Annual Review 2012

Colin Blakemore: crossing disciplinary boundaries

Novel approaches: from academic history to historical fiction

Lynne Brindley: supporting excellent research

Ruth First: digitising a revolutionary life
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Welcome to this overview of 2011–12 from the School of Advanced Study. I hope that this brochure will offer you an insight into the wide-ranging activities undertaken by the School and its member institutes and show you how the School’s activities in the humanities and social sciences complement the needs of the academic community through its unique approach to promoting and supporting the health of these disciplines. I hope the feature articles will give you a taste of the events we run and the services we make available to fulfil our mission to support world-class research in the humanities and social sciences.

During this year work on digitisation has been particularly high on our agenda. For example, the project to digitise the Warburg Institute’s Photographic Collection (pages 13–15), the acquisition of the Virtual Museum of Writing (pages 22–3) and the Ruth First Project (pages 26–7) will provide online resources for many researchers in the UK and abroad.

During 2011–12 we have been subject to our quinquennial review by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the result of that review is currently awaited. I am looking forward to a positive outcome from the review and my role in steering the School into a new chapter in its development. I am delighted that the financial sustainability that we were able to demonstrate to HEFCE has continued during this year as can be seen from our financial results on page 42.

Professor Roger Kain CBE FBA
Dean and Chief Executive
The School achieves its national mission by:

- Providing a research base for an international community of scholars
- Inspiring, developing, supporting and creating the conditions for research initiatives and networks
- Enhancing the dissemination of the research of others, and related activities, beyond what they or their institutions could achieve alone
- Providing specialist research training at Master’s, doctoral and postdoctoral levels, locally, nationally and internationally
- Adding value to the work of researchers in the humanities and social sciences throughout the UK

The School's research support and promotion activities fall into seven broad categories: events, research training, fellowships, networks and collaborations, digital resources, publications services and library resources.

Underpinning the School's national role is the research and scholarship undertaken by its academic staff. The process of undertaking challenging research in order to extend the boundaries of knowledge across disciplines, and in collaboration with researchers from around the world, is critical to the School’s function as an innovative space for advanced study and its commitment to the highest standards of scholarship.
The School of Advanced Study Institutes

Advanced Legal Studies
The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, founded in 1947, is a national academic institution serving all universities and the profession through its national legal research library. It promotes, facilitates and disseminates the results of advanced study and research in the discipline of law for the benefit of persons and institutions in the UK and internationally. Its areas of speciality include arbitration and dispute settlement, company law, comparative law, economic crime, financial services law, legislative studies, law reform, the legal profession, and delivery of legal services.

Classical Studies
The Institute of Classical Studies is a national and international research centre for the study of the languages, literature, history, art, archaeology and philosophy of the ancient Greek and Roman worlds. Founded in 1953, it provides an internationally renowned research library available to scholars from universities throughout the world, in association with the Hellenic and Roman Societies. It also serves as the meeting place of the main Classics organisations in the UK.

Commonwealth Studies
The only postgraduate academic institution in the UK devoted to the study of the Commonwealth, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies was founded in 1949. Its purpose is to promote interdisciplinary and interregional research on the Commonwealth and its member nations in the fields of history, politics and other social sciences. Its areas of specialism include international development, governance, human rights, north-south relations and conflict and security. It is also home to the longest-running interdisciplinary and practice-oriented human rights MA programme in the UK.

English Studies
Founded in 1999, the Institute of English Studies facilitates advanced study and research in English studies for the benefit of the national and international academic community. Its Centre for Manuscript and Print Studies covers such fields of study as palaeography, history of printing, manuscript and print relations, history of publishing and the book trade, textual criticism, and theory and the electronic book.

Germanic & Romance Studies
The Institute of Germanic & Romance Studies was established in 2004 with the merger of the Institutes of Germanic Studies and Romance Studies, founded in 1950 and 1989 respectively. It promotes and facilitates the study of the cultures of regions speaking the Germanic and Romance languages across a range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields in the humanities.

Historical Research
Founded in 1921, the Institute of Historical Research is at the centre of the study of academic history. It provides a stimulating research environment supported by its two research centres: the Centre for Metropolitan History and Victoria County History. It is also home to an outstanding open access library, hosts events and seminars and has a dedicated programme of research training.

Musical Research
Established in 2006, the Institute of Musical Research is a national resource committed to fostering musical research in all its diversity. It offers a unique meeting point for researchers and postgraduate students across the UK and acts as a hub for collaborative work on a national and international scale.
Philosophy
The Institute of Philosophy, founded in 2005, promotes and supports high quality research in philosophy, making it available to the widest possible audience both inside and outside the UK’s academic community. It is home to three active research centres: the Centre for the Study of the Senses, the Centre for Logic and Language, and the Centre for Computing in Philosophy.

Study of the Americas
The Institute for the Study of the Americas was founded in 2004 through the merger of the Institute of Latin American Studies and the Institute of United States Studies, both established in 1965. It promotes, coordinates and provides a focus for research and postgraduate teaching in history and the social sciences on the Americas – Canada, the US, Latin America and the Caribbean – and plays a national and international role as a coordinating and information centre for all parts of the hemisphere at postgraduate level in the universities of the UK.

The Warburg Institute
Incorporated in the University in 1944, the Warburg Institute exists principally to further the study of the classical tradition – those elements of European thought, literature, art and institutions which derive from the ancient world. The classical tradition is conceived as the theme which unifies the history of Western civilisation. The bias is not towards 'classical' values in art and literature: students and scholars will find represented all the strands that link medieval and modern civilisation with its origins in the ancient cultures of the Near East and the Mediterranean.
News review

History in Education concludes with major conference on the past and future of history teaching

November 2011 saw the culmination of the two-and-a-half-year History in Education Project at the Institute of Historical Research. A major conference on the past and future of history teaching was held in Senate House to celebrate the publication of *The Right Kind of History: Teaching the Past in Twentieth-Century England* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011). The book, co-authored by Professor Sir David Cannadine and Drs Jenny Keating and Nicola Sheldon, charts the development of history teaching in English state schools since 1900, uncovering the myths of how history was taught in the past. Conference speakers included the Secretary of State for Education, Michael Gove, Lord Kenneth Baker, Baroness Shirley Williams and Gordon Marsden MP, as well as current history teachers. A lively audience included former pupils and teachers, historians, educationalists and journalists.

Princess Anne launches new Diamond Jubilee Seminar Series on the Monarchy and the Commonwealth

In January 2012, the Chancellor of the University of London, the Princess Royal, visited the Institute of Commonwealth Studies to launch a series of seminars for the Diamond Jubilee Year exploring the relationship between the monarchy and the Commonwealth. She participated in the first seminar of the series, introduced by the Institute’s director, Professor Philip Murphy. Among the other speakers was the former Nigerian diplomat, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, who served as Commonwealth Secretary-General from 1990 to 2000, and Nigerian-born artist, Chinwe Chukwuogo-Roy, who was commissioned to produce a portrait of the Queen for the Golden Jubilee in 2002. Find out more about the Diamond Jubilee Seminar Series by turning to page 36.

Exercise book showing use of illustrative material, including cigarette cards, Westborough Senior Girls’ School, Southend, c.1935. Image courtesy of Irene Eaton.

Infants class, Lavender Hill School, SW London, c.1925–6. Image courtesy of John Geddes, who is standing on far left.
Rededication of the Victoria County History to HM The Queen

A celebratory event marking The Queen’s Diamond Jubilee was held at Salisbury Cathedral Close in May 2012, at which Professor Miles Taylor, Director of the Institute of Historical Research, and Dr Virginia Bainbridge, County Editor Victoria County History Wiltshire, presented Her Majesty with a rededicated volume of the English local history series. The Queen, accompanied by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, was escorted around a medieval-themed event created with jousting-style tents packed with activities, local artefacts and displays. One of these magnificent tents housed an exhibition mounted by Victoria County History Wiltshire and the Wiltshire Council Heritage Services. This was an important and memorable occasion for both organisations, with large crowds learning about Wiltshire’s heritage, listening to ‘Salisbury tales’ and being introduced to the series. The publishing project was originally dedicated to The Queen’s great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, following her own Diamond Jubilee, and it was Queen Victoria who gave it its title.

New open access journal publishing service launched

SAS Open Journals is the School’s new open access journal publishing service. Launched in October 2012, the first journal to be made freely available online was Amicus Curiae, the official journal of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and its Society for Advanced Legal Studies. First published in 1997, Amicus Curiae promotes scholarship and research by academics, the legal profession and those involved in the administration of law. It carries articles on a wide variety of topics, including human rights, commercial law, white collar crime, and law reform generally. Read related articles on Amicus Curiae and open access on pages 33 and 34–5 respectively.

Early English Laws website launched

The Institute of Historical Research and King’s College London launched Early English Laws – www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk – in March 2012. Conceived as a ten-year initiative to publish online and in print new editions and translations of all English legal codes, edicts and treatises produced up to the time of Magna Carta, the project’s first phase is now complete. The work has been possible thanks to generous support from the Arts and Humanities Research Council.
Digital oral history of the Commonwealth resource secures major AHRC grant

In June 2012, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies was awarded a grant of £398,000 from the UK’s Arts and Humanities Research Council to fund its ‘An Oral History of the Modern Commonwealth, 1965–2010’ three-year project. Aiming to produce a unique digital research resource on the oral history of the Commonwealth since 1965, it will conduct 60 interviews with leading figures in the organisation’s recent history, which will be available in digitised form on a dedicated website hosted by the School’s e-repository SAS-Space. To find out more about the Commonwealth Oral History project, turn to page 39.

