtic Studies Summer School. Daily tours were provided during Heritage Week 2011, when the renowned calligrapher, Tim O'Neill, gave a lecture on 'Quills, inks and vellums: practical aspects of manuscript production' to a capacity audience (25 August). A record 1,300 people visited the Academy on Culture Night (23 September 2011) and toured the exhibition. The Library's travelling exhibition, 'Mapping urban Ireland', visited five county library services during the year—Dublin city and county, Kilkenny, Meath and Wexford, as well as GMIT, Galway.

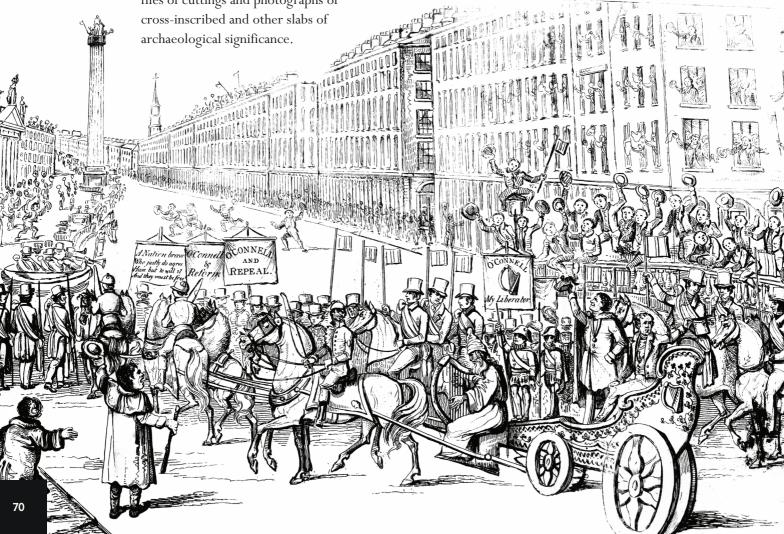
The Library acquired a number of sets of papers during the year, including F.L. Cross's papers relating to the Stowe Missal (MS D ii 3), donated by Dr Elizabeth A. Livingstone, and Academy member Peter Harbison's files of cuttings and photographs of cross-inscribed and other slabs of archaeological significance

Of 764 monographs, offprints, pamphlets, maps and other formats accessioned during the calendar year 2011, 41% were donated. Academy member G.L. Huxley provided significant funding towards the costs of conserving and rebinding O'Curry manuscript 23 H 5, which was loaned to UCC for the exhibition 'Travelled Tales: the Book of Lismore at University College Cork', which ran at the Glucksman Gallery until 30 October 2011. The Library records its thanks to all donors for their support in sustaining the collections.

Below: Copperplate engraving of a large procession on what is now O'Connell Street (then Sackville Street). Dublin, showing Daniel O'Connell in his chariot and crowds of jubilant people lining the way. Taken from The repeal; or The Irish manufacturer of 1832. A melo drama, in three acts (Dublin, 1835); from the Haliday Pamphlet and Tract Collections in the Royal Irish Academy Library.

WEBSITES:

www.ria.ie/library www.dho.ie/doegen www.discovery.dho.ie www.europeana.eu/portal www.isos.dias.ie www.askaboutireland.ie



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Constitution of the Inih People

Constitution of the Inih People

Constitution Day . 29.741.37.

PUBLICATIONS

RUTH HEGARTY Managing Editor of Publications

Dublin, 10.45pm, 30 April 1937

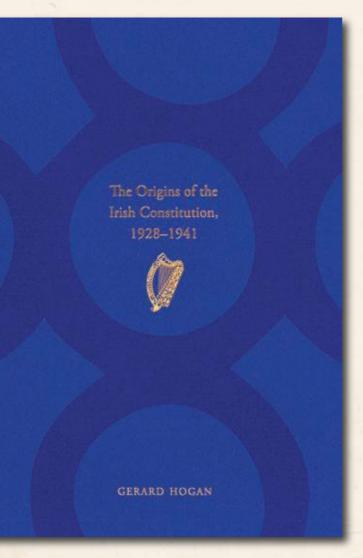
'I have come to the microphone tonight to say a few words by way of introduction to the Draft Constitution which has been published this evening. In the course of the coming weeks this Draft will be the subject of detailed discussion in the Dáil, and upon the conclusion of its examination it will be submitted for the people's approval in a national plebiscite. May I express the hope that it will be studied carefully and critically in every home in the country. If our State is to be governed on the democratic principle, it is essential that the fundamental law should be thoroughly understood and deliberately approved of before it is enacted. Never before have our people been given an opportunity such as this.'

