

A PUBLICATION FOR ALUMNI & FRIENDS

TRINITY TODAY

AUTUMN 2018

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DR MARY ROBINSON

An interview with
the Chancellor



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin





Trinity Alumni Room

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Provost's Welcome

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Dear fellow alumni,

Welcome to the latest edition of *Trinity Today*.

In the last year Trinity has celebrated many key milestones, all of which will continue to enhance the education that our students receive and the impact which Trinity is making on Ireland and the world.

Trinity is enormously grateful to the Naughton family who made the single largest private philanthropic donation in the history of the state to the new E3 initiative by donating €25 million. E3 will be without precedent in Ireland and among the first internationally to integrate engineering, computer science and natural sciences, at scale, to address some of the greatest challenges facing the planet with the overall aim of finding balanced solutions for a better world. This transformative gift will be combined with €15 million in Government funding from the Department of Education and Skills. In this issue of *Trinity Today* we outline the plans for the development of E3.

In July 2018, An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar T.D., launched a far-reaching plan for the creation of the Grand Canal Innovation District in Dublin. A memorandum of understanding has been agreed between Dublin's universities and a special government-led advisory group established to develop the new district. This will include the proposed development of a €1 billion Trinity campus at Grand Canal Quay.

In March 2019, Trinity's new Business School will open its doors with a significantly expanded business curriculum at undergraduate, masters and doctoral level and world-class research in the fields of international business, finance, management and entrepreneurship. In addition to the new Trinity Business School, the 11,500sq metre development will house Tangent – Trinity's Ideas Workspace and incorporate a 200-seat café, as well as a 600-seat auditorium, kindly supported by Kyle & Alan Dargan, B.B.S., F.C.A. (1974).

The University also joined forces with one of the U.S.'s top universities, Columbia University, in a strategic partnership. It will give students from all over the world the opportunity to study in these two globally renowned universities on both sides of the Atlantic. Already the course is in great demand from students all over the world.

Within the magazine this year we celebrate the achievements of many of our alumni. The University's Chancellor, Dr Mary Robinson, LL.B., M.A., S.C., LL.D. (h.c.), H.F.T.C.D. (1967), discusses her remarkable contribution to law, politics, human rights and climate change with fellow alumna and RTÉ broadcaster Áine Lawlor, B.A. (1982).

We also hear from graduate Caroline Haughey, LL.B. (1999), working to combat human trafficking and feature new fiction from award-winning author and graduate Louise O'Neill B.A. (2008). We discover how Trinity geneticists are rewriting Ireland's relationship with the Vikings and learn about the University's latest research and innovation strategy and spin-out companies.

Trinity has over 115,000 alumni living in 150 countries and I had some excellent trips in the last year. I was fortunate to meet many of our internationally-based alumni when I visited Abu Dhabi, Beirut, Berlin, Boston, Cairo, Copenhagen, Cork, Dubai, Edinburgh, Hong Kong, Kuwait City, London, Muscat, New York, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Stockholm, Toronto and Washington DC. This is a part of my role which I enjoy very much and I look forward to meeting many more of you throughout the year ahead.

Dr Patrick Prendergast B.A.I, Ph.D., Sc.D (1987)
Provost

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Bank of Ireland partners with Tangent, Trinity's Ideas Workspace

Trinity and Bank of Ireland announced a new partnership that will support students and graduates developing innovation and entrepreneurial skills at Trinity's Ideas Workspace (formally known as the Innovation & Entrepreneurship Hub) in January. The partnership will support the development of a new undergraduate certificate in Innovation and Entrepreneurship as well as the expansion of existing programmes such as LaunchBox, the Trinity student summer accelerator programme. Tangent will be housed in a state-of-the-art space that is currently being constructed and that will be co-located with the new Trinity Business School on Pearse Street. For more information visit www.tcd.ie/tangent.

Trinity joins International Sustainable Campus Network

As part of Trinity's annual Green Week, Trinity became the first Irish university to be accepted into the International Sustainable Campus Network (ISCN). Joining the ISCN represents a step forward in Trinity's long-standing desire to promote sustainability and encourage its staff and students to live more sustainable lives. The network is a global forum of 80 members representing top-tier colleges and universities from over 30 countries across the world. This forum supports leading colleges, universities, and corporate campuses in the exchange of information, ideas, and best practices for achieving sustainable campus operations and integrating sustainability into research and teaching.

CAMPUS NEWS

News, views and updates from a year on campus



Photo: Naoise Culhane

Fionnuala Meehan, MD Ireland and EMEA, Google, An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar, Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast and Betty Ashe, local community representative

Trinity unveils plans for Grand Canal Innovation District

In July, An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar T.D., launched a far-reaching plan for the creation of the Grand Canal Innovation District in Dublin. The proposal from Trinity is modelled on innovation districts in cities such as Boston, Toronto, Rotterdam and Barcelona. It will significantly strengthen Ireland's competitive advantage when developing new indigenous companies or competing for foreign direct investment. A memorandum of understanding has been agreed between Dublin's universities and a special government-led advisory group established to develop the new district. This will include the proposed development of a €1 billion Trinity campus at Grand Canal Quay.

Trinity bids farewell to its last two Oregon Maple trees

Trinity unexpectedly bid farewell to one of its iconic Oregon Maple trees in Library Square when it fell overnight during an exceptionally warm summer evening in June. The tree was one of two planted in Library Square in the second quarter of the 19th century. The remaining Oregon Maple tree next to the Long Room had significant decay in some of its major limbs and while remedial works were undertaken to prolong its life, the decay was too great and the tree was removed in July. Library Square, which was originally the site of the Augustinian Monastery of All Hallows, is 265 feet in length and 214 feet in breadth and is surrounded by the University's oldest buildings. There are many archaeological considerations to make before planting replacement trees as beneath Library Square there is a graveyard and at least one water well.



Sneha Singh, merit winner in the Primary category of the writing competition, from Alexandra Junior School

Trinity signs Strategic Partnership with Columbia University

Trinity has joined forces with one of the U.S.'s top universities, Columbia, to give students from all over the world the opportunity to study in these two globally renowned universities. Trinity's Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast and Columbia University's Executive Vice President, Professor David Madigan signed the partnership agreement for dual B.A. programmes in the arts and humanities at a special event in Columbia University in February. The newly launched programmes are unique in that students will graduate from the two leading universities with two degrees over the course of four years. They will spend their first two years at Trinity, studying one of four areas – English Studies, European Studies, History, or Middle Eastern and European Languages and Cultures. They will then go on to study at Columbia for their second two years, completing a core curriculum and several majors.

Photo: Noisè Culture

Book of Kells creative competition winners

Trinity's nationwide challenge to get creative and be inspired by one of Ireland's greatest cultural treasures, the Book of Kells, drew entries from a phenomenal 1,500 budding artists and writers, aged from 3 to 83. Students from 52 primary schools and 42 secondary schools, from every county in Ireland, as well as the US and UK got their pens and paintbrushes out and participated in the competition. The six overall winners were announced at a special awards ceremony for all who participated, surrounded by family, friends and teachers.



Professors David Madigan & Lisa Rosen-Metsch of Columbia University, Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast, Rosaree the Columbia mascot, Professor Juliette Hussey, Declan Coogan, Professor Darryl Jones and Professor Zuleika Rodgers of Trinity

Trinity community votes on how to eliminate disposable plastics using online tool

Trinity has trialled the use of a new social engagement platform, OneStepCloser, in order to poll the campus population on its decision to eliminate disposable plastics on campus. The University had agreed to replace or eliminate disposable plastics, and to phase out disposable plastic containers and utensils over the next two years. The College community was asked for their input on which plastic should be eliminated first. Almost 3,800 votes from the campus population were recorded and as a result the plastic cups in the Buttery will be phased out.

The future of Europe and its borders discussion

The post-Brexit future of the Irish border and current challenges to the European project were the focus of a public discussion organised by the Trinity Long Room Hub Arts and Humanities Research Institute in partnership with *The Financial Times* at an event in January 2018. Speakers at the event included senior Irish diplomat, Rory Montgomery; *Financial Times* columnist, Janan Ganesh and Trinity student Marie Sophie Hingst, winner of the 'Future of Europe' essay competition. The discussion focused on a matter at the very heart of Europe's founding freedoms – the border question and the free movement of people, goods and services.

Trinity launches 40 fully funded Provost's Ph.D. Project Awards

Trinity has launched 40 fully funded Ph.D. positions across a wide variety of disciplines. The 40 Provost's Ph.D. Project Awards are open to EU and Non-EU candidates and include an annual stipend of €16,000 for four years. These doctoral awards are generously funded through alumni donations and profits derived from Trinity's Commercial Revenue Unit. A panel of senior academics, chaired by the Dean of Graduate Studies, Professor Neville Cox, reviewed nearly 200 applications and selected 40 projects showcasing the range, depth and quality of research taking place in Trinity.

Trinity students celebrate Holi, the Indian festival of colours

Students at Trinity marked the Indian festival of colours, Holi, in March with a celebration on the College's Front Square. Holi, often referred to as the 'festival of colours', is an Indian festival that bids farewell to winter and marks the emergence of spring and is one of the most widely celebrated Indian festivals worldwide. Organised by Trinity's Indian Society, the celebrations aim to embrace and promote multiculturalism within the College and Ireland. Over 100 students joined in the colourful celebrations.



Students celebrating Holi in front square

Photo: Daragh Cagley



Professor Rhodri Cusack inspects a brain with a helping hand from his son, Calin Cusack

European Research Council awards €3 million to leading Trinity neuroscientist

Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience, Rhodri Cusack, has been awarded an EU European Research Council Advanced Grant valued at €3 million. These highly prestigious awards allow exceptional researchers to pursue ground-breaking research. The award will see Professor Cusack and his team conduct a world-leading research project that will for the first time use neuroimaging to measure the hidden changes in mental representations during infancy and compare them to predictions from deep neural networks. He will investigate the importance of pre-training, the learning that doesn't manifest in behaviour until much later. Professor Cusack's efforts to understand how pre-training during infancy shapes neural representations could revolutionise developmental neuroscience, lead to new advances in artificial intelligence and help us understand why brain injury in infants sometimes affects mental development, but other times does not.

League of European Research Universities

At the start of 2017, Trinity joined the League of European Universities (LERU), a network of 23 leading European universities advocating for the promotion of basic research at European research universities. The College is now an active member of the League, participating in and hosting meetings with its partner universities, contributing to policy papers and supporting LERU's EU lobbying work at a national level. Recent LERU publications and position papers can be read online at www.leru.org/publications and the list of Trinity staff participating on the LERU policy, thematic and network groups is available at www.tcd.ie/about/leru/

Minister Mary Mitchell O'Connor turns the sod on new student residences at Trinity

Minister of State for Higher Education, Mary Mitchell O'Connor, officiated the sod turning of the new student residences in Printing House

Square. This new development on Pearse Street will provide accommodation for 250 students, as well as a student health centre, disability service centre and sports facilities. The development will integrate contemporary architecture with the historic fabric of the city and the University.



Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast, Minister of State for Higher Education, Mary Mitchell O'Connor, Dean of Students, Professor Kevin O'Kelly, College Bursar, Professor Veronica Campbell



Nobel Laureate Professor William Campbell launches Undergraduate Science Programme

In November 2017, Nobel Prize winner and Trinity graduate, Professor William Campbell returned to his alma mater to launch Trinity's new Undergraduate Science Programme to a packed lecture theatre of secondary students and their teachers. Professor Campbell was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 2015 for his development of the drug Ivermectin that has almost eradicated river blindness. This work, carried out at Merck pharmaceuticals, was a direct extension of his education on parasitology in Zoology at Trinity. His interest in parasitology started in Trinity, where he was inspired by his professor and well-known parasitologist, Desmond Smyth. Therefore it was particularly appropriate that Professor Campbell launched the new programme which will have its first intake of students in 2018.

Nobel Prize winner, Professor William Campbell, launches Undergraduate Science Programme at Trinity

Predicting the impact of global warming on disease proliferation

Scientists, led by Lecturer in Parasite Biology, Professor Pepijn Luijckx, have devised a method for predicting how rising global temperatures are likely to affect the severity of parasitic diseases. In their study, the scientists used the water flea and its pathogen and measured how processes such as host mortality, ageing, parasite growth and damage done to the host changed over a wide temperature range. They used these measurements to determine the thermal dependencies of each of these processes using metabolic theory. The results showed that the different processes had unique relationships with temperature. This study should help to identify which infectious diseases will have worsened or diminished effects with rising temperatures.

The 'Super-Ranger' badgers that may hold the key to limiting the spread of bovine TB

Aoibheann Gaughran, Ph.D. researcher in Trinity's School of Natural Sciences and a multi-disciplinary team of veterinarians and ecologists have discovered a brand new 'super-ranging' behaviour in badgers, which has major implications for implementing vaccination programmes to limit the spread of bovine tuberculosis (TB). Badgers are a protected species but they can harbour TB and inadvertently transfer it to cattle. Vaccinating badgers against TB is an excellent option to mitigate these risks but to do that effectively it's imperative to understand how badgers move around in the wild. In this study the team describe an entirely new phenomenon - 'super-ranging' - where some males range between two and three times more widely than is typical for other badgers in their social groups, who live in far more rigid territories. In this study, around one in five males adopted this super-ranging behaviour. The researchers hope that by better understanding how badgers move between territories, they will be able to pinpoint where the greater risks for TB transmission lie, which would be extremely valuable information from a disease control perspective.



The Trinity Centre for Literary and Cultural Translation team outside the new Centre on 36 Fenian Street

New home for Trinity Centre for Literary and Cultural Translation

In April 2018, Seamus Heaney's widow Marie Heaney joined Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast, author John Banville and musicians Tama de Búrca (uilleann pipes), Junshi Murakami (Irish harp) and Meg Stoop (flute), to celebrate the opening of the new premises for the Trinity Centre for Literary and Cultural Translation at 36 Fenian Street. Four long-standing translators of Seamus Heaney's poetry gathered in the Long Room Hub later that day to celebrate Heaney's poetry in translation. The event featured readings of Heaney's poetry in Russian, Hungarian, Polish and Mexican Spanish by Heaney translators and paid tribute to Seamus Heaney's contribution to literature and acknowledged his strong support of the centre. The event also marked the appointment of the Centre's new Director, Michael Cronin, Professor of French, who is taking over from founding Director, Professor Sarah Smyth, Associate Professor in Russian.

Trinity scientists win ERC Consolidator Awards

Two scientists from Trinity, Professor in Genetics, Aoife McLysaght and Dr David Finlay, an Ussher Assistant Professor specialising in immunometabolism, have won prestigious European Research Commission (ERC) Consolidator Grants worth a combined total of €3.8 million to pursue cutting-edge research projects. Professor McLysaght will seek to better understand the relationship between gene duplication and gene expression, with a view to exploring how this relationship affects gene and genome evolution, and how it impacts disease. Dr Finlay hopes to demonstrate how local distributions of nutrients such as glucose, glutamine and leucine affect the immune response in vivo in mice. Professor McLysaght and Dr Finlay's awards account for two of the five ERC Consolidator Grants won by scientists at Irish institutions this year.

The crystals that could help predict volcanic eruptions

Small crystals in volcanic rocks may hold the key to better understanding advance warnings of volcanic eruptions. The crystals form inside the volcano when magma starts moving upwards from depths of up to 30km towards the Earth's surface. The crystals are carried in the erupting magma and often continue to grow as they are being transported. Importantly, they also change in composition on their way to the surface. Dr Teresa Ubide from the University of Queensland and Professor Balz Kamber from Trinity conducted the research using a laser technique to examine the inside of these crystals in a novel way. They discovered that the crystals contain a memory in the form of growth layers that look similar to tree rings. Reading the history from these layers may lead to more effective volcanic hazard monitoring, including for dormant volcanoes.



Science Gallery birthday celebrations on Front Square

Photo: Ivan Rakhmanin @University Times

Science Gallery Dublin celebrates 10 years

In February 2018, Science Gallery Dublin celebrated its 10th birthday with a show-stopping display of pyrotechnics and fireworks in Trinity's Front Square. The University was illuminated as artist Aoife van Linden Tol set off three distinct explosions to celebrate the anniversary. Performers danced and played with fire, setting off a chain reaction of pyrotechnic events. This celebration was inspired by the phenomena of stars and reflects Science Gallery Dublin's programming which aims to ignite curiosity and discovery, explore the unknown, provoke difficult questions and involve the public in the joy and debate around art, science, technology and human progress.

Trinity Creative Challenge Awards 2018

The winners of the Trinity Creative Challenge Awards 2018 were visual artist, Siobhan McDonald with her work entitled *Future Breath* and performance artist, Dylan Tighe with his piece *Pasolini's Salò Redubbed*. The Trinity Creative Challenge was set up to catalyse innovative interdisciplinary projects in collaboration with Trinity staff and students. Siobhan and Dylan each received €15,000 to develop their projects which will be presented within an exhibition or performance context in Trinity later this year. Also, the Centre for Genomic Gastronomy was awarded an additional €10,000 of funding to further develop an artistic project entitled *The Endophyte Supper Club*.



Future Breath by Siobhan McDonald
A project comprised of a series of enquiries into Environmental change – such as city pollution, toxicity and its impact on our health and ecosystems.



Professor Zuleika Rodgers, Dr Niamh McGoldrick (accepting on behalf of Professor Hongzhou Zhang) and Professor Charles Patterson

Trinity's 2018 Global Engagement award winners announced

The Global Engagement Awards are designed to recognise the exceptional contribution made by staff to global education and research, cultural understanding and global experiences that directly benefits the Trinity community. The awards raise awareness of the University's profile and supporting the development of students into global citizens. This year's awardees were Professor Zuleika Rodgers as Programme Director for the dual degree programme with Columbia University, and a joint award for Professor Charles Patterson and Professor Hongzhou Zhang to recognise their work in the development of a partnership with the University of Science and Technology Beijing (USTB).

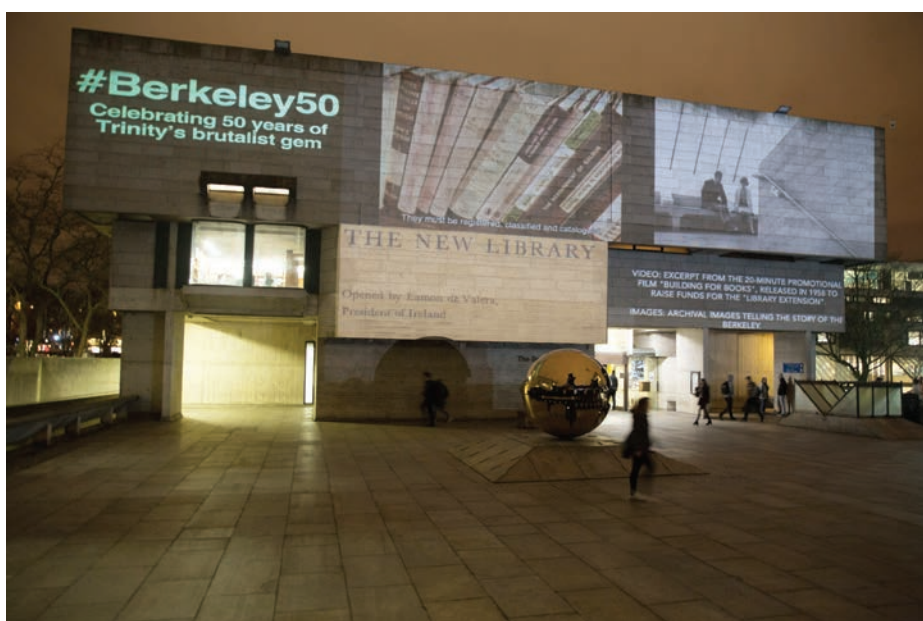
New research shows link between hearing loss and dementia

Ph.D. researcher and Atlantic Fellow David Loughrey from Trinity College Institute of Neuroscience and Global Brain Health Institute has found that hearing loss in older adults is associated with cognitive decline and dementia. The researchers made the findings following a comprehensive review of 36 previous studies from 12 countries involving 20,264 participants, the biggest study to date of hearing loss, cognitive decline and dementia. The results showed that people with age-related hearing loss had an increased risk for cognitive decline and also had a higher risk for cognitive impairment and dementia.



Precious Irish-language manuscripts showcased at conference and exhibition

Medieval Brehon law texts detailing bee-keeping laws and the Irish *Book of Genesis* are among precious Irish-language manuscripts which were the focus of an academic conference held in Trinity in May 2018. Trinity Library's collection of over 200 medieval and early modern manuscripts written in the Irish language is ranked as one of the most important collections in the world. Covering over 1,000 years of Irish literature and learning, these unique texts shine a light on how Irish society operated and how our ancestors interacted with each other. New research on these Irish-language manuscripts was presented at a conference in Trinity Long Room Hub Arts and Humanities Research Institute. An exhibition in Trinity's iconic Long Room, and accompanying online exhibition www.tcd.ie/library/exhibitions/irish-manuscripts/, allows the public to enjoy the beauty of these precious manuscripts first hand.

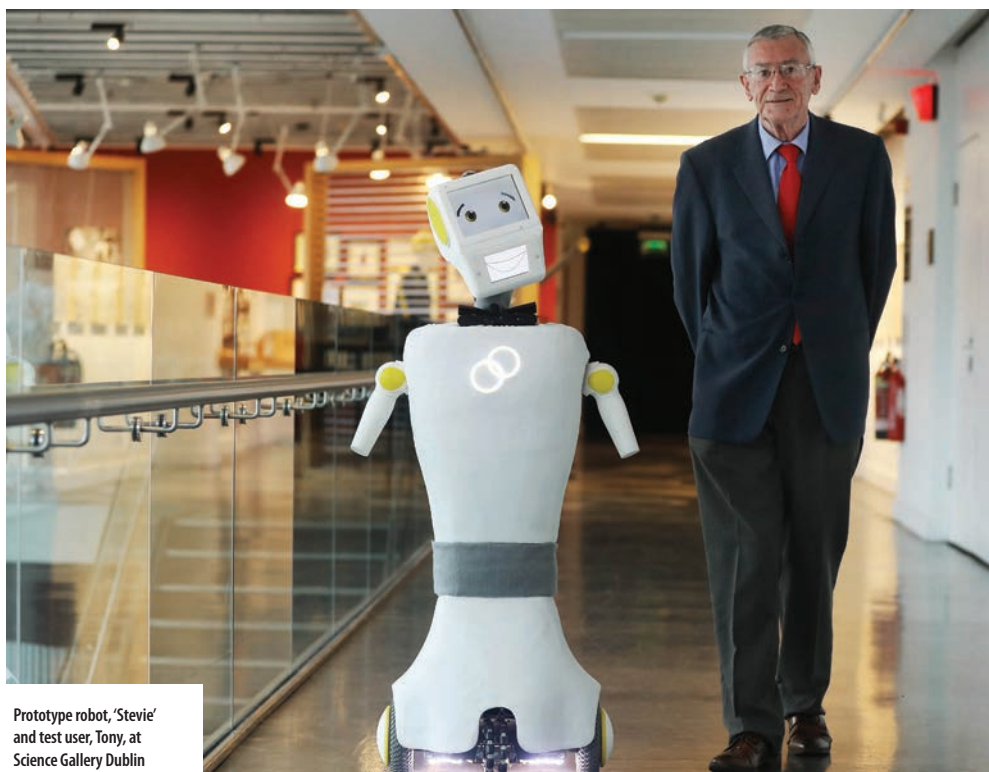


Berkeley 50 Projections

To conclude the Berkeley Library 50 year anniversary celebrations, a series of images was projected onto the façade each evening during the first week of December. The projections showcased some of the wonderful archival materials, event images and videos that featured throughout the year.

Trinity engineers unveil Ireland's first prototype robot for assisted care

Robotics engineers led by Assistant Professor in Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering at Trinity, Conor McGinn, unveiled the first prototype robot designed to work in assisted care facilities and help the elderly and people living with a disability in Ireland. The robot can perform several routine tasks and engage in social interaction which will help stimulate mental activity. The team behind the robot has secured significant development funding from Enterprise Ireland to move the prototype towards a marketable model by 2021.