New Challenges in Refugee Integration series concludes with open debate between MPs, Lords and refugee experts at Portcullis House

The Refugee Law Initiative concluded its collaborative seminar series – ‘New Challenges in Refugee Integration’ – with a well-attended open debate at Portcullis House in March 2012, overseen by Julian Huppert MP, Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Refugees. Discussions focused on some of the main issues that arose during the series, including cuts to frontline services, questions of employment and refugee experiences of integration in the UK. Held in collaboration with the Refugee Council to commemorate its 60th anniversary, the series brought together five leading experts in the field of refugee integration: Professor Loren B Landau (University of the Witwatersrand), Dr Maja Korac-Sanderson (University of East London), Professor Alice Bloch (City University London), Professor Roger Zetter (University of Oxford) and Professor Alastair Kenneth Ager (Columbia University). They delivered informative seminars on matters including fragmentation and authority, refugee agency and freedom, employment rights and integration, identity and securitisation and the significance of refugee experience in integration. All seminars are available to view online at rli.sas.ac.uk. To find out more about the Refugee Law Initiative, turn to page 20.

New network for the new music community established

Dr Paul Archbold, director of the Institute of Musical Research, launched New Music Insight together with Sir Nicholas Kenyon at The Conservatory in the Barbican Centre in January 2012. The research network, hosted and managed by the Institute, is designed to bring together the new music community including composers, performers, filmmakers, musicologists, publishers, broadcasters and the press. It will promote
research events and concerts, and provide an audio-video resource for the promotion and study of new music. Turn to page 37 to find out more about New Music Insight.

School-managed University of London iTunes U platform reaches 150,000 podcast views and downloads

The University of London on iTunes U, managed by the School’s communications team, reached a milestone 150,000 podcast views and downloads and 200,000 visits in its first year. The platform, which celebrated its one-year anniversary on 7 June 2012, enables researchers, students and the public to download lectures, recitals and other informative podcasts, produced by or in association with the central departments of the University, free of charge. It hosts almost 60 collections, containing more than 600 podcasts.

Madeleine Albright speaks about the role of women in the advancement of democracy

The Institute for the Study of the Americas was delighted to welcome Madeleine Albright, US United Nations ambassador in Bill Clinton’s first administration (1993–7) and Secretary of State in Clinton’s second administration (1997–2001), to a public lecture on women advancing democracy in December 2011. Mixing her commentary with personal experiences and thoughts on government policy, Secretary Albright spoke to an audience of 450 people on the role of women in advancing democracy. She spent an hour answering questions on topics ranging from the declining appeal of feminism to many younger women today through to her experiences of sex discrimination. Secretary Albright also granted Dr Matthew Alan Hill a personal interview for the Institute’s Women and United States Foreign Policy project.
People

Professor John North joins the Institute of Classical Studies

In January 2012, distinguished classical scholar Professor John North assumed directorship of the Institute of Classical Studies. He is Emeritus Professor of History and former Head of the History Department at University College London. John said of his appointment: ‘The Institute of Classical Studies has made and must continue to make a vital contribution to the study of the Classical world throughout the country and to promoting international contacts; I look forward enthusiastically to maintaining and developing that contribution.’ His research interests lie in the religious history of Rome, particularly in the place of ritual activity in traditional pagan life, in the development of pagan religion in contact with alternative religions from the second century BC onwards, and, more recently, in the religious activities of Roman slaves.

Professor Linda Newson assumes directorship of the Institute for the Study of the Americas

Professor Linda Newson, FBA is a Professor of King’s College London specialising in Latin America during the colonial era. She is also Chair of the British Academy’s Anthropology and Geography section, and of the Academy’s Latin American and Caribbean Panel. Linda, a former member of the Institute for the Study of the Americas’ Advisory Council, previously taught at the universities of California, Berkeley and Cambridge. She also holds positions at the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the British Library.

British Academy honours for Professors Peter Mack and Warwick Gould

Two of the School’s directors have been honoured by the British Academy (BA). Professor Peter Mack was elected to Fellowship of the BA, a signal mark of academic distinction in the humanities and social sciences. Peter, an Academy Research Reader from 2004–6 and a leading interpreter of Renaissance rhetoric, joins the Early Modern Languages and Literature Section of the Academy. In his present post as Director of the Warburg Institute, he is a prominent exemplar of the best traditions of Renaissance scholarship in the UK.

Professor Warwick Gould was awarded a British Academy President’s Medal, which rewards signal service to the cause of the humanities and social sciences through outstanding leadership and contributions beyond the purely academic. Warwick’s medal recognises his directorship of the Institute of English Studies for over a decade. Under his leadership the Institute has been gathering national and international prestige as a centre for research project innovation and promotion, the hosting of international conferences, and pedagogical and outreach activities of all possible kinds.
Professor Ronald Schuchard elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Professor Ronald Schuchard, Director of the T.S. Eliot International School and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of English Studies, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Ronald, who is Goodrich C. White Professor of English at Emory University, has brought his dedication to and enthusiasm for the teaching and study of the life and work of T.S. Eliot and W.B. Yeats to the Institute. Here, in 2009 he founded the T.S. Eliot International Summer School and, as general editor of the *Collected Prose of T.S. Eliot*, was instrumental in bringing the Arts and Humanities Research Council-funded T.S. Eliot Editorial Project to fruition.

School awards LORD REES an honorary doctorate

The Rt Hon Professor Martin Rees, Lord Rees of Ludlow, OM FRS was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature *honoris causa* at the School’s graduation ceremony in December 2011, in recognition of a lifetime of academic achievement. He is Professor of Cosmology and Astrophysics in the Institute of Astronomy at Cambridge, Astronomer Royal since 1995 and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge since 2004.

Distinguished neuroscientist PROFESSOR COLIN BLAKEMORE joins the Centre for the Study of the Senses

Professor Colin Blakemore has been appointed Director of the Institute of Philosophy’s Centre for the Study of the Senses, which pioneers collaborative sensory research between philosophers, psychologists and neuroscientists. Colin, a renowned vision scientist, speaks and advises on a number of public issues. He chaired the Royal Society’s recent Brain Waves project, reviewing the policy implications of developments in neuroscience, including a report on neuroscience and the law. A Fellow of the Royal Society and a former head of the Medical Research Council, he has also been a Reith Lecturer and a Royal Institution Christmas Lecturer. Professor Blakemore has been honoured by many countries, including India and China, and has ten honorary degrees. *See pages 24–5 for interview with Colin Blakemore.*
Harvard's Professor Steven Shapin joined the School as ST Lee Visiting Fellow 2011–12

Professor Steven Shapin, Franklin L Ford Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University, held the prestigious invitation-only ST Lee Visiting Professorial Fellowship at the School for 2011–12. Steven Shapin, who has published widely in the historical sociology of scientific knowledge, was based at the School between May and June 2012. He gave a series of public lectures during his time in the UK – at the universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh and London – covering a range of topics including the tastes of wine, the sciences of subjectivity and the history of dietetics.

Marine protection expert Professor Jonathan Gardner held NZ-UK Link Foundation Visiting Fellowship 2011–12

The second NZ-UK Link Foundation Visiting Professorship to the UK, hosted by the School, was held by Professor Jonathan Gardner, an international expert in marine biology based in the School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington. Professor Gardner was based at the School between September and December 2011. He gave four lectures while in the UK – at the Royal Society, the universities of Plymouth and York, and at the Zoological Society of London – in which he addressed the UK's new Marine and Coastal Act, drawing on New Zealand's own Marine Reserves Act and the more recent Protected Area Policy and Implementation Plan.

Professor Lisa Lowe awarded School Visiting Fellowship 2011–12

Professor Lisa Lowe, from the Departments of Literature and Ethnic Studies at the University of California, San Diego, was based at the School from January until June 2012. She undertook final research for her book, The Intimacies of Four Continents (Duke University Press), and gave two lectures on the subject.

Leverhulme Trust Visiting Fellowships awarded

Two appointments for early to mid-career scholars were made to visiting fellows in the School, with generous support from the Leverhulme Trust:

- Dr Sabrina Rahman, previously a research assistant in the Vienna Museum and with a PhD from the University of California, Berkeley in German studies, is based at the School for a year from April 2012. She is continuing her research on the history of design in the Austrian and British empires in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. See page 30 for interview with Sabrina Rahman.

- Dr Isabel Yaya, a research associate with the Université Paris X-Nanterre and with a PhD in Inca history from the University of New South Wales, Sydney, is based at the School for a year from September 2012. She is continuing to work on and develop her research project entitled, ‘The Incas in French and British fiction (17th and 18th centuries): a comparative analysis’.

Professor Sir Roy Goode appointed Distinguished Senior Fellow

Professor Sir Roy Goode CBE QC FBA, Emeritus Professor of Law at Oxford, has been appointed a Distinguished Senior Fellow of the School. Sir Roy has had a long relationship with the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.
Digitisation of the Warburg Institute’s renowned Photographic Collection has finally begun. The two-year project involves building a new resource – the Iconographic Database – to house the 40,000 images in the Gods and Myths section, one of the largest such collections in the world.

This online database, organised similarly to the existing Photographic Collection, has its own structure and contains a much larger body of material, as it also includes relevant illustrations from books in the Warburg Library. The database has several advantages over the existing paper collection, since it allows much finer distinctions between iconographical traditions and enables the same image to be filed in as many different subject categories as are relevant – an impossibility with printed photographs. Moreover, since it includes images from old and rare books in the Library and the Photographic Collection, it is truly a new resource for facilitating research into art and cultural history. It is hoped that through further fundraising other important sections of the collection can be made accessible to scholars worldwide.