(Transcript of radio broadcast by Éamon de Valera. National Archives of Ireland, DT S9868)

ΌρεΔός-ΌυηρεΔός

(Draft Constitution)

Mar do haontuíodh ag Dáil Eireann.
'As approved by Dáil Eireann.



ORIGINS OF THE IRISH CONSTITUTION 1928–1941

Seventy-five years ago, Éamon de Valera took to the airwaves to introduce a constitution that has served Ireland since then. Mr Justice Gerard Hogan and Eoin Kinsella have completed a research project of the Academy's that examines and draws together the drafts, memoranda, newspaper articles about and reactions to the Irish Constitution, up to and including the referendum in 1941. The documents they examined provide an insight into the work of the drafters, and the publication of these documents comes at an interesting time: substantial amendment of this Constitution is being considered via the newly established Constitutional Convention; the abolition of the Seanad is a possibility; and changes to the court structure outlined in the Constitution, including reducing the power of the President to refer bills to the courts and introducing a review of international treaties before bringing them to the people by way of referendum, are proposed.

The Origins of the Irish Constitution project was directed by the Royal Irish Academy with support from the Office of the Attorney General, the National Archives of Ireland and the Department of the Taoiseach. It was one of the final projects that Executive Secretary Paddy Buckley completed before his untimely retirement.

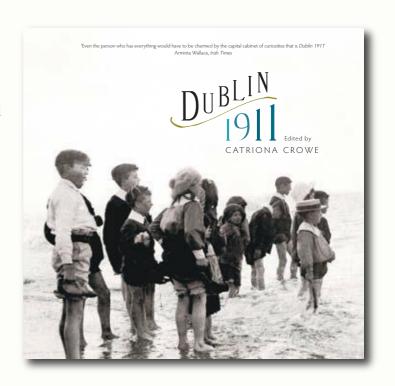
For further information and to access transcripts of archival material associated with the drafting of the 1937 Constitution, visit the project website:

www.irishconstitution.ie.

DUBLIN 1911

Newly-elected member of the Academy Catriona Crowe uses this publication to demonstrate the value of making archival material freely accessible. Much of the work included in the book is available to view online or in person in state-supported institutions, including the census online project of the National Archives of Ireland. At the time of going to press the book had sold over 7,000 copies and was in its third printing.

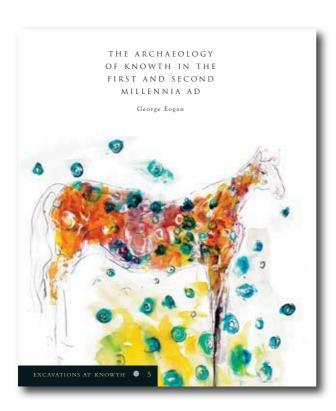
'The editor Catriona Crowe and the designer Fidelma Slattery have made *Dublin 1911* irresistible.' *Times Literary Supplement*

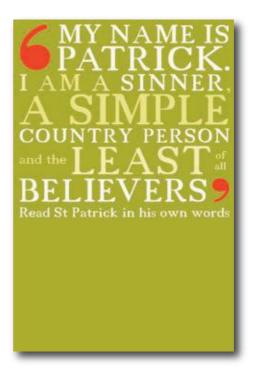




EXCAVATIONS AT KNOWTH VOLUME 5: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF KNOWTH IN THE FIRST AND SECOND MILLENNIA AD

This volume presents the findings relating to the use of the passage tomb site from the Late Iron Age to the modern era. Its publication coincided with a celebration in June 2012 by the OPW and the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht of 50 years of excavations at Knowth. The event served to thank the people who have been involved in preserving and interpreting the site, which contains the largest collection of megalithic art in Europe and forms part of the Brugh na Bóinne UNESCO World Heritage Site.





