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Recollections on Founding the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies* (IJPS)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, I recount the history of the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies* (IJPS), and my role as Founding Editor. The IJPS emerged from the earlier annual *Philosophical Studies* (Maynooth), founded by Desmond Bastable in 1951 and published regularly until 1988. I took over as Editor from 1989 to 1992 and then began the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*.

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In March 1993 the first issue of the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies* (IJPS) was published. I am the Founding Editor of the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*; that sounds rather grand. Maurice Merleau-Ponty quotes Edmund Husserl as saying that founding a tradition means forgetting its origins.¹ In the case of founding the IJPS as a new journal in 1993, in fact it was built on an earlier journal (annual), *Philosophical Studies* (National University of Ireland), that itself had been founded by Rev. Prof. James Desmond Bastable in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in 1951 and ran to thirty-three volumes over 41 years. The entire thirty-three volumes of *Philosophical Studies* (1951–992) have now been published electronically by the Philosophy Documentation Center, thanks to George Leaman and his team.² A quick perusal will reveal that it was a very rich, pluralistic and dynamic journal. I am told by George Leaman of the Philosophy Documentation Center that over its forty-year existence the journal published a total of 2,179 documents (articles, reviews, announcements, etc.). It is still being regularly downloaded. The IJPS, on the other hand, has become an established and respected international journal of philosophy, whose thirtieth year we are now celebrating.

The idea of an academic philosophy journal was relatively unique in Ireland in the 1950s. John Henry Newman has begun an intellectual and academic

journal of the arts and sciences in the 1850s called *The Atlantis: A Register of Literature and Science* that appeared from 1858 to 1870 as a repository of the academic labors of the faculty of his newly established Catholic University in Dublin.³ Trinity College Dublin had a long tradition of publishing with *Hermathena* under the auspices of the Department of Classics, since 1873. However, *Hermathena* was never a purely philosophical journal, although it regularly published articles on philosophy, including on George Berkeley. The Jesuits founded an important intellectual journal, *Studies*, in 1912, and it has continued as *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review* to the present day. *The Irish Theological Quarterly*, founded in 1906 in St Patrick's College, Maynooth, probably provided a model for *Philosophical Studies*.

It must have required sustained bravery and a certain degree of stubbornness, if not fool-hardiness, to have founded an academic, philosophical journal in Ireland in the early 1950s. Most social histories of the period record it as one where Ireland was somewhat culturally isolated, conservative and with strict censorship of books.⁴ St Patrick's Maynooth, moreover, was at that time the national Catholic seminary for training priests, a Pontifical University and a Recognized College of the National University of Ireland.⁵ Maynooth's students until the late Sixties (Maynooth opened up to lay students in 1968) were all young men training for the priesthood. Philosophy was a core subject on the curriculum and there was an active Philosophical Society. James Bastable began to publish his annual in Maynooth in 1951, during the heyday of Maynooth as a Catholic university and seminary. Indeed, *Philosophical Studies* became the annual journal of The Philosophical Society at St. Patrick's College in Maynooth, Ireland, until it moved its Editorial Office to University College Dublin in 1968 when Dr. Bastable became a lecturer there.

The Founding Editor of *Philosophical Studies* (Ireland), Rev. Professor James Desmond Bastable (1918–2000) was born in Blackrock, Co. Dublin in 1918. Both he and his twin brother Patrick ('Paddy', 1918–1982) studied at the Christian Brothers in Westland Row, then at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. Desmond was ordained a Diocesan priest in the Pro-Cathedral by Archbishop John Charles McQuaid on 30 May 1942, while his twin brother Patrick was also ordained and entered the Columban order.⁶ James was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Maynooth until 1968, when he transferred to UCD as a member of the staff of the Department of Logic and Psychology, where he joined his brother Patrick, who had been Lecturer there since 1960.⁷