The current two-year project involves entering the 40,000 images from the Gods and Myths section into the Iconographic Database. Devoted to representations of classical deities and mythological figures from classical Antiquity to the present, Gods and Myths surveys the changing perceptions of Olympian gods over time and is one of the largest such collections in the world. The project has been run in conjunction with the Warburg’s regular digitisation programme, which makes out-of-print source material on Medieval and Renaissance studies freely available online through the Warburg Library catalogue and classification system. In total, 600 electronic titles digitised from its early books collections, including the sections on Graeco-Roman Religions and mythological compendia and dictionaries, have been made available.
The full Photographic Collection comprises some 400,000 photos of works of art from the Stone Age to the present, with a focus on Western images from classical Antiquity to the 18th century and specifically the heritage of the classical tradition. The defining feature is the iconographic arrangement of the photographs, according to subject matter, employing a unique classification system, designed by its first curator, the eminent art historian Rudolf Wittkower (1901–71). Its strong points are that it is flexible, can be adapted and adjusted with great ease, and reflects actual historical developments in the representation of different subjects, making it possible to trace and reconstruct long-term iconographical traditions.

Indications from website user data are that these developments have attracted a growing number of students of the history of science, art, religion and popular culture from countries in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Australia and even Africa. Enquiries now arrive from parties who could not previously access Warburg materials, such as the Ministry of Education, Mexico, which requested permission to use a mythological image for a school textbook.

The clear demand encourages us to continue expanding. Once the Gods and Myths project is completed, it is hoped that, as more funding is obtained, further important photographic sections, such as Magic and Science, Secular Iconography, Religious Iconography and Social Life can be digitised. Each offers a rich selection of images, many unavailable elsewhere, presented in a thought-provoking order.

warburg.sas.ac.uk/library/digital-collections/bibliotheca-mythologica

Graeco-Roman, first century BC. Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale.
Supporting excellent research

On 31 July 2012, after 12 successful years, Lynne Brindley DBE stepped down as Chief Executive of the British Library, having overseen its transformation into a major cultural and scholarly institution in the new flagship building at St Pancras. In honour of her outstanding contribution to research support, the School will award her an honorary degree.

Dame Lynne is proud to have worked for the British Library, which she describes as ‘a national treasure and a world leader’, and with ‘so many committed and able people’. Asked to recount some particularly vivid memories of being at the helm of the Library, which holds 150 million items including the world’s earliest dated printed book, the Diamond Sutra, she clearly has difficulties selecting: ‘There are almost too many to mention! It was a nice moment to be able to say to Bill Gates on his visit in 2007 that the Codex Arundel (Leonardo notebook) was owned by the British Library on behalf of the nation, and will therefore never be for sale. Also, at the first hearing of Nelson Mandela’s youthful voice at the Rivonia Trial, as we restored the dictabelt from the National Archive of South Africa on which it was held, even seasoned journalists at the press conference had tears in their eyes. Taking a beautiful facsimile of the Lindisfarne Gospels to Holy Island and seeing it being carried shoulder high by the parish priest around the Island, followed, Pied Piper-like by all the children of the Island for whom it means so much. I could go on....’

Lynne led the Library through a period of enormous transformation and challenges, with so many changes happening simultaneously, including ‘bringing a great new iconic building alive for the 21st century at the same time as taking full advantage of technology to reach out and share our collections with the world’. ‘All this,’ she adds, ‘at a time of fiscal constraint and the need to lead major cultural change to create an organisation that is flexible, service-oriented, and skilled to cope with and enjoy this fast changing world’.

For Lynne, the support of excellent research and researchers is both fundamentally important for society and a personal privilege. She describes research as ‘critical, not only because of its intrinsic value but also for its contribution to civilisation, to a cultured society, and the economic health of the nation’. And she is passionate that research attracts, ‘highly intelligent and committed individuals, and people who are curious, questioning and challenging in their disciplines and specialisms – it is a privilege to work with them, whatever their subject’.

‘Much of my career has been within higher education and universities – boundary crossing between libraries, information and technology. I was a Pro-Vice-Chancellor firstly at Aston University, I spent some years at the London
School of Economics as Director of the Library and Information Service, then Leeds University as Librarian and then Pro-Vice-Chancellor with a much wider brief, before coming to the BL. In between I was in the private sector as a senior consultant for KPMG.’

For her contribution to research, libraries and education, Lynne has been honoured with many (‘some 17 or 18’) honorary degrees from diverse institutions, including the universities of Oxford, Sheffield, Leeds, Aston, Nottingham Trent, and Aberystwyth, University College London, the London School of Economics, the Open University, and Trinity College Dublin. In 2008, she was made a Dame for services to education and the British Library, and is also a Companion of the Chartered Institute of Management, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and an Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Services.

Lynne plans to continue to contribute her myriad skills and experience across a broad range of interests. She is ‘building a varied “portfolio” career’ and serves on the Board of Ofcom, the media and telecommunications regulator, and chairs its Nations Committee. She is a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Wolfson Trust Arts Panel, is on the Court of the Goldsmiths’ Livery Company and also chairs the Trustees of the Goldsmiths’ Centre. Lynne retains her close relationship with universities, serving on the Council of City University and the Board of University College Falmouth. She is also on the Advisory Council of the Libraries and Academic Information Resources Advisory Council at Stanford University, California. ‘I want to keep learning and to be able to contribute my skills and experience appropriately across a wide range of my interests, including media, copyright, digital society and economy’.

Returning to the role she held for over a decade, Lynne considers her lasting legacy to the British Library: ‘I hope it will be that I have been able to lead the Library to become known, used, visited and loved by a much wider public, and that I have led the opening up of … [its] collection and services digitally across the world’.

Later this year, the School will add another honour. In recognition of her outstanding work in research support, she will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature honoris causa at its graduation ceremony on 15 December 2012.

“At the first hearing of Nelson Mandela’s youthful voice at the Rivonia Trial, as we restored the dictabelt from the National Archive of South Africa on which it was held, even seasoned journalists at the press conference had tears in their eyes”
Novel approaches: from academic history to historical fiction

The Institute of Historical Research’s 2011–12 winter conference, ‘Novel approaches’, focused on historians’ growing interest in the relationship between academic history and historical fiction.

Major academic conferences, for example the American Historical Association and the Leeds Medieval Congress, have recently begun to include the subject, and they are proving among the most lively and well attended. There are numerous examples of historians who have successfully moved into the sphere of fiction – most recently Kate Williams with *The Pleasures of Men* – and conversely of authors whose fiction is underpinned by rigorous research. The large and growing public interest in history in Britain takes in both historical fact and historical fiction. And it is clear that many historians were at least in part inspired to pursue historical research by novels that they had read; or indeed, as we discovered in planning the event, are currently writing their own historical fiction.

First, during a fascinating discussion between Hilary Mantel and David Loades about researching and writing the Tudors, something of a conference scoop was enjoyed, with the revelation that two sequels were planned to the masterful *Wolf Hall*, as Anne Boleyn’s story had grown to dominate what would be published as *Bring up the Bodies*. On a cold winter’s evening in the Chancellor’s Hall, the spirit of Thomas Cromwell’s London was beautifully evoked. Three themes quickly emerged which were to recur: the importance of authenticity and questions of ‘truth’; the problem of writing dialogue; and the perceived superiority of historical fiction in conveying human emotion. For Mantel, authenticity extended even to the colour of a dress, or the pattern on wallpaper; some later speakers freely admitted to taking much greater liberties in the interest of a good story.
In her keynote lecture the following day, Alison Weir offered insights into the level of research required to write ‘authentic’ historical fiction, and was particularly interesting on her characters’ voices – something which by and large does not trouble the academic historian. Putting words in the mouth of a historical figure is problematic on a number of levels, but the most fundamental difficulty for the writer is that of producing something which is intelligible to a modern audience without being jarringly anachronistic. Weir’s approach, not followed by all of the authors who spoke subsequently, is partially to modernise, and even to introduce deliberate anachronisms.

Three panel sessions followed, bringing together academic and public historians, publishers and authors. The first looked at the popularity, and in many respects new ‘respectability’ of historical fiction, both of which help to explain its increasing attraction to historians. Justin Champion examined the appeal of Iain Pears’s *An Instance of the Fingerpost* to early modernists, while Tracey Loughran looked at the causal relationship between the two modes of writing. Many authors present, both as speakers and in the audience, acknowledged the debt that writers of fiction owed to historians, but Loughran argued the exchange is not necessarily unidirectional. Before Pat Barker’s *Regeneration* trilogy, for example, there had been no serious monograph study of ‘shellshock’, but it is now an important focus of historical research.

The second session of the day examined the differences between academic history and historical fiction. Ian Mortimer argued that all historians should write fiction on the grounds, as he wrote in the Institute’s magazine that, as an academic, ‘You suddenly find that your evidence-orientated knowledge of the period is just not enough; it does not equip you to describe in detail how a man or woman passes one whole day, let alone a number of different men and women across the period of several weeks’. That, in his view, is precisely what historical fiction does so well. Fellow panellist Beverley Southgate argued that there had been a blurring of the boundaries between the two genres of writing, but maintaining a distinction was vitally important. Some subjects, for example the Holocaust, require to be dealt with as history rather than fiction in order to do justice to those who have been affected. Rebecca Stott and Maria Margaronis focused on the gaps in the narrative. Stott was moved to write her novel *The Coral Thief* by ‘reaching the end of the archive, the limit of what is “footnote-able”’. Margaronis discussed how journalism requires the compression of interviews in order to produce something which can be broadcast, but along the way the detail is lost. Similarly, the search for a broader sweep is one thing which distinguishes academic history from historical fiction – the latter is all about the detail.

The final session questioned whether the success and popularity of historical fiction benefited or threatened academic history. The importance of empathy and good writing were emphasised by Paul Lay and Stella Tillyard respectively, while Jackie Eales discussed the role of popular history in eliding the differences between the two forms of writing – with both good and bad consequences. Ultimately, it was agreed, there is more than enough room for both.