Prototype robot, 'Stevie' and test user, Tony, at Science Gallery Dublin



Professor Tom O'Dowd, Colm Brophy TD, Minister Katherine Zappone, Minister Simon Harris, Taoiseach Leo Varadkar, HSE Head of Primary Care, Ann O'Shea, Dean of Health Sciences Professor Mary McCarron, Professor Joseph Barry, School of Medicine

Official opening of HSE Tallaght Integrated Academic Primary Care Centre

In May 2018, Taoiseach Leo Varadkar and Minister for Health Simon Harris officially launched the HSE Tallaght Integrated Academic Primary Care Centre. The centre is the first of its kind in Ireland, enabling multi-disciplinary services that were previously delivered from a number of locations to be delivered on a single site. Trinity's Dean of Health Sciences Professor Mary McCarron commented, "high-quality research, excellence in teaching and innovations in healthcare delivery are happening in this new partnership, all with the aim of providing the best healthcare experience to the people of Tallaght and beyond. The undergraduate training for medical, nursing and midwifery students and the postgraduate training in community health, implementation science and addiction recovery will all add to the quality of people's lives".

New research shows how sugars can revolutionise medicine

Scientists led by Associate Professor in Biochemistry at Trinity, Gavin Davey, have merged the disciplines of biochemistry, mathematics, linguistics and computational biology to create a new coding language to help them interpret the millions of ways in which sugar molecules interact with molecules in the body. The research team is decoding approximately 30,000 genes that generate 100,000 proteins, which has considerably expanded our knowledge of genomics and proteomics. This project allows them to decipher the highly complex manner in which proteins and lipids are modified by sugar molecules. What they are discovering has important implications for treating cancers and neurodegenerative diseases. This interdisciplinary study is being funded by EU Marie Curie and Science Foundation Ireland.

Scientists discover how HIV evades the immune system

Scientists led by Assistant Professor in Immunology at Trinity, Nigel Stevenson, have discovered a new mechanism by which HIV evades the immune system and which shows precisely how the virus avoids elimination. The new research shows that HIV targets and disables a pathway involving a number of biological molecules that are key in blocking viral activity and clearing infection. Despite 40 million people being infected with HIV worldwide, there is currently no cure and current treatment involves anti-retroviral therapy, which prevents disease progression. This discovery opens the door to a new era of HIV research focused on curing people living with the virus.



Dr Séamus Lawless and Dr Peter Crooks from Trinity's Beyond 2022, Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury project, and Zoë Reid Senior Conservator, National Archives of Ireland examine original architectural drawings for the Public Record Office

Trinity to digitally recreate seven centuries of Ireland's history destroyed in 1922 Four Courts fire

When Dublin's Four Courts went up in flames on 30 June 1922, seven centuries of Ireland's historical and genealogical records dating back to the 13th century were lost – seemingly forever. However, new technology, historical research and careful archival practice mean that these losses may be recoverable. Historians and computer scientists at Trinity have unveiled plans to bring Ireland's Public Record Office back to life by creating a 3D virtual reality reconstruction of the destroyed building and refilling its shelves with fully-searchable surviving documents and copies of the lost records. The project will bring millions of lost historical and genealogical facts to a global audience and will allow historical research to reach back four centuries earlier than most currently available genealogical resources.

New Scholars and Fellows announcement

Students and academics gathered in Trinity's Front Square on 9 April 2018 to hear the announcement of new Scholars and Fellows which marks the beginning of the annual Trinity Week, a long-established celebration of College life. There were scenes of joy and jubilation as the names of the 73 Scholars, 16 Fellows and two Honorary Fellows were read out by Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast.



New Scholars, Avril McDonald, European Studies and Daniel Gilligan, Law and Political Science



Art installation *The Radiant Stranger* is launched in School of Physics

The School of Physics has welcomed a new sculpture to the Fitzgerald building. Launched by renowned theoretical physicist Sir Michael Berry on 24 May 2018, the sculpture, entitled *The Radiant Stranger*, is a model of conical refraction. It was designed by Professor James Lunney and fabricated by David Grouse in the Mechanical Workshop in the School of Physics. *The Radiant Stranger* was the name given by the Irish poet Aubrey de Vere (1814 - 1902) to conical refraction, an optical effect predicted in 1832 by William Rowan Hamilton (1805 - 1865) and observed by Humphrey Lloyd (1800 - 1881) in the same year.

Photo: Julien Behal



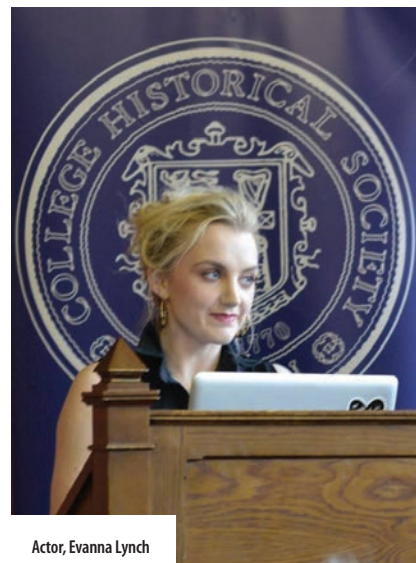
The Duke and Duchess of Sussex



President of the European Central Bank, Mario Draghi

Visitors to Trinity

At the heart of Dublin city, Trinity has welcomed many visitors through Front Arch in its 426 years. In 2017 almost one million people visited the Book of Kells - here is a selection of familiar faces who visited our campus this year.



Actor, Evanna Lynch



Comedian, writer and podcaster, Marc Maron



Professor Brian Cox



Emmy and Tony award winning actor, Kristin Chenoweth

Photo: David O'Connor



Film director, Martin Scorsese and
President of the Phil, Matthew Nuding



Italian President,
Sergio Mattarella



Actor, Helen McCrory, OBE (right) and President
of Trinity Law Soc, Jessica O'Neill



Actor, writer, producer and director, Amy
Poehler and Gemma Mortell, The Phil



Former US Vice-President,
Joe Biden



Actor, writer
and director,
Rupert Everett



Civil rights lawyer and co-founder of
the Innocence Project, Peter Neufeld



Actor, Damian Lewis and Ken Kerrigan,
Library Guard, Visitor Services



Author, Margaret Atwood

By Áine Lawlor

Áine Lawlor interviews former President of Ireland and Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Dr Mary Robinson LL.B., M.A., S.C., LL.D. (h.c.), H.F.T.C.D. (1967), about her journey from would-be nun to a rebel with many causes.

Sophisticated Bad Girl

Her story could have been so different because Mary Robinson wanted to be a nun. The woman who would become Ireland's first female President, first UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, first female Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Trinity College, wanted to be a missionary nun with the Society of the Sacred Heart when she finished school.

She had initially wanted to be a poet but couldn't summon the creativity necessary, despite attending the Yeats Summer School. So a nun it was. The Reverend Mother in Mount Anville agreed that she would be welcomed as a postulant, but first recommended a year away. In the heady atmosphere and change of the 1960s. Mary Robinson spent that year in Paris and that was the beginning of a remarkable journey for this bright and brave woman from a studious would-be nun to an atypical rebel.

"That changed everything. I began to see from a distance so many things I'd resented for so long but didn't voice." Boys serving on the altar while girls wore mantillas. The marriage bar that meant a woman had to leave the civil service upon marrying. The stigma against single mothers and their children.

Her choice? Trinity and the law. So her father won the approval of the Archbishop over a glass of sherry and she followed her elder brothers to Trinity.

There was a freedom in her student days in Trinity that she revelled in.

"There were quite a number of English students and Northern Ireland Protestant students, so we actually had some pretty tough debates."

And shades of what was to come, Mary Robinson, as auditor of Trinity's Law Society decided to debate on the theme of law and morality in Ireland. The late John Morris Kelly, Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence at UCD, advised her against this theme – there was "no law in it", he said. But stubbornly, she persisted. Trinity's Exam Hall was packed. Prominent English philosopher, teacher and author, HLA Hart came over from Oxford. Mary Robinson stood up before them all in 1967 and argued for the legalisation of family planning, removal of the ban on divorce, the decriminalisation of homosexuality and suicide, but – "I didn't go one step further on the abortion issue. It seemed radical enough in those days."

She was to learn more about radicalism at Harvard University in 1968, and she is proud to have been part of the class of 1968, where she received her masters degree in law.

"My American colleagues were avoiding a draft and criticising an immoral war. Law teaching was at a very interesting place, it was being challenged. Martin Luther King was assassinated in April, we mourned him, and I was absolutely devastated and then just after we graduated, Robert Kennedy was assassinated."

Before Harvard, she was a shy girl who had taught herself to overcome her shyness by debating. To train herself against freezing up, she debated as much as possible – not just in Trinity, but also going over to the Literary & Historical Society in UCD for extra practice. After her time at Harvard, she became not only radical, but impatient.

Her husband-to-be, Nick Robinson, called it her "Harvard humility".

"I had a feeling in Ireland, whether you were male or female you had to wait your turn... you get into your early forties and then you could do something. That's why I stood for the Seanad at the age of 25."

She wanted to change the law and to start with family planning. She couldn't see why she should wait. She complained about the senate being full of elderly male professors. She was an uppity young Catholic woman in a hurry to change the status quo.

Later at the United Nations, she would learn that change is harder won. "You can't just expect to change a deep cultural issue quickly. It's got to be done by a process of wide discussion and deliberation."

“I had a feeling in Ireland, whether you were male or female you had to wait your turn... you get into your early forties and then you could do something. That’s why I stood for the Seanad at the age of 25.”

Bourke, as she then was, won the personal award that night, “I don’t know, there was something about the excitement of the night, but anyway, his approach changed towards me, I’ll always remember this was the start of the romance.” It was, however, a one-sided romance for quite a while. He was keen, but she was determined to go to Harvard. And while her American contemporaries in the class of 1968 were going into poverty programmes, or Civil Rights in the South, Mary Bourke came back to Nick, to Trinity, and to try to change Ireland.

She needed all the support both Nick and Trinity could give in the years ahead. Her support for the so-called “liberal agenda” kept her in the spotlight and on the firing line; not just contraception, but the right for women to sit on juries, an end to the marriage bar and the campaign for homosexual law reform – Mary Robinson fought the fight. In the mid-1970s, she joined the Labour Party and ran for the Dáil and Dublin City Council, without success. She concedes that the party political system was uncomfortable for her, that she was seen as too independent-minded. She resigned from the Labour Party over the exclusion of Unionists from consultations on the Anglo-Irish agreement in 1985, continuing as an independent senator for another four years.

In 1989, after two decades in the Upper House, it was time for a change, and she decided not to run again for the Seanad. She and Nick were enjoying their involvement in Trinity’s Centre for European Law, their three children were growing up, and through her involvement with a Chambers in London, Mary Robinson and her friend Anthony Lester were dealing with cases that went before the European Court – work she felt could really empower Irish women and change their lives. After two decades on the front line, she was enjoying her life at work and at home, while still making a difference.

She soon learned how hard change could be when, with John Horgan and Trevor West, they attempted to legalise family planning. It was the only bill in the history of the Oireachtas that was never given a first reading. One member of Fianna Fáil wore gloves so as not to contaminate his hands with holding such filth on the order paper. Archbishop McQuaid required a letter to be read in every diocese in Dublin containing a message that their bill would be a curse on the country. She says simply, “I got a lot of hate mail at the time.”

There was huge comfort however, in the support Mary Robinson won and continued to win for 20 years from her senate electoral base in Trinity, knowing that constituency completely supported the agenda she was trying to implement. By now, she was Reid Professor of Law – appointed in the same year she was elected to the Seanad, 1969. In 1970 she married Nick, the other huge support in her life.

“We’d been very friendly, but he had lots of girlfriends, and then in my final year in Trinity he came to this debate with me.” Mary

Photo: Naoise Cullhane

That is until John Rogers, former Attorney General and friend of then Labour leader Dick Spring, called around on Valentine's Day, 1990, with the left-field proposal that she run for President of Ireland.

"I thought he had a family problem. I wasn't even thinking. When he posed the question, my face just fell, and he saw that." Polite as ever, she told him it was an honour to be asked, and she would think about it over the weekend and get back to him on Monday. When she rang Nick, he laughed and took her to lunch, but then posed the serious question: "You're the constitutional lawyer, have you read the provisions that relate to the presidency as a start?"

"I took out the constitution and I read that oath 'Aláinn lándícheall a dhéanamh', to do my best on behalf of the people of Ireland." She felt that as a president she could do so much more.

The message to the Labour Party from Mary was yes, she was interested – but on her terms, not theirs. She wanted to be a candidate for a more active and modern Presidency, but she wanted to be an independent candidate, not at all what Party leader, Dick Spring, had in mind. Then there was the constant warring between the other parties backing her and the Labour Party when he finally agreed to nominate her as an independent candidate.

Against the formidable Fianna Fáil machine and their veteran candidate Brian Lenihan, the bookies had her at 100/1 against. Perhaps they should have spoken to that Reverend Mother from Mount Anville, who could have told them a thing or two about Mary Bourke's ability to overturn the odds. But even Mary Robinson didn't really think she would win to begin with.

"I was walking down streets in various places and nobody knew who I was."

Eoghan Harris had a big influence on Mary – not just the signature polo necks and bright three-quarter length coats, but on how a new activist presidency could be one for all the people and not just those who had always supported her liberal agenda.

As she went around the country, Mary Robinson, once a girl who would freeze at speaking in public, and who had held her father on a pedestal all her life, now, when she needed it most, found her mother's warm personality coming out.

"My mother was a great people person, very warm, never forgot anybody, never forgot a name, going down Grafton Street would take a long time because she knew everyone."

Photo: Naíise Cullane



Áine Lawlor and Mary Robinson in the Alumni Room, Trinity College Dublin

"I was pleasantly surprised, I must say, at the size of the vote. And I think it was good that it was very decisive. It's been tough for everybody and it's great that it ended with a strong affirmation of women's rights and women's choice."

And suddenly, Mrs Bourke's shy daughter began enjoying the same interaction with people on the campaign trail. When she had run for the Dáil, she had not yet learnt that message of service to all the people, she had been focused on rights and entitlements. An activist in the Áras yes, but now she had to develop an increasing connection with people on that tough campaign.

We meet for this interview in the days after the two-to-one yes vote in the referendum to repeal and replace the 8th amendment to the constitution, one she had argued against with Professor William Binchy when he first campaigned for the anti-abortion amendment in 1983. After 35 years, she's in a reflective mood about the change that has happened – and in which she played no small part along the way.

"I do remember the John Bowman debate between myself and William Binchy, it got

a lot of airing in recent times. Looking back at it, I felt that there was a certain amount of patronising going on. But if you look at the issues I was worried about, most of them came true, unfortunately.

"I was pleasantly surprised, I must say, at the size of the vote. I think it was good that it was very decisive. It's been tough for everybody and it's great that it ended with a strong affirmation of women's rights and women's choice."

Long being an advocate for women's rights, Mary Robinson famously said upon her election as Ireland's first female President in 1990 that, "I was elected by the women of Ireland, who instead of rocking the cradle, rocked the system."

Being Ireland's first female President in the heady early years of the 1990s put Mary Robinson on the world stage. The developing peace process gave extra attention and

significance to her meetings with the Queen, President Clinton and to her visits to Northern Ireland. However, when I ask her about her role in the peace process, the former President's first memory is – "having the women from Northern Ireland, either from West Belfast or from another community, and dressed to kill on their first time in Dublin and here they were in this fancy house", and she smiles at the happy memories.

Nonetheless, there were less happy memories – such as shaking Gerry Adams' hand on a visit to a women's centre in loyalist West Belfast in 1996 – much to some political displeasure.

"But that visit to West Belfast was a tough one. There was a poll taken in *The Sunday Independent* expecting that I would be excoriated and about 92% of who approved of my visit to West Belfast, approved of the fact that I had met Gerry Adams along with all the other political figures. So somehow the people were a bit ahead of the politicians."

As with any time that I have interviewed her, there is a warmth in Mary Robinson as she talks about those years in the Áras and she's now frank about what happened next: how it all went wrong when under pressure from then UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, and she left her post early to take up the post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

She says that leaving early and not doing a second term was the hardest decision she ever made, and her regret is evident. But she also concedes that: "I'm an impatient person who wants to push the frontiers, and while it didn't seem so at the time, it was a big mistake to leave early. Kofi Annan accepted me but put pressure on because the first High Commissioner had resigned."

Things didn't get better, and soon, she was in a dark place.

"I took on a very tough job, and it nearly broke me. By Christmas I was not sleeping properly and beginning to lose my cool, my head was in a very bad place."

Once again, her stubbornness was Mary Robinson's best friend.

"My brother came back from New Zealand and said I was close to a mental breakdown and I said by God I'm not."

So, in the next year she hauled herself back to her normal self. She can't remember exactly when but probably when she was in South Africa with Nelson Mandela for the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, she got a phone call from

Provost Tom Mitchell. He was calling to offer her what she calls the most difficult job in the world – Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Trinity College.

Tom Mitchell couldn't see at the other end of the phone, but once again, Mary Robinson's face dropped at this outlandish job proposal.

"I said absolutely not, the most difficult job in the world, Tom you can't be serious."

But the Provost had a better riposte than John Rogers calling about the Presidency.

"He said I'm very serious Mary. Don't forget this University was founded by a woman and has never had a woman at the top."

Being Mary Robinson, Harvard class of 1968, the impatient 25-year-old who couldn't stand a Seanad full of stuffy old men, who upset bishops and politicians and fought doggedly for the human rights of women and for gender equality before that term had been invented – being Mary Robinson, how could she resist. She didn't.

Hanging in the corner, we admire her gorgeous Chancellor's robe, all black and gold and beautifully crafted for a provost who would never have imagined this stylish subversive – and a 'she' to boot – wearing it in his place. She tries it on for the photographer, talking about her happy connection with Trinity which has lasted since she first arrived as a nervous young fresher, shy and awkward, though brilliant – right through to the assured Chancellor and world figure who will hang up her Chancellor's robe for the last time in May next year.

"In many ways I have had that happy connection with Trinity since I walked in as an undergraduate, which is amazing. I was a student here, I lectured here, I represented Trinity for 20 years in the Senate, I barely retired and I became President, I'm an honorary doctor, I came for our 400th anniversary – Nick and I came through the Front Gate in our Rolls Royce – there were speeches and champagne and everyone jumping up and down – it was joyful, great. And then to be Chancellor since 1998, I'll have to step down in May next year, it will have been 21 years."

The Provost is keen that she stay involved with the University. There is also the work of the Mary Robinson Climate Justice Foundation, her book on climate justice coming out this year, her role as world leader and as an advocate on the world stage.

We finish the interview by discussing her passion for the issue which has synthesised all of her beliefs from her experience of many

decades of campaigning, at home and abroad – the issue of climate justice.

"I think when I was a student in Trinity, I never thought about the climate. I was never particularly engaged with it when I was a lawyer. When I served as High Commissioner for Human Rights I didn't make the connection between climate change and human rights. It was when I worked in African countries from 2002 to 2010 that it became so clear to me that I had missed a very important dimension of human rights, the impact of climate change."

Back to the start of the interview, when I pressed her on what it was that turned this painfully shy and seriously bright young wannabe-nun into the woman she is today, why she didn't settle for the easy life a Mount Anville girl in the 1960s might have wanted, and what made her the successful rebel that she became she said: "You remind me, I was at a women's conference in Ottawa about a week ago, women on climate change, and I couldn't get to the evening reception on time. Somehow the discussion was about bad girls, and a friend of mine said she calls Mary Robinson a sophisticated bad girl."

A sophisticated bad girl. A stylish subversive, with a sense of fun too.

"Nick always says whatever we do let's enjoy it. That's been very important. It does help. One thing I've learned from Archbishop Tutu is to be a prisoner of hope. If I talk about climate change as I can in scary terms – because we're not on course for a safe world, we're on course for a world with about 3.5 degrees warming above Celsius, above pre-industrial standards. And that means life is intolerable, catastrophically. Today's generation is the first to really understand the danger of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it. I talk about why we need to stay on this course, I spend more time talking about the benefits and the opportunities because that's what gets people moving."

So she smiles warmly and moves on to her next appointment; moving on, moving minds. Dr Mary Robinson: Former President of Ireland, Chancellor of the University of Dublin and sophisticated bad girl.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Aine Lawlor B.A. (1982) is a radio and television broadcaster.



Is Social Media Controlling You?

By Dr Simon McCarthy-Jones

Dr Simon McCarthy-Jones challenges how freely we can live our lives with the presence of social media. Users must decide if the benefits of these sites outweigh their costs. Here's how to take back control.

H

ow can you live the life you want to, avoiding the distractions and manipulations of others? To do so, you need to know how you work. "Know thyself", the Ancients urged. Sadly, we are often bad at this.

But by contrast, others know us increasingly well. Our intelligence, sexual orientation – and much more – can be computed from our Facebook likes. Machines, using data from our digital footprint, are better judges of our personality than our friends and family. Soon, artificial

intelligence, using our social network data, will know even more. The 21st-century challenge will be how to live when others know us better than we know ourselves.

But how free are we today? There are industries dedicated to capturing and selling our attention – and the best bait is social networking. Facebook, Instagram and Twitter have drawn us closer round the campfire of our shared humanity. Yet, they come with costs, both personal and political. Users must decide if the benefits of these sites outweigh their costs.

"The greater your need to belong and be popular, and the stronger your brain's reward centres respond to your reputation being enhanced, the more irresistible is the site's siren song."

This decision should be freely made. But can it be, if social networking sites are potentially addictive? The decision should also be informed. But can it be, if we don't know what is happening behind the curtain?

Sean Parker, the first president of Facebook, recently discussed the thought process that went into building this social network. He described it as being: *All about how do we consume as much of your time and conscious attention as possible?*

To do this, the user had to be given: *A little dopamine hit every once in a while because someone liked or commented on a photo or a post...and that's going to get you to contribute more.*

Parker continued: *It's exactly the kind of thing that a hacker like myself would come up with because you're exploiting a vulnerability in human psychology... The inventors, creators, it's me, it's Mark [Zuckerberg]... understood this consciously. And we did it anyway.*

Human needs create human vulnerabilities

So what are these vulnerabilities? Humans have a fundamental need to belong and a fundamental desire for social status. As a result, our brains treat information about ourselves like a reward. When our behaviour is rewarded with things such as food or money, our brain's "valuation system" activates. Much of this system is also activated when we encounter self-relevant information. Such information is hence given great weight. That's why, if someone says your name, even across a noisy room, it automatically pops into your consciousness.

Information relating to our reputation and social rank is particularly important. We are wired to be sensitive to this. We understand social dominance at only 15 months of age.

Social networking sites grab us because they involve self-relevant information and bear on our social status and reputation. The greater your need to belong and be popular, and the stronger your brain's reward centres respond to your reputation being enhanced, the more irresistible is the site's siren song.

Is social media addictive?

Gambling is addictive because you don't know how many bets you will have

to make before you win. B F Skinner uncovered this in his Harvard pigeon lab in the 1950s. If pigeons were given food every time they pecked a button, they pecked a lot. If they were only sometimes given food when they pecked a button, they not only pecked much more, but did so in a frantic, compulsive manner.

It could be argued that Skinner's pigeon lab was resurrected at Harvard in 2004, with two modifications. It was called Facebook. And it didn't use pigeons.

When you check Facebook you can't predict if someone will have left you self-relevant information or not. Social network sites are slot machines that pay out the gold of self-relevant information. This is why billions of people pull their levers. So, can they be addictive?

Facebook reportedly originally advertised itself as "the college addiction". Today, some researchers claim Facebook addiction "has become a reality". However, this is not a recognised psychiatric disorder and there are problems with the concept.

People undertake many activities on Facebook, from gaming to social networking. The term "Facebook addiction" hence lacks specificity. Also, as Facebook is just one of many networking sites, the term "social networking addiction" would seem more appropriate.

Yet, the term "addiction" itself remains potentially problematic. Addictions are typically thought of as chronic conditions that cause problems in your life. Yet, a five-year follow-up study found that many excessive behaviours deemed to be addictions – such as exercising, sex, shopping and video gaming – were fairly temporary. Furthermore, excessive social network use need not cause problems for everyone. Indeed, labelling excessive involvement in an activity as an "addiction" could result in the overpathologisation of everyday behaviours. Context is key.

Nevertheless, excessive social network use has been convincingly argued to lead to symptoms associated with addiction. This includes becoming preoccupied with these sites, using them to modify your mood, needing to use them more and more to get the same effects, and suffering withdrawal effects when use is ceased that often cause you to start using again. The best estimate is that around 5% of adolescent users have significant levels of addiction-like symptoms.