James Desmond Bastable (both he and his brother Paddy were logicians by training) early recognized that lack of publications was a weakness of Irish philosophy, and he intended that *Philosophical Studies* would provide a forum for philosophical debate at both the national and indeed international level.⁸ *Philosophical Studies'* aim was

the development and diffusion of the Catholic philosophical tradition by way of exact analysis of contemporary philosophical problems. It published academic articles, book reviews, and critical notices containing a broad range of material on the history of philosophy, as well as reviews of on-going philosophical work in several countries. A reviewer in *The Furrow* (1960) stated: 'We have come to expect of *Philosophical Studies* the critical standards that will enable it to claim its place in the international field of philosophical reviews.'

The primary focus was to stimulate academic debate and publishing in Ireland and *Philosophical Studies* published articles by all the active research faculty in Ireland at the time. The first volume began with a contribution by James Bastable himself 'Thomism and Modern Philosophy,' offering a defense of Thomism as part of the living philosophical tradition reflecting on the nature of human experience. There is also an article on proofs for the existence of God by John Horgan, who later became Dean of Philosophy at University College Dublin. Indeed, James Bastable would publish regularly in the journal throughout its existence.

Among the names who published in the early years were philosophers based in Ireland such as Patrick Masterson,⁹ Desmond Connell, Philip Pettit,¹⁰ Denys Turner (1966), Desmond Clarke (1972), Cathal B. Daly (1960), Pascal O'Gorman, Felix Ó Murchadha, Edwin Rabbitt (1955), E. F. O'Doherty, Theodore Crowley, Matthew O'Donnell, Brendan O'Mahony, Frank Dorr, Tony O'Connor, Philip McShane, John Dillon (1991/1992), John J. O'Meara, David Evans, George Huxley, Jonathan Gorman, James McEvoy (1978), James Daly, Timothy Lynch, Bernard Cullen, David Archard, Gerard Casey, Liberato Santoro, Teresa Iglesias (1981), Jennifer Todd, Maeve Cooke, Gerald Hanratty, John Chisholm, Richard Kearney, Tim Mooney, Brian O'Connor, Attracta Ingram, Iseult Honohan, Conor Martin, Garrett Barden, and P. J. McGrath, and those who were connected to Ireland but taught abroad, e.g. Ernan McMullin,¹¹ Cyril Barrett,¹² William Desmond,¹³ Robert McKim, Joseph O'Leary, John J. Cleary, Paul Healy, and Peter McCormick.¹⁴

Philosophical Studies provided an important platform for discussions of Thomism, e.g. papers by Fernand Van Steenberghen (Volume 3, 1953), Ernan McMullin (on hylomorphism, Volume 6, 1956), Josef Bobik, professor at Notre Dame (Volume 7, 1997), Jean Ladrière (Volume 8, 1958), David Burrell (Volume 13, 1964), Josef Pieper (Volume 31, 1987), among others. *Philosophical Studies* also brought Irish academics into contact with some of the important philosophical centres of Catholic philosophy in Europe (e.g. Leuven, Belgium) and USA (e.g. University of Notre Dame, Georgetown University¹⁵). Kai Nielsen (Calgary) was a regular contributor.¹⁶ The journal carried an important obituary of the Polish Logician Jan Lukasiewicz (1878–1956), who had lived in Ireland in the

postwar years as a guest Professor of the Royal Irish Academy, and is buried in Dublin.¹⁷