The conference translated exceptionally well to virtual form at ihrconference.wordpress.com, which hosts lively podcasts of all papers, specially commissioned reviews and articles.

*Pompeii*, by Robert Harris, (Random House, 2003), blends fictional characters with the real-life eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. © Random House.
In February 2012, the Refugee Law Initiative at the Human Rights Consortium held an important training workshop on Refugee Law and Policy for high-level Commonwealth government officials – the first inter-governmental workshop of its kind on the subject.

The workshop was generously supported by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which awarded the Initiative a Human Rights and Democracy grant for the purpose. The heads of refugee services and other high-level officials from 15 governments across the Commonwealth – including Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Southern and West Africa – attended the workshop. Its primary aim was to strengthen the capacity of Commonwealth states to protect refugees and implement priority Universal Periodic Review recommendations (a process involving a review of the human rights records of all 192 United Nations Member States once every four years, carried out by the UN).

The three-day workshop facilitated discussions between these Commonwealth state representatives on the important issue of refugee protection. A particularly significant element of the workshop related to the strengthening of refugee protection systems already in place ahead of the different states’ participation in the Universal Periodic Review. Structured as a targeted training programme, sessions were delivered by academic experts and leading practitioners, thus promoting knowledge exchanges between academics, practitioners and those making and implementing policy in refugee law. It enabled those leading government officials charged with designing and implementing refugee policies to exchange knowledge and perspectives with each other, as well as engaging with important new research and thinking in the field.

The participating government officials indicated in evaluations that the workshop provided knowledge and support which will continue to be useful in their ongoing work with refugees. Participants stated that they had acquired new knowledge about refugee law and policy during the course of the workshop, and that they particularly valued its interactive and practical aspects.

Following the workshop, a network was set up to provide ongoing support on refugee law to government officials from the countries taking part. Activities, discussions and other contact were facilitated through an online hub, which has developed into the recently launched Refugee Law Initiative website. The network and the website will facilitate the provision of mutual support on refugee protection issues over a sustained period.

The Refugee Law Initiative will continue to promote research in refugee law in 2012–13, building on its successful 2011–12 seminar series, which included International Refugee Law and New Challenges in Refugee Integration.

Seminars planned include those on International Refugee Law, Psychology and Refugee Protection, and The Challenge of Change: Confronting Asylum Law and Practice in the UK and Canada.

rli.sas.ac.uk
Expanding research training in modern languages

The opportunity to spend two days with their tutor at archives and libraries in – depending on specialism – Paris, Frankfurt, Rome or Madrid forms part of the new Modern Languages and Film Studies programme for postgraduate students offered by the Institute of Germanic & Romance Studies.

The archive visit will come at the end of a week-long Spring School on languages and film starting on 11 March 2013, which also includes a day at London’s British Film Institute (BFI) and National Film Archive. Other events include a study day on 8 June and extensive preparation on the Institute’s online postgraduate research training facility (PORT). Some students will also get the chance (with tutor) to attend the 2013 International Film Studies Spring School at Gorizia, Italy.

The course, run in collaboration with King’s College London and the University of London Institute in Paris, was made possible by a £38,000 Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Skills Development Programme. AHRC-funded students will also have the opportunity to take up internships and placements at the British Library and the BFI Library next summer.

Other modern languages training courses provided by the Institute include research methodologies workshops, which are free to all PhD and Master’s students. Held at the Institute, the British Library and the Wiener Library, now located nearby on Russell Square, the courses cover transferable skills – such as structuring and publishing research projects, organising conferences and giving papers, and digital tools – and discipline-specific as well as interdisciplinary skills. These could include making the most of modern language libraries and archives, using historical and memory methods including fieldwork, and working on painting and photography exhibitions. The Wiener Library course encompasses archive retrieval of material on the Holocaust, 20th-century German history and European Jewish culture, a seminar of the experience of Jewish refugees in exile in Britain and an optional tour of the current Wiener Library exhibition.

Among the many other services offered by the Institute is research supervision in French and Francophone, German and Germanic, Italian, Latin American, Portuguese, comparative literature, cultural history and memory, film and gender studies. There is also an online student-led graduate forum and a specialist programme of training in Italian studies, while the online resource, PORT, features general skills training, videos, podcasts, newsfeeds and Czech, French, German, Hispanic, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish materials.

www.igrs.sas.ac.uk/graduate-study/research-training
port.igrs.sas.ac.uk
The Virtual Museum of Writing

The Museum of Writing, acquired by the Institute of English Studies in 2010, is a multicultural, multidisciplinary collection of some 80,000 manuscripts and artefacts from Asia, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas. Providing a vivid, material account of the history of literate civilisation from 3000 BC to 2000 AD, the Museum is being digitised as part of a broader commitment to open access publishing.

Currently a large, representative range of items is being digitised and placed in a virtual museum environment for browsing, close examination and devising museum tours. There are also interviews with the collector and demonstrations of ancient writing techniques. The first version of the Virtual Museum of Writing will be made available online by the beginning of 2013, underlining the Institute’s commitment to open access publishing.

Over the last year, the Museum of Writing has featured heavily in the London Rare Books School course on the ‘History of Writing’, which attracted students from around the world, and in the MA on the History of the Book. The upload of the first 1,000 records to a searchable website has been completed, and the contents of the Museum are stored in the Senate House Library, in some 200 acid- and lignin-free conservation boxes labelled with thumbnail shots of the contents. A total of 2,477 images are attached to database records, representing different shots of the objects and taken from a variety of angles.

Other miscellaneous items in the collection include examples of Tibetan and Mongolian scripts, seals, early forms of the ballpoint pen and inkwells. The design of the website and the associated pedagogical and research tools is being shared by the Institute, the Department of Digital Humanities at King’s College London, and Professor Johanna Drucker of the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). In the last months of 2012 UCLA undergraduate and postgraduate students are trying out various versions of the website. Their feedback will help shape its final form for launch in early 2013.
Its profile has been raised through social media such as blogs and Twitter (@museumofwriting). The Twitter account now has 727 followers, mostly drawn from those working in museums and heritage or archaeology and history. Updates are posted from the blog, as well as other information about events at the Institute, such as the London Rare Books School. Photographs from the collection are tweeted, linking back to the blog. The blog itself features a banner showing a montage of different writing surfaces through the ages – clay, wood, papyrus, bark, parchment and paper.

The Museum of Writing continues to be used in its physical form in various ways, most recently at the London Rare Books School where Alan Cole, the museum’s collector and Associate Research Fellow of the Institute, illustrated the history of writing using some of its objects. He, Professor Simon Eliot and project-coordinator Tom Miles are making four short films on different writing techniques, which include objects from the museum and demonstrations. The first film, _A Short History of the Quill Pen_, is available on the School’s YouTube channel (see below for link) and has been viewed 750 times so far.

The other films will focus on cuneiform writing on clay, writing on papyrus with a reed pen and writing on wax tablets with a stylus. A further film, in which Alan Cole talks about his life as a collector and introduces some of his favourite objects, is also underway. On 2 January 2012, Professor Simon Eliot talked about some of the objects from the museum on BBC Radio Four’s ‘The Written World’. This was the first in a series of programmes about the history of writing, a sub-series of Melvyn Bragg’s ‘In Our Time’.

The Virtual Museum of Writing offers a practical model and testing ground for a much larger project: The Virtual Museum of Communication. The Institute is currently bidding for a grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council for a four-year research project on the Ministry of Information 1939–46. This will involve a study not only of publications and how they were brought about, but also of the production of posters, radio broadcasts, films, and travelling exhibitions, and of the technologies that delivered them: in other words, a comprehensive study of the use of all means of communication available to the earlier 20th century. It is expected that the digital strategies being devised for the Virtual Museum of Writing will be used as a model for the new project. In addition, UCLA will in the near future employ similar online strategies to transmit knowledge about other areas of the history of communication.

www.ies.sas.ac.uk/research/current-projects/virtual-museum-writing
blog.museumofwriting.org
www.youtube.com/watch?v=36h1vt-9ss
Crossing disciplinary boundaries

Professor Colin Blakemore, renowned neuroscientist, became Director of the Institute of Philosophy’s Centre for the Study of the Senses in October 2012.

Colin Blakemore describes neuroscience in layperson’s terms as ‘the science of the nervous system ... just a sub-discipline of biology’, but particularly special because ‘the brain acquires, processes and stores information, and generates behaviour’ and therefore ‘neuroscience overlaps many other disciplines, including experimental psychology, cognitive science, anthropology, social sciences, educational science, economics – and even philosophy.’

Professor Blakemore was particularly attracted to this field as a Cambridge medical student in the 60s because ‘neurophysiologists were beginning to find out how individual nerve cells in the visual area of the cerebral cortex encode information from the eyes.’ He was also excited about ‘studies of visual perception and I wanted to link those two interests ... I went to Berkeley for my PhD and used a variety of methods to look at how the brain combines information from the two eyes.’ He realised that huge advances in understanding the brain were likely to emerge in the coming decades and wanted to be part of it.

In the past 20 years, particularly since the development of ‘brain imaging and statistical descriptions of activity in the living brain’, neuroscientists have begun asking questions ‘that belong in the traditional territory of the humanities ... about the nature of subjective experience, where knowledge and creativity come from, how intentional behaviour is caused, how our moral and aesthetic sensitivities emerge, and about the relationship between language, thought and understanding. Although it is easy, at this early stage, to scoff at efforts to develop a “neuroscience of the humanities” (and some academics do not hide their scorn) I believe that there is much to achieve in the borderland between the two cultures. But it is important that researchers in the humanities should be equal partners ... so that neuroscientists are not left to make naive mistakes in the way that they frame questions.’