"Social network sites are slot machines that pay out the gold of self-relevant information. This is why billions of people pull their levers. So, can they be addictive?"

Taking back control

How can we benefit from social networking sites without being consumed by them? Companies could redesign their sites to mitigate the risk of addiction. They could use opt-out default settings for features that encourage addiction and make it easier for people to self-regulate their usage. However, some claim that asking tech firms "to be less good at what they do feels like a ridiculous ask". So government regulation may be needed, perhaps similar to that used with the tobacco industry.

Users could also consider whether personal reasons are making them vulnerable to problematic use. Factors that predict excessive use include an increased tendency to experience negative emotions, being unable to cope well with everyday problems, a need for self-promotion, loneliness and fear of missing out. These factors will, of course, not apply to everyone.

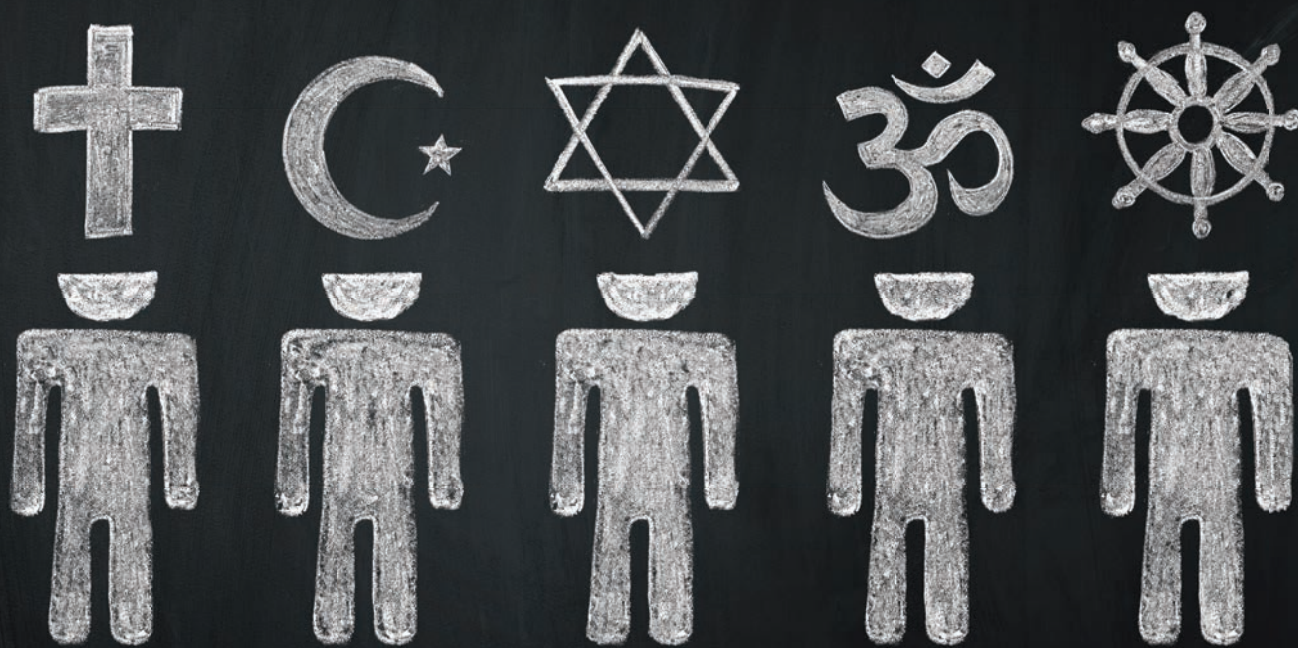
Finally, users could empower themselves. It is already possible to limit time on these sites using apps such as Freedom, Moment and StayFocusd. The majority of Facebook users have voluntarily taken a break from Facebook, though this can be hard.

"I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul," run the famous lines from *Invictus*. Sadly, future generations may find them incomprehensible.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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THE CONVERSATION



Religions and the Politics of Peace and Conflict

By Professor Linda Hogan

Academics at Trinity's School of Religion reflect on the role of religion in both conflict and peace-making in a political context, writes Linda Hogan Ph.D. (1992), Professor of Ecumenics and Vice-Provost of Trinity College Dublin from 2011-16.

Religion has once again emerged as a significant force in political life. Unfortunately its manifestation is often associated with violence, extremism and bigotry. Yet around the globe a majority of religious believers denounce the violence pursued in their name, while significant numbers of religious actors pursue political agendas based on the values of equality, human rights and peace. How can one account for this paradoxical position? Will the re-politicisation of religion inevitably lead to more conflict? Or, can the peace-

making potential of religion dislodge the narratives of legitimate violence pursued in God's name? These are questions that a group of academics at Trinity's School of Religion pursue, through our research and in the School's doctoral and masters programmes.

The Resurgence of Religion in the 21st Century

In the 20th century it was assumed that religion would become ever-more marginal to political life. However the most comprehensive analysis of global religious affiliation ever undertaken suggests a different trajectory. *The Future of World Religions Report*¹ indicates

that, rather than being in decline, the proportion of the world's population that affiliates with a religion is growing. Using demographic data from more than 2,500 censuses worldwide, the report projects how the global religious landscape will look by 2050 (updated to 2060 in 2017) if current trends in demographics continue, incorporating patterns of religious switching (including disaffiliation/exit) and migration. It shows that religiously affiliated people will continue to make up an increasing share of the world's total population. Islam continues to see the most significant growth, so that by 2060 Muslims will make up 31% of the world's population, and Christians, 32%. The religiously unaffiliated are projected to shrink from 16% of the world's population in 2015, to 13% in 2060. This situation

is complicated further by increasing religious diversity² particularly in parts of the world that have previously been homogenous. Nor is Europe immune from these patterns, since it has also seen the rise of new religions and the revival of others, particularly because of the impact of migration.

This continued growth of religious affiliation has been accompanied by a re-politicisation of religion. This has been in train since the 1970s, manifested most dramatically in the Iranian Revolution of 1979, but has continued apace since then. This re-politicisation of religion has not only changed politics, it has also changed the nature of religion and the character of religious affiliation. The forces of secularisation and globalisation have also impacted on the nature of religion. Nor have the religions been passive objects in a changing landscape. Rather they too have been part of this process of change.



Linda Hogan, Professor of Ecumenics and formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College Dublin

“This re-politicisation of religion has not only changed politics, it has also changed the nature of religion and the character of religious affiliation.”

In particular the last two decades have seen the emergence of de-cultured, post-colonial forms of religious fundamentalism. These new forms of religious fundamentalism engage politics in a transnational manner and use the global connectivity of social media to pursue their religious and political agendas. We see this pattern not only in political Islam and in forms of Hindutva and fundamentalist versions of Buddhism, but also in evangelical Protestantism and latterly in Catholic fundamentalism.

These trends indicate that religion worldwide is undergoing a period of unprecedented change, and within Trinity's School of Religion one of our research groups seeks to understand these transformations, particularly their political impacts, and especially the interplay of religions with the politics of peace and conflict.

The Ambivalence of the Sacred

The connections between religion and violence are multifaceted. From the conflicts in Middle East and East Africa to those across Asia, religious ideologies frame and justify political violence. Moreover in international relations post-9/11 religious language and metaphors have acquired a new political significance. Indeed religious justifications of violence are omnipresent in international politics, leaving some to conclude that religions are intrinsically and relentlessly violent. However this unambiguous indictment of religion fails to acknowledge the diversity within religions on whether and under what conditions recourse to violence can be justified, it neglects the significant role that religious actors play in conflict resolution, and ignores the religious roots of pacifism.

Buddhist Violence and its Colonial Roots

Dr Jude Lal Fernando, Assistant Professor,
Intercultural Theology and Interreligious Studies

Religiously supported violence is not new in history even though religions have promoted important virtues. However, with Buddhism, many, particularly westerners, are shocked to hear about its association with violence. Buddhism is viewed as nonviolent and peaceful compared with other religio-ethical traditions. The Sangha (monastics) are perceived to be world-renouncers and paragons of greedlessness. Buddhism has shaped the lives of great Asian leaders like Asoka, Gandhi and Ambedkar. Its practices of mindfulness, promoted by the Dalai Lama and Thich Nhat Hanh, have attracted many who seek inner peace in highly materialistic and individualistic societies. Nevertheless, it is equally evident that the war against the Tamils in Sri Lanka which killed, according to UN estimates, at least 70,000 people and the mass atrocities committed against the Rohingya people in Myanmar, which forced over 700,000 people to flee to Bangladesh, were not simply triggered by a few Buddhist extremists. These crimes were state-mediated and overwhelmingly backed by the Sangha and the Buddhist majority.

The Western romanticisation of peace-loving Buddhist societies has colonial roots. A newfangled form of Buddhism was constructed under British colonial rule in Burma and Ceylon. Lay leaders of the emerging intermediary social classes, supported by Western admirers of Buddhism, formed a Buddhism that upheld its meditative practices, rather than popular, indigenous and interreligious expressions.

The contradictions between the ethical core of a religious tradition and its adherents' lived reality cannot be understood by a simplistic binary that associates religion either with violence as Richard Dawkins does or with peace as religious peace apologists do. What needs to be analysed are the historical, political, social and cultural conditionings of a faith community that lead them to ideological justification of mass atrocities or non-violence. Buddhism is no exception. To portray what happens in Sri Lanka and Myanmar as purely local ethno-religious conflicts based on age-old antagonisms amongst communities is misleading. Both states are majoritarian and part of a geopolitical network of economic-military alliances that continue to strengthen the exclusionary positions of the ethno-religious majorities of both countries.

Justice for the victims of these majoritarian states as well as conflict resolution entail application of the ethico-emancipatory core of Buddhism not simply to individuals, but to state structures with their global alliances, which bolster the majoritarian Buddhist false view of supremacy, a view that led to mass atrocities. Attached to a colonially carved state, Buddhists falsely perceive Tamils and Muslims as invaders, thus thwarting many peace attempts towards alternative ways of being a polity. However, the suffering of war victims has the transformative potential to lead Buddhists along the path that Asoka took two millennia ago and Ambedkar in our day.

Breaking the Old Habits of Secular Diplomacy towards the Middle East

Dr Carlo Aldrovandi, Assistant Professor in Religions, Conflict and Peace Studies

Mainstream international relations theory and diplomacy have traditionally misunderstood or undervalued religion and its far-reaching influence on people's lives, particularly in the Middle East. That exclusion is largely related to two common epistemological misconceptions. On the one hand, scholars and diplomats tend to frame sacred values, beliefs and motivations as 'epiphenomenal': a meaningless symbolic gloss over the real 'material' interests at stake in that dispute (i.e. territory, Israeli security, the Palestinian refugees' right of return, the building of settlements in the Occupied Territories, Jerusalem as undivided capital, water resources, etc.). On the other hand, many still hold that religion is too overwhelming and irrational a force to act upon.

It is time to break the 'old habits' of mainstream conflict resolution and diplomacy and think about the sacred and its influence on politics in an altogether different way. Even a diplomat indifferent to religion or with marked atheist predispositions requires a more sophisticated understanding of what people's faith is about and how a religious identity interacts with the outer world, often by becoming political. This appears to be the case especially in Western diplomacy towards the Middle East, where often times it is impossible to draw a clear line of separation between the domain of the sacred and that of secular politics.

Crossing identity boundaries and building bridges across 'impossible divides' becomes the hardest yet most necessary task - a task which religious actors and stakeholders might be better equipped to deal with, perhaps even more than secular politicians or diplomats.

Religious leaders of all denominations ought to be included in the Middle East peace processes as they hold critical information about the sacred values and dynamics at play in the conflict, while commanding a considerable influence upon their respective communities. During the Oslo and Camp David talks, the last two meaningful attempts to deal with the Israeli-Palestinian issue, the diplomatic team consulted with almost everyone (politicians, security experts, academics, civil servants, etc.), but left out prominent clerics and religious representatives. A top-down diplomatic approach neglecting or sidelining the opinions of Jewish, Christian and Islamic leaders turned out to be the 'Achilles' heel' of the peace negotiations, which found no resonance whatsoever within the local communities.

In sum, in order to learn how to negotiate over the 'non-negotiable' and tackle a religiously charged conflict like the Israeli-Palestinian one, diplomats should make a start by developing a much more sophisticated 'religious literacy'.

In fact, religion plays many different roles in political conflicts. It can function as a proxy for ethnic, cultural or economic wrongs (real or imagined), can be one factor amidst a range of historic grievances, or can itself be a cause of conflict. More often than not however, religious factors become so entangled with other aspects of conflict that they must be addressed if there is to be a sustainable peace. Within the School, research on the religious drivers of conflict focuses on two main strands: i) religious fundamentalism and ii) ethical justifications of religious violence.

Our research on religious fundamentalism interrogates its theological underpinnings both within the Abrahamic spectrum and in other world religions. It asks what does a fundamentalist mind-set entail? Are all forms of fundamentalisms religious in their essence? How does religious fundamentalism relate to the secular values of western modernity? Should we engage with fundamentalists, and why? What should be the ethical terms of such an engagement? We also investigate the drivers behind religious fundamentalism's involvement in (or withdrawal from) the realm of politics, and expose students to particular cases which have a bearing on current affairs: US Evangelical Right, the messianic settlers in Israel, Hamas, Iranian Revolutionary Shiism, past and present form Jihadi-Salafism, Hindu/Buddhist radicalism, White Supremacism and other forms of religiously-inspired violent political activism. Research on religious fundamentalism is complemented by work on the ethical justifications of religious violence. Here we investigate the many ways in which religions use their sacred texts and their ethical traditions to justify political violence; how religions frame violence as morally compelling in certain circumstances, and how religious legitimations of violence are challenged and resisted from within those traditions.

Catalysing Religious Peace-making

Although much of our research is aimed at understanding the religious drivers of conflict, in Trinity our attention is firmly focused on contributing to conflict resolution and religious peace-making. This involves challenging the abuse of religious texts in the service of justifying violence; contesting the centrality of 'the just war' in the ethical landscape of religious actors; developing strategies to reinforce and amplify religion's potential for peace-making and partnering with faith-based organisations to support their role in conflict resolution.

During the Bosnian conflict, then UN Secretary General Kofi Annan spoke about the need to restore religion to its rightful role as peace-maker and today many of our academics and alumni are involved in such work throughout the world. Our research and teaching is intentionally interdisciplinary. Academics trained in theology, religion, political and social science, collaborate to advance our understanding of religiously-based conflict and to support religious peace-making. This unique environment facilitates a level of religious literacy not often found amongst policy-makers and means that our alumni are much sought after for their expertise. Currently alumni work as policy-makers, educationalists, and reconcilers, in the United Nations, European Union, World Council of Churches, and with ecumenical, faith-based and secular NGOs. They work across the globe, in Burundi, Georgia, Ireland, Israel/Palestine, Lebanon, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe, bringing their expertise to bear on some of the world's most intractable conflicts.

Enacting a peaceful future calls for vision, imagination and trust in the creative capacities of humans, and the religions have the potential to play a central role in this ethical project.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Linda Hogan, Professor of Ecumenics and formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College Dublin

FOOTNOTES

1. Pew Research Centre, *The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050*, updated to 2060 - www.pewforum.org/

2. Pew Research Centre, *Global Religious Diversity: Half the Most Religiously Diverse Countries Are in Asia-Pacific Region* - www.pewforum.org/

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Genetic Portal to our Past and Future

By Will Goodbody

A team of Trinity geneticists have unlocked some fascinating discoveries about the ancestral past of Irish people.

Who do you think you are? What makes me who I am? Where did we come from?

Questions more and more of us are asking these days, as we seek to understand our ancestral past.

Increasingly the answers lie in once futuristic, but now very much present technology.

From DNA testing to online family trees, and digital archives to genealogy apps, there is a wealth of tools available to help us burrow back into our personal history.

But a team of geneticists at Trinity College Dublin is applying a similar approach to something much more important – the development of treatments for neurodegenerative illnesses like Motor Neurone Disease (MND).

In the process they've also made some fascinating discoveries about the genetics of the Irish people, which challenge the axiom that our population is genetically quite homogenous.

"If you are going to be researching the genomics of diseases, you need to have a good handle on what we call population genetics,

meaning what differences in our DNA make us uniquely Irish and what differences in our DNA make us susceptible to disease," says Dr Russell McLaughlin, Ussher Assistant Professor in Genome Analysis.

"Those two things can interfere with one another. So if we want to figure out what causes a disease we need to figure out what makes us uniquely Irish, for example, in order to tease those two things out."

Consequently, Dr McLaughlin and Ph.D. student Ross Byrne set out to explore the DNA of regional populations using existing detailed genetic data sets for 1,000 people in Ireland, with and without MND.

A dataset containing the genetic information of about 6,000 people from Britain and mainland Europe was also probed.

The researchers plotted the genetic similarities and differences between all the individuals and then turned it into a data visualisation.

When they did, they were astonished to see

that they were, in effect, looking at a map of Ireland.

"We found that those similarities and differences track very closely to where people are from in Ireland," Dr McLaughlin explains.

"So using only genetic data we can project people onto two axes like latitude and longitude and we can more or less redraw a map just based on genetic data."

People from south Munster are similar to each other and slightly different to people from Leinster, for example, who in turn are similar to each other, they found.

And that continues all the way up the island to Northern Ireland and across to Britain as well, with only a few exceptions.

One, for example, was South Wales where the population appears to have retained a lot of ancient Brittonic variation which differs from the modern Anglo-Saxon distinction that appears to dominate the island.

Another important variation was found in a cluster of individuals whose DNA appears to link them to Northern Ireland but who instead are heavily influenced by Scottish genes.

"Which we reckon is a very direct signature of the Ulster plantations a few hundred years ago," Dr McLaughlin claims.

But the reverse was also true, with some Scottish people also showing signs of Northern Irish genetic variation as well.

"There are several superimposed contacts between Northern Irish and Scottish people which could be driving this affinity between the two populations," the Ballygowan native says.

"Obviously the Ulster plantations is a very prominent driving force in that whole thing. There was also an ancient maritime kingdom called Dalriada which spanned southwest Scotland and northeast Ireland."

"And that probably would have led to quite a lot of exchange of people in very old times. And then actually a constant flux of people between the two islands with economic migrations."

But not only did the genetics reveal clusters of common-descent with remarkable geographic precision. It also provided an insight into historical events.

"What we found is that we can recapitulate, using only genetic data again, historical migratory events such as the Viking invasions in the 10th century and to some extent the Norman invasions and then later the British plantations as well," Dr McLaughlin reveals.

"We found that not only can we find signatures in our DNA of those events, but we can also figure out when they were likely to have happened."

"And we found that it reconstructs the historical record quite accurately."

In all, the research team identified 50 distinct



Dr Russell McLaughlin,
Usher Assistant Professor
in Genome Analysis

"So using only genetic data we can project people onto two axes like latitude and longitude and we can more or less redraw a map just based on genetic data."

genetic clusters within Ireland and Britain.

"History shapes our genomes, but you can leave it for hundreds of years and those signatures are still there," he says.

"Everybody's genome carries a story of their ancestry and just using that genetic data alone you can reconstruct that ancestry in really, really exquisitely fine detail."

Their findings, published in the journal *PLOS ONE* might one day prove incredibly important for future studies of disease because the subtle genetic similarities and differences of people on the island could potentially obscure the causes of rare diseases.

"So we need to have a really good handle on exactly how people are similar simply on a population level and that will allow us to further tease apart the contributors towards disease."

It would of course make things easier if the entire genomes of large population samples here could be sequenced, Dr McLaughlin says, as it would allow even more subtle effects to be identified.

As a result, the scientist argues Ireland could benefit significantly from a publicly funded genome-sequencing project, like those underway in some European countries

including the UK. The idea is that if you understand the baseline genetic variation that exists in a population, it makes it much easier to build studies that investigate rare causes of certain inherited diseases.

It is estimated that such a programme could cost around €2 million to get up and running it is estimated.

But the payback would be multiples of this, Dr McLaughlin reckons, as the knowledge would lead to better treatment strategies and ultimately more efficient patient management.

"The country, the economy and science development would benefit hugely from that," Dr McLaughlin claims.

In the absence of such a national programme though, the Trinity team is involved in an international effort called Project MinE, which aims to sequence the genomes of 22,500 people with and without Motor Neurone Disease all across Europe, including 1,100 here.

"We will only be generating 350 healthy Irish genomes, but it would be so much better to have thousands of them," he says with a hint of frustration in his voice. That's because to do more will require further hard-to-come-by philanthropic donations.

In the meantime, Russell McLaughlin and his team are hedging their efforts across a range of other possibly promising avenues of MND research.

"When you don't know what causes a disease like Motor Neurone Disease, the best thing in my opinion is to spread your bets across lots of different ideas."

And is he hopeful that one-day genetics will lead to a breakthrough in the research area? Absolutely, he answers confidently.

In 2011, for example, a gene called C9orf72 was discovered to have a strange mutation in it that can cause around 10% of MND cases.

There are now therapies in human clinical trials to directly target that disease, Dr McLaughlin says.

"That's a really nice example to show that a fundamental understanding of this disease inevitably leads to better therapies and treatment strategies and cures and that kind of thing."

"That speaks to the importance of fundamental research in general."

Fundamental research of the present, grounded in our genetic past, may one day unlock the door to a healthier future for millions.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Will Goodbody B.A. (1999) is RTE's Science & Technology Correspondent

Architectural Trinity

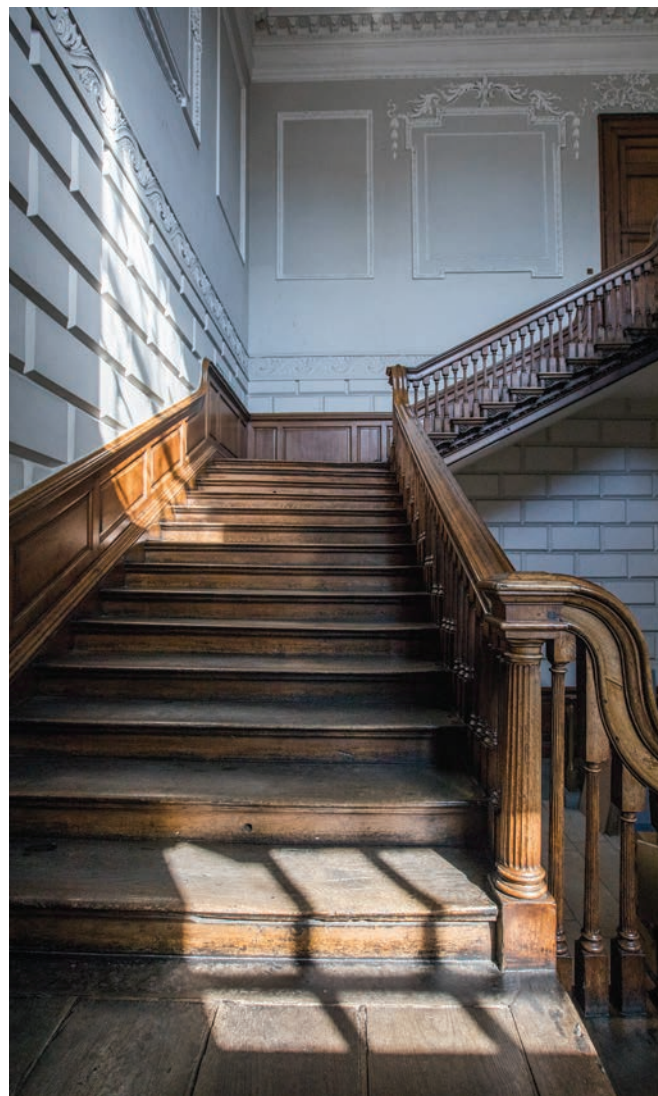
By Professor Christine Casey

A rare view of some of the University's unique architectural features.

Besides the familiar set-pieces of College Green and Front Square, the buildings of Trinity College Dublin are rich in lesser-known spaces and details of high quality and historical interest. Likewise, rare archival items throw light on the architecture of the original College and on ambitious, unrealised plans which are still echoed in the surviving 18th-century buildings. What type of buildings and grounds greeted the first occupants of Trinity in 1592? How did staff and students originally reach the library in the Long Room? Why is the oak-paved vestibule inside Front Gate such a substantial granite-walled octagon? What do the College and the Giants' Causeway have in common? Have we maintained the high standards in design and craftsmanship set by our forebears? Let us take a tour of Campus to answer these questions.