MY NAME IS PATRICK

'I am a sinner, a simple country person, and the least of all believers. I am looked down upon by many.'

St Patrick is the first identifiable person in Irish history for whom a written record survives. Patrick's memoirs were published in a straightforward and accurate translation by Pádraig McCarthy, to coincide with and promote the Confessio Hypertext Stack project (see page 60). The book became a bestseller in the week of St Patrick's Day 2012 and was covered by RTÉ news and widely in the print media. The Confessio project website (http://www.confessio.ie) was visited almost 13,000 times in two weeks, and an e-book version of the memoir text was downloaded 250 times in the same period.



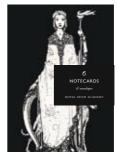


The Academy's **JOURNALS** continue to grow their readership, primarily online, and are actively soliciting papers. Mathematical Proceedings has a rejection rate of over 60%. Professor Mercedes Siles Molina of the University of Malaga, a member of the journal's editorial board, gave a seminar in January 2012 aimed at attracting quality submissions to the journal and involving board members in journal-related activities. Biology and Environment published a special issue on alien invasive species. Domestic Life in Ireland, the first thematic volume of Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Section C, will be reissued as a book in 2012. Irish Studies in International Affairs, Ériu, and the Irish Journal of Earth Sciences all continue to publish peer-reviewed articles, all of which can be browsed on the Academy website's journal pages: http://www.ria.ie/publications/ journals.aspx.

The IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS project saw

no. 23, Carlingford and no. 24, Sligo appear, and the individual fascicles for the five towns of Derry~Londonderry, Dundalk, Armagh, Tuam and Limerick were compiled into the collector's edition: Irish Historic Towns Atlas Bound Volume 3.

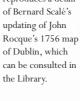




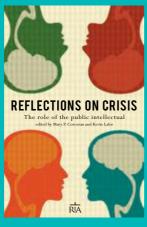
STATIONERY

Notecards and bags featuring details from the Academy's collections have been produced. The intention with this pilot stationery project is to draw attention to the rich resources that the Academy curates by producing attractive and practical items, which contain suffi-









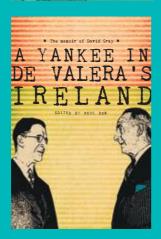




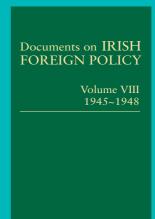
In the second half of 2012 we expect to welcome a new publication each month. These will include:

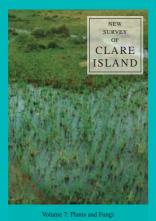
- Reflections on Crisis: the role of the Public Intellectual
- Domestic Life in Ireland
- Documents on Irish Foreign Policy VIII
- Irish Historic Towns Atlas no. 25, Ennis
- A yankee in de Valera's Ireland
- New Survey of Clare Island 7, Plants and fungi
- Roderick O'Flaherty's Letters

In addition, the Publications Office continues to edit and produce Academy policy documents and reports by the Academy committees, such as *Issues of Higher Education Institutional Governance*.













MOBILITY GRANTEES 2012

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DR EMILY MARK FITZGERALD, UCD

'Irish Migration and the Museum: Australia'.

Various institutions, Australia

DR DIARMUID Ó RIAIN,

'The Irish saints' 'Lives' in the Magnum Legendarium Austriacum: revisiting Ludwig Bieler's notion of "an Irish hagiographical collection in Southern Germany".

Austrian Academy of Sciences

DR KEVIN RAFTER, DCU

'E.J. Dillon: the semi-official ambassador'. Stanford University, USA

DR AMANDA FITZGERALD, UCD

'Establishing a national database of youth mental health in Ireland: risk and protective factors'.

Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, Australia

SCIENCE

DR MIGUEL GARCIA MARCH, UCC

'Mixing strongly and weakly interacting quantum gases'.