Colin believes that the Centre most strongly represents the Institute’s empirical bent. Led by Professor Barry Smith, it ‘supports research on many aspects of perceptual experience, including the integration of experience through different sensory systems’. Colin sees his role as facilitating collaboration between the Centre and laboratory scientists (for example, Barry Smith and Ophelia Deroy’s work with Charles Spence of the Department of Experimental Psychology, Oxford) and ‘helping the Centre to act as a model for fruitful interaction between philosophers and scientists. The School ... is ideally placed for collaboration with cognitive neuroscientists and brain imagers in Queen Square, other departments of University College, Birkbeck, the Institutes of Education and Child Health etc.’ He plans to establish ‘a laboratory in the School (a very “dry” lab, let me assure you!) where Centre members can explore empirical approaches to their own questions.’ He advocates a two-way discourse
between philosophy and neuroscience – ‘I suspect that many neuroscientists see the likely traffic in only one direction’ – but he argues that ‘after 3,000 years of enquiry, philosophers have an edge on neuroscientists in recognising critical questions about the human mind. I believe that they can contribute as much, with incisive logic and clarity of reason, as neuroscientists can, with their fancy equipment and knowledge of how the machinery of the brain works.’

Colin does not expect this to be easy: “The biggest challenges are surely overcoming entrenched “territoriality” and suspicion, on both sides of the divide, about what the other culture can contribute. Differences in terminology can be far more of an obstacle than one might imagine, because terminology is often shorthand for deeply ingrained ways of thinking about problems. Some of the attempts at discourse are already “lost in translation” because of misunderstanding of terminology.’ He also acknowledges ‘the sheer practical difficulties’ facing ‘any academic who dares to extend into another discipline, not just the vast literature and accumulated knowledge on either side of the divide’. ‘Philosophers might need help to learn the technical skills of lab science. But it will be just as much a challenge for scientists who venture into philosophy as it will be for philosophers who stray into the lab!’

He believes that that interdisciplinary research offers great rewards, but concedes that is not easy, even when both disciplines are scientific: ‘Trust and mutual support are vital in building the confidence and shared knowledge that are essential for success. Young researchers, who have not yet become entrenched in their ways of thinking, are crucially important.’ The Centre, he says, will welcome those who are open to collaboration, and who see that there are careers to be made ‘in the exciting space between the humanities and neuroscience’.

Colin says his main contribution to neuroscience has been ‘drawing attention to the importance of “plasticity” (the way that connections between nerve cells can be modified by the activity passing through them) in the development, function and adaptability of individual brains, and in the evolution of the human brain. Plasticity is now seen as a fundamentally important part of the way our brains work.’

With regard to active research, he and Oxford colleagues retain an interest in mainstream neuroscience exploring ‘where and when the neurons that eventually make up the cerebral cortex are born, how they migrate into position and differentiate into different types, and how they form specific connections with target neurons elsewhere.’ He is also working on ‘the fascinating condition of synaesthesia (in which extraneous sensations, usually colours, are experienced when, for instance, listening to music or reading letters of the alphabet). And I’m planning experiments with the artist Patrick Hughes, using functional brain scanning to try to understand how we combine different forms of visual evidence about the distances of objects to produce our perception of three-dimensional space.’
Activist, campaigning journalist and scholar **Ruth First** was a remarkable individual whose life and death played a pivotal role in the liberation of South Africa.

Now, for the first time, an insight into this courageous woman can be gained through the Ruth First Papers Project, which is making thousands of pages of her personal letters and papers publicly accessible. Since launching in December 2011, this digital archive at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies has swollen to over 4,000 pages and over 300 photographs, audio recordings and interviews.

Born in 1925 in Johannesburg, South Africa, First studied sociology and social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, where she became actively involved in South African politics. She built an extraordinary career, not hesitating to engage with controversial, complex issues such as labour and living conditions, protest politics, women’s rights and international military intervention. Fearlessly, she overcame political repression and detention in solitary confinement by South Africa’s apartheid government to play a leading role in exposing injustice and defending the human rights of all. On 17 August 1982, working in her office as director of the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique, she was assassinated by a parcel bomb concealed by the South African security forces.

The project’s major focus is to create an online resource housing papers produced by and related to Ruth First. Following a major review, researchers selected key documents for immediate digitisation and identified others that may be digitised later. While over 4,000 pages of books, reports and personal and family papers have been processed, current funding will only cover 5,000 pages, five per cent of the total.

Three thematic, chronological clusters reflect distinct stages of her life. ‘1946–64: Early Campaigns’ covers First’s years as a journalist in South Africa. Early in this career, she began as an activist, and many papers relate to her first investigations and growing connections with the anti-apartheid movement. The cluster, ‘1964–78: Exile in the UK’, follows First’s UK sojourn, following imprisonment in South Africa. Here, she started her academic career, wrote her first books, and began developing her unique, integrated approach towards teaching, research and activism. The third cluster, ‘1978–82: Mozambique’, deriving from probably First’s richest period of activism, covers her time as research director at the Centre of African Studies, Mozambique, during which she tirelessly developed radical research programmes aiming to revolutionise newly independent Mozambique’s society and economics by bringing Mozambican students into an equal, active role in relation to their own political lives.

Ruth First’s brilliant, exhaustively researched books are now out of print, despite retaining vital relevance. The archive contains high-quality scans of *Libya: the Elusive Revolution* and *The Barrel of a Gun: Political Power in Africa and the Coup d’Etat*. *The Mozambican Miner: A Study in the Export of Labour*, an incisive report on migrant mining produced by her Centre of African Studies group, is online in both English and Portuguese. There is also...
a wealth of personal material including scrapbooks First kept of her early journalistic work, family photograph albums and intimate correspondence between First and her family and friends.

In addition, the team has organised events to raise public awareness of the resource. Over 150 attendees gathered at Senate House on 7 June 2012 for a day-long symposium to hear about First, activist, scholar, colleague, friend and mother. Dramatic and thought-provoking presentations on the impact of First’s work were featured, alongside more personal, moving accounts from key figures including Justice Albie Sachs, Gillian Slovo (her daughter) and Alpheus Manghezi. Slovo, novelist, playwright and memoirist, whose two sisters were also present, said: ‘We ... are delighted that her work, still so relevant today, will be the subject of this conference. Ruth was passionate about achieving justice in South Africa but she was also an internationalist and so it is wonderful that the digitisation of her papers will make her considerable body of work available all over the world.’ Reports on the event appeared notably on the South Africa Broadcasting Company evening news and the BBC World Service.

Project members were not only instrumental in bringing together such a diverse, international group (many reunited with old friends after years of separation), but also actively participated. In his opening address, project director Dr Leo Zeilig welcomed ‘a generation of extraordinary individuals, committed in the 1960s, 70s and 80s, like Ruth First, to the project of social and political transformation in Africa. Never before has there been an event on this scale celebrating the life of one of last century’s most inquisitive and challenging revolutionaries.’ Project officer Matt Mahon chaired the panel discussion, ‘Mozambique Years: 1977–82’ while project officer Virgilio Chicamasse translated Anna Maria Gentili’s presentation from Portuguese into English.

A packed audience saw rare 1963 footage of Ruth reliving her experiences of solitary confinement and interrogation in South Africa, in a private screening of Jack Gold’s landmark documentary Ninety Days, hosted by the Institute at Shortwave Cinema, Bermondsey. Marking, to the day, the 30th anniversary of her assassination, Gold spoke of his motivation, directorial intention and being on set with First (who played herself). Professor Gavin Williams, Fellow and Tutor in Politics at St Antony’s College, Oxford, rounded off with some moving recollections of First.

The School is funding the project’s first phase alongside partnerships with the Mayibuye Archive, University of the Western Cape, South Africa, and the Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique. The Journal of Southern African Studies and Review of African Political Economy co-funded the above events, and the Open Society Foundation contributed towards the Ninety Days screening and the team’s forthcoming involvement in ‘African Intellectuals and the Challenge of the 21st Century’, an international conference at Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo.

www.ruthfirstpapers.org.uk
The London Olympic Games of 2012 brought triumphant results for the Olympic tradition in general and for the successful British team in particular. The Games also inspired much thinking about the continuities and discontinuities between the ancient world, which invented the idea in the eighth century BC, and the modern world, which re-invented it 27 centuries later.

A whole series of lectures, seminars and conferences explored these themes in the weeks before the Games began, many of them inspired or supported by the Institute of Classical Studies, in collaboration with the Institute of Historical Research, the British Museum, University College and the other University of London classics departments. Part of the famous legacy that will be left behind by the 2012 London Games will consist of publications derived from these events.

As our images make so clear, there are important continuities in the actual sports included in the Games: running (the original event), wrestling and discus-throwing. But some were, unsurprisingly, not revived, notably chariot-racing. And, of course, many modern sports now included were not known at all in antiquity. Much of the discussion at the conferences centred on the ideas about the ancient games that influenced Baron de Coubertin (the French educator and historian, who founded the International Olympic Committee) and the others who advocated the 19th-century revival, therefore making our modern version into what it has become. Women (with a single known exception) could not participate in the ancient Games and de Coubertin retained this rule in 1896, though it had already gone at least to a limited extent, by 1900. One influential delusion was that ancient Greek athletes were amateurs: in fact, we know that success in the games required intensive training and preparation over many months, if not years; and those who won the events, although they received no prizes at the time, apart from a crown of wild-olive leaves, could look forward, not just to honours, but to tangible rewards from their home city. They might well be kept at public expense from the year of their victory onwards.

Another delusion is that the ancient Games were totally apolitical, while today’s Games have become infected with nationalism and political rivalry. This theme was explored in the Institute’s annual Barron Lecture by Panos Valavanis, professor of classical archaeology at the University of Athens, who demonstrated the intimate connections in the Greek world between the Games and the political and diplomatic...
interests of the rival cities and competing powerful men. This was not an Age of Innocence.