One of the reasons academics had been reluctant to publish was that there was a genuine fear of getting into trouble with the ecclesiastical authorities. The clerical professors were perhaps the most vulnerable as anything they published could be open to scrutiny of being unorthodox or perhaps even heretical.¹⁸ This fear of committing one's views to print continued until the issue of publications came to become paramount for promotions. In such an atmosphere, *Philosophical Studies* was a breath of fresh air. A careful perusal of the thirty-one volumes of *Philosophical Studies* edited by Dr. Bastable will reveal that it was truly a journal open to all aspects of philosophy. There were articles on Aristotle, Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Ockham and Anselm, as well as articles on modern philosophy (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Hume, Kant), on contemporary European philosophy, including Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, and Heidegger, on contemporary analytic philosophy, including A. J. Ayer, Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein,¹⁹ and W. V. O Quine,²⁰ as well as on issues in moral philosophy and, notably, on the philosophy of science (by Ernan McMullin, Paschal O'Gorman, among others). There was definitely no confessional restriction, although in the early years especially most of the contributors were Catholic priests.²¹ It was a journal seeking to exhibit the best in Catholic philosophical scholarship in the broadest sense. In that regard, it published articles on arguments for the existence of God and on the nature of religious belief. Over the years, it became also the most important outlet for academic philosophy in Ireland. Almost every philosophy academic working in the Irish universities (apart from Trinity College,²² whose philosophers published in *Hermathena* and elsewhere) North and South contributed to the journal between 1951 and 1992.

Soon after I was appointed to the Professorship of Philosophy (Metaphysics in Logic) at University College Dublin in 1989, Fr Bastable approached me with the view of taking over his beloved journal. By then, Fr. Bastable's health was beginning to deteriorate. The journal's production schedule had fallen behind, and there was a backlog of accepted submissions that needed to appear. I took over the somewhat daunting task of bringing out two further volumes – Volume XXXII (1990) and Volume XXXIII (1991–1992). In my Editorial for *Philosophical Studies* Volume XXXII, I mentioned that Fr Bastable had begun the journal in a spirit of both enthusiasm and practicality. It became apparent that an annual was difficult to manage and, following negotiations with the London publishers Routledge (Taylor & Francis), it was decided to set up a new journal, the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies* (IJPS) in 1993. Maria Baghramian selflessly agreed to join the new journal as Reviews Editor (she had been Reviews Editor for the last two volumes of *Philosophical Studies* also).²³ There was also a desire to keep the connection with Ireland,

and specifically with University College Dublin, where the journal has resided since 1968.

There was some debate about the name for the new journal. *Philosophical Studies* was also the name of another international philosophy journal, edited by Herbert Feigl and Wilfrid Sellars, and published by Springer, that had begun publishing in January 1950, just a year before the Irish *Philosophical Studies*. In the days before rapid communication, Desmond Bastable could be forgiven for not knowing about that journal title when he established his own journal barely a year later. By the late 1980s, however, the Springer *Philosophical Studies* had achieved such prominence and preeminence that it seemed necessary for us to relinquish the title. We considered 'Irish Philosophical Studies' too provincial. The title 'Journal of European Philosophy' seemed a real possibility for a while, until we discovered from one of our new board members, Philip Pettit, that a new journal with the very similar title *European Journal of Philosophy* was about to appear, edited by the late Mark Sacks (Essex) and published by Wiley-Blackwell (also commencing in 1993). After some debate, we decided on *The International Journal of Philosophical Studies* (IJPS), in keeping with the international orientation of the journal but retaining a link to the original *Philosophical Studies*. I recall, when seeking a publisher, asking Taylor & Francis to give me a list of the journals they edited. They send me a CD with literally thousands of titles! Indeed there were literally dozens of other journals with the title 'International Journal of'. *International Journal of Philosophical Studies* was adopted happily as the new name of the journal.

When planning the new journal, I also wrote to other philosophy journal editors. Among those I consulted, I recall well the advice given by the late Jude Dougherty, the longtime Editor of *The Review of Metaphysics* (established by Paul Weiss in 1947) and located in The Catholic University of America. He stated that, after all the reviewing process, in the end the Editor should be the one to decide what goes in the journal and not to be afraid to put my own stamp on the journal. I agreed with this advice. As possible models, I was particularly interested in philosophy journals that were housed in Philosophy Departments (such as *The Philosophical Review*, founded in 1891, at Cornell) rather than as journals of societies. I received helpful advice from many journal editors – all of whom were encouraging and generous.