1592: AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY

A rare birds-eye view of the original University buildings survives. This shows the Augustinian Monastery of All Hallows which was adapted for use by the new Trinity College Dublin in 1592. Typically this was a quadrangle with a chapel and dining hall in the north range and tall clustered chimneys of red brick which would have stood out against the eastern skyline of the expanding city. In summer, wafting into the quadrangle on the south-westerly breeze was the scent of roses, lilies and violets from the parterres of a garden which adjoined the buildings to the south-west near the site of the present Provost's House and its stables.



1732: OLD LIBRARY STAIRCASE

Principal access to the Long Room is by a concrete stair at the east end of the Old Library with egress through a cut in the floor towards the middle of the room. Alumni who have used the manuscripts reading room or the Henry Jones Room in the west pavilion will know that the original stairhall of the Old Library is among the most dramatic interiors in the University. Completed by Richard Castle, the stairhall has robust rustication to the walls like that of the later Provost's House and Public Theatre, and an elegant oak staircase with the low gradient and handrail characteristic of the early 18th-century.

1750s: REGENT HOUSE

The granite octagon inside Front Gate bears witness to grandiose but unrealised plans to raise a dome over the centre of the west front and minor domes over the terminal pavilions. The domed design is recorded in a rare contemporary broadside published by a County Clare architect seeking the commission for his own alternative design. While the base for the central dome and roofing of one pavilion were begun, plans were abruptly abandoned being considered old-fashioned by an "influential gentleman", so far unidentified, lately returned from the Grand Tour. A benefit of the jettisoned dome is the great double-height, dual-aspect space over the vestibule known as Regent House which is used for teaching, examinations and concerts. Recently refurbished, it will serve in summer as the starting point of the Trinity Visitor Experience. Its grandly scaled sash windows to College Green and Front Square render it one of Trinity's most atmospheric interiors.



1850s: MUSEUM BUILDING

Although it is the sustained achievement of its classical architecture and planning which renders Trinity such a significant university campus, the most influential and acclaimed building is one which departed from the classical canon in favour of more exotic exemplars. The Museum Building is celebrated as the first expression of Ruskinian or Venetian Gothic, an approach which favoured the round arch, expressive carving and polychrome stone. Designed by Deane and Woodward, it housed the geological and engineering museums and teaching facilities. A conscious and costly decision by Trinity to use native rather than imported marbles resulted in Dublin's most spectacular interior of the Victorian period. The great stairhall is approached through a lower vestibule and an arcaded screen containing columns of Connemara, Armagh and Cork 'marble'. The column of green Connemara Serpentine or 'Galway Green' in the stairhall screen is perhaps the finest specimen of Irish stone in the building.

1895 - 1995: PARSONS BUILDING

The high standard of design and craftsmanship established in the early modern period has been sustained into the present through strategic investment and the munificence of alumni. The Parsons laboratory at the east end of the campus provides our link to the Giants' Causeway as the main volume angled out over a granite-clad laboratory plinth is clad in black basalt, a unique incidence of this material in the University. It was designed by the Dublin firm of Grafton Architects who have since won international acclaim, including World Building of the Year Award in 2008 for their Bocconi University School of Economics in Milan and more recently the prestigious commission to design and direct the Venice Architecture Biennale of 2018.



1930s: LLOYD INSTITUTE

The Lloyd Institute of c.2000 by Cullen Payne, a twin building with the Nasr Institute, preserves a link to the past in two sculpted panels retained from the Dixon Memorial Hall of 1939 by F.G. Hicks. The stylised Portland stone sunken-relief figures, which now frame the portal of the Lloyd, represent nature and science and were carved by Wilfred Dudeney, an English sculptor who was assistant professor at the National College of Art in Dublin in 1938-39.

1960s: BERKELEY LIBRARY

The Berkeley Library celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2017 and a great deal has been written about its pioneering Brutalist design and the high craftsmanship of its concrete and glass detailing. Arguably the most thrilling corner in the College is the junction where the Berkeley meets the Museum Building and its bulk is cut away to create a thoroughfare to College Park. The patterning of the surface of the concrete walls of the building, known as formwork, is a joy to behold: vertical and horizontal bands of wood-grain patterned surface carefully calculated to echo the bespoke fir planks of the original shuttering into which the concrete was poured. This celebration of the process of making buildings was pioneered by Le Corbusier. In the Berkeley it was juxtaposed with Wicklow granite to create one of Ireland's most successful 20th-century buildings.



2003: USSHER ATRIUM, THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

The Ussher Library is sited between the Berkeley Library and Nassau Street with the park and the Arts Block on either side. The building design was a collaboration project between McCullough Mulvin Architects and KMD Architecture (formerly Keane Murphy Duff). A podium plaza was created between the Berkeley and James Ussher libraries. The interior of the Library is dominated by an atrium that spans the height of the building from the basement Journals Room through to the eighth storey. Glass-fronted balconies open on to the atrium from every level, permitting both light and air to circulate freely through the entire space. Throughout the building, the walls are of exposed concrete, however the areas immediately around the atrium from first floor level upwards are clad with a smooth finished timber giving a sheen to the atrium.



2010: TRINITY LONG ROOM HUB



Also designed by McCullough Mulvin Architects, the Trinity Long Room Hub is located in Trinity's historic Fellows Square. Perched on the end of the Arts Block, the building closes the Square and frames views to Front Square over the 1937 Reading Room. The building was conceived of as a powerhouse of ideas. The honeycomb granite surface is crisp and detailed to create deep window embrasures in the manner of a tower house. Internally walls are lined with walnut to create seats, desks and bookshelves. The building's striking modernity enters into an exciting dialogue with its classical surroundings and expresses the interaction between the past and the present that the arts and humanities enable and enact.

2018: OISÍN HOUSE



Photo: McCullough Mulvin Architects

Oisín House is currently being rebuilt on Pearse Street to provide 250 student rooms over a Health and Sports Centre and is due to be completed in 2019. Designed by McCullough Mulvin Architects, the form has been likened to a granite rock with an undulating stone roof folded and shaped, reflecting the mountains in distant view to the south and, at close quarters, a grouping of ordinary Georgian roofs glimpsed in the city. The architecture folds down to provide a more intimate context around the Printing House. Adjacent gables do not have windows, they will be moulded planes setting its classical temple architecture in a rocky landscape setting, allowing it to retain precedence in the view from New Square and the steps of the Berkeley Library.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Christine Casey Ph.D. (1992), is a Professor in Architectural History at Trinity.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photos by Naoise Culhane Photography

Agent of Change

By Caelainn Hogan

Caelainn Hogan speaks with criminal barrister Caroline Haughey LL.B. (1999), whose successful prosecution of a modern-day slavery case in the UK led to the enactment of the Modern Slavery Act of 2015 targeting human trafficking and exploitation.

Caroline Haughey always saw the law as a living instrument. When she successfully prosecuted the first case of modern slavery in Britain, she played a key role in the law's evolution. The 2011 case, tried in Southwark Crown Court, saw a 68-year-old former hospital director, Saeeda Khan, convicted of trafficking 47-year-old Mwanahamisi Mruke from Tanzania to London and enslaving the woman in her home. Desperate to send money home to support her daughter's studies, Mruke travelled to London after

Khan promised her a domestic service visa and to pay £50 a month to the daughter in Tanzania. Mruke was initially given £10 of pocket money a month, but after the first year, the meagre payments stopped and threats were made against her family back home. For years, Mruke was made to sleep on the kitchen floor, working from dawn until midnight, with only a few slices of bread to eat. Her passport was taken away and she was banned from leaving the house without permission.

The ruling that found Khan guilty of trafficking a person for the purpose of exploitation was heralded as the first modern-day slavery case in the UK, though the conviction was later overturned. The case was a catalyst for the Modern Slavery Act of 2015, which Haughey helped draft, expanding the definition of exploitation. Since then, Haughey has prosecuted a range of cases under the Act, from labour exploitation cases to child sex trafficking. Haughey sits on the UK's Modern Slavery Task Force and consults with governments and law enforcement agencies worldwide on these issues. She explains that many people being exploited had left difficult situations at home and trusted their traffickers' promises of a better future in Britain. Physical and psychological isolation, often coupled with a fear of authorities and police, leads to people being exploited in plain sight, feeling they have no one to turn to.

While growing up in Newry, in Northern Ireland, during the Troubles, Haughey was encouraged to be understanding of others. Her mother was Protestant and her father catholic, and the conflict became "part and parcel" of daily life. The kitchen table was the epicentre of her first debates, discussing the issues of the day over dinner with her parents and two younger brothers. She was encouraged to form strong convictions from a young age. Her mother ran her own law firm, while her father, who worked in manufacturing pharmaceuticals, was always political. Politicians and even a future prime

minister were often dinner guests. Her father believed that if you could get people to eat at a table together, you could find a resolution.

"I always knew I wanted to be a criminal barrister," she insists. As a kid, she remembers following a murder trial and being fascinated by the process. Her parents were uncomfortable with the religious segregation of schools, so she was sent to boarding school in the UK, where her teachers encouraged ambition and independence. Even with dyslexia, she developed an obsessive love for the power of words. Being away from home opened her eyes to how Northern Ireland was viewed from afar, particularly stereotypes of people being terrorists. "Judge as you find, not as people tell you" was a motto her parents lived by that still informs her work today.

"She [Ivana Bacik] profoundly impacted who and why I am. She taught me crime is not just who robbed the bank. If we understand why, that helps us understand who."

Friends who studied at Trinity “raved about it,” so she applied there to study law. Haughey liked its history as the oldest seat of learning in Ireland. “I was coming back to my roots,” she said. “I wanted to acknowledge my Irishness.” The fact Trinity had a copyright library was a dream. “I eat books,” she admits. She began her degree at Trinity Law School in 1994, and her focus on criminology never waned. Cases of sexual assault stood out for her. She remembers being appalled by a judge who believed a person in prostitution could not be raped. She debated at the Hist and Phil, honing her skills through endless rows and discussions with fellow students, many of whom became lifelong friends. “Extraordinary people,” she says. “I felt like I’d come home, in a mental sense.” She maintains her connection with Trinity still, as a member of the Provost’s Council.

In her final year, Ivana Bacik taught criminology and encouraged her students to never see the rigours of the law as a confinement. “She profoundly impacted who and why I am,” says Haughey. “She taught me crime is not just who robbed the bank. If we understand why, that helps us understand who.” Exams were not her forté, but Haughey excelled at field work and researching the lived experience of law. Her thesis focused on the decriminalisation of prostitution. She was living in a basement flat and would chat with a woman called Monica, who worked the stretch of street outside her door. “She opened my eyes,” Haughey stresses. Monica introduced her to other women selling sex, to speak about the challenges they faced. The summer after she completed her LL.B. at Trinity, three women involved in prostitution were found dead in the canal. A chance meeting with the Minister of Justice led to her producing a white paper for the government on the decriminalisation of prostitution in Ireland. It reinforced what her parents had taught her about never assuming judgment. She endeavoured to understand people’s circumstances and came to realise prison was not always the solution.

After admittance to the bar in England and lecturing in London, her first pupillage was with a firm that didn’t fit her. “I’m a bit gobby and in your face,” she says. “By being a precocious pain in the ass you can effect change, by being a bit of a Jack Russell.” She moved to another chambers that embraced her personality, and flourished. Every case thrown at her was different, from drug charges to a man who had a machete in his car. “I got to do interesting work because



Caroline Haughey

“By being a precocious pain in the ass you can effect change, by being a bit of a Jack Russell.”

no is not really a word I get with,” she stresses. It was by first accepting a laborious case that no one else wanted that she came to be offered the modern slavery case that has defined her career so far. Haughey was pregnant with the second of her four daughters, but didn’t hesitate. She finished the case two weeks before giving birth. The resilience of the Tanzanian woman she represented made her feel she could fulfill the promise of her favourite Robert F Kennedy quote, about how each person who stands for an ideal, or strikes out against injustice, sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and those combined ripples “build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.” She laughs at her own idealism sometimes, but recognises the impact of her work. “It sounds so twattish,” she admits, “but we can change the world.”

Seven years ago, it was a challenge to get a rape conviction for a case of sexual assault against a sex worker. She recently had a jury convict a rapist in such a case within 45 minutes. “The law is a living instrument,” she says. As a criminal barrister with Furnival Chambers, she continues to prosecute high profile cases that drive the law to adapt. To combat trafficking, she believes it’s important to change perspectives. The person being exploited could be cleaning your office. “We need a little more compassion.” She worries we are losing the willingness to consider opposing views. “We shout, but don’t listen,” she says. Education is crucial to fostering understanding, but that means removing class barriers to learning. “Make the bar accessible to demographics that otherwise wouldn’t consider it,” she says. The most important lesson she has learned through her work is not to fear her own capacity to make an impact on the world. “It taught me not to fear being the advocate of change,” she says. “I have seen the law change in real time.”

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Caelainn Hogan B.A. (2011) is a writer and journalist from Ireland who has reported across Europe, the Middle East and Africa.



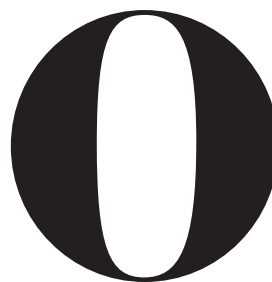
Tackling Global Challenges



Trinity STEM students Cian Walsh (Computer Science & a Language) and Aedin McAdams (Zoology) with Dr Martin Naughton & Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast

Photo: Mark Steadman

A landmark gift of €25 million by the Naughton family has secured the development of E3, an initiative which will enable collaboration between engineers, natural scientists and computer scientists in order to address some of the biggest challenges facing Ireland and the world.



On 25 May 2018, Trinity announced plans for E3, an ambitious new initiative which will be without precedent in Ireland. As the first global centre of its kind, it will integrate engineering, technology and scientific expertise

to address some of the biggest challenges facing Ireland and the world. These areas of priority include climate change, personalised data, renewable energy, water, connectivity and sustainable manufacturing. E3 will expand education and research activities across engineering, environment and emerging technologies in order to take a more integrated approach towards solving these complex issues.

E3 has been made possible by a major private philanthropic donation of €25 million by the Naughton family through the Naughton Foundation, established by the founder of the Glen Dimplex Group, Dr Martin Naughton, and his wife, Carmel. This transformative gift – believed to be the largest by an Irish family in the history of the state – will be combined with €15 million of Government funding from the Department of Education and Skills. E3 has also benefitted from the support and vision of those working within the School of Engineering Board, the Schools of Engineering, Natural Sciences, Computer Science and Statistics and the outstanding philanthropic support of donors including Dr Beate Schuler, Dr Paul and Theresa Johnston, and Dr Mike Peirce.

“Throughout my life in business I have been fortunate to have been able to play my part in effecting positive societal change.”

Speaking at the launch Dr Martin Naughton said that Ireland will need increasing numbers of engineers, scientists and IT specialists among other STEM graduates who will be able to work together to tackle the big global challenges we face today. “Throughout my life in business I have been fortunate to have been able to play my part in effecting positive societal change. Education has a central role in influencing such change and it is for this reason we have decided to make this donation to Trinity’s ambitious plans for the E3 Institute. E3 represents a real step change in education, which will benefit future generations for years to come.”



Minister Mary Mitchell O'Connor, Martin and Carmel Naughton, Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast and Minister Richard Bruton

"I think it's so important to work together to tackle these issues, as they don't have one solution. Computational models could be made to predict the damage a storm may do to an area, which could then be interpreted by natural scientists to estimate the ecological and environmental effects of the damage. Engineers could then make structures that could withstand this and dilute the possible damages. This sort of cross discipline work is already occurring with vertical forests and piers with biological attachment points incorporated, to better improve our air and water. Working together allows us to predict, plan and protect our planet."

Aedin McAdams,
Junior Sophister
Zoology Student

Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) which constitutes a 50% increase in STEM places over ten years and will see the recruitment of 80 new academic staff. The works on site will begin in 2019 and the new building will be delivered in 2022. The Learning Foundry will be followed by the creation of a new research facility in the proposed Trinity Technology & Enterprise Centre (TTEC) at Grand Canal Quay.

"E3 will be a crucial component of the engine of growth in the Irish economy and in the transition to a 'smarter', healthier society."

E3 will enable new research around key areas of global challenge, create new curricula in STEM and attract many more students to Trinity, according to Provost Dr Patrick Prendergast. "Trinity is currently the top choice for STEM applications in the CAO but we have to turn away many qualified applicants for engineering and ICT courses despite there being a shortage. We are working with government, business and industry to address this shortage and provide for the future skills needs of the country in education, research and innovation. E3 will be a crucial component of the engine of growth in the Irish economy and in the transition to a 'smarter', healthier society," he says.

The Learning Foundry

Central to the vision of E3 is the construction of a €60 million Learning Foundry, a state-of-the-art 6,086 square metre facility to be located in the East End of the main Trinity campus. The Foundry will deliver new teaching facilities and an innovative interactive learning space for undergraduate and postgraduate students. It will pave the way for 1,800 additional places for students of Science, Technology,



"As a Trinity School of Engineering graduate I set up one of the first campus companies in Trinity in 1978. Since then and throughout my career I've understood that in order to solve difficult problems you need creative approaches – the world faces many such challenges today and I'm excited to see the opportunities the E3 Institute will facilitate for the next generation of engineers at Trinity."

Dr Mike Peirce Ph.D. (1976) is a member of Trinity Engineering Board and the Provost's Council – a network of leading Trinity supporters who act as advisors to the University



"The E3 Institute will be world-class, providing a unique experience to its students. International markets demand flexible and collaborative approaches to work – the Institute's multi-disciplinary approach ensures Trinity's E3 graduates will be adaptable and creative individuals with strong problem-solving skills."

Dr Beate Schuler,
member of the
Provost's Council

Innovating for a healthy planet

E3's ambition is to innovate for a healthy planet by preparing graduates to take on the following challenges:

- ▶ Manufacturing and producing smartly
- ▶ Creating technologies and solutions that allow for healthy lives
- ▶ Developing better cities
- ▶ Sustaining and enhancing natural resources
- ▶ Modelling the environment
- ▶ Predicting and designing from complex data



From Research to Reality

By Olive
Heffernan

Olive Heffernan interviews Leonard Hobbs, the Director of Trinity Research and Innovation, on its role in bringing research and innovation to a marketable reality.

Hobbs started his career as a research scientist, but soon joined Intel, where he spent the next 25 years. His journey with the global giant gave him insights into the frontiers of innovation in the ICT sector as well as opportunities to engage with universities and policy-makers in Europe and the US. As Director of Trinity Research & Innovation (TR&I), Hobbs now brings that broad experience to a role in which he leads the commercialisation of Trinity's research.

Q: What's the role of TR&I?

A: As an engineer by training, I tend to think of things in terms of inputs and outputs. If you think of the University as a black box, one of the inputs is research funding. We attach researchers to funding opportunities, and – aside from publishing – we help them manage all of the outputs from their research such as Intellectual Property (IP) Licensing, consultancy and spin out companies.

Q: What are the key areas of commercialisation emerging from Trinity?

A: Most of the innovation is in the areas of medical device technology, pharmaceuticals and ICT. That's fundamentally because resources are available to those areas of research. A lot of Ireland's focus in recent years has been on funding STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). Ireland

CroiValve

Founded in 2016, CroiValve is a campus company developing a minimally invasive device to treat a form of heart failure known as tricuspid regurgitation. In patients with this condition, one of the heart's valves – the tricuspid – stops working properly, and blood leaks back into the right atrium. Treatment usually requires invasive surgery, but there's an urgent need for a less invasive treatment.

The device being developed by CroiValve was conceived by Martin Quinn, a Consultant Interventional Cardiologist, together with Bruce Murphy, an Associate Professor in Trinity's Centre for Bioengineering. Having secured funding from Enterprise Ireland, Quinn and Murphy hired O'Keeffe as CEO, a biomedical engineer with extensive industry experience in medical device development. Together with engineer Paul Heneghan, O'Keeffe is now tasked with taking the concept to full commercialisation.

CroiValve is now at the pre-clinical trial stage. To date, the company has raised over €1 million of non-diluted funding, and is close to raising a multi-million euro seed-round from early-stage and angel investors. At that stage, it will spin out. In the longer-term, the company is planning to have the first-in-man

implant by 2020, and is targeting a multi-billion international market.

The concept has received numerous endorsements, both nationally and internationally. For example, CroiValve recently won the MedTech Innovator Pitch Competition 2018.

O'Keeffe chalks some of their success up to the working environment in Bruce Murphy's Trinity lab. "The lab itself is an incubator for device development," says O'Keeffe. "It has various medical device projects at different stages of development, and we all help each other out."

More broadly, O'Keeffe notes that the Irish ecosystem around medical device technology is very strong and collaborative. "There's a lot of device innovation going on here and there's a lot of support. Ireland is a great place to do this work," she says.



Lucy O'Keeffe, CEO of CroiValve

SoapBox Labs

Launched in 2013, SoapBox Labs is a Trinity spin-out that develops speech recognition solutions for children's voices. The

company licences the technology to third parties who are developing apps, services or products aimed at children.

"People are just beginning to wake up to the fact that children's speech is underserved," says Patricia Scanlon, the founder and CEO of SoapBox Labs. Armed with over 20 years of experience in voice recognition technology – gained during stints at IBM and Columbia University in the US and at Nokia Bell Labs in Ireland – Scanlon saw this gap early on.

While many global brands such as Amazon and Google have developed their own voice-activation technologies, those aimed at children have generally performed pretty poorly. So Scanlon set about developing a better product. In 2013, she launched the company and spun it in to Trinity, which she felt would be a fertile environment for its incubation. The technology now performs 10-15% better than existing platforms aimed at children.

"This has huge utility for children," says Scanlon, naming voice-enabling toys, gaming systems, speech-comprehension and language-learning as potential applications. This year the technology will be developed in Mandarin, Spanish and Portuguese and next year in French, German and Italian.

Within 18 months, it's estimated that 50% of internet searches will be voice activated.

"It hurts the brand if something doesn't work for children," says Scanlon.

SoapBox Labs has raised over €3 million, and has grown to 15 staff, mostly located in Ireland. "We have a huge market lead right now. This has come from know-how expertise. The team has been hugely important for the success of the product."

Scanlon's advice to academics who want to commercialise is to start talking to potential clients early on, and to allow those discussions to inform the development. "Some people start the business side too late," says Scanlon. "It's quite a challenge to take something from the lab to the living room."



Patricia Scanlon, Founder and CEO of SoapBox Labs

spends around €700 million a year on research and one quarter of that comes through Science Foundation Ireland (SFI), which has a strong focus on ICT and on biological sciences. The other major funding streams in Ireland, such as Enterprise Ireland and the Industrial Development Authority, also support STEM research. And it makes sense: STEM generates jobs and there's going to be an even greater demand for graduates in that area in the future. That's where the action is.

Q: Why do you think Trinity is ranked first in Europe for producing entrepreneurs?

A: Trinity produces entrepreneurial types. We scratch our heads on what the secret sauce is, but the data is real. I have personal experience of



Leonard Hobbs, Director of Trinity Research and Innovation

"Most of the innovation is in the areas of medical device technology, pharmaceuticals and ICT. That's fundamentally because resources are available to those areas of research. A lot of Ireland's focus in recent years has been on funding STEM."

this as my son came through Trinity and recently graduated. He left with his own company. Watching him go through the whole process here, I would say that Trinity facilitates a broader thinking and gives the freedom to innovate. That might be connected to its position as a hub within Ireland and within Dublin. There's also the fact that Trinity is a HQ for a number of SFI-funded research centres such as Connect and CRANN. Many campus spin-outs are coming from those research centres, which are focused on innovation.

Q: How does Trinity support commercialisation?

A: There are two streams of entrepreneurship in Trinity. The first is student entrepreneurship, which is a programme that students opt into. It's very active. One option for student entrepreneurs is LaunchBox, a summer programme for students at undergraduate or

postgraduate level. They can pitch an idea for a company and if it's chosen, the student gets financial support, equivalent to a salary, over the summer. This acts as an accelerator and incubator for business ideas.

The other stream in Trinity is for academics. Here at TR&I, we have a full-time start-up manager who will work with any academic who has a commercial idea. The staff here will help you to get on the road towards getting it patented and to developing valuable Intellectual Property. At that stage, you might decide to either sell or licence the technology or to develop your own campus company, which will eventually spin-out.