Another controversial theme concerned the role of the Romans: though we think of the Olympics as early Greek Games, they in fact continued to be celebrated until the Christian Roman Emperors discontinued them in AD 393. Mary Beard, professor of classics at the University of Cambridge and presenter of the BBC2 series, ‘Meet the Romans with Mary Beard’, argued that when visitors are taken round the sacred enclosures today, their guides tell them about the Greeks, but they are really looking at buildings erected by the Romans, who totally re-built the whole complex in the period of the pagan Emperors. However that may be, the Ancient Olympics at least stayed in one place: no need to spend millions on new stadia every four years.
Empires of design

In April 2012, Dr Sabrina Rahman joined the School for a year as the first holder of one of its two Leverhulme Visiting Fellowships for early career researchers.

Sabrina’s research focuses on the history of design in the late 19th- and early 20th-century Austrian and British empires, particularly how transcultural imperial policies have intersected historically with popular aesthetic trends and what this means for the production and consumption of design objects in today’s globalised world. It encompasses the imperial and socialist history of Central and Eastern Europe, theories of ornament, museum studies and the history of urban planning, in particular the cities of Vienna, London, Budapest and Lahore.

Part of the fellowship’s appeal for Sabrina, who holds a PhD in German studies from University of California, Berkeley, was the opportunity to join the School’s scholarly community of institutes ‘to conduct my research in a unique multidisciplinary and international environment … [in the] IHR and IGRS in particular, and, given the combined Austrian and art historical dimension of my research project, I am very interested in the history and legacy of the Warburg. Having spent a few years working and researching in Vienna, I was keen to be based in London in order to enhance my understanding of the British imperial context and be at the centre of contemporary global design production.’

Sabrina previously worked as a curator at Vienna’s Wien Museum, conducting archival and object-based research for the exhibition ‘Werkbundsiedlung Vienna 1932: A Model for New Living’ (September 2012–January 2013), and cataloguing the museum’s new acquisitions in 19th- and 20th-century architecture, design and photography. Her research at the School extends this work: ‘I am looking at instances of cultural and political exchange between the imperial metropoles of Vienna and London in the late 19th century, specifically how these two powers sought to utilise objects of design (that is, architecture, graphic arts, home furnishings, and textiles) in order to unite their multiethnic and multilingual subjects on a popular level’. The particular focus is on ‘the common aesthetic, political and economic practices of folk craft production in Bukovina (present-day Romania and Ukraine) and Punjab (present-day India and Pakistan), and how they then shaped the architecture and interior design of social housing projects in Vienna and London in the 1920s—40s.’

For Sabrina, the greatest benefit has been her access to multidisciplinary and international collaboration in research, particularly ‘the personally supportive and intellectually open nature of SAS … [Its] highly collegial nature … will definitely influence how I approach the culture of the next institution at which I am based.’ She has gained ‘a new handle on what it means to be truly multidisciplinary, and this will have a major impact on how I conduct my research and supervise students in the future.’ For her, ‘the biggest highlight’ has been her ‘daily interactions with staff and students … [meeting] people at
virtually every institute’ and ‘new colleagues from all around the world, with different intellectual and personal backgrounds. They have been a great inspiration to me and my work.’ She adds: ‘SAS has a similar intellectual atmosphere to UC Berkeley, … [but, because it is] much smaller … I am constantly meeting new people who work in different fields … [resulting] in extremely fruitful discussions with scholars I would normally not have had the opportunity to meet.’

Additionally, being in London gives her ‘easy access to rich and varied archival materials … [and] contact with the original documents and objects’. Sabrina even found key sources for her project’s Austrian aspect she had been unable to locate in Vienna, attributing this ‘to the fact that so many important Viennese artists and intellectuals emigrated to London in the late 1930s.’ She also appreciates the free admission offered by most London museums: ‘I love that I can just take a midday break from work, pop into a museum for 15 minutes or so, and focus on an object or two.’

Describing her future as ‘wide open’, Sabrina plans to apply for university and museum posts, ‘mostly on this side of the Atlantic’, since ‘being at SAS has made me feel very much at home in British academic culture, and it would be great to build on the working relationships I’ve made this year.’
Atlantic Archive: UK–US Relations in an Age of Global War 1939–45

Dr Matthew Hill

Digitised British government documents discussing the US during the Second World War are now freely available thanks to the ‘Atlantic Archive: UK–US Relations in an Age of Global War 1939–1945’ project at the Institute for the Study of the Americas. This online database of primary documents gives researchers a detailed understanding of the US within political, economic and social frames.

The archive blog discusses relevant themes and recent developments. Entries devoted to colourful personalities are planned: the first, on Victor Alexander Louis Mallet, has already appeared.

Scholars are invited to complete a survey to influence the prioritisation of documents in the next round of digitisation, beginning in late 2012. Once a significant number of documents are in place, colleagues can discuss the content through the engagement forum.

The project supports researchers in multiple ways. It provides an online one-stop-shop for all those interested in primary evidence in understanding UK-US relations, particularly those unable to get to The National Archives (TNA). Its full-text search capabilities can access in five minutes what would previously have taken days or months at an archive.

It also provides the capacity to find new research areas in an already well-explored field. When taking images of documents, I found a series concerning the UK and US sovereignty contestation over certain Pacific islands. My interest piqued, I thought it would be a perfect way of illustrating the database’s capabilities. I am now writing a journal article examining the great power rivalry between the UK and US during the 1930s and 1940s, the sovereignty of various Pacific Islands, including Canton and Enderbury, and how this rivalry unfolds. Furthermore, since Ben Lafferty, archivist assistant, has already created metadata for approximately 5,000 images of TNA documents, the archive’s popularity is likely to increase.

People also need to know that the archive exists and is operational now. The journal article will help, but will not appear for about a year, so I am making presentations at universities, relevant organisations and conferences. On 11 July 2012, I showcased it in a workshop at the 2012 Transatlantic Studies Association Annual Conference, University College Cork, and I also plan a demonstration for British Library staff and readers.

Once multiple documents have been uploaded, a project release will be distributed to subject-related academic organisations, interested news media (print and digital) and universities offering relevant postgraduate and undergraduate degree programmes so as to capture the attention of professional and amateur researchers. A series of stunning promotional postcards invite suggestions on which documents should be prioritised in the next stage.

In late 2013, there will be an international conference on UK-US relations, including the archive’s official launch. Further funding will be sought for expansion, to include: before 1939 and after 1945; digitisation of personal and professional diaries and manuscripts from key UK government figures, 1939–45; US State Department documents for a more rounded understanding of particular issues or events (linking documents referring to the same events); and other countries’ perspectives on the US at the time.

atlantic-archive.org

Dr Matthew Hill is Lecturer in US Politics, Institute for the Study of the Americas.
Amicus Curiae in SAS Open Journals system

A successful JISC-funded project in the School of Advanced Study using open source software solutions has made it possible for the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies to provide a publicly available online version of Amicus Curiae, the official journal of both the Institute and its Society for Advanced Legal Studies.

Amicus Curiae aims to promote scholarship and research that involves academics, the legal profession and those concerned with the administration of law. Amicus Curiae is freely available online from the first issue, originally published in print in October 1997, to the pre-current issue, with delivery through the development of an Open Journal System through SAS-Space, the School’s shared institutional e-repository.

The open journal version of Amicus Curiae includes over 600 articles by more than 400 authors. Many of the articles are appearing online for the first time. Many of the authors are distinguished academic and professional legal experts in their field: judges, practising lawyers, Members of Parliament, and renowned scholars.

It is also possible to explore the legal world with the ‘Letter from …’ section of Amicus Curiae which features comment and opinion from or about: Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, the Caribbean, Cayman Islands, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, USA and Vietnam.

Publishing Amicus Curiae freely online in the SAS Open Journals System has unlocked past work, which is often revealed to have contemporary resonance and context. The system provides new searching/browsing and finding/using tools which extend research value and delivers social networking tools to offer further dialogue on current legal topics.

Amicus Curiae online is able to engage with a wider audience including young legal academics and their students. It has also attracted a new generation of writers, and importantly provides public access to socio-legal commentary which helps demonstrate the links and relevance of the Institute itself (and higher education in general) to the legal and wider public communities.

journals.sas.ac.uk/amicus/

Articles include:

- Clare Short on Handling other people’s wealth – the taint of corruption
- Nicholas Foster describing Encounters between legal systems: recent cases concerning Islamic commercial law in secular courts
- Charles Chatterjee, and Anna Lefcovitch on Corporate social responsibility and banks
- Cherie Booth on Proportionality and the Human Rights Act
- The Honourable Mr Justice Michael Tugendhat on Privacy and celebrity
- James Hand and Pat Feast looking at A question of religion or orientation: Hall & Preddy v Bull and the possible effect of the Equality Act 2010
- Michael Bovis on The Coming of the Euro
- Ben Summers on The Fraud Act 2006: has it had any impact?
It is now ten years since the seminal Budapest declaration on open access, and eight years since parliamentarians first endorsed the general principle that publicly funded research ought to be available free at the point of use. And whilst the natural sciences have embraced open access very fully, the situation in the arts and humanities is very different.
THE GOLD MODEL WORKS BEST WHEN RESEARCH IS FUNDED BY DIRECT GRANT, WITH A SMALL ADDITIONAL SUM TO COVER PUBLICATION FEES. BUT A VANISHINGLY SMALL PROPORTION OF HUMANITIES RESEARCH IS FUNDED ON THIS BASIS, AND SO THOSE FEES MUST BE MET BY SOME OTHER MEANS. THE GOVERNMENT HAS PLEDGED EXTRA FUNDS TO COVER THIS, BUT ONLY TO A NUMBER OF RESEARCH-INTENSIVE UNIVERSITIES

Dr Peter Webster

As I argued in Research Fortnight this summer (25 July 2012), for all the talk of open access coming of age, the humanities are in danger of being left behind.