Once the journal's title was decided, the editorial board was also chosen carefully. It was decided that the Editorial Board should be eminent but should also be a working board involved in reviewing. In partnership with Maria Baghramian, who had recently joined the Department of Philosophy in UCD, we began to assemble the new editorial board. The original *Philosophical Studies* received a small annual grant from the National University of Ireland from 1969 and we were anxious for this to continue, so the professors of the three NUI constituent colleges – Cork, Galway and

Dublin – were members of the Editorial Board, i.e. Desmond Clarke (University College Cork) and Markus Wörner (University College Galway). We also invited John Dillon and William Lyons from Trinity College and David Evans from Queen’s University of Belfast. We invited Alasdair MacIntyre, Ernan McMullin (who had been associated with the old *Philosophical Studies*), Kevin Mulligan, Philip Pettit,²⁴ Richard Kearney, and many other luminaries of the day, including Richard Rorty, all of whom enthusiastically accepted and were very active in supporting the journal. We tried to keep an Irish connection in relation to the Board. Karsten Harries (Yale) had been my supervisor but also an External Examiner for the National University of Ireland and was familiar. Baroness Onora O’Neill²⁵ was an early and stalwart supporter of our project to renew *Philosophical Studies* as the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*. She remains an active member of the Editorial Board and has readily given invaluable advice over the years.

I can recall one amusing anecdote. One distinguished reviewer was so unhappy with the paper they were sent to review that they wrote a handwritten note to me, stating, with some sarcasm, ‘I know I am only a second-rate philosopher, but that does not mean I should be required to read fourth-rate material!’ After that admonition, I made sure to at least skim every submission to see if it was indeed worth sending for review or whether I should simply reject as Editor before invoking the editorial process (which, before electronification, was quite laborious).

The first issue had to make an impact and we chose some very strong papers (which necessarily had to have been invited since the submissions process was in its infancy). The first issue contained invited papers by Karsten Harries (Yale), Otto Pöggeler (1928-2014, Bochum), and David E. Cooper (Durham), as well as submitted papers, including what would be the first published paper of a young Philip Stratton-Lake (1959-2022). In fact, the IJPS would publish the first papers of many early career philosophers.

For the first decade of the journal, we held annual Board Meetings of the Editorial Board in the Routledge offices in London. There we hammered out the vision of the journal. One decision we took was that the Editor (and Books Editor) would not submit any articles of their own to the journal. One of our policies as a new journal was to have a mixture of invited and submitted articles. We also developed a number of special issues involving Guest Editors. The journal grew steadily from an initial two issues a year, to three (in 1997), and eventually to four issues in 2001 (Moran 2002), achieving full quarterly status. Routledge began to provide a digital version of the journal in 1997.

According to the IJPS’s original mission statement, the journal sought contributions of the highest quality in all areas of philosophy, but aimed especially to contribute to the ongoing dialogue between analytic and

Continental philosophy.²⁶ One area where dialogue between these traditions or styles of philosophizing is fruitful is in the area of the history of philosophy, so the journal sought to encourage submissions in that area. I believe that, in its first ten years of publication, the IJPS more than met these goals and the number of submissions grew steadily also. Maria Baghramian has addressed this analytic/Continental divide in her contribution to this volume.

One important event that brought the journal to prominence was the Round Table the IJPS held at the 20th World Congress of Philosophy in Boston. In a crowded to overflowing hotel function room in Boston, a Round Table on the Relations Between Analytic and Continental Philosophy took place during the Twentieth World Congress in Philosophy, Boston, August 1998. The participants were Karl-Otto Apel, Maria Baghramian, Robert Brandom, Stanley Rosen, Timothy Williamson, and myself (as Chair). Afterwards the IJPS held a reception sponsored by Routledge (Taylor & Francis). This was an opportunity not just to celebrate the journal and thank its supporters but to truly discuss the philosophical motivations driving the journal's aim to bring different philosophical traditions into dialogue with each other.