One way in which Trinity supports academics with commercial ideas is through raising funding. There are government grants such

as Enterprise Ireland's commercialisation fund. There's also the University Bridge Fund, a €60 million investment fund which was started to accelerate the commercialisation of ground breaking research and scaling of business ideas to a global level. Launched in 2016 by TCD and UCD, the fund is managed by Atlantic Bridge Venture Capitalists, and should run for about 5 years.

Q: What's the business model for Trinity?

A: We use a US model, which is to take a 5% revenue share from campus companies in the first round. That percentage is dilutable in subsequent rounds. We also rely on the company, when it's spun out, to licence the technology – which is Trinity Intellectual Property – back from the University.

Q: How are you developing your relationships with industry?

A: Industry engagement is very important to us. A lot of funding today is conditional on having industry involvement. People often say there's a war on talent but I think that there's a war on innovation, where everyone is competing to get the next idea. What we're seeing in Trinity now is that engagement with industry is broadening beyond collaborative research projects. We have a number of companies that we have a strategic relationship with, such as Intel.

We are also actively engaging international companies through mechanisms such as trade shows. We've just begun working with Trinity's Global Relations department to look for ways we can work together to attract world-class industry. The initial effort will be on engaging with universities overseas and as these relationships develop, then the possibility of establishing joint research programmes involving industry emerges.

Q: What are your biggest challenges?

A: Our challenges are many and it's hard to pick out a few. The end

Proverum Medical

Proverum Medical is a Trinity spin-out that is developing a novel device for treating a condition called Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH). Common in older men, the condition causes problems with urination and can seriously impair quality of life. Traditionally treated with invasive surgery, Proverum Medical is now developing a unique expander device that could be implanted during a day procedure with fewer side-effects.

Conor Harkin, the company's Co-Founder and Chief Scientific Officer, conceived the idea during his time on the BioInnovate Ireland Programme, which brings academics, industry partners and clinicians together to develop new medical technologies. Harkin originally studied medicine at Trinity, but following four years of surgery, he changed tack and joined the global investment bank Goldman Sachs. After several years in finance, he decided to combine his business acumen with his interest in medicine and returned to Ireland to take a place on the BioInnovate Programme.

In 2014, Harkin brought the idea to Bruce Murphy's laboratory at the Trinity Centre for

Bioengineering. Together, they secured €1.1 million from the Enterprise Ireland Commercialisation Fund and in 2015, Róna Ní Ghriallais joined as Co-Founder and Chief Technical Officer. Three years later, in January 2017, they spun-out.

Proverum Medical is now based in Trinity's Translation Medical Institute, which is located on St James' Hospital Campus. Adrian Gilmore, an experienced medical device executive joined as CEO last year and they now have a team of eight.

In December, they closed a €3.5 million investment led by the Atlantic Bridge University Fund. The company will soon begin their first-in-man study, which will inform them of the safety and efficacy of the treatment. That will involve implanting the device in 10 men with BPH. "It's taken us four years to get to this stage, but it's all been worth it," says Harkin. Their hope is to have the device on the market by 2021.



Conor Harkin, Co-Founder and CEO of Proverum Medical

"Trinity produces entrepreneurial types. We scratch our heads on what the secret sauce is, but the data is real."

of the Horizon 2020 programme in Europe and the start of the next programme will be challenging. We've done well in the former and need to prepare for the latter. We have just started a consultancy office and we look forward to shaping and ramping this activity. We also look forward to deepening relationships internally, such as with the Arts and Humanities, the Business School, Trinity at St James Hospital, and with Global Relations and Development and Alumni as we explore areas of mutual interest.

Q: What is the future for university start-ups in Ireland?

A: We're in an era of change. Business models are changing and people are more empowered. You can easily work from home now, because of the internet. The world's biggest taxi company doesn't own a taxi and the world's biggest hotel company doesn't own a hotel. It's not just big companies that succeed. This generation of students sees themselves as potential entrepreneurs. I grew up on an island but these guys are citizens of the world.

There's also a huge interest in commercialisation; banks are now good at giving small amounts to help start-ups. And globally, people see Ireland as a role model for transforming a rural economy into an innovation economy.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Olive Heffernan B.A. (1999) is a Visiting Science Writer in the School of Natural Sciences, Trinity College Dublin.

Trailblazers

Trinity has a proud tradition of inspiring those who study and work within its walls to challenge norms and think creatively. Many who have walked through Front Gate have gone on to make a big impact in their disciplines. This is a small selection of those trailblazers.



ZACH MILLER-FRANKEL & NEIL DUNNE

Zach Miller-Frankel and Neil Dunne are the Founders of Andron, a digital music platform that uses predictive analytics to connect unsigned artists directly to music industry executives. The two met in Trinitones and together opened the Dublin outpost of Miller-Frankel's New York City-based management firm. They designed Andron to sit at the

intersection of operational efficiency, artistic passion, and technological practicality. The platform transforms the music discovery landscape via pioneering technology that offers a truly bespoke, user-focused digital platform. It combines proprietary audio AI with live metrics and in-depth user input to bridge the \$2 billion gap in new music monetisation. To date, they have secured partnerships with a "big 3" record label, several management agencies and over 5,000 artists.

FRIEDA GORMLEY

Frieda Gormley is Co-Founder of print-based design store House of Hackney. Gormley grew up in Dublin and Spain and studied law in Trinity. She

began her career as a buyer in Dunnes Stores before moving to London to work for Topshop. Frieda, together with her husband, Javvy M Royle, founded House of Hackney around a kitchen table in 2011. The company opened its first retail store in 2013 and in 2015 House of Hackney was approached by the William Morris Gallery with the brief to reimagine William Morris for a new generation. The brand is now stocked in partner stores worldwide and in its flagship store in Shoreditch.



SINÉAD BURKE

Sinéad Burke is an Irish writer, academic and broadcaster. Her TED talk on 'why design should include everyone' has over 1.2 million views online. Burke trained as a primary school teacher, graduating top of her class and winning the Vere Foster medal. She is currently working on a Ph.D. at Trinity. As a 16-year-old, Burke often felt excluded from fashion conversations and experiences due to the limited choices available to her as someone with achondroplasia, so she began blogging to highlight the exclusive nature of the fashion industry. Burke actively campaigns to highlight the importance of inclusive design in all areas of life due to the practical challenges she faces in living and moving in a world that was not designed for people with disabilities. In 2018, she has been photographed by Tim Walker wearing Burberry and Dior for the cover of the Business of Fashion magazine. Sinéad has appeared on Elle's list of 50 people shaping fashion, culture, politics and technology. She most recently featured on Vogue's list of 25 women shaping 2018.

SHAUNA QUINN

Trinity Ph.D. candidate in the School of Biochemistry and Immunology, Shauna Quinn and her team emerged victorious from a citizen science competition run at the League of European Research Universities (LERU) Doctoral Summer School after proposing 'Letswakeapp' – a project that will poll citizen scientists to bank the right alarm tone on an individual basis so as to ensure a good wake-up experience. The project was awarded first prize by a panel of experts including Secretary General of LERU, Kurt Deketelaere. The prize included seed funding to continue the project, with a pilot study already mooted for Dublin in 2018.



DYLAN COLLINS

Dylan Collins is Co-Founder and CEO of SuperAwesome whose kidtech company is used by hundreds of brands and content-owners to enable safe, digital engagement with over half a billion children every month. The company employs 120 people and has offices in New York, Los Angeles, Singapore and Sydney. Recently ranked by *The Financial Times* as the fastest growing technology company in the UK, it is backed by a number of top investors including Hoxton Ventures and Mayfair Equity Partners. Collins is a serial entrepreneur, who previously founded Jolt Online (acquired by GameStop) and DemonWare (acquired by Activision). He is currently Chairman of Potato, the software services company acquired by WPP in 2016.



NIALL MCKAY

Niall McKay, M.A. (1989) is a journalist, writer and filmmaker, curator and advocate. Co-Founder of the production company Media Factory, he is a shorts programmer for the Tribeca Film Festival and currently directs and curates Irish Screen America, a screening series and festival that runs in Los Angeles and New York. As a journalist, he has been featured in *The New York Times* and *The Economist*, but it's his work in the medium of film that has earned him the most recognition. In 2008 he was awarded an Emmy for his documentary *Sikhs in America*.

SARAH MORTELL

Sarah Mortell holds a B.A. in Economics and Political Science and is also a graduate of the BESS class of 2016. During her time at Trinity, she served as President of The Phil. Sarah is currently Director of The Forum at Web Summit, a gathering of global decision-makers in Lisbon. Sarah has addressed the Portuguese-US Chamber of Commerce and the Annual Diplomatic Congress of Portugal on the future of technology and governance. Sarah was



recently awarded a prestigious 2019 Schwarzman Scholarship at Tsinghua University in Beijing. She was one of 142 Scholars who were selected from over 4,000 applicants.

HAL HODSON

Hal Hodson is a technology correspondent at *The Economist*.

Previously, he worked at *New Scientist* for three years in Boston and one year in London. At *New Scientist*, Hal wrote about internet policy and economics, robotics, artificial intelligence, infrastructure and biotechnology. He has reported widely from international locations including Bolivia, Mexico, South Korea and Finland. Hal graduated from Trinity in 2010 with a degree in astrophysics.



@ Share your Trinity trailblazers with the Trinity Development & Alumni Office by email to alumni@tcd.ie



The Book of Kells

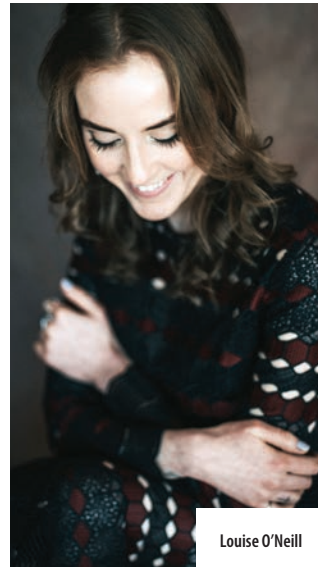
Alumni can visit the Book of Kells & Long Room Exhibitions, along with three friends, for free and enjoy a 10% discount at the Library Shop. Visit the Trinity Development & Alumni Office to get your alumni visitor card.

For more details visit: www.tcd.ie/alumni/services

Only Ever Honest

By Sarah Gilmartin

Louise O'Neill talks to Sarah Gilmartin about her writing, her activism and watching her novels grow wings of their own.



Louise O'Neill

very honest, 360° portrayal of what a person might be like. I'm interested in interrogating ideas around likeability. It's something I've worked on myself and as I've gotten older, I don't care so much about whether people like or dislike me."

O'Neill has given many frank interviews about her past issues with body image and anorexia, which saw her

Aclaimed author, activist, fashionista, columnist, and frequent Late Late Show guest, Louise O'Neill has achieved more in the decade since she graduated from Trinity than many of us will in a lifetime. 2018 is arguably O'Neill's busiest year to date, with the publication of two new novels, *Almost Love* and *The Surface Breaks*, and a stage adaptation of her second book *Asking for It* premiering at Cork's Everyman Theatre.

"It's really nice to be involved in creative projects where your role is to turn up to the premiere in a nice dress," says the Clonakilty author, with typical dry wit. Published in 2015, *Asking for It* was a huge success both commercially and critically, winning the Book of the Year at the Irish Book Awards and going on to become one of the biggest selling books in Ireland in 2016. The novel sparked a debate about rape culture in Ireland, foreshadowing the global #MeToo phenomenon.

Nice dresses and premieres aside, did O'Neill find it hard to relinquish control of her book? "Very early on with *Asking for It*, I realised I was going to have to separate myself from it," she says. "It took off in a way that I didn't expect, not just in terms of how a book can be successful, but the impact it was having on rape survivors. It nearly became too overwhelming to accept that responsibility and I had to view the book as its own entity." O'Neill believes it's important to be open to the idea of collaboration when it comes to her work. "Meadhbh McGrath [the Galway playwright adapting the novel for Landmark Productions] has taken this on and it's her story now."

It is testament to the power of O'Neill's storytelling that her debut, the award-winning dystopian novel *Only Ever Yours*, is also in the process of being adapted for the screen. An imaginative and compelling book, it tackles issues of body image and female subjugation in a cut-throat environment where young women literally die if they aren't chosen by their male peers. Like much of O'Neill's writing, it has roots in feminist works such as Naomi Wolf's *The Beauty Myth* and Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch*.

O'Neill has been praised for her honest character depiction, though her protagonists have also been deemed unlikeable by mainstream publishing standards. Her first novel for adults, *Almost Love*, received criticism for its unsympathetic heroine Sarah when it published this year.

Does she find negative reviews hard to take? "I respect critics' opinions but I got the sense that the responses were gendered. Men aren't conditioned to think it's important to be nice, to be likeable. If you're going to write the inner mind of a woman, of anyone, you have to give a

hospitalised during her time at Trinity. She took a year off books – before her final year majoring in English literature – and felt the College was very supportive of her returning to finish her degree in 2008. "They were so good to me, they even sorted out accommodation in Front Square. I was dying to go back. I really threw myself into my final year, I actually spoke in tutorials, and really enjoyed it."

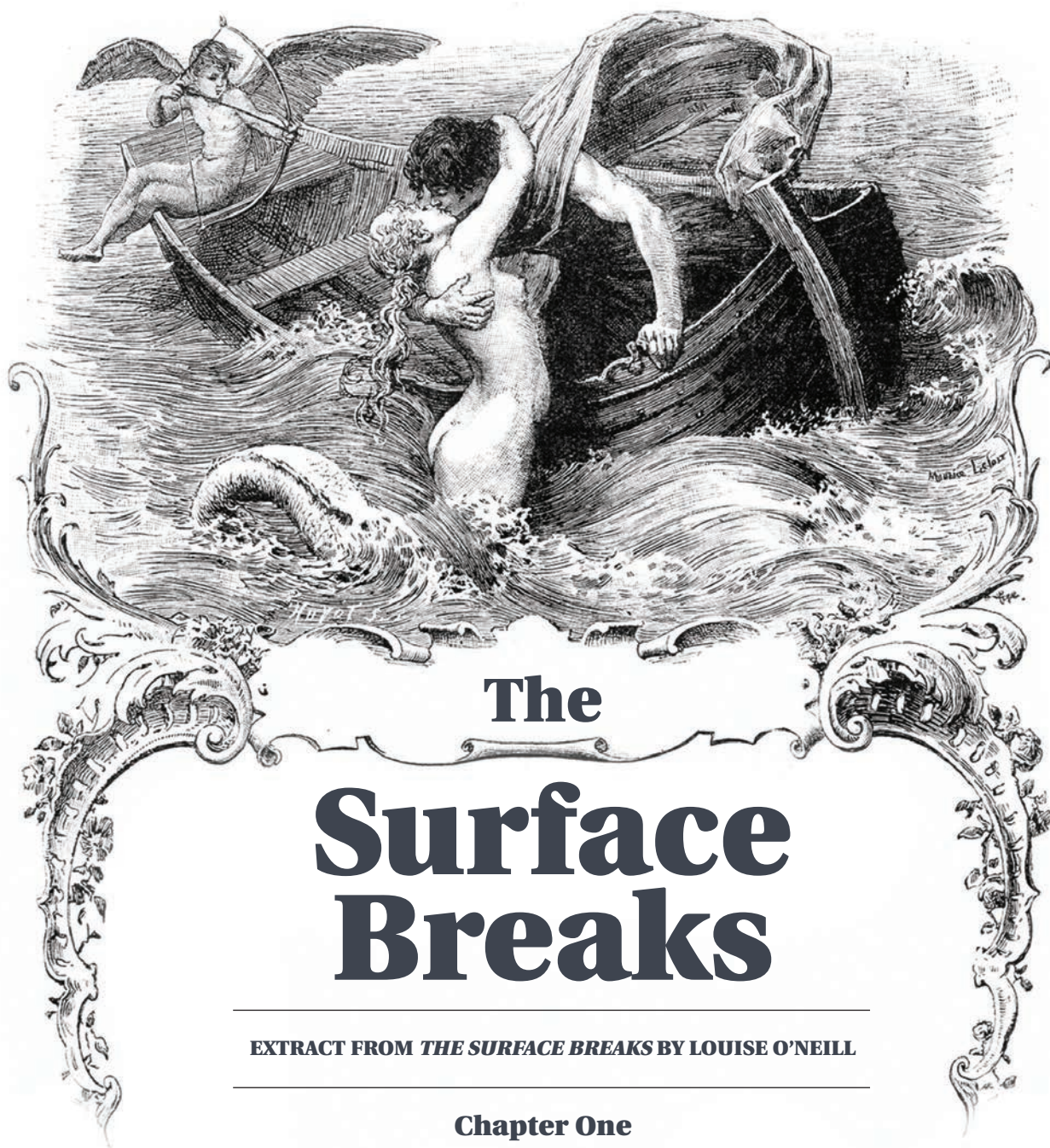
Anyone who has studied English at Trinity won't be surprised when O'Neill cites Professor Darryl Jones' Jane Austen module as a particular favourite, but she says the overall programme helped her get to where she is today. "I would love to go back and do it all again. What a privilege to sit around and read all the time. I never took any creative writing classes, but you learn so much reading for a course like that. You're taking books and deconstructing them, looking at them in a really analytical way."

O'Neill has been called prophetic for the way her novels have anticipated the recent movements in feminism across the world. Our interview takes place just after a huge majority of the country has chosen to repeal the Eighth Amendment, a campaign that O'Neill supported through her column in the *Irish Examiner*, on social media and by going door-to-door in Cork.

If she is a modern day sage, where does she think Irish society is headed for next? "Now is the time to redirect the energy into helping single mothers who are struggling and helping children in direct provision. If you're really concerned about the lives of children, there are many living in subordinate conditions in Ireland today and I think that's criminal. We also need to look at directing funds into organisations that care for victims of domestic and sexual violence. If you want a progressive future, if you want a country that cares for every single Irish person, you have to look at what the next steps might be."

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sarah Gilmartin B.A. (2004) is an arts journalist who writes a weekly column on new fiction for *The Irish Times*. She is co-editor of *Stinging Fly Stories*, published April 2018.



The Surface Breaks

EXTRACT FROM *THE SURFACE BREAKS* BY LOUISE O'NEILL

Chapter One

You are not ready, my child. Be patient. Your time will come.

I have been listening to my grandmother say these things to me for as long as I can remember. "But when will I be ready?" I kept asking her. "When, Grandmother? When, when?"

And she told me to be quiet. "It's for your own good," she said. "You know how your father feels about the human world. Do not let him catch you speaking in such a fashion."

I have never been allowed to talk much. My father doesn't care for curious girls, so I bit my tongue and I waited. The days of my childhood kept turning over; dissolving like sea foam on the crest of the waves. I have been counting them, the days and the nights, the weeks, the months, the years. I have been waiting for this day.

And now, at last, it has arrived. I am fifteen and I shall be allowed to break the surface, catch my first glimpse of the world above us. Maybe there, I will find some answers. I have so many questions, you see. I have spent my years swallowing them down, burning bitter at the back of my throat.

"Happy birthday, my beloved Muirgen," Grandmother Thalassa says, placing a wreath of lilies on my head. I am sitting on a throne carved from coral, staring at my reflection in the cracked mirror in front of me. It is a relic from a ship that was wrecked two years ago. The Rusalkas rose to the surface to sing the sailors to a watery grave, stuffing death into their bloated lungs. They sing so sweetly, the Salkas do. They sing for revenge for all that has been inflicted upon them.

My room in the palace is full of such finds;

When my grandmother calls me "special", she means "beautiful". That is the only way a woman can be special in the kingdom. And I am beautiful.

remnants of humans that descend from their world into ours, and that I hoard for my collection, piece by piece. A broken comb that I use to tame my long, red hair; a jewelled ring that my sisters covet and beg to borrow, but I shall not share. A statue of alabaster white, of a young man's face and torso. I wonder who he is, he whose face has been whittled out of marble. I wonder if he ever looks at the sea and considers its depths, ponders what could be found in its belly if he looked hard enough. I wonder if he knows that we even exist.

"It is difficult to believe that it is your fifteenth birthday," Grandmother says. "I remember the day you were born so clearly."

Everyone in the kingdom remembers my birthday, but not because of me. She knits a pearl into my fishtail, piercing the flesh with a razor shell. I watch as the blood drips away, trembling on the water before it melts. The pearls are large, heavy, and I must wear six of them for fear the other mer-people will somehow forget that I am royalty and therefore their superior in all ways. "It was clear you were special," my grandmother says. "Even then." But not special enough. Not special enough to make my mother stay.

Grandmother scrapes the scales away, ignoring my gasp of pain. Thalassa of the Green Sea does not care to hear such complaints. One cannot have beauty for nothing, she would tell me. There is always a price to pay, and she would gesture at her own tail with its twelve pearls. My grandmother is not royalty-born, so she is expected to be grateful for this decoration bestowed upon her by her son-in-law, the Sea King, and even more grateful that the privilege wasn't revoked when her daughter ... misbehaved as she did. Grandmother's family was of high birth, and well respected, but my mother was their ticket to the throne. Perhaps my grandmother did not realize the price her daughter would have to pay. Perhaps she did not care.

When my grandmother calls me "special", she means "beautiful". That is the only way a woman can be special in the kingdom. And I am beautiful. All of the Sea King's daughters are, each princess more lovely than the next, but I am the fairest of them all. I am the diamond in my father's crown and he is determined to wear me as such. He will hold my prettiness out for display and he will take any ensuing admiration as his due.

"My name is Gaia," I say. "That is what my mother called me."

"Let us not speak of your mother," Grandmother says. "Muireann had many ideas that would have been better ignored."

My breath catches a little. Muireann. We hear my mother's name so rarely. "But—"

"Sssh," she says, looking over her shoulder. "I should never have told you the name she chose for you."

But she did. My fifth birthday, and I begged her to tell me something, anything about my mother. She called you Gaia, I was told, and when I heard it, I felt as if I was coming home to myself.

"Gaia is not a name of the sea, my child," my grandmother says now.

"But it was what my mother wanted, wasn't it?"

"Yes," she sighs.

"And my father, he agreed, didn't he? Even though Gaia was a name of the earth, and not of our kind."

"The Sea King was very fond of Muireann in those days. He wished to see her happy."

They thought my mother's love of the human world was innocent in the beginning. That was before she started to act strangely. Before she disappeared for hours at a time, giving increasingly elaborate excuses to explain her absence upon return. Before she was taken.

"And then my mother—"

"Your mother is dead, Muirgen," my grandmother says. "Let us not speak of her anymore."

But I don't know if she is dead, despite what they tell me. All I know is this: when someone disappears on your first birthday, your entire life becomes a question, a puzzle that needs solving. And so, I look up. I have spent my life looking up, thinking about her.

"She could still be alive," I say. "She's not."

"But how can you be so sure,

Grandmother? All we know is that she was taken. Maybe—"

"Muirgen." Her voice is serious. I meet her eyes, blue, like mine. Everything is blue down here. "It does not do a woman good to ask too many questions."

"But I just want—"

"It doesn't do a woman good to want too much either. Try and remember that."

Muireann of the Green Sea wanted too much. You're so like your mother, the old folk tell me (though only when my father is out of earshot. My father will not have talk of my mother at court), the resemblance is... (Freakish? Odd? What?) But they never finish their sentences. Such a pity what happened to her, they say instead. They have all accepted she's dead, even if we never had a body to bury in the deep sands. They think it's a shame, but what else could a woman like my mother expect? She had her own needs, her own desires. She wanted to

You're so like your mother, the old folk tell me (though only when my father is out of earshot. My father will not have talk of my mother at court), the resemblance is... (Freakish? Odd? What?)

escape, so she looked up too. And she was punished for it.

My grandmother picks up the final pearl now, her tongue sticking out in concentration. My tail must look perfect for the ball this evening. My father is always in a rather exacting mood on this date.

I wait until she is rapt in her work, and I look up again. I look at the dark sea, the crashing waves, straining to see the faint light beyond. That was where my mother went, up there. And that is where I must go to find the answers I need.

Grandmother tugs at my tail but I keep my head tilted back, staring at the surface. For I am fifteen now, and I can do as I please.



Published by Scholastic. Available in bookshops nationwide.