However, since the publication of the Finch report in the summer, the issue has moved to centre stage. The UK government has strongly supported the report, and so after a decade of debate, the general thrust of its proposals seem set actually to be implemented. Yet grave reservations have been expressed, not least in the two recent statements from the American Historical Association and, in the UK, from the Royal Historical Society.

One main source of concern (which matches my own) is its support for the ‘Gold’ route to open access, based on the ‘author pays’ principle. Instead of the publisher’s costs being covered by payment from the reader (or their library), the publisher charges a fee to the author, but access to the work is free at the point of use.

The model has an appealing simplicity, and in theory should make a work available to anyone who might be interested in it, rather than simply to those with access to a research library. It is already well established in areas of the natural sciences, and in small pockets of the humanities, notably in the history of medicine. However, there are significant issues in its implementation, the most important of which is the impact on those who cannot pay.

There is still room, however, for dissenting voices to be heard; and there is an opportunity for the School and its institutes to take the lead in creating the spaces in which those conversations may take place. Through SAS-Space, the establishment of SAS Open Journals, and associated events, the School has taken part in these debates over the last few years; may it continue to do so.

sas-space.sas.ac.uk

Dr Peter Webster was until August 2012 the manager of SAS-Space, the School’s institutional repository, and the SAS Open Journals platform. He is now Web Archiving Engagement and Liaison Officer at the British Library. He writes here in a personal capacity.
The Queen and the Commonwealth: a Diamond Jubilee seminar series

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies has been making its own unique contribution to the celebrations of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. It has organised a series of public reflections on the role of Queen Elizabeth II as Head of the 54-nation Commonwealth and Sovereign of the UK and her 15 other Commonwealth Realms.

The series was inaugurated in January 2012, at the start of the Jubilee year, by HRH the Princess Royal (who is also the Chancellor of the University of London). Princess Anne gave a warm and amusing tribute to her mother, while Chief Emeka Anyaoku, former Commonwealth Secretary-General, spoke of the Queen's special contribution to the development of the modern Commonwealth. Recalling his own tribute at the time of the Golden Jubilee, he added 'She has been more than a “visible symbol” of a free association of nations – she has soothed its tembers, bound its wounds, encouraged its growth and, at certain times and in her own way, steeled its resolve'. The evening was chaired by Director of the Institute, Professor Philip Murphy, who also interviewed the celebrated painter, Chinwe Chukwuogu-Roy. Chinwe spoke of her experiences painting the Queen for a portrait commissioned as part of the Golden Jubilee.

The next seminar in the series, in March, concentrated on the monarch, the Commonwealth and the media. Chaired by the former BBC World TV presenter, Keshini Navaratnam, it drew on the special insights of Charles Anson (former Press Secretary to the Queen) and Tom Corby (former Court Correspondent of the Press Association). They agreed that the shedding of light on the mystery of monarchy was sometimes engineered and sometimes accidental – but always remorseless. As well as the triumphs, they explored the darker moments – from the ‘Annus Horribilis’ and the death of Princess Diana to the hacking of royal phones.

The third seminar took place on 31 May, on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. It featured former Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath ‘Sonny’ Ramphal and the royal author and broadcaster Hugo Vickers in conversation with Philip Murphy and Dr Sue Onslow of the London School of Economics. They recalled some of the great political issues and crises of the last 60 years and the Queen’s behind-the-scenes role. These included Idi Amin’s attempt to gatecrash the Silver Jubilee celebrations in 1977; Mrs Thatcher and the deep disagreements with the Commonwealth about apartheid South Africa; the 1983 invasion by the USA of Commonwealth member and Queen’s Realm, Grenada; and the military coups in Fiji in 1987.

The next seminar, in October, looked at the Queen and religion. She is a devout Anglican and Supreme Governor of the Church of England – but also a strong supporter of interfaith understanding and of the other faiths which form part of the mosaic of multicultural Britain, and of the wider Commonwealth. The Dean of Westminster, Very Revd Dr John Hall and Indarjit Singh (now Lord Singh of Wimbledon), in conversation with Canon Lucy Winkett, debated whether the Queen is ‘defender of faiths’.

The series concludes at the end of the Diamond Jubilee year, in December 2012.

commmonwealth.sas.ac.uk/events
Bringing the new music community together

Hosted and managed by the Institute of Musical Research and designed to bring together the new music community – composers, performers, filmmakers, musicologists, publishers, broadcasters and the press – New Music Insight provides an audio-video resource for the promotion of research events and concerts and the study of new music.

Dr Paul Archbold, Director of the IMR, and Sir Nicholas Kenyon launched the new resource at The Conservatory in London’s Barbican Centre. Guests including Sir Peter Maxwell Davies (Master of the Queen’s Music), Dame Janet Ritterman, Professor Geoffrey Crossick (Vice-Chancellor, University of London), Andrew Kurowski (editor, new and specialist music, BBC Radio 3), Ann McKay (chief producer, BBC Symphony Orchestra) and Leo and Regina Hepner (Hepner Foundation) were then treated to an Arditti Quartet concert of new works at St Giles’ Cripplegate, including the première of Paul Archbold’s ‘Nine Memos for string quartet’, the UK première of Wolfgang Rihm’s ‘String Quartet no. 13’, and works by two early career composers selected from an international call for new string quartets. There was also a rare performance of Jonathan Harvey’s ‘String Quartet no. 2’, in association with the BBC Symphony Orchestra’s festival ‘Total Immersion: Jonathan Harvey’.

Dr Archbold said, “The launch of New Music Insight is an opportunity to bring the music community together and nurture new partnerships … [and] to share your insights into music with a broader public, in association with the

Contemporary classical music is reaching a wider international audience thanks to the Institute of Musical Research’s New Music Insight research network which was launched on 25 January 2012.
Institute of Musical Research. I firmly believe that contemporary classical music is an essential part of our culture, and should be available to all … New Music Insight can open the ears of a new generation to new worlds of sonorities, to new ideas of what music can be.’

The first films made available on the New Music Insight website included the documentary Climbing a Mountain: the Arditti Quartet rehearse and perform Brian Ferneyhough’s String Quartet no. 6; a film of Dr Archbold’s work Fluxions with Ensemble Exposé; an interview with Wolfgang Rihm by Lucas Fels; Christopher Redgate’s virtuoso oboe work Multiphonia; and documentaries about the Australian ensemble Elision. In its first six months, 5,099 films were viewed or downloaded via iTunes U and some 1,500 films a month were viewed via YouTube.

Research in music touches on a wide variety of other disciplines, including historical studies, textural analysis, iconography and manuscript studies, acoustics, instrument design and computer science. The subject can also be examined from the perspective of a listener, performer or composer. The Institute exists to facilitate research in music of all traditions and eras, and to bring together this broad community of freelance and affiliated research scholars distributed across the UK. It offers concentrated postgraduate courses in specialised areas, runs a busy events schedule, hosts visiting fellows at its London base, supports research projects and groups, and administers a national research training centre and information gateway.

For postgraduate students in composition, the Institute has enabled several workshops with professional ensembles (including Arditti Quartet, Elision Ensemble, Ensemble Exposé) and distinguished visiting composers (Brian Ferneyhough; William H. Bonsall Professor of Music, Stanford University; Wolfgang Rihm, Professor, Hochschule für Musik, Karlsruhe; and Liza Lim, Professor, University of Huddersfield). The ensemble performs the postgraduate student’s new work, which is critically reviewed by the visiting composer. Senate House’s Chancellor’s Hall, with its excellent Steinway grand piano, is both a suitable and geographically convenient venue for these events. Several universities and charitable trusts support these workshops including Kingston University London, University of Huddersfield, Goldsmiths University of London, Royal Holloway University of London, Canterbury, Christ Church, RVW Trust, Hepner Foundation and Ernst von Siemens Music Foundation. Many of the new works are performed in public concerts, and several have been broadcast by BBC Radio 3.

music.sas.ac.uk/research-networks/new-music-insight
The Institute of Commonwealth Studies secured a major grant of £398,000 from the Arts and Humanities Research Council in June 2012 to fund its ‘An Oral History of the Modern Commonwealth, 1965–2010’ project.

Under the leadership of Institute director Professor Philip Murphy, this groundbreaking three-year project aims to produce a unique research resource on the oral history of the Commonwealth that will be of lasting benefit to a broad range of users including scholars, educators and policy makers. It will be made up of 60 extended interviews with important political figures in the organisation’s recent history, as well as journalists and commentators with a long-standing interest in Commonwealth affairs. The project will provide an essential research tool for anyone investigating the history of the Commonwealth and will serve to promote interest in and understanding of the organisation.

The year 1965 represented a major turning point in the history of the Commonwealth, which had emerged from the remnants of the British Empire. Originally bringing together Britain and the self-governing ‘Dominions’, post-war decolonisation saw its members’ ranks swollen by newly independent states from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, decisively altering its character. When the Commonwealth Secretariat was created in 1965, Britain ceased to play the central coordinating role

(although the Queen continued to hold the title of Head of the Commonwealth). The focus of the organisation shifted in the 1960s towards the struggle to achieve black majority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa. From the 1990s, with the end of apartheid, there was a new emphasis on promoting human rights and good governance. Despite these changes, however, some essential characteristics of the Commonwealth remained constant: it operated essentially through informal discussion and persuasion; it lacked a constitution or founding treaty; and the ‘official’ Commonwealth was part of a broader network including a variety of civil society organisations, many of them considerably older than the Secretariat.