Heidelberg University, Germany

DR RACHEL EVANS, TCD

'Conjugated polyelectrolyte platforms for bio-anion recognition: the role of the triplet state'.

Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

DR EUGENIE REGAN, National

Biodiversity Data Centre

'An investigation into the Moroccan over-wintering areas of Painted Lady butterflies'.

Granollers Museum, Morocco

DR DEREK KITSON, TCD

'New approaches in the spectral theory of linear operators'.

King's College, London

DR BRITTA STORDAL, TCD

'BRCA1/2 mutation analysis in IGROV-1 and IGROVCDDP ovarian cancer cells'.

Myriad Genetics, USA

DR PAUL DOHERTY, UCD

'Improving the reliability of offshore wind turbine substructures'. University of Texas, USA

APPENDIX I

Members*

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

Baghramian, Maria Bailey, Mark Edward Baillie, Michael George Lockhart Bartlett, John Raymond Bartlett, Thomas Bates, Brian Bates, John Raphael (Ray) Bell, Kenneth Lloyd Bennett, Keith David Bew, Paul Anthony Elliott Blau, Werner Bloomfield, Kenneth Percy Boland, John Borooah, Vani Kant Bourke, Angela Bowler, Peter John Boyd, Derek Raymond Boyle, Gerard Eugene Bradley, Daniel Gerard Mary Brady, Hugh Brazil, Thomas Joseph Breatnach, Caoimhín Breatnach, Liam Breatnach, Pádraig A. 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, Philip George

Burns, Duncan Thorburn Butler, Richard Noel Buttimer, Anne Byrne, Francis John Byrne, Ruth Mary Josephine

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, Geoffrey Clayton, Mary Coakley, John Coey, John Michael David Coffey, William Thomas Colleran, Emer Connolly, Seán Joseph Conroy, Jane Cooke, Maeve Cooney, Brendan Gabriel Corish, John (Seán) Corish, Patrick Joseph Cosgrove, Arthur Joseph Cotter, Thomas Gerard Coxon, Peter Cromien, Seán Patrick Cronin, Michael Anthony Crookshank, Anne Olivia Crothers, Derrick SamuelFrederick Crowe, Catriona Cruickshank, Don William Cullen, Louis Michael

Burnett, Mark Thornton

Cunningham, Edward Patrick Curl, James Stevens Curley, Martin

D

Dainty, John Christopher Daly, Mary Daly, Mary Elizabeth 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 Dickson, David Jocelyn Dillon, John Myles Dineen, Seán Dixon, Victor Frederick Dolly, James Oliver Donlon, Patricia Donnan, Samuel Hastings Charles Donnelly, Dervilla M.X. Dorgan, Sean Dorman, Charles James Dorr, Noel Kieran Downer, Roger George Hamill Doyle, John Gerard Drury, Luke O'Connor

F

Ellis, Steven Godfrey Elwood, Robert William Engel, Paul Cowper English, Richard Eogan, George Francis Evans, Gwilym Owen

F

Fairley, James Stewart
Fanning, J Ronan
Feakins, David
Fegan, David John
Fennell, Bridget Mary (Caroline)
FitzGerald, John
FitzGerald, Maurice John Turlough
Fitzmaurice, Donald
Fitzpatrick, David Patrick Brian
Fitzpatrick, John Aidan
Flanagan, Marie Therese
Flatt, Peter Raymond
Fletcher, Alan John
Foster, Timothy James

Fottrell, Patrick F. Fraher, John Patrick Frazier, Adrian Freuder, Eugene C. Freyne, Seán V. Froggatt, Peter Fuchs, Anne Fusco, Vincent F.