Dancers at the inaugural Trinity Ball

A TRINITY WEEK BALL HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME

Dr Brian Fisher recounts his memories of organising the first ever Trinity Ball: "In 1958 there was an idea that Trinity Week Ball should be held in College. I was to be the Trinity Week Secretary for the following year and George Henry the Ball Secretary, Chairman of Trinity Week was Professor Hartford and Chairman of D.U.C.A.C. was Professor J.V. Luce, with their help we approached the Board. The main problems were allowing ladies into College after 9pm and preventing them from going into student rooms. The Board also asked that floodlights should be directed towards the bushes in Fellows Garden to expose couples lurking there at the end of the evening. The first year The Dolphin Restaurant provided the supper, not very satisfactorily, one year Aer Lingus provided supper in cardboard boxes, which was better. In 1960 George Henry and I reversed roles so that we could try and sort some of the problems experienced."



Dr George Henry M.A.O., M.D. (1959) and Dr Brian Fisher M.B. (1958)



Dr George Henry, Hilary Barton, Professor Hartford, Mrs Hartford, Dr Brian Fisher



Dancers at the Dining Hall steps

Trinity Ball

Dancing Through the Decades

Marking the end of the teaching term and the beginning of the exam period, the Trinity Ball has been the leading event on Trinity's social calendar for decades.

AFTER THE BALL

"Newbridge House was built by my ancestor Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, between 1747 and 1752 to the design of the architect, James Gibbs with the work carried out under the supervision of Dublin architect George Semple. It was a wonderful place to grow up and, now that it is owned by Fingal County Council, it is good to see so many people enjoying the grounds and the house, say, at a Bank Holiday weekend."

Hugh Cobbe, M.A. (1965)

The morning after the Trinity Ball at Newbridge House, 1965.
From Left: Peter Lavery B.A. (1965), Margaret de Bunsen (née Wilson) B.A. (1966), Margaret Pollen (née Kelly) B.A. (1965), Keith Grant Peterkin, B.A. (1966) (at the back), Suzanne Jackson (née Bateman) M.A. (1966), Alan Bateman M.A. (1966), Patrick Kelly M.A. (1965), Angela Gibbon B.A. (1966) and Hugh Cobbe M.A. (1965).

More images of 1960s social occasions can be found in *Portrait of an Era*, edited by Anne Leonard M.A. (1969), on sale online at www.trinitygiftshop.ie and in the Library Shop.

1965



1976



The late Arthur Deeny B.A., M.A. (1978) and Sile Connaughton-Deeny B.A., M.A. (1980)

AVOID TROUBLE

"When I look at this photo it makes me think of my first day at Trinity when I took a taxi from the airport and as we arrived the driver gave me some advice: 'Stay away from the medical students. They're trouble!' A couple of weeks later as I sat in the Buttery an older, wiser student gave me the benefit of her experience: 'Stay away from those Deeny's. They're trouble!' (There were three Deeny brothers in Trinity at that time). And there I am Trinity Ball 1976 with a Deeny who had been a medical student! Arthur is back in the Medical School now having donated his body after his untimely death on 18 March 2018."

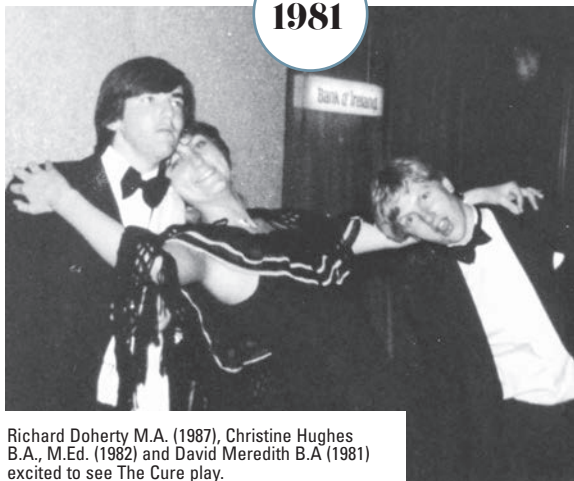
Sile Connaughton-Deeny B.A., M.A. (1980)

1978



Valerie Mulhall B.B.S., M.A. (1981) and Eugene Bent M.A. (1980). Married in 1986.

1981



Richard Doherty M.A. (1987), Christine Hughes B.A., M.Ed. (1982) and David Meredith B.A (1981) excited to see The Cure play.

1984



Before the Ball: Eugene and date, Janet, Owen Dee B.Dent.Sc. (1981), Beverly Turner B.A. (1981), Vincent Barnes B.Dent.Sc. (1991)

LAST MINUTE

"Lucky to get last minute Trinity Ball tickets from Sides Club DJ Liam. Giddy and dizzying first ever taste of champagne in queue outside Front Gate. Danced outside the Library to The Pogues at dawn then crashed before making it to Bewley's Cafe for early morning breakfast followed by more socialising." *Yvonne Thunder*

1986

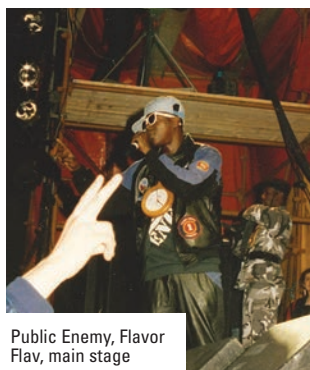


Yvonne Thunder and Stephen Loughman

1988



The Golden Horde



Public Enemy, Flavor Flav, main stage



Jonathan Cummins M.A. (1989) and Ali Murphy

Photos: Trevor Butterworth

THROUGH THE LENS

"The Ball was never just 'The Ball' for those of us on the Trinity Week Committee, that was just the capstone to putting on a week of events, which in the late 80s and early 90s, included the Smirnoff Young Designer Awards Fashion Show, the peach schnapps-filled Garden Party, and a vast number of student activities, including the notorious kissing competition in the Buttery. There was no greater extracurricular adventure or academic risk in putting all this together. Exams began the following week in those days. I was particularly lucky, and not just in avoiding repeats; as a fresher I had been asked to photograph all the events in 1988. I finagled my way onto the Trinity Week Committee for the next four years. I pretty much did a masters in order to work on the mother of all balls for the Quatercentenary in 1992, when 14,000 people attended. But it is not so much the events that remain with me so many years later; rather, it is that sense of promise electrifying College and the common purpose of magic and mayhem. How I wish I could go back." *Trevor Butterworth B.A., M.Phil. (1991)*



THROUGH THE LENS

"I remember that the night was full of spectacular performances by a wide variety of artists on countless stages. Everybody looked great (including Trinity itself!) and laughed and danced until the early morning hours. For me, it was a wonderful and fitting end to an unforgettable four years learning and growing in Ireland's most beautiful University." *Paul Dermody B.A. (1991)*

Top row: Christina Lear (née Hogan) B.A., M.Sc. (1991), Elizabeth O'Neill B.A. (1991), Denis Dermody Middle: Samantha, Niamh Morris, Gwen Hollingsworth B.A. (1990) Bottom: Jeanne Dermody, Eoin O'Byrne at the Trinity Ball, 1992

Photo: Paul Dermody

1992



Photo: Trevor Butterworth

Students collecting their tickets for the Trinity Ball

2012



Fearghal O'Brien B.A., Ph.D. (2008), Emily Dillon Ph.D. (2017) and Kristin Hadfield Ph.D. (2015)

SNEAKING IN

"All three of us got into the Ball later that night. We hid in that bed for four hours because the person coming by to check the rooms missed our floor completely." *Kristin Hadfield Ph.D. (2015)*

2018



Trinity Orchestra members Niamh Huethorst, Senior Fresh, Music Performance, Jessy Smith, Senior Sophister, Genetics, Tommy Mulligan B.Sc. (2018)

Photo: Kaite O'Neill

2017



Photo: Sinéad Baker

Crowds gather at Front Square stage

@ Thank you to all our alumni who submitted images to this campaign. View the full gallery at www.tcd.ie/alumni/gallery. Share your Trinity memories and photos by email to alumni@tcd.ie.

Blues Sisters

By Helen Hanley

Dublin GAA players Sarah McCaffrey and Nicole Owens on football and friendships.

How times have changed. When Nicole Owens started playing football in senior infants, she was the only girl on a team full of boys. Her local GAA club, St Sylvester's in Malahide, like most clubs at the time didn't have the numbers to sustain an all-girls underage team.

Fast-forward to 2018. "It's completely different now," says the All Ireland-winning Dublin footballer. "When I train with the club on Saturday morning, we walk by the nursery and it's all girls – it's brilliant. It's so far removed from what it was."

The higher profile that ladies Gaelic football currently enjoys is thanks in part to Nicole and her Dublin teammates and their *Blues Sisters* documentary. It followed the team as it built towards the climax of the 2017 season, which culminated in them winning the Brendan Martin Cup after years of trying.

The documentary, originally aired late last year, had a powerful trickle-down effect.

"We knew it was going to be at a level where it would have an impact," says Nicole, "it was something we all wanted to do in order to elevate the profile of the game." They soon realised they'd achieved their objective.

"So many kids, and mums of kids, said they watched it. One woman said her daughter watched it four times."

What the programme also highlighted are the friendships and emotional support that comes from football, says Nicole. One of her own long-standing football friends is teammate and fellow Trinity graduate Sarah McCaffrey.

Both girls started playing football at a young age and both joined the Dublin development squad at U11. They opted for similar degree courses of study in Trinity (Nicole studied Spanish and Sociology; Sarah studied French and Psychology), and both have parents who are doctors.

They also both played GAA while in college. "We won the Giles Cup in fourth year," says Nicole. "The team that year was brilliant



Photo: Ivan Rakhtmanin

– we had Davy Burke over us, who was the assistant manager with Dublin at the time. He had us in the gym at seven in the morning doing conditioning.

"I hated it at the time but myself and Sarah would have gotten close because of it. Once the session was over we'd go for breakfast before class."

Sarah says the thing she remembers most from her Trinity GAA-playing days is the craic and she's still friends with many of her former teammates – even when she encounters them on the pitch. "It's always good fun going up against players from your college team in club or county matches."

Both Sarah and Nicole had Trinity as their first choice. In Nicole's case both her parents are graduates – her dad studied TSM; her mum studied medicine – while the psychology course here really appealed to Sarah. She doesn't remember those first few weeks in Trinity. "It was a bit of a blur. We were preparing for an All-Ireland final at the time so I felt a bit cheated of the authentic freshers' experience!"

Nicole admits that playing football, at that level, wasn't really conducive to the "college experience". She constantly had to excuse herself because of training and matches while, it seemed, everyone else was out enjoying themselves. In second year, the 10 months she spent in Granada as part of Erasmus ended up being a real catharsis.

"Erasmus let me cut loose for a year. I'd been playing football for



Sarah McCaffrey
and Nicole Owens

Dublin since the age of 11. When I went into first year in college I was craving a bit of freedom as I was trying to have the best of both worlds. I think I just needed a break from football at that stage as I'd become quite disillusioned."

That time away proved vital. Nicole was surprised by how much she missed football. By the time she landed back in Dublin she had refocused and was ready to commit herself to inter-county football again.

Sarah is similarly strongly embedded in the Dublin set-up. In addition to playing for the Jackies since U11, both her dad Noel and older brother Jack are past and present Dublin footballers. Some of her earliest memories are of playing Cumann na mBunscoil finals in Croke Park, which she absolutely loved.

"My older brother Jack and I played on the same team one year. We actually got hammered in that match!"

For Nicole, the downside to being the only girl on her St Sylvester's team were the taunts from other teams, saying "that team has a girl". It didn't bother her too much, because she was comfortable in her own ability, but it did bother one of her teammates.

"I distinctly remember one of my teammates getting sent off because he'd punched someone who had said something to me!"

The documentary, the sponsorships, the media attention and record attendances at games, are in stark contrast to how things were when both girls were starting out in football. Back then there

wouldn't have been much coverage of ladies' football and you wouldn't have seen many female GAA players, recalls Nicole. It never occurred to her that she'd be playing in Croke Park one day.

As the daughter of an All Star, things were slightly different for Sarah. "It was always a dream to play in Croke Park and I think as a child you tend to believe you can do anything. I suppose the older I got the more I understood that it would not be easy to get there. That's why I'm so thrilled that we finally did manage to get there, and be successful, after a few heartbreaks."

The Dublin ladies, of course, lifted the Brendan Martin Cup last September, for only the second time (2010 was the first). They had lost the previous three finals to Cork. Sarah admits it was hard to bounce back after those. "To experience several All Ireland defeats by the smallest possible of margins – it's hard to pick yourself up after that."

But then the resilience – one of the great things that football teaches you – kicks in. "Football teaches you that you can't have things the way you want them all the time," says Nicole, "and you have to adjust to that. We're probably the perfect example – following those defeats we kept trying, we learned, we adapted the way we play and it worked."

Last year's All Ireland victory meant they finally shook the monkey off their back. "It took a while to sink in and realise that we were All Ireland champions because we'd fallen at the final hurdle so many times." It also made for a more rewarding post season. "It was the first off season where we weren't carrying all these regrets."

The result is that the team's motivation is stronger than ever. "We don't want to be seen as a one-trick pony – we want to create the kind of legacy that Cork have [10 All Irelands in 11 years]," says Nicole.

While there are a number of similarities between the two Trinity graduates, there is one area where they differ. "The first time I ran out on the pitch in Croke Park was for the 2015 final when I came on as a sub – to this day I hate coming on as a sub!" says Nicole.

However, coming on as a sub in last year's All Ireland final worked out fine for Sarah, who promptly scored two goals to help seal Dublin's victory. "The management put a huge emphasis on the squad and not just the starting 15. It's something you often hear but they really drove it home. We knew that our style of play was physically demanding and that we'd rely on fresh players coming off the bench to bring energy."

Whatever happens in this year's championship campaign, Sarah will be watching from a distance – the far side of the world, to be exact. She decided to take time out to travel and work in New Zealand, where she has plans to link up with another former Trinity GAA teammate, Marie Murphy.

As for Nicole, she'll be hoping for another trip to Croker on Sunday 16 September 2018, although the bus trip to the ground on the day, police escort and all, is very different from the bus trips she remembers as a student.

"Some of the great memories I have of college football are the really long bus journeys to Sligo IT or somewhere – you went down, you played your match, you got cans, you got back on the bus. A bit different to the Dublin set-up!"

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Helen Hanley B.A. (1995) is Trinity's Sports Communications Officer.



Harriers had some stand-out performances at this year's Track and Field Championships



Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast gets a few tips from Trinity GAA camogie player and All Star Aisling Maher

GOING THE DISTANCE

Recalling the many sporting successes of Trinity over the past year.

The sporting year 2017-2018 in Trinity kicked off with an official unveiling of the newly reconfigured gym spaces in the **Sports Centre**, which allowed Trinity Sport to broaden out its remit. The revamp proved an instant hit with students, who clocked up over 46,000 visits in the first two months alone.

One of the annual flagship events, the announcement of sports scholars, took place in October which was followed by a celebration event in the Exam Hall the following month. The talented line-up of 63 student athletes included: **Aisling Maher** (camogie), who also went on to be awarded a coveted All Star the following month for

her playing with Dublin; Olympic hopeful in sailing **Aoife Hopkins**; and U20s Six Nations stars **Jack Dunne** and **Michael Silvester**.

Staying on the subject of rugby, former Irish international **Brian O'Driscoll** was on campus to receive an honorary degree in December. He graciously took time out for an informal Q&A with a gathering from **Trinity Rugby** (DUFC), who quizzed him on everything from his Colours appearances for UCD to the tricky task, post-retirement, of commentating on many of his former teammates.

Harriers have come a long way since the club's foundation in 1885 and there were some stellar athletics performances by the club's members this year. In his first outing in the U23 category, sports scholar **Conall Hayes** won the 800m in Athlone in January.

Conall's fellow Harriers bagged numerous medals at the Irish Universities Track and Field Championships in April, taking home a tally of nine, four of which were won by engineering student **Kate Doherty**, who also set a new Trinity record for hurdles.

Our **Gaelic** footballers didn't make a huge impact in this year's Sigerson Cup, however Trinity was chosen to host the finals weekend at Santry Sports Grounds, where UCD just pipped NUIG to claim the prize.

Trinity GAA's **hurlers** fared better. The freshers did the double – winning the division two league and championship for the second year in a row – while the senior team won division two and were promoted to division one.

Another batch of freshers, from **DUAFC** (association football),

SPORT IN NUMBERS



€40,000

The amount being invested by Cricket Leinster as part of their new partnership with Trinity

21

The number of years it's been since DUAFC (Trinity Soccer) last won the Harding Cup

4

The number of consecutive years in which the Sports Centre has won Gold at the industry standard White Flag awards



DULBC Senior 8 romp home at this year's Trinity Regatta



DUFC's U20s lift the Fraser McMullen Cup to celebrate their All Ireland win

had a stand-out year. They beat UCC at Tolka Park in February to claim the Harding Cup, a trophy which has eluded the club for the last 21 years. The winning goal was scored by sports scholar **James Woods**. The seniors, meanwhile, also performed well all year and were rewarded with promotion to division 1A of the Leinster Senior League.

Fencing continued their dominant run and had podium finishes for most of their competitions. A highlight was their intervarsities victory in March – their 11th in a row – in which they won all six weapons trophies over the weekend.

DUFC had a memorable April, beating UCD in Colours on College Park, hosting the first ever stand-alone women's Colours, and with the U20s comprehensively defeating Clontarf to win the All Ireland Fraser McMullen Cup.

DULBC (ladies boat club) Senior 8 team won at both Colours and the Trinity Regatta. The former had to be hastily rearranged to take place at Islandbridge this year due to weather conditions in the city centre.

DUBC (men's boat club) Senior 8, who welcomed new head coach Richard Ruggieri in mid-2017, have been on a winning streak this season, with victories at Erne, Colours, Neptune, Commercial, University Championships and Trinity Regatta.

The revamp proved an instant hit with students, who clocked up over 46,000 visits in the first two months alone.



DUAFC's freshers after their Harding Cup victory

You can keep up to date with Trinity Sport by following us on @tcdsports, Facebook and our website www.tcd.ie/sport

50

The number of student sports clubs



18

The number of Pinks awarded

1,300

Participants in this year's social sports programmes



50

The number of pitch acres at Trinity's disposal since purchasing Iveagh Sports Grounds in February

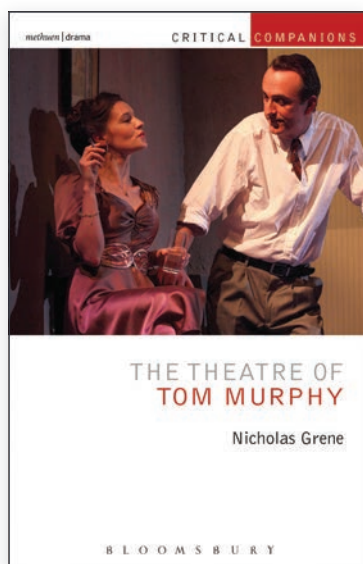
11-10

The final scoreline at this year's Men's Rugby Colours v UCD



The Book Shelf

A selection of recent books published by some of Trinity's academics.

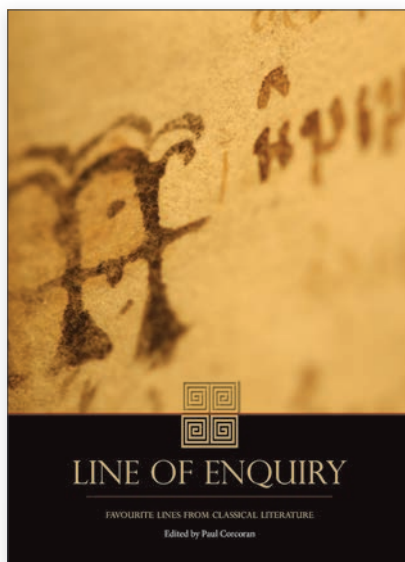


THE THEATRE OF TOM MURPHY: PLAYWRIGHT ADVENTURER

Published by Bloomsbury

By Professor Nicholas Grene,
Professor of English Literature,
School of English, Trinity College Dublin

Tom Murphy shot to fame with the London production of *A Whistle in the Dark* in 1961, his powerful and searchingly honest engagement with Irish history and society establishing him as an outstanding new playwright. He cemented his legacy with works such as *The Famine* (1968), *Conversations on a Homecoming* (1985) and *The House* (2000). Folklore and myth featured more prominently in *The Sanctuary Lamp* (1975) and *Bailegangaire* (1985). *The Theatre of Tom Murphy: Playwright Adventurer* is the first full-scale academic study devoted to his theatre, providing an overview of all his work and a detailed reading of his most significant texts.



LINE OF ENQUIRY: FAVOURITE LINES FROM CLASSICAL LITERATURE

Published by Trinity College Dublin Press

With contributions from students, academics and artists

Line of Enquiry is a worldwide first which brings fifty classicists from across the world together to choose their favourite line of classical literature. Each contributor explains their choice in one short page and contributors include current Trinity undergraduates, postgraduates and professors, world-famous academics from Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge, as well as Irish cultural figures such as Michael Longley and Peter Fallon. This collection is compulsive reading for classicists and non-classicists alike.

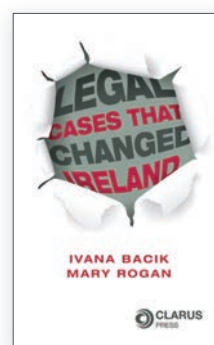


HOW CAPITALISM DESTROYED ITSELF: TECHNOLOGY DISPLACED BY FINANCIAL INNOVATION

Published by Bloomsbury

By William Kingston,
Adjunct Professor, Trinity
Business School, Trinity
College Dublin

Capitalism has been sustained by inherited moral values that are now all but exhausted. A unique combination of a new belief in individualism and a tradition of property rights had traditionally ensured that self-interested action also produced public benefit. However, these rights were gradually shaped by those who could benefit most from them. This book shows that the outcome is a reduced ability to generate real wealth combined with inequality. William Kingston argues that the exceptional levels of inequality today have been caused primarily by allowing financiers to escape from the laws that traditionally prevented them from 'generating money from nothing'.

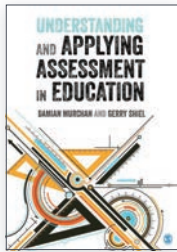


LEGAL CASES THAT CHANGED IRELAND

Published by Clarus Press

By Professor Ivana Bacik,
Associate Professor, School
of Law, Trinity College
Dublin and Professor
Mary Rogan, Associate
Professor, School of Law,
Trinity College Dublin

This book examines key legal cases which have brought about significant social change in Ireland. It's based on the 2015 project, entitled 'Changing Ireland, Changing Law,' which involved a series of seminars under four themes exploring the relationship between legal action and social change. While the changing nature of society is evident every day in our courtrooms, it is only in exceptional cases that we hear the stories behind moments of legal change. This book documents not only the stories of the legal cases themselves, but also the experiences of individuals who have taken cases of social importance.



UNDERSTANDING AND APPLYING ASSESSMENT IN EDUCATION

Published by Sage

By Damian Murchan, Associate Professor, School of Education, Trinity College Dublin and Gerry Shiel, Research Fellow, Educational Research Centre, DCU St Patrick's College Campus

Designed to support new teachers and those in teacher education programmes, the book discusses key principles of educational assessment before providing guidance on developing and carrying out classroom assessments and looking at how assessment information can be used to benefit teaching. Regulations that guide assessment practices are explored, along with strategies for planning, developing and implementing a wide range of approaches to classroom assessment. Readers gain practical advice on reporting assessment information to students, parents and others.

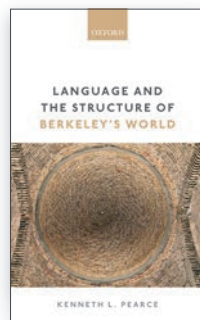


DEMENTIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Published by Policy Press

By Professor Suzanne Cahill, Director of the Dementia Services Information and Development Centre at St James's Hospital, and Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin

Up until recently dementia has been seen almost exclusively through a biomedical lens and treated solely as a disease by hospitals, nursing homes and society in general – according to dementia expert, Professor Suzanne Cahill. In her new book, the author challenges clinical conventional thinking on dementia, recasting it as a disability and a human rights concern. Drawing on her vast experience, Professor Cahill maintains that people living with dementia are exceptionally vulnerable and at a heightened risk of having their human rights violated. In this thought-provoking new book, Professor Cahill takes this rights-based approach where the voice of the person with dementia is centre stage and that narrative is carefully threaded through various chapters.