The crucial question for contemporary policy makers, and one that the project seeks to explore, is how effective the Commonwealth has been as an organisation. This shapes debates about the amount of time and effort member states should be prepared to devote to it. In the case of British government, since the 1960s there has been a tendency for new administrations to come to power promising to place greater emphasis on this ‘under-utilised resource’, only to sideline the Commonwealth in the pursuit of more tangible foreign policy goals. This project will investigate, through the use of detailed interviews with some of the leading protagonists, those elements of the Commonwealth’s activities that are not easily captured in written records. These would include the informal and often highly sensitive diplomacy conducted via the Secretary-General’s good offices, and candid assessments of the way in which the Commonwealth has been perceived by representatives from the member states.

The project, which began on 1 September 2012, is led by Philip and Dr Leo Zeilig, also based at the Institute. Interviews will be conducted by Dr Sue Onslow, a leading historian of British foreign policy and the Commonwealth, who will be engaged full-time on the project for its duration.

commonwealth.sas.ac.uk/online-resources/commonwealth-oral-history-project
Selection of publications produced in 2011–12

Institute of Classical Studies

Electra, ancient and modern: aspects of the reception of the tragic heroine (BICS Supplement 113)
Anastasia Bakogianni (2012)

This book examines the treatment of Electra by the ancient tragedians, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, and their dialogue with the mythical tradition preceding them. Case studies are included of her reception in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Gradually, Electra’s dark desires re-emerge until her passionate cries for vengeance are heard once again. This book provides a helpful introduction to the study of Classical Reception, its ambitions and methods.

Institute of English Studies

The Complete Illustrative Work of Thomas Bewick, Volumes 1–3
Nigel Tattersfield
The Bibliographical Society (2011)
ISBN: 978-0-948170-20-4; 978-0-948170-21-2; 978-0-948170-22-0

Generously illustrated and arranged alphabetically, this book details some 750 titles, over 450 of which are unrecorded in earlier bibliographies. Sections on newspaper mastheads, book cover designs, copy-book covers, maps and large single prints are also included.

Institute of Germanic & Romance Studies

Writing and Muslim Identity: Representations of Islam in German and English Transcultural Literature, 1990–2006
Frauke Matthes (2012)
ISBN: 978-0-85457-231-1

Terrorism, Italian Style: Representations of Political Violence in Contemporary Italian Cinema
Ruth Glynn, Giancarlo Lombardi and Alan O’Leary (eds) (2012)
ISBN: 978-0-85457-228-1

Institute of Commonwealth Studies

The Non-Independent Territories of the Caribbean and Pacific: Continuity or Change?
Peter Clegg and David Killingray (eds) (2012)

Academics, policy-makers, constitutional lawyers and civil servants provide an insight into the complexities, contradictions, challenges and opportunities that help define the non-independent territories of the Caribbean and Pacific.

Institute of Historical Research

IHR Conference series

Edited collections derived from conferences organised at or by UK universities. Like the IHR’s two journals, Historical Research and Reviews in History, it covers a wide geographical and temporal span: from Britain to the Far East; from the early middle ages to the 20th century.

Titles so far published in this series:

Brave New World: Imperial and Democratic Nation-Building in Britain between the Wars
Laura Beers, Geraint Thomas (eds) (2012)

London and beyond: essays in honour of Derek Keene
Matthew Davies, James A. Galloway (eds) (2012)
ISBN: 978-1-905165-70-4

Word on the Street

Technology’s Pulse: Essays on Rhythm in German Modernism
Michael Cowan (2011)
‘She said she was in the family way’: Pregnancy and infancy in modern Ireland
Elaine Farrell (ed.) (2012)
ISBN: 978-1-905165-65-0

Gender and historiography: Studies in the earlier middle ages in honour of Pauline Stafford

Institute for the Study of the Americas
Traslados/Translations: Essays on Latin America in Honour of Jason Wilson
Claire Lindsay (ed.) (2012)

The essays, by distinguished scholars including his former students, colleagues and intellectual interlocutors, reflect some of Jason Wilson’s many research interests, developing lines of enquiry fostered by his work in diverse areas including travel, translation, cultural and intellectual history, literary and visual culture. Contributions, addressing important topics in Latin American Studies, cohere in their variegated but consistent engagement with concepts of traslado or translation, whether these are interpreted as material, cultural, intertextual, or generic processes of transit and transference.

Broken Government? American Politics in the Obama Era
Iwan Morgan and Philip John Davies (eds) (2012)
ISBN: 978-1-90857-02-6

Barack Obama’s election as president in 2008 generated widespread hope that the United States was entering a new era whereby government, in a reversal of Ronald Reagan’s famous dictum, would be the solution to the nation’s manifold problems amid the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression. The slogan ‘Yes We Can’ seemed to voice a hope that new leadership would put right what had gone wrong with America. However, ‘Yes We Can’ soon gave way to ‘No We Can’t’, as the government became enmeshed in gridlock and political polarisation. This led to a debate on whether American government was broken and in need of substantial procedural and political reform. This book’s contributors (from the US and UK) offer an international perspective on one of the most important political questions of our time.

The Warburg Institute
The Slave in European Art. From Renaissance Trophy to Abolitionist Emblem
Elizabeth McGrath and Jean Michel Massing (eds)
Nino Aragno Editore (London and Turin, 2012)
ISBN 978-1-908590-43-5; ISSN 1352-9986
An exploration of the imagery of slaves and enslavement in early modern Europe, examining the ancient Roman iconography of triumphalism, Renaissance artists who developed their own variations, the Ottoman galley slaves as depicted on 17th-century Italian monuments, and how the extension of the trade among European nations meant that African blackness became in itself a sign of slavery in European art.

A History of Renaissance Rhetoric 1380–1620
ISBN: 978-0199597284
The first comprehensive history of renaissance rhetoric, which was a fundamental component of renaissance education and culture. This history analyses the new ideas contributed to rhetorical theory by a range of renaissance thinkers.

To order any of these publications visit www.sas.ac.uk/publications_as.html
## Financial summary

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding council grants</td>
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<td>9,034,641</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,376,789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research grants and contracts</td>
<td>2,383,004</td>
<td>1,494,005</td>
<td>1,104,129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>3,625,798</td>
<td>4,377,256</td>
<td>3,830,598</td>
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<td>Endowment income and interest</td>
<td>246,665</td>
<td>358,884</td>
<td>275,673</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,551,188</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,641,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,767,053</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>6,965,992</td>
<td>6,343,891</td>
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<td>Library services</td>
<td>3,936,617</td>
<td>3,946,132</td>
<td>3,860,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>6,274,617</td>
<td>6,501,592</td>
<td>5,342,771</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,177,227</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,791,615</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,535,366</strong></td>
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<td>Balance before transfers to/from reserves</td>
<td><strong>-626,039</strong></td>
<td><strong>-150,040</strong></td>
<td><strong>231,687</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Designated Reserves</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brought forward from previous years</td>
<td>3,384,338</td>
<td>2,751,438</td>
<td>2,586,076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers from/(to) income &amp; expenditure</td>
<td><strong>-626,039</strong></td>
<td><strong>-150,040</strong></td>
<td><strong>231,687</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income direct to/from reserves</td>
<td>-6,861</td>
<td>-15,322</td>
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<td><strong>2,751,438</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,586,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,817,763</strong></td>
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The figures in the table above include the activities of the Institutes within the School of Advanced Study together with the library services provided by the Senate House Libraries. The School also manages library activity directly within its Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) and the Warburg Institute. Areas within these libraries which are funded by sources other than HEFCE grant, such as IALS services to the law profession and various law schools, are not included in the figures.
### Staff and fellows

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headcount of School staff:</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of visiting research fellows:</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(average stay at School: 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of research fellows and associates:</td>
<td>762</td>
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### Digital resources and information platforms provided

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of digital resources and information platforms:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of visits made to digital resources and information platforms:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of page views requested:</td>
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<td>Number of unique users:</td>
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### Research networks and collaborations

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<td>Number of networks led or administered by the School:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of networks of which the School holds membership:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of participants in networks led or administered by the School:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of participants in networks of which the School holds membership:</td>
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### Conferences, seminars and workshops held

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<tr>
<td>Number of research dissemination events:</td>
<td>1,860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of speakers and participants in research dissemination events:</td>
<td>68,362</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of speakers and participants from across the UK:</td>
<td>59,955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of speakers and participants from the rest of the world:</td>
<td>8,407</td>
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### Publications produced

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of print and online publications produced by the School and its staff:</td>
<td>419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of print and digital journals published:</td>
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<td>Number of subscribers to journals:</td>
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<td>Number of e-journal page views requested:</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
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### Research training provided

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<tr>
<td>Number of research training events:</td>
<td>297</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of hours:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of speakers: (across the UK: 819; rest of world: 39)</td>
<td>677</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of participants: (across the UK: 5,006; rest of world: 213)</td>
<td>5,219</td>
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### Students

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Postgraduate taught</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postgraduate research</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total student numbers:</td>
<td>177 131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We in the School of Advanced Study believe passionately in the importance of research in the humanities, broadly defined.

We work to support, facilitate and promote excellent humanities research wherever it is found.

Do please tell us what we are doing right but, more importantly, let us know what we might do differently!

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Email: sas.info@sas.ac.uk
www.sas.ac.uk
Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all staff, fellows, and individuals who have contributed to the Annual Review 2011–12.

In particular, special mention and thanks go to the Editorial Board:
Sarah Allan
Dee Burn
Roger Kain
Sally Mallard
Philip Murphy
Kerry Whitston

Thanks also to Sandrine Alarçon-Symonds, Colin Blakemore, Lynne Brindley, Agnieszka Gillespie, Valerie Hall, Matthew Hill, Angie Hillcoat, Peter Mack, Emily Morrell, Evert Nivari, Peter Niven, Sue Onslow, Sabrina Rahman, Penny Stockham, Lloyd Sturdy, Peter Webster and Steven Whittle.

Edited by
Dee Burn and Kerry Whitston

Photography
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