In 2002 I published an Editorial celebrating 10 years of publication, where I list some of the philosophers published in past issues of the journal (in no particular order): Hilary Putnam, Donald Davidson, Noam Chomsky, John R. Searle, Crispin Wright, Tim Williamson, Michael Williams, Robert J. Fogelin, Walter Sinnott-Armstrong, Julia Annas, Sarah Broadie, Marga Reimer, Martha Nussbaum, Cynthia MacDonald, Suzanne Uniacke, Karl-Otto Apel, Otto Pöggeler, Wolfgang Karl, Karsten Harries, Hubert L. Dreyfus, Jacques Taminiaux, Richard Kearney, Simon Critchley, David Cooper, Alastair Hannay, Gregory McCulloch, Chris Hookway, John Gray, Philip Pettit, Stephen Clarke, Jo Wolff, Mark Sacks, Michael Rosen, Salim Kemal, Hans-Johann Glock, David Carr, Stephen Galt Crowell, Jeff Malpas, Mark Wrathall, Theodore Kisiel, Stanley Rosen, Amy Allen. Incidentally, Jeff Malpas was an early supporter of the IJPS and became a very active commissioning editor for Australasia for the journal.

After twelve years of editing the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*, Volume 12 Number 1 (2004), contained an Editorial where I announced that Maria Baghramian, formerly Reviews Editor of the IJPS, would take over from me as Editor. James O'Shea took over as Reviews Editor in 2014 and has been doing an expert job since then managing reviews the longer Critical Notices and Discussions and also special issues.²⁷

Maria Baghramian then went on to successfully edit the journal for another ten years from 2004 to 2013, when Rowland Stout (University College Dublin) took over.²⁸ As Rowland Stout noted in his debut Editorial (2014), Maria Baghramian as Editor shepherded the journal into the digital

age, managed the transition to an electronic system of submissions and publication, and increased the issues per year from four to five. During her period as Editor, submissions to the journal more than doubled. She has also introduced new features, including discussion pieces, occasional book symposia and thematic clusters. She has introduced an annual essay competition – the Robert Papazian essay prize – which has been running ever since.²⁹ The IJPS website now has a list of the most popular IJPS articles of all time, including: Amy Allen, Sara Heinämaa, Onora O’Neill, Havi Carel, Danielle Petherbridge, Silvia Stoller, Thom Brooks (who once worked for the journal when he was a Master’s student in UCD),³⁰ Martin Kusch, and Dan Zahavi, among many others.

Running a journal is a major cooperative and collaborative enterprise involving the Editorial team, the Editorial Board, the publisher, and, of course, those who submit and review papers for the journal. When I first took over running *Philosophical Studies* (Ireland) from Desmond Bastable in 1988, and then began editing the IJPS in 1993, I really did not appreciate how taxing a business it is to run a journal with a regular and demanding production schedule. The global academic system of knowledge production depends on peer-reviewed scientific journals, and yet the Editors of those journals rarely receive the recognition they deserve for keeping the whole edifice of scientific knowledge going. The peer-review process itself requires constant vigilance from the Editorial team. One needs a strong supportive base of qualified and willing reviewers who can deliver reports in a timely manner. Before digital platforms, all of this work was done by letter and then email by the Editor and the Editorial team.

Over the past thirty years, Routledge (Taylor & Francis) has been incredibly supportive and have provided the professional advice and back-up so necessary for the smooth running of a journal with such a demanding schedule (five issues a year to be prepared, typeset, proofread and published both online and in physical form). The hosting department, i.e. the Department of Philosophy, later School of Philosophy, University College Dublin, has also been strongly supportive over the thirty years, supporting three Editors and providing administrative assistance to the journal (one has to mention here Margaret Brady, who was a magnificent Editorial Assistant for many years). One cannot underestimate the impact the presence of an academic journal has in a philosophy graduate school. The IJPS has greatly benefitted over the years from the contributions of graduate students who have regularly written book reviews, and who have played important roles as editorial assistants. The IJPS has provided an important site for academic training for future academics and is an asset to a Philosophy Department with research programs.