G

Gallagher, Mary Gannon, Frank Gardiner, Stephen James Gargett, Graham Garvin, Thomas Christopher Gerwarth, Robert Benjamin 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 Grene, Nicholas Grimson, Jane Guiry, Michael Dominic Richard Gunnlaugsson, Thorfinnur

Н

Halton, David William Hand, Geoffrey Joseph Philip Hannan, Damian Francis Harbison, Peter Desmond Hardiman, Adrian Patrick Hardiman, Thomas P. Harmon, Maurice Harris, William C. Harvey, Brian Joseph Haughton, Joseph Pedlow Hayes, Maurice N. Hayes, Michael Alphonsus Hayes, Michael Hilary B. Hayton, David William Heaney, Seamus Justin Hederman O'Brien, Miriam Heffernan, Peter Heffron, James Joseph Alexander Hegarty, Anthony Francis Hegarty, John Herbert, Máire R. M.

Herity, Michael Herries Davies, Gordon Leslie Hibbert, Alan Higgins, Desmond Gerard Higgins, Michael Daniel Hill, Colin Hill, Jacqueline Rhoda Hogan, Peter Augustine Holland, Celia Victoria Holland, Charles Hepworth Holland, Finbarr Honohan, Patrick Horne, John Nicholas Hu, Peijun Humphries, Peter Huxley, George Leonard

Ť

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

J

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

K

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

L

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

M

Mac Eoin, Gearóid S. Mac Mathúna, Séamus MacCraith, Brian Dominic Macfadven, Amvan MacLachlan, Malcolm McAleese, Mary McArdle, Patrick McBreen, Brian Philip McBrierty, Vincent Joseph McCabe, (Alfred) Marshall McCann, Malachy McCanny, John Vincent McCarthy, Carmel McCarthy, Daniel McCarthy, Matthew F. McCloskey, John McConnell, David John McCutcheon, William Alan McDonald, Marianne McGarvey, John Joseph McGilp, John Finlay McGing, Brian C. McGlinchey, Michael James McGuire, James Ivan McHugh, Peter Edward McKenna, Patrick Gerald McKervey, Michael Anthony McLoughlin, John Vincent McManus, Peter D.J. McMurry, Thomas Brian Hamilton McNamara, Martin Joseph McNulty, Helene M. McParland, Edward Joseph Magennis, Hugh Maher, Imelda Malcomson, Anthony Peter William Malesevic, Sinisa Mallory, James P. Malthouse, Jonathan Paul Gascoigne Manning, Maurice Anthony Martin, Seamus Joseph Masterson, Patrick Mathieu, Martin Maule, Aaron Gordon Mayes, Andrew David Hastings Mayhew, Stephen George Mays, James Carthew Carden Meehan, Elizabeth Marian Mennell, Stephen Metnieks, Arvids Leons Millar, Thomas J. Mills, Kingston Henry Gordon Mitchell, Peter Ian Mitchell, Thomas Noel Moiseiwitsch, Benjamin Lawrence Montgomery, William Ian Montwill, Alexander Moore, John J. Moran, Dermot Brendan Morash, Christopher Morison, John Murphy, Brian Murtagh, Fionn D.

N

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

C

O'Brien, William Francis Ó Carragáin, Éamonn Ó Coileáin, Seán Ó Con Cheanainn, Tomás O'Connell, Michael O'Connor, Denjoe O'Connor, James Patrick Ó Corráin, Donnchadh Ó Cróinín, Dáibhí Iarla O Donoghue, Brendan O'Dowd, Colin Dermot O'Dowd, Mary O'Farrell, Anthony Gilbert Ó Fiannachta, Pádraig Ó Floinn, Raghnall O'Gara, Fergal Ó Gráda, Cormac O'Halpin, Eunan O'Hare, Daniel Ó hUiginn, Ruairí Ó Madagáin, Breandán O'Malley, Mark J. O'Mara, Shane O'Morain, Colm Antoine Ó Muraíle, Eamonn Nollaig Ó Murchú, Máirtín O Neill, Luke A.J. O'Regan, Donal O'Regan, Ronan Gerard O'Reilly, Eoin Patrick O'Reilly, Francis J. O'Reilly, Jennifer Ó Riain, Pádraig Seosamh Ó Riordáin, Antoine Breandán O'Rourke, Kevin H. Andrew O'Sullivan, Denis Francis O'Sullivan, Gerard D. O'Sullivan, William Ivo Ohlmeyer, Jane Helen Osborough, William Nial Ottewill, Adrian Christopher