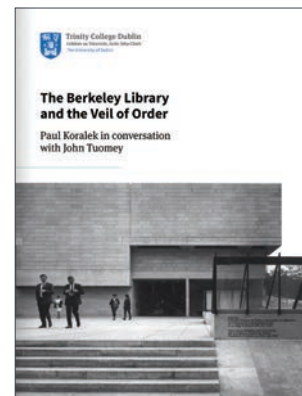


LANGUAGE AND THE STRUCTURE OF BERKELEY'S WORLD

Published by Oxford University Press

By Dr Kenneth Pearce, Ussher Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Trinity College Dublin

This book presents George Berkeley as a theorist of ordinary language, aiming to understand how we use words to shape the world and our lives for the better. According to Berkeley, there is fundamentally nothing in the world but minds and their ideas, and he tries to sell this philosophical system as a defence of common sense and aid to science. However, Berkeley's system does not always align with the highly structured world that is perceived through Newtonian science. In his book, Dr Pearce argues that Berkeley's solution to this problem lies in his innovative philosophy of language.

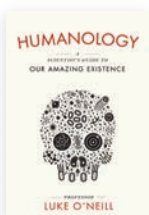


THE BERKELEY LIBRARY AND THE VEIL OF ORDER: PAUL KORALEK IN CONVERSATION WITH JOHN TUOMEY

Published by Trinity College Dublin

Transcription by Brenda Sorohan, Edited by John Tuomey, Peter Dudley and staff of the Library of Trinity College Dublin, Estelle Gittins, Sharon McIntyre and Greg Sheaf

This publication is a transcript of a public conversation between Berkeley Library architect Paul Koralek and award-winning architect John Tuomey that took place on 17 November 2005 alongside images that were captured in 1967 and 1976. Widely regarded as Ireland's finest modernist building and beloved of many a student of architecture, the Berkeley Library is a brutalist gem that looks as good now as when it opened in 1967. This book was produced to mark the first 50 years of the Berkeley Library, as part of a series of celebrations entitled Berkeley50.



HUMANOLOGY: A SCIENTIST'S GUIDE TO OUR AMAZING EXISTENCE

Published by Gill Books

By Professor Luke O'Neill

Have you ever wondered why you laugh? Or why we are attracted to the people we're attracted to? Or, even, whether robots are going to save or enslave us? Luke O'Neill's insatiable curiosity for scientific answers to everything around him has culminated in the publication of his first book, *Humanology: A Scientist's Guide to Our Amazing Existence*.



THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF IRELAND SERIES

Published by Cambridge University Press

Volume 2 Edited By Professor Jane Ohlmeyer, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History at Trinity College Dublin and director of the Trinity Long Room Hub

The four-volume Cambridge History of Ireland covers 1,500 years of Irish history between the years 600 and 2016. More than 100 leading historians from Ireland and around the world contributed to the publication, which sets Irish history within broader Atlantic, European, imperial and global contexts over the course of 15 centuries. The chapters in these four volumes offer new perspectives on the political, military, religious, social, cultural, intellectual, economic, and environmental history of Ireland and analyse why people acted as they did. The second volume, edited by Trinity's Jane Ohlmeyer, looks at the transformative and tumultuous years between 1550 and 1730.



Achieving Our Potential

Join hundreds of alumni at home and abroad supporting the College community.

T

rinity's mission is to "provide a liberal environment where independence of thought is highly valued and where all are encouraged to achieve their full potential" and it extends beyond the walls of the University and beyond your years as a student. More and more alumni from all corners of the globe are supporting this mission by sharing their expertise, making connections and acting as ambassadors. Last year over 1,000 alumni volunteered their time as guest speakers, mentors, ambassadors, advisers and more. Some of those activities and experiences are shared here.

Every year, our internationally-based alumni connect with both potential students considering Trinity and current Trinity students visiting their city. They speak at Open Days, attend Higher Education Fairs, give online interviews and meet up with students locally to share their own experiences of what it means to be part of the global Trinity community.

Alumni mentors support students from all disciplines across Trinity, providing advice on what employers are looking for and helping with network building, CV reviews, communication skills and more. All alumni are welcome to sign-up and become mentors on our new online mentoring and networking platform at www.trinity.aluminate.net as well as attend one of the many industry-specific mentoring events that take place in Trinity throughout the year.

"For me, mentoring students at Trinity is not just a way of paying it forward, it's also an opportunity to learn and is a terrifically rewarding experience."



Deirdre McCarthy
B.A. (1996)

TRINITY INTERNATIONAL AMBASSADOR – BOSTON

"I've been living in Boston for the last four years, working in biotech. I joined the Boston Alumni Chapter which led me to contributing on the alumni panel at the Trinity Open Days here in Boston for the last three years. I have thoroughly enjoyed connecting with fellow alumni during these Open Days as well as meeting prospective students and their families. For me, it's a 'win-win' – my participation gives me a meaningful link to Trinity, allows me to keep up with what's happening back home and I'm looking forward to becoming more involved with the Welcome Programme here locally in the greater Boston area."



Laura Kidd
B.A. (2009)

ALUMNI MENTOR

"Personally, I have seen the benefit in having a guiding hand accelerate my international career through mentorship. The value an experienced professional can bring to shaping the direction one takes as you move vertically and laterally in your career path is unquestionable. Mentors bring perspective, reflection and insight to decisions taken.

For me, mentoring students at Trinity is not just a way of paying it forward, it's also an opportunity to learn and is a terrifically rewarding experience. It has connected me to the needs of the generation that is coming into the workforce, has grounded me in their career aspirations and has also been insightful to their expectations of management which, in turn, has shaped my attitudes."



Brian Cronin
Economic & Social Studies
(2016)

TRINITY INTERNATIONAL AMBASSADOR – CHICAGO

"I chose to volunteer to help American students who are considering Trinity but have reservations about the foreign and international aspect. The ability to give back through sharing my experiences at Trinity with students who want to expand their horizons, while building the alumni community here in the Midwest, are important values to me.

Looking back on my college selection process, the opportunity to talk with someone who had gone through the Trinity experience and someone who had come from a similar background was immensely reassuring. Choosing to do an undergraduate degree across the Atlantic, let alone in a foreign country, can be a daunting prospect. But, having a dialogue with dedicated alumni about how American students quickly acclimatised to a different culture and environment assuaged what concerns I had. Today, I consider it an honour and a privilege to pay it forward to incoming Trinity students by sharing with them my Trinity experience and that of other local alumni."



Gerard Reilly M.A. (1988)

ALUMNI MENTOR

"I graduated from Trinity in 1988 and have been fortunate to develop my career and professional qualifications in different directions over the years.

This has been both a challenging and rewarding experience. As time passed, I became more aware of the importance of assisting people earlier in their careers and perhaps guiding them in the right direction. The world of work today is much more diverse than 30 years ago with many more opportunities available. I feel that it's very important to encourage recent graduates to seek jobs in areas that interest them. I am glad to play a small part as part of the mentoring programme and would encourage other graduates to get involved in a most interesting and worthwhile initiative."

@ To find out more about how you can help Trinity, visit www.tcd.ie/alumni

Raised in Society

By Michael Mullooly

From campus giants to newer groups still establishing their name, society life in Trinity has never been so varied and appealing, writes Michael Mullooly.

Trinity College boasts some of the most influential and popular student societies in Ireland. For many, these societies shape their college experience. There is nothing quite like the passion of a group of people working together in their spare time to promote something they all truly love. Below is a glimpse into just five of the College's societies, of which there are over a hundred, providing a flavour of the vibrancy and variety of Trinity's societies.

Literary Society

Nestled right at the top of House 6 in their iconic room The Attic, LitSoc continues to thrive in Trinity. Despite their calm, bookish exterior, the society was a bustling hive of activity in the 2017-18 year. Under the leadership of Deirbhile Brennan, the society hosted the most events any society ever had in one year, providing lovers of literature and aspiring writers with workshops, a host of guest speakers, the society's trademark week-long LitFest, as well as plenty more events.

The society also hosted perhaps the most opulent ball of the year: their Jane Austen Ball, which rivalled the Trinity Ball in its splendour. The event gave the society's members a chance to bring the literary world to life in style, a highlight in a year studded with iconic events and numerous awards.



Ronan Doherty, Gillian Kiely and Claire Bradley

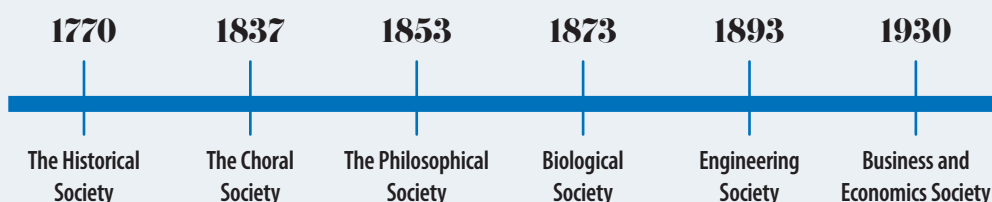


Space Society

Exploding onto the societal scene like one of their trademark model rockets, the fledgling Space Society has seen a meteoric rise in popularity this year, winning Best Small Society at the Society Awards. Speaking with the President, Maggie Coulter, it's clear that a lot of the early success the Space Society saw came from their willingness to collaborate with other societies: "We've always been a very out-there society that's enjoyed getting involved with other societies ... we had a collaborative event between the Russian Society and the American Football Club, we wanted to do a Space Race. I don't think there's ever been a collaborative event between the Russian Society and the American Football Club before." As well as launching rockets from the cricket pitch, the society is striving to act as a bridge for students who want to work in the space industry. The society's flagship event, their yearly careers fair, cements Space Soc as a society which, despite its interest in the infinite, is all about forging close, down-to-earth connections. "I'd like to see the Space Society as the point of contact between students – not necessarily even just in Trinity, but students in Ireland – and the Space industry."

250 YEARS OF SOCIETY LIFE

Today 120 Trinity societies attract dynamic student members from across Trinity covering a diverse range of disciplines. Here is a timeline of a few of the many societies that have been established throughout the centuries:



Trinity VDP

From the Space Society, one of Trinity's smallest societies to one of the biggest, Trinity's Vincent De Paul Society has taken the campus by storm in recent years. However, despite the differences in size and area of interest, the two societies share at their core the same desire: to connect and collaborate.

Speaking with the incoming President, Jack Natin, it is clear that for many involved in VDP, the society is more akin to a family – albeit an “unbelievably enormous” one. With their heavy involvement in schools and communities outside the college campus, VDP works tirelessly to make a positive impact in Dublin and the rest of the country. Believing in the power of the butterfly effect, the society and its members are making a positive change, one small act of kindness at a time.

The highlight of the year for the new President was the implementation of a second night of the Trinity Club, the society's weekly club for intellectually disabled adults, a weekly event that perfectly encapsulates everything the society stands for.



VDP student members enjoy a social occasion

The Phil

One of the most enduring and popular societies on the campus for over three centuries, The Philosophical Society, or The Phil, remains as relevant as ever in Trinity life. In these politically turbulent times, the necessity for constant debate and sharply honed rhetoric is needed as much now as it has ever been.

The Phil has never shied away from shining a light on controversial topics, and this year was no different, as the house met to eloquently butt horns on such topics as modern feminism, the death of the American dream, conservatism and its negative effect on the LGBT movement, and the feared advent of nuclear war.

The Phil also proved that their design skills were as refined as their rhetoric, winning Best Poster for their event, Club Philth.



Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Sussex, Meghan Markle, visited The Phil back in 2013 and was awarded the Bram Stoker Medal by the society.



Meditation Society

“Meditation can be the beginning of one of life's greatest adventures”, or at least that's what the Meditation Society believes, a younger society rapidly growing in popularity amongst a student body who are fully embracing mindfulness and the importance of quieter moments in the increasingly loud 21st century.

The society took home the “Most improved” award in 2018, with the numbers of students showing up for their events reflecting that improvement. The society's outdoor meditation sessions at the beginning of the year helped prepare new and returning students alike for the rigours of the academic term, providing everyone with the techniques and mantras necessary to find their own inner peace. The society also advocated for honest, open dialogue between members after meditation sessions, and this twin approach to mental wellbeing has proven popular, effective and more necessary than ever.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Michael Mullooly B.A. (2018) was the literature editor for Tn2 Magazine for two years. He estimates that at least two-thirds of his college experience revolved around various societies.

1933

DU Players

1975

Trinity Vincent
De Paul Society

1984

LGBTQ Society

1985

Literary Society

1990

Trinity
Orchestra

2008

Gender Equality
Society

2017

Space
Society

Legacy Giving

We look at the transformative impact that legacy gifts have on the continuing life of Trinity.

Preserving Trinity's Historic Organ

The organ in Trinity's Public Theatre, built for the old College Chapel in 1684, is an important part of Trinity and Ireland's heritage. Since being moved to the Theatre in the 1790s, it has played a vital role in Commencements ceremonies and flagship University events. Over the last few decades, the effects of age rendered this hard-working instrument virtually unplayable, and the Organ Committee made plans for its complete refurbishment to begin after the last of the summer Commencements ceremonies in June 2016. Thanks to the generosity of Trinity alumni, it has now been restored to its original splendour.

History

The 'case' or exterior part of the organ is of great historical significance. It is one of just a handful of 17th-century organ cases surviving in these islands, and—with the exception of part of the case at King's College Cambridge—the only surviving work of the Restoration organ builder Lancelot Pease, who also built organs for Canterbury Cathedral and Christ Church Cathedral Dublin. At Trinity, Pease's 'single organ' (i.e. an instrument with only one keyboard) was soon enlarged to a 'double organ' incorporating pipes behind the organist's chair played from a second keyboard. The enlargement was carried out between 1700 and 1706 by the émigré French organ builder John Baptist Cuvillie.

In 1838 the Dublin organ builder Thomas Telford installed completely new internal pipes and mechanisms within the original case, now on the gallery of the Public Theatre. Crucially,

however, the exterior Pease and Cuvillie pipes were retained, albeit for purely decorative purposes. Telford's organ underwent an unenlightened enlargement in the 1950s: the Restoration-period cases had undergone many small 'renovations' in which they were repeatedly patched up and repainted. In 1986 the long-silent exterior pipes, now covered with dark brown paint, were applied with gilded patterns in time to welcome King Juan Carlos of Spain, who received an honorary degree in that year.

Conservation

The case has now undergone a full refurbishment and redecoration. Its original appearance was ascertained by minute analysis of historic paint layers, and was partly confirmed by a photograph of the Public Theatre taken around 1904. Missing and damaged carvings and mouldings have been reinstated, and the exterior pipes, the shields and other ornaments can once again be admired in all their 18th-century glory.

The ancient exterior pipes have been restored and the organ's all-new internals have been modelled on those of a contemporary instrument built around 1702 by Renatus Harris for the church of St Botolph Aldgate in the City of London. The entire components of each wooden and metal pipe, of the leather bellows, and of every key, pedal and stop mechanism, have

been hand-crafted using traditional methods and technologies by the UK organ builders Martin Goetze & Dominic Gwynn Ltd. Electric lighting and wind supply are the only concessions to modernity.

The process of restoring the organ and case was a painstaking one which required the historic material to be carefully dismantled and shipped to and from the Goetze & Gwynn workshops in Nottinghamshire. The project was guided by Professors David Grayson, Shane Allwright and Andrew Johnstone in Trinity together with their UK-based advisor Ian Bell. It was managed by Monica Janson, Design Services Manager, Trinity Estates & Facilities.

Commenting on the significance of the restoration project, Professor David Grayson, Chair of the Organ Committee, said: "The new organ is now the jewel in the crown of the University's musical portfolio, as well as a fine asset to the city and to the country. We are extremely grateful to those who have made significant donations to make this major project possible."

The cost of building the new organ and refurbishing the case was approximately €450,000. The project was made possible by a legacy from the estate of John and Ann Boland, support from the Trinity Association & Trust, and generous donations from Dr Peter Schwarz and a donor who wishes to remain anonymous.

THE BOLAND LEGACY

John Boland (LL.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 1954), former U.K. Public Trustee and founding member of the UK Trust for Trinity, was a loyal graduate serving the College in many capacities through the years. His wife Ann left a generous legacy to Trinity supporting a number of projects close to his heart. The Boland legacy for the organ refurbishment will ensure their generosity will be remembered by the College community and graduating students for centuries to come.



The Organ
in Trinity's
Public Theatre

The George and Maeve White Prize



The George and Maeve White prize is awarded annually to a psychology student in Trinity for a research based paper, which has been accepted for publication. The prize was originally founded in 1999 in memory of Captain George White, aviator and psychologist, by a gift from his wife Maeve. The prize is now funded by a bequest made by the White family in memory of both their parents. George White graduated from Trinity with a B.A. in Psychology in 1989 following a career in aviation and pursued a Ph.D. in airline safety. Maeve White's own intellectual pursuits lay in the fields of arts and philosophy. They both shared an avid interest in human psychology.

For more information on legacy giving please contact us e: alumni@tcd.ie t: +353 1 896 2088 w: www.tcd.ie/alumni

Honorary Degrees

Between winter 2017 and summer 2018, Trinity awarded 10 honorary degrees to outstanding individuals. Among them were former U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, a pioneering neuroscientist and Ireland's most capped rugby player.



Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast, George Kildare Miley, Olivia O'Leary, University Chancellor, Dr Mary Robinson, Brian O'Driscoll, Catriona Crowe and Gero Miesenböck

Gero Miesenböck (Sc.D.)

Gero Miesenböck is Waynflete Professor of Physiology and Director of the Centre for Neural Circuits and Behaviour at the University of Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Member of the Austrian and German Academies of Science. Gero pioneered the field of research called optogenetics, which allows the function of specific neurons in the intact brain to be remote-controlled with light. He has used optogenetics to investigate mechanisms of sleep, learning and memory, and action choice. These profound contributions to neuroscience have been recognised by numerous awards including the Massry Prize, the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award, the Heinrich Wieland Prize, and The Brain Prize.

George Kildare Miley (Sc.D.)

George Miley is Emeritus Professor of Astronomy at Leiden University. His research area is distant radio galaxies. His distinctions include the Shell Oeuvre Prize, a professorship of the Netherlands Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honorary fellowship of the UK Royal Astronomical Society and an asteroid named after him. In 2012 he received a Dutch knighthood for his services to astronomy and society. In 1997 he initiated the Low Frequency Array (LOFAR), a revolutionary radio telescope, with stations spread over Europe, supporting the development of an all-Ireland facility (i-LOFAR) at Birr Castle.

Olivia O'Leary (LL.D.)

For more than four decades, Olivia O'Leary has been recognised as one of Ireland's foremost journalists and broadcasters. Moving from RTÉ to BBC's Newsnight was a key moment in her career and she became that programme's first senior female presenter in 1985. She returned to RTÉ to host flagship programmes Today Tonight, Prime Time and Question and Answers, winning awards for these and BBC Radio 4's Between Ourselves. Also writing for *The Irish Times*, Olivia O'Leary became established as one of the most formidable reporters in political journalism when the domain was almost exclusively male.

Catriona Crowe (Litt.D.)

Catriona Crowe was Senior Archivist of the National Archives of Ireland until her retirement in 2016 and has made outstanding contributions to learning, most recently through her initiation and management of the 1911 online census project. Historians of 20th-century Ireland, both in Ireland and abroad, recognise her as the pre-eminent authority on the state's modern records. Catriona has also been heavily involved in community development activities in the north inner city. She has been a research associate of the Trinity Research Centre for Contemporary Irish History since 2004 and has also provided invaluable advice on the acquisition and care of very important collections of papers donated to College since 2001.

Brian O'Driscoll (LL.D.)

Brian O'Driscoll is the most capped Irish rugby player and the second most capped in rugby union history. Having played 141 test matches, he has scored 46 tries for Ireland, making him the highest try scorer of all time in Irish rugby. He is the eighth-highest try scorer in international rugby union history, and the highest scoring centre of all time. He has been a patron of many charities and in particular has been an ambassador and fundraiser for Temple Street Children's Hospital.



Brian O'Driscoll



Secretary Clinton

Hillary Rodham Clinton (LL.D.)

Hillary Clinton has devoted much of her life to public service and has made an enormous contribution to society. During her tenure as Secretary of State of the United States she advocated for an expanded role in global economic issues and for developing relations with non-governmental organisations to act as local advocates for development. She highlighted women's rights as a way to promote peace, vibrant civil society and long lasting change. Secretary Clinton is a long-time supporter of the Peace Process in Northern Ireland, initially while First Lady of the U.S. and continuing through to the present day.



Back row: Provost, Dr Patrick Prendergast, Paul Drechsler, Ann Rowan and Dr James Simons
Front row: Secretary Hillary Clinton, University Chancellor, Dr Mary Robinson, Dr Tony Scott

Paul Drechsler (LL.D.)

Paul Drechsler has built a remarkably successful career in industry and shown outstanding commitment to promoting business as a force for good in society. A Trinity graduate in Engineering, he has used his immense problem-solving and leadership skills to contribute to society to help combat poverty, specifically through the promotion of education. He is Chairman of the Board of the charity Teach First which addresses educational disadvantage. He is a tireless supporter of Trinity through his own efforts and the influence of others.

Ann Martha Rowan (M.Litt.)

Ann Rowan served as Archivist in the Irish Architectural Archive for more than 30 years. During this time she single-handedly initiated and completed the Dictionary of Irish Architects (www.dia.ie) (2009), which was an enormous accomplishment and produced "one of the most valuable pieces of research.... in Irish Archival history", to quote her nominators. It has been described as "transformative" to the history of Irish architecture and has been universally praised for comprehensiveness and impeccable academic standards. This pioneering project is a great success story for the Digital Humanities.

Tony Scott (D.Ed.)

Tony Scott has made enormous contributions to science education in Ireland and internationally. He co-founded the Young Scientist exhibition in 1963 and has been actively involved in its organisation for more than 50 years. It became an example for similar competitions in other countries and in 1989 the European Union Contest for Young Scientists was established. Throughout an academic career in Physics at UCD he was known as an inspirational teacher and his research led to the development of the smoke alarm. He has had a profound effect on public awareness of science, giving generations of young students the opportunity to become engaged in, and develop a passion for, science.

James Harris Simons (Sc.D.)

Dr Jim Simons is a renowned mathematician, entrepreneur and philanthropist who has embodied scientific excellence throughout his extraordinary career. As a mathematician, his work had a profound influence on the development of modern theoretical physics. In 1982, he founded Renaissance Technologies, a private hedge fund investment company based in New York, which by 2015 had \$65 billion worth of assets under management. His philanthropic activities are outstanding. In 1994, with his wife, Marilyn, he established the Simons Foundation, which has provided substantial funding to scientists and institutions in the U.S. and abroad.

International Alumni Events

Trinity has over 115,000 alumni living in over 150 countries worldwide. Trinity delegations travelled to the US, the UAE, Asia and cities across Europe and met many dynamic alumni blazing trails around the world.

BOSTON



CHICAGO



COPENHAGEN



HONG KONG



PARIS



LONDON



SAN FRANCISCO





Trinity Alumni Connections

Your alumni connection with Trinity is for life.

For more information visit: www.tcd.ie/alumni



Become a
mentor



Volunteer



Join an
alumni group



Book
upcoming events

Trinity Alumni Branches

From Cork to Chicago, Munich to Moscow, wherever life takes you, there is a Trinity Alumni Branch for you.

Branches organise activities and social events on behalf of alumni within their region. They also provide a channel of communication between their members and the University, keeping you up to date with Trinity news. Branch events range from casual get-togethers to black tie dinners, from cultural excursions to networking lectures by visiting academics. For graduates new to a region, joining a branch is a great way to make friends while maintaining the link with your alma mater. Our branches always welcome new members.

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Taking Flight

By Rachael Hegarty

Rachael Hegarty received an M.Phil. in Anglo-Irish Literature in 1995 and an M.Phil. in Creative Writing in 2000. Rachael won the Francis Ledwidge Prize and Over the Edge New Writer of the Year. Her debut collection, "Flight Paths Over Finglas" was awarded the 2018 Shine Strong Award.