Looking back on the first thirty years of the *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*, I can say that I never expected it to become the

established and flourishing international journal that it now is. I do not regret one moment of the time I expended as Editor of the journal. It continues to be edited in University College Dublin and it continues to be a respected voice in international philosophical debates. I wish the IJPS a long and rich future as a forum for philosophical debate and critical analysis and I am delighted to see Lisa Foran and Dan Deasy, both of University College Dublin, taking over as Co-Editors and James O'Shea continuing his role as Reviews Editor. As the Gaelic saying goes: *'beir bua'* ('be victorious'; 'bring home the prize').

Notes

1. 'Establishing a tradition mean forgetting its origins, the aging Husserl used to say. Precisely because we owe so much to tradition we are in no position to see just what belongs to it.' Merleau-Ponty (1964).
2. See The Philosophy Documentation Center E-Collection, <https://www.pdcnet.org/collection-anonymous/browse?fp=philstudies>.
3. See Declan O'Keefe (2011).
4. See, for instance, Fintan O'Toole (2023). On the censorship of books (that included notable authors such as Edna O'Brien) during the fifties and sixties, see Peter Martin (2006).
5. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, was founded in 1795 as a seminary for the education of Catholic priests, and by 1850 had become the largest seminary in the world. In 1896 it became a Pontifical University and in 1910 a Recognised College of the National University of Ireland (NUI) that enabled its clerical students to receive degrees from the National University of Ireland (whose three constituent colleges were University College Dublin, University College Cork and University College Galway). In 1997 Maynooth became an independent university.
6. Fr. Patrick K. Bastable taught Logic in the Department of Logic and Psychology at UCD and eventually joined the Philosophy Department. With his brother, he also studied for the priesthood at Holy Cross College, in Clonliffe (1935–1938), and University College Dublin (1938–1939). Patrick entered the Missionary Society of Saint Columban, at Dalgan Park in 1939 and was ordained on December 21, 1943. He lectured at UCD from 1960 to 1980. He is buried in the St. Columban Cemetery in Navan County Meath. He published a logic textbook (Bastable 1975), which was reviewed not unfavorably in *The Journal of Symbolic Logic* by G. T. Kneebone (1976) and by Bartlett (1977) in *The Modern Schoolman*. In later life he worked on editing the letters of St. Patrick by Daniel Conneely, his fellow Columban.
7. James Desmond Bastable retired in 1977 and in 1988 was made chaplain to St. Clare's Convent, Stillorgan where he remained until 1996. He died on 9 August 2000 and is buried in the cemetery in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
8. Dermot Moran (1990).
9. Masterson (1965). Patrick Masterson (b. 1936) was Professor of Metaphysics at University College Dublin and later Registrar and then President of University College Dublin, before becoming President of the European University

Institute in Florence. He was a member of the Editorial Board of *Philosophical Studies* and very supportive of both *Philosophical Studies* and the IJPS while at UCD.