Ó Dochartaigh, Pól

P

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

Q

Quigley, George Quinn, Charles Martin Quinn, Lochlann Gerard

R

Ray, Thomas Regan, Ciaran Martin Reilly, Richard 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, Michael F. Ryan, Pierce Ryan, William James Louden

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 Shannon, Patrick Mary Sharp, Paul Martin Shatashvili, Samson Shee Twohig, Elizabeth Sheridan, Geraldine Frances Simms, Anngret Simms, David John Simms, Mary Katharine Sinnott, Richard Slevin, James A. Slote, Michael Anthony Smartt, Stephen J. Smith, Andrew Smith, Francis Jack Smyth, Barry Smyth, Malcolm Roland Smyth, William John 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, David
Taylor, Kenneth Thomas Andrew
Tchrakian, Tigran Hakop
Thornhill, Don
Tipton, Keith Francis
Titley, Alan
Todd, Jennifer

V

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

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

Wrixon, Gerard T.

HONORARY MFMBFRS*

A

Agre, Peter Courtland Atiyah, Michael Francis

В

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

C

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

D

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

Ε

Ericksen, Jerald L. Evans, D. Ellis

F

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

G

Gell-Mann, Murray Gibson, Ian Keith Gray, George William Grubbs, Robert H. Gunning, Brian Edgar Scourse

н

Hamp, Eric Pratt Hayes, William Herren, Michael W. Hockfield, Susan Hoppen, Karl Theodore (Theo)

13

Jaffe, Arthur Jäger, Helmut Jeauneau, Edward

L

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

M

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

N

Nicholson, Ernest Wilson

0

O'Neill, Onora

P

Penrose, Roger Pépin, Jean Pettit, Philip Noel

R

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

^{* (}Corrected to June 2012; 77 in total)

S

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

T

Thomas, Charles

V

Villani, Cédric

W

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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 Assistant Librarian Mr Karl Vogelsang Library Assistant Mr Dave McKeon Library Assistant Ms Dymphna Moore Senior Executive Assistant Ms Lisa Berigan Library Assistant (JobBridge Mr Christopher Sweeney Library Assistant

(JobBridge Intern)

Ms Clare Lanigan Archival Assistant (Intern)

POLICY RESEARCH

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 Mr Trevor Mullins Publications Assistant Ms Fidelma Slattery Graphic Designer Mr Jeff Wilson Marketing Officer (JobBridge Intern)

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Ms Laura Mahoney Head of Research Programmes and International Relations Dr John Maguire Acting Senior Programme Manager

APPENDIX V

Summary of Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

General Purposes Current Account*

INCOME	€
Grant-in-aid Entrance fees and Members' subscriptions Sale of publications Sale of proceedings Miscellaneous Brought forward from previous year Room rental Department of the Gaeltacht	3,282,000 33,568 120,178 43,584 96,016 569,991 22,168 121,738
TOTAL INCOME	4,289,243
Audit, law, bank, professional charges Fuel and light Furniture, equipment and household Discourses Miscellaneous General insurances Information technology Supplementary pensions Postage and telephone Printing administrative Salaries and wages Stationery and office equipment Training and consultancy	30,745 25,307 52,322 8,945 26,652 8,574 161,568 120,828 28,944 8,255 1,213,562 46,607 64,665
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	<u>1,796,974</u>
ALLOCATIONS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS International Unions and General Assemblies account Library account Print Proceedings account General Publications account Foclóir na Nua-Gaeilge account Celtic Latin Dictionary account International Exchanges and Fellowships account	53,890 358,277 332,999 98,071 358,554 105,368 21,970
Irish Historic Towns Atlas account Dictionary of Irish Biography account Documents in Irish Foreign Policy account	129,408 290,239 <u>5,000</u>
TOTAL OF ALLOCATIONS	<u>1,753,776</u>
TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,550,750
INCOME EXPENDITURE	4,289,243 3,550,750
SURPLUS DEFICIT EOY Carried forward from previous years	168,502 569,991

^{*}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 2011 had not been received by the Academy from the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Office up to the date of the Annual Review going to print.