Flight Paths Over Finglas

We
 didn't pay
 that much heed
 to planes, those jet streams
 toing & froing at Dublin Airport.
 Da taught us to keep nix, watch birds
 for their covert flight paths on warm shafts
 of seasonal winds and late daylight over Finglas.
 The cuckoo, Hera's bird, announced each late spring.
 Swifts scudded, courted above the Tolka's root-ivy summer.
 Corncrakes in Darcy's side-garden scurried and secreted autumn.
 Out at Dollymount, the Brent geese wing-spanned an ivory wintertime.
 The finches' rise and fall – their hard flap, all that graft for a long easy glide.
 We learned the most from the home place's birds. Our old feathered banner: the ravens.
 How they mastered gravity vectors, omnivore feeding, prey-dodging and cloud-top scaling.
 They could sense a shift in a skyscape or how a brattling rainstorm may wreck the memory map
 back to the hatchling, nestling, fledgling grounds. Our ravens always returning to that magnetic place.
 We heard wingbeats. Gazed up. Ravens flocked. Their sudden soaring over our estate, out beyond Finglas.



WHERE DO YOU DRAW INSPIRATION FOR YOUR POETRY?

People and places seem to trigger the poem-making part of me heart and brain. It could be horses on the Finglas dual carriageway, a pond west of Boston or a rice paddy in rural Japan... the sense of a place seems to nudge me towards the writing space. Or people, mainly my family, also inspire some kinda creative fire. My eight brothers and sisters all wanted to have their own poem in me book. So I wrote poems to honour them and their work... hence one sister got a poem in the shape of a HSE bed hoist because she is a care assistant, and two brothers got a poem in the shape of a retractable wrench because they're plumbers.

HOW DID THE M.PHIL. IN CREATIVE WRITING INFLUENCE YOUR WORK?

The workshops with Brendan Kennelly and Gerry Dawe were pure gift. Having one whole year to write and rewrite until the poem looked righter was deluxe. Brendan and Gerry were deadly facilitators – they'd pour on the praise like I was a seed needing some water and make gentle suggestions as to how to improve the work. Me classmates were great too, everybody was encouraging, digging one another out of creative black holes and laughing with each other. I try to take that learning fun into my TAP classes – I reckon if me students are laughing they are more likely to be learning.

TELL US ABOUT THE POETRY SCENE IN IRELAND AS YOU SEE IT?

Poetry is kicking arse in Ireland. We have such a long and lovely tradition of song. I didn't grow up with poetry books but I grew up with sing-songs... Me Da could belt out Auld Triangle and me Ma has a great head for laments like Down by the Sally Gardens. I think as long as working-class people have songs, they will wanna make poems too. Working-class identified poets are still underrepresented in the publication world, however I think that's changing. In the same way women poets used to be woefully underrepresented and now they too are kicking arse. I love the poetry scene in Ireland.

An Gorta Mór agus an Leigheas

By Dr Colm Ó Sé

B'fairsing na léargais a scaipeadh faoin nGorta Mór agus an Leigheas ag Cruinniú na Nollag d'Acadamh na Lianna sa Choláiste le déanaí.



An t-Ollamh Breandán Mac Suibhne, an t-Ollamh Cormac Ó Gráda, an Dr. Brónagh Ó hCí, Siobhán Iníon Uí Bhuachalla, an Dr. Críostóir Mac Cárthaigh, agus an Dr. Colm Ó Sé

Bhí Cruinniú na Nollag ag Acadamh na Lianna i gColáiste na Tríonóide ar an 9 Nollaig 2017. Cumann Gaelach do dhochtúirí é an tAcadamh, le cúpla ball ó na gairmeacha gaolmhara. D'éirigh thar cionn linn agus caithfear buíochas a ghabháil leis an Oifig Alumnaí a thug an-chabhair agus tacaíocht dúinn; agus leis an tSean-Leabharlann a chuir taispeántas iontach suimiúil i láthair dúinn ar lámhscríbhinní leighis meánaoiseacha.

An Gorta Mór, mar a bhaineann sé leis an leigheas, ba ea téama an chruinnithe. Céad bliain roimh an nGorta, thuill Edmund Burke buíochas an Historical Society dá thráchtas ar mhuintir Genova – ach cháineadar a stíl chainte, dáiríre píre! Níorbh amhlaidh don seisear cainteoirí ag cruinniú an Acadaimh, agus tá dul chun

cinn déanta ar na léachtaí a fhoilsíú agus a phodchraoladh.

Thug Siobhán Ní Bhuachalla (stiúrthóir ar Six Degrees Health Care Consulting, Chicago), cuntas cuimsitheach ar *An Tubaiste ba mhó sa tSláinte Phoiblí sa 19ú Céad*. Cailleadh milliún duine, 90% de bharr na ngalar éagsúil a lean an ghéarchéim. Bhí sé ar chumas an rialtais i bhfad níos mó a dhéanamh – ní dhearnadar, agus cruthaíodh tubaiste as géarchéim.

Labhair Brónagh Ó hCí (Géineolaí sa Lárionad Náisiúnta) ar *Eipigéineolaíocht agus larmhairtí an Ghorta ar Shláinte*. Rinne sí trácht ar na modhanna éagsúla gur féidir le tionchair sheachtracha – ar nós gorta – cur isteach ar Aigéad Dí-Ocsairibeanúicléasach (DNA) agus, de thoradh, feictear galair faoi leith níos minice sna glúinte a leanann.

Saineolaí le clú domhanda é Cormac

Ó Gráda (Ollamh le Stair na hEacnamaíochta i gColáiste na hOllscoile) agus labhair sé go húdarásach ar *Gorta agus Trauma*. Phléigh sé an tionchar a bhíonn ag uafás mar ghorta ar mheabhairshláinte na ndaoine, agus conas mar a thagann siad chun réitigh ar an gcás.

Ansín, thug an scríbhneoir seo

(dochtúir teaghlaigh) tráchtas ar *Dochtúirí sa Ghorta* – polaitíocht leighis, cúram othar agus básmhaireacht i measc dochtúirí (a bhí as cuimse i gcomparáid le haon dream eile). Bhí iarchéimithe agus ollúna Choláiste na Tríonóide lárnach sa scéal seo, m. sh. Robert Graves, William Stokes, Oliver Curran agus Valentine Flood.

Thug Críostóir Mac Cárthaigh (Ceannasach ar Chnuasach Bhéaloideas Éireann) cuntas ríshuimiúil ar scéalta faoin mbás le linn an Drochshaoil, agus ar shráidbhaile tréigthe dá bharr. Chríochnaíomar le tuairisc den scoth ó Bhreandán Mac Suibhne (Ollamh Cúnta sa Stair in Ollscoil Centenary, New Jersey). Labhair sé ar bhásmhaireacht freisin agus ar na hathruithe a tháinig ar dheasghnátha adhlactha de dheasca an Ghorta.

Dhá lá roimh an gcrúinniú, bhronn Eagraíocht Oideachais, Eolaíochta agus Chultúir na Náisiún Aontaithe (UNESCO) aitheantas faoi leith ar an bpíob uilleann. Bhí píobaireacht ar an dé deiridh nuair a bunaíodh Na Píobairí Uilleann in 1968 – 50 píobaire in iomlán ar dhromchla an domhain; agus anois tá breis is trí mhíle dóibh ann. Bunaíodh Acadamh na Lianna sa bhliain chéanna, agus i mbliana seolfar leabhar ar an stair a bhaineann leis. Mo léan nach bhfuil na mílte meallta isteach san Acadamh – go fóill, b'fhéidir! Má tá suim ag éinne sna gairmeacha bainteach le cúram sláinte bheith ina mball den Acadamh, ní gá ach ríomhphost a sheoladh chuig an Rúnaí, drcolmose@eircom.net.

Dr Colm Ó Sé, M.B. (1991), Cleachtas an Chladaigh, Ionad Cúraim Phriomhúil & Meabhairshláinte Bhaile Formaid-Bhaile Phámar, Baile Átha Cliath



CHRISTMAS COMMONS

6 DECEMBER 2017



1



2



3



4



5



6

- 1 Richard Tottenham B.A. (1954), Melissa Webb M.A., LL.D.(h.c) (1965), Elizabeth Tottenham M.A. (1965), Michael Webb
- 2 Muriel Rumball M.A. (1976), Lorraine Toussaint
- 3 Siobhán Maguire B.A., M.B. (1995), Dolores Liddy M.B. (2001), Siobhan Anarah-Adoghe M.B. (2001)
- 4 Leonard Abrahamson B.A.I. (1970), Carol Mitchell B.A. (1971)
- 5 Priscilla Kirwan Browne, Glascott Symes M.A. (1968), Adrienne Symes
- 6 Dora Maybury, Senan Carroll
- 7 Caroline Caslin, Peter Caslin B.A. (1983), Anna Caslin
- 8 Deirdre Cawley B.Sc. (Physio.) (1991), Suzanne Hayes, Peter Hayes B.A. (1972), Camille Williams D.S.S. (1962)



7



8



1



2

CHRISTMAS COMMONS

13 DECEMBER 2017



3



4



5



6



7



8

- 1 Claudia Greene, Carole Martin-Smith B.A. (1976)
- 2 Gail McElroy B.A. (1994), Mary Honoria Quinlan M.A. (1980)
- 3 Ian Robertson M.A. (j.o.), F.T.C.D. (2000), Michelle Hogan, Brian Lawlor
- 4 Patrick Spain B.B.S. (1985), Cecilia Spain B.A. (1987), John Flavin B.B.S. (1984)
- 5 Deirdre Smith B.A.I. (1987), Linda Ellis B.A.I., M.B.A. (1987)
- 6 Maria Murphy, Padraic Marren B.A.I. (1994), Afric Marren B.B.S. (1984)
- 7 Marcelo De Stefano, Edwina Hogan B.A. (1990)
- 8 Maggie Overend, Peter White B.A. (1978)

@ View more photos on www.tcd.ie/alumni/gallery

CHRISTMAS HOMECOMING

20 DECEMBER 2017



- 1 Maria McGoldrick LL.B. (Ling.Germ.) (2009), Eimear O'Hanrahan LL.B. (Ling.Germ.) (2009), Tara O'Connor LL.B. (2009)
- 2 Sue Parker B.A. (1977), Ingrid Nachstern B.A. (1976)
- 3 Cathal Corcoran B.B.S. (2001), Declan Corcoran, Eugene Young, Senator David Norris M.A. (1968)
- 4 Ben Butler LL.B. (B.S.) (2015), Hannah Clark B.B.S. (2015)
- 5 David Abrahamson B.A.I., M.A., Ph.D., C.Eng. (1972), Patrick Nicholson M.Sc. (1971)
- 6 Pamela McEvoy B.S.S., M.Sc. (1994), Melissa Harrison B.A. (1994), Nicola Cox M.A. (1994)
- 7 Marianna Prontera B.A. (2008), John Mannion B.A. (2005), Ruth Mannion B.A. (2009), Claire Tracey B.A. (2009)
- 8 Kathleen Sheridan M.A. (1976), Helen Nightingale B.A. (1976)
- 9 Patricia van de Velde B.A. (2006), Bróna Ní Chobhthaigh M.Sc. (Econ.), B.A. (2006)

@ View more photos on www.tcd.ie/alumni/gallery

Trinity Alumni Events

SAVE THE DATE



5 & 6 September 2018

Schrödinger at 75 – The Future of Biology



25 – 27 September 2018

Alumni-to-Student Mentoring Events



5 & 12 December 2018

Christmas Commons



20 December 2018

Christmas Homecoming



23 – 25 August 2019

Alumni Weekend

For a full list of Trinity alumni events visit our events page:
www.tcd.ie/alumni/events



DAITHÍ MAC SÍTHIGH
LL.B., Ph.D.
(Class of 2004)

MELISSA DELURY
M.Phil.
(Class of 2015)

JULIAN SHOVLIN
B.A.
(Class of 2013)



SHAUNA GREELY
B.B.S.
(Class of 1992)

DEIRDRE BOYD
M.A., M.Phil.
(Class of 1979)

JERVIS WHITELEY
M.A.
(Class of 1952)

Class Notes

News from Trinity alumni around the world.

Photo: Tara Thomas



Karen Cowley

B.A. (2014)

Karen Cowley has toured internationally with her band, Wyvern Lingo, and Hozier. Upon learning that over 10,000 refugee children were missing within the E.U., Karen founded Bray Refugee Solidarity with Trinity graduate Grace McManus, B.A. (2015) and Fiona Carey. In August 2016, they began the 10,000 Missing Children Campaign, gathering 28,599 signatures. They produced a campaign video featuring Irish celebrities, while simultaneously working with Irish MEPs to bring recommendations before the European Parliament. Karen has also volunteered tutoring to refugee solidarity groups in Ireland, and in Calais, France.



Gaye McDonald

B.Ed. (2000)

Gaye McDonald set up Irish Folklore Publications to make Irish folklore meaningful, colourful and memorable for children of all ages, using unique Irish voices to narrate and Irish artists to illustrate them. This organisation aims to bring Irish folklore to a new and sustainable level for children around the world. To date, Gaye has adapted ten bilingual stories. The first two stories were narrated in English by the much loved Irish-American actor, Maureen O'Hara, and in Irish by Professor Alan Titley and Eanna Ni Lamhna. *St Patrick's Story for Children/Sceal Phadraig Naofa do Pháistí* and *St Brigid's Cloak /Cloca Naomh Bríd* are available through the Online Library Bookshop (www.trinitygiftshop.ie) at Trinity. Ten percent of the sale of each book is donated to the children's charity The Jack and Jill Children's Foundation.



Celine Mullins

Ph.D. (2005)

Dr Celine Mullins is the CEO and Founder of Adaptas, a leadership development training organisation, developing managers, leaders and teams, in Ireland and Internationally. Celine and her team have also created a cutting edge virtual reality experience, called *Immersive Sales Star*, which is being used by FBD Insurance to train their new staff and low performers. This was shortlisted for the Excellence in Digital Learning award by the Irish Institute Training and Development. In July

2018, Celine's book entitled, *Maximising Brain Potential* will be published by Oak Tree Press. This will also be available as a series of short books to help people understand how to make more use of their brain for learning and changing habits. Celine's next book *The Ignited Leader* will be published in early 2019.

Daithí Mac Sithigh

LL.B., Ph.D. (2004)

Daithí Mac Sithigh is a Professor of Law and Innovation at Queen's University Belfast. Daithí's research interests fall into two broad categories: law and technology and public law. In 2017, his book *Medium Law* was published by Routledge, a "timely and topical volume" concerned with the regulation of various forms of media in the internet age. Daithí is the co-editor of the *Dublin University Law Journal* and book reviews editor of the *International Journal of Law and Information Technology*. In 2012, Daithí returned to Trinity to wed fellow graduate NíChaoimh Dewdney B.A., Ph.D. (2005) in the College chapel. They now reside in Belfast with their daughter Bláthnaid.



Julian Shovlin

B.A. (2013)

Julian Shovlin is the founder and managing director of iSmash, the UK's leading tech repair specialist. The company, which repairs phones, laptops, tablets and drones, has 26 stores in the UK and is expanding its portfolio to 70 retail locations by 2020. This year is an exciting one for iSmash as it continues its nationwide expansion, as well as focusing on cultivating strategic relationships with manufacturers and insurers in an effort to continue to grow its customer base.



Rossa McPhillips

B.A. (2004)

Rossa was awarded an MBE for his work in South Sudan on the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2017. After graduating, Rossa worked as a financial journalist in London. In 2007, he enlisted in the British Army Intelligence Corps, beginning a long career that included tours of Afghanistan and an attachment with U.K. Special Forces. Rossa also regularly worked alongside U.K. and U.S. intelligence services, and his strategic intelligence briefings to military and senior government on the South Sudan conflict in 2016 gained special recognition. Following his demobilisation, Rossa has now gone on to work in counter terrorism with the Metropolitan Police.

Melissa DeLury

M.Phil. (2015)

Melissa DeLury graduated with an M.Phil. in International Peace Studies from Trinity and was awarded a Fulbright-Nehru Open-Study/Research Award. This funded a project, which is run in partnership with UNICEF, that explores the effectiveness of the Indian Right to Education Act in the rural state of Madhya Pradesh. Melissa travels to schools in rural areas within Madhya Pradesh to conduct interviews and focus groups with students, families, educators and community-based organisations to ascertain what barriers exist to accessing education. In addition to research, Melissa teaches college-level courses at IIT Indore and conducts other research projects at the university.



Ellen Rowley

B.A., Ph.D. (1995)

Dr Ellen Rowley is an architectural historian who has written extensively on Irish architectural modernism. Ellen has led the pioneering research project of Dublin city's 20th-century architecture since 2011 for DCC/the Heritage Council, published as *More Than Concrete Blocks*. Since early 2016, Ellen has been consulting curator (for DCC) at 14 Henrietta Street, Dublin's Tenement House and Museum. In 2017, she was awarded Honorary Membership of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI) due to services to Irish architecture. She is a passionate teacher and won Trinity's Provost Teaching Award. Currently, Ellen is a research fellow with the School of Architecture (APEP), University College Dublin.



Shauna Greely

B.B.S. (1992)

Shauna trained as a Chartered Accountant in KPMG in Dublin and qualified in 1995. She spent a number of years with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Bank before joining Ulster Bank Group in 1999. She is now Finance Business Partner for Ulster Bank with responsibility for strategic projects. In 2017, Shauna was elected Chartered Accountants Ireland's first female president in over 30 years, and is only the second female to hold the post in Chartered Accountants Ireland's 130-year history.



Bede Harris

B.A. (1983)

Bede Harris went back to Zimbabwe after leaving Trinity and then took an LL.B. at Rhodes University, South Africa. He became a legal academic in South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. He was awarded his Doctorate by the University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand. In 2001 Bede was awarded a Fulbright Senior Fellowship and travelled in the United States, studying Native American self-government. He is now Law Discipline Head in the School of Accounting and Finance at Charles Sturt University, Australia.

Melissa O'Neill

B.A. (1983)

Melissa O'Neill received her B.A. in History of Art and Classical Civilisation in 1983. "I was one of the first captains of the Ladies Boat Club and have many happy memories of Trinity Boathouse grudgingly shared by DUBC. I'm still in touch with my crew, all of whom married oarsmen. I'm also in regular contact with my History of Art class, meeting annually for long distance walks such as Hadrian's Wall. I now work as a gardener; finally my Latin education is of use."

**Deirdre Boyd**

M.A., M.Phil. (1979)

Deirdre Boyd is the newly appointed United Nations Resident Coordinator in Thailand. Having spent most of her career working for the UN, she has assumed the most senior posting in Thailand, having previously been in the same role in Macedonia. She has served with the UN in numerous countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia and most recently worked as a Director in the Office of the UN Secretary-General in New York for the past four years.

Barbara Dowds

B.A., Ph.D. (1976)

Barbara Dowds holds degrees in genetics and biochemistry, was a researcher at the University of California and Trinity and then a senior lecturer in biology in Maynooth University where her research focused on bacterial molecular genetics. In 2002, having already completed her therapy training, she changed careers and began practising as a psychotherapist. She has taught on a degree course in counselling and psychotherapy and currently offers postgraduate training courses alongside having a private practice as a therapist and supervisor. She has written numerous articles and book chapters as well as two books. The first examines the existential consequences of avoidant attachment, *Beyond the Frustrated Self: Overcoming Avoidant Patterns and Opening to Life*, Karnac, 2014, while the second is *Depression and the Erosion of the Self in Late Modernity*, Routledge, 2018.





Thomas J Longworth

B.A.I., M.Sc. (1971)

Tom emigrated to Canada where he initially worked in management consulting followed by senior executive roles in grocery products (Del Monte and RJR-Nabisco), building materials (CanWel Distribution), forestry (Canfor) and IT (ISMBC, TELUS and Jardine Matheson). Tom and Connie have lived in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Hong Kong. On completion of his assignment in Hong Kong they moved to Queensland, Australia where he learned to fly. Since returning to Vancouver, Tom continues to work as a consultant and non-executive director in public and private enterprises across a range of industries including consumer and industrial products, third party logistics, building materials, solar, biotechnology, marine and IT in North America, Asia, Australia and Europe.



Jervis Whiteley

M.A. (1952)

Jervis Whiteley studied History and Political Science at Trinity. A career in marketing and advertising brought him to the U.K., Hong Kong and he eventually settled in Western Australia. In 2001 he received his Doctorate in Business Administration from Curtin University, Australia. Jervis recalls his memories of Trinity in the early 1950s. "Trinity was a delightful four years between school and National Service in the U.K. We lived in a time warp. History, my subject, ended in 1914. I lived in Botany Bay for over three years, one gas ring and water streaming down bedroom walls in winter. Commons with gown was compulsory. One bath a week, large hot tub in central bath house. Do-it-yourself athletics: the grounds man was coach. Few relevant books available, spent most of the day in the Library Reading Room. No women allowed in trousers, in College after 6pm, often saw porters chasing transgressors. And especially Trinity Week, sport in the day, parties in rooms, formal ball in evening. And yet today, I would say this was four of the happiest years of my life. Thank you Trinity."

Terence Dormer

M.A. (1965)

Terry Dormer graduated in 1965 and went on to have a long and successful career working for the Commonwealth Secretariat. In the 1980s, Terry trained as a diver with the British Sub-Aqua Club. His career took him all over the world, which allowed him to dive in every ocean in the world and several of its seas. Since his retirement in 2003, Terry has devoted much of his time to underwater photography. He mounts exhibitions of his work, produces an annual calendar and a selection of his images are available at the picture library of the Natural History Museum.



Terence Dormer
and his wife Máirín



George Craig

M.A. (1958)

George Craig studied Modern Literature in Trinity, went on to lecture in the University of Sussex and in his retirement he worked with a team of editors translating Samuel Beckett's letters. "My responsibility, in the team editing Samuel Beckett's letters, (C.U.P., 4 volumes, 2009-2016) was the translation of the many letters in French. I started a few years after retiring from teaching in the University of Sussex, and spent the next twenty years working on the letters. As we came near the end of the project, I was painfully aware that I, already an old man, was working on some of the last words of another old man. My task? – to suggest how he would have said those words."



One-on-One

Trinity Today
meets **Rosa Chan, B.A.**
(1994), Chairperson
of the Irish Chamber
of Commerce in
Hong Kong

Describe yourself in three words?

That's never an easy one to answer but I think my family and friends would say **DRIVEN, OUTGOING** and **KIND-HEARTED.**

Tell us about your route to Trinity.

I was born in Hong Kong, my family moved to Dublin when I was young and we settled in Malahide. From a very young age I knew I wanted to study at Trinity and when it came to filling out my CAO form, it was all Trinity! I was delighted when I got my first choice, BESS. I remember I was so proud and so were my parents. I had set a high example for my two younger sisters, who also went to Trinity. I feel that Trinity has instilled in me a strong sense of integrity and a desire for lifelong learning. I've always felt it was a catalyst to go anywhere in the world.

Where did your Trinity degree take you?

I was recruited straight into UBS from Trinity where I worked in the Treasury department. During my rotation and training at UBS I had the opportunity to work in London, Singapore and Zurich and given my background, I eventually settled in Hong Kong. I went on to work in investment banking in RBS, Barclays and other European banks. I was very lucky to have caught a great cycle and was able to witness and experience some of the greatest and most exciting markets.

How did you become Chairperson of the Irish Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong?

I originally got involved with the Chamber through my connections with Trinity. I went to one of the very first meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and felt at home right away when I learned that there were many Irish people in Hong Kong. And that coincided with the setting up of the first ever Irish Consulate in Hong Kong. For someone who is from Hong Kong but grew up in Ireland, I felt that I had something unique to offer and I immediately wanted to help and get involved. In 2017, I was elected the Chairperson of the Chamber. It is a great honour to be appointed, particularly as I am the first female and Chinese person to take on this role.

What are your ambitions as Chairperson?

Hong Kong has always been very international, and China has become a global player, and I want to create and strengthen the links between Ireland and this part of the world. The role is very far reaching, we look for opportunities to open channels for investment, education, exports and imports between Hong Kong and Ireland. We go out to Chinese and Asian corporations to talk about Ireland, to sell the great business environment that exists in Ireland. There is so much to offer. We need to switch on to the fact that Hong Kong is a market open to Ireland. There are great opportunities for investment with its low corporate tax rate, vibrant and educated workforce and quality produce, to name a few.

What opportunities do you see in the coming year?

The first direct flight has been launched between Hong Kong and Dublin operated by Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong now has a direct gateway to Ireland, and Ireland to Hong Kong. This is a huge opportunity for the transit of cargo for trading, exports and imports between the two countries, and Hong Kong can act as the Asian stopover for further international access.



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