10. Pettit (1968). Philip Pettit (b. 1945) is an Irish philosopher, educated at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and Queen's University of Belfast, and currently Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University.
11. Ernan McMullin (1952, 1953) reviewed a book on cosmology by Fernand Renoirte and a book by Werner Heisenberg on the philosophical problems of nuclear science. One of the distinguishing features of *Philosophical Studies* is that it carried these more extensive Critical Notices. This tradition of Critical Notices has been continued in the IJPS. Ernan McMullin (1924-2011) was an Irish philosopher and Catholic priest who was later Professor of Philosophy at the University of Notre Dame. He studied physics at the National University of Ireland under the Nobel laureate Erwin Schroedinger and theology at Maynooth College before being ordained a priest in 1949 and receiving his doctorate in philosophy from the University of Louvain in 1954. He was a renowned expert on philosophy of science.
12. Cyril Barrett (1925-2003) was an Irish Jesuit priest who taught aesthetics and philosophy at the University of Warwick and later resided at Campion Hall, Oxford.
13. Desmond (1975). William Desmond (b. 1951) is an Irish philosopher, who was educated at University College Dublin and Penn State University and is Professor Emeritus from K. U. Leuven and a Professor at Villanova University. He is a former President of the American Catholic Philosophical Association, the Hegel Society of America, and The Metaphysical Society of America.
14. Peter McCormick is Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Permanent Member of the Institute international de philosophie in Paris. He was formerly Professor of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa, and Fürst Franz-Josef and Fürstin Gina Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy of the Internationale Akademie für Philosophie im Fürstentum, Liechtenstein.
15. E.g. Patrick A. Heelan (1970).
16. See Nielsen (1984).
17. Boleslaw Sobocinski (1956). One of IJPS former editors, Maria Baghramian, was instrumental in bringing renewed attention to Lukasiewicz's contribution to logic with a conference on Lukasiewicz in Dublin held at University College Dublin, 7–10 July 1996. See *The Life and Career of Professor Jan Lukasiewicz. Polish Genius of Logic, Philosopher and Post-War Refugee in Ireland* published by The Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Dublin, 2022.
18. See, for instance, Tom Garvin (1998).
19. See, for instance, Iglesias (1981).
20. See Paschal O'Gorman (1984).
21. Among the eminent clerical contributors were: Cathal Daly (1917-2009), who became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, Desmond Connell (1926-2017), who became Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland and later became Cardinal; Monsignor John Horgan, who was Professor of Metaphysics at University College Dublin, from 1942–71; and Professor Eamonn Feighin O'Doherty (1918–98), who became Professor of Logic and

- Psychology at University College Dublin and Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology (1971–80).
22. For many years, Trinity College philosophy tended to look more to the United Kingdom and its philosophers participated with those from Ulster in the Philosophical Club, where the Irish Philosophical Society tended to represent philosophers from the National University of Ireland colleges and the Department of Scholastic Philosophy at Queen's University Belfast. These divisions slowly disappeared during the Seventies and Eighties. Professor William Lyons in Trinity College was particularly active in promoting inter-course between Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin in the Nineties.
 23. Maria Baghramian (1990) also published in *Philosophical Studies*.
 24. Philip Pettit published in *Philosophical Studies* both early and late. See Pettit (1991/1992). He gave me invaluable advice as Editor of IJPS.
 25. Onora O'Neill was born in Aughafatten, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, in 1941, and comes from a distinguished Northern Irish political family. She was originally at the University of Essex when she joined the Editorial Board but shortly after became Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge (1992–2006), and then President of the British Academy (2005–2009). She chaired the Nuffield Foundation from 1998–2010, and, as Baroness O'Neill of Bengarve, has been a crossbench member of the House of Lords since 2000. In 2017, she was awarded the Holberg Prize and the Berggruen Prize for Philosophy and Culture.
 26. See Moran (1993).
 27. See, for instance, O'Shea and McDowell (2023).
 28. Rowland Stout has been very active both as Editor and as contributor in the journal, see, for example, Stout (2019, 2022).
 29. The Papazian Annual Essay Prize on Themes from Ethics and Political Philosophy was established in 2012 in memory of Robert Papazian, a young political activist who was executed in Iran in 1982. The annual prize is sponsored by the Papazian family. The winning article is published in the IJPS.
 30. Thom Brooks (Durham University) went on to become Founding editor (2003–2012) of the *Journal of Moral Philosophy* (Brill) and a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Criminal Law* (Sage).

Disclosure statement

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