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Baroness Sharmishta Chakrabarti CBE, on receiving an honorary doctor of laws degree at the School’s graduation ceremony, 2016 (see page 21)
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Baroness Sharmishta Chakrabarti CBE, on receiving an honorary doctor of laws degree at the School’s graduation ceremony, 2016 (see page 21)
The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) conducts and supports legal research in its broadest sense, both nationally and internationally. Founded in 1947, it houses specialist research centres and innovative partnerships and is home to an active community of researchers, fellows, and postgraduate students. It promotes new research agendas in specialist and interdisciplinary areas of law that directly impact policy and practice. It provides research training and online services, a meeting place for organisations and legal scholars from around the world, one of the world’s great legal research libraries, and a busy programme of seminars and public events.

The Institute of Classical Studies (ICS) is the national centre for the promotion and facilitation of research in Classics and related disciplines throughout the UK and abroad. Founded in 1953, it runs an extensive events programme, comprising seven standing seminars, guest lectures, workshops, conferences, and public events. The ICS also publishes a Bulletin (BICS) with a supplement series, hosts web resources for the national classics community, and (together with the Hellenic and Roman Societies) manages a major research library. The ICS also hosts research projects, offers graduate teaching and training, and is the meeting place for the UK’s main classical societies.

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies (ICwS) is the only postgraduate academic institution in the UK devoted to the study of the Commonwealth. Founded in 1949, its purpose is to promote interdisciplinary, inter-regional, and policy-orientated research on the Commonwealth and its member nations, primarily in the fields of history and politics. Its areas of specialism include British imperial history, the history of decolonisation, international development, human rights, north–south relations, and conflict and security. The institute also hosts the School of Advanced Study’s Human Rights Consortium and is home to interdisciplinary MA programmes in human rights and in refugee protection and forced migration.

Founded in 1999, the Institute of English Studies (IES) facilitates advanced study and research in English studies for the benefit of the national and international academic community. Its extensive seminar and lecture programme covers topics from medieval manuscripts to modernism. The institute offers an MA/MRes programme in the history of the book and runs research training activities in the areas of palaeography, print history, textual scholarship, and digital publishing.
The Institute of Historical Research (IHR) 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 the Victoria County History, as well as its own publication department. It is home to the Wohl Library, an outstanding collection of open access resources; it also hosts events and seminars and has a dedicated programme of research training.

The Institute of Philosophy (IP), 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 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 London Aesthetics Forum (sponsored by the British Society of Aesthetics).

The Warburg Institute is the premier institute in the world for the study of cultural history and the role of images in culture. It is cross-disciplinary and global. It is concerned with the histories of art and science, and their relationship to superstition, magic, and popular beliefs. Its researches are historical, philological, and anthropological. It is dedicated to the study of the survival and transmission of cultural forms—whether in literature, art, music, or science—across borders and from the earliest times to the present.

The Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), founded in 1965, is a national coordinating centre dedicated to serving the UK’s Latin American and Caribbean studies community. Internationally recognised as a centre of excellence for research facilitation, it serves the wider community through organising academic events, providing online research resources, publishing academic scholarship, and hosting visiting fellows. It possesses a world-class library dedicated to the study of Latin America and is the administrative home of the highly respected Journal of Latin American Studies.

The Institute of Modern Languages Research (IMLR) was established in 2004 by the merger of the Institutes of Germanic Studies and Romance Studies, founded in 1950 and 1989 respectively. It is committed to promoting dialogue and research in modern languages for the academic and wider community across a range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields in the humanities. IMLR publishes the much-respected Journal of Romance Studies and ‘imlr books’ series as well as other important publications.
The School of Advanced Study (SAS) has a unique mission in UK higher education:

- to champion the cause of humanities research in the UK, ensuring that the social, cultural, and economic benefits of humanities research are publicly recognised;
- to provide world-class support to individuals, networks, and organisations conducting humanities research, nationally and internationally;
- to identify and lead debates that stimulate new agendas and innovate thinking;
- to show creativity in developing research services, resources, and research training.

Our mission stems from the special role and funding for research promotion and facilitation across the UK and internationally that the Higher Education Funding Council for England (Hefce) has given to the School. It is supported by the University of London and underpinned and enhanced by the internationally recognised research produced by our academic staff and by a range of outstanding postgraduate programmes leading to University of London degrees.

Academics have always seen themselves as part of a global community of learning. Exchanges of ideas and information via international conferences, networks, and collaborative research projects are the lifeblood of scholarship. At a moment of profound change, when the forces of nationalism appear to be on the rise, and the UK itself is engaged in an intense debate about its place in the world, the role of SAS in keeping British scholars connected to their counterparts around the world is more important than ever. And it is upon this aspect of our activities that we will concentrate in our review for 2017.

**International networks and the creation of new digital resources**

SAS has always regarded the creation and maintenance of international scholarly networks as a key aspect of its research facilitation mission. It has also recognised the importance of breaking down the barriers to the exchange of knowledge imposed by tightly defined discipline areas. An important new initiative by the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), funded by the Leverhulme Trust, seeks to address both issues. LAGLOBAL is an ambitious scholarly network in which the institute serves as the hub for a collaboration between some of the world’s leading centres for Latin American research. It involves partners in Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Madrid, and Austin, Texas (p. 27). Through a range of conferences, workshops, seminars, and print and web publications, LAGLOBAL seeks not just to foster dialogue among Latin American specialists, but also to ensure that scholars from other disciplines benefit from their knowledge and insights.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Classical Studies (ICS) is taking a leading role in the ERC-funded collaborative project **Judaism and Rome**, which includes partners in Israel, Italy, France, and Spain (p. 24). The outcome of the project will be an important web-based resource drawing on the insights of specialists on Greek, Roman, Jewish, and Christian sources. Elsewhere in the ICS, Gabriel Bodard, the institute’s Reader in Digital Classics, is seeking to forge new connections between existing clusters of electronic sources to ensure that they can be compared and combined in innovative ways (p. 25).
Serving the international community

The activities of SAS demonstrate how the humanities can make a positive contribution to societies around the world. The School’s Refugee Law Initiative (RLI) is a core partner in a £7.5m project, RECAP, funded through the Research Councils UK Collective Fund, part of the Global Challenges Research Fund (p. 34). RECAP brings together academics and international agencies to build effective responses to humanitarian crises and epidemics. Another project with important implications for vulnerable communities is the ESRC-funded Legal Cultures of the Subsoil, led by Ainhoa Montoya of ILAS (p. 36). Focusing on disputes about subsoil in four Latin American countries, it explores how legal mechanisms can ensure that fundamental economic and social rights are safeguarded.

This year saw the creation of a new project by the Institute of Commonwealth Studies (ICwS) exploring the limits and dilemmas of Media Freedom in the Commonwealth (p. 26). This was launched by a major international conference to which the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Baroness Patricia Scotland, delivered a keynote address. Meanwhile, in June, the director of research at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) visited Accra as part of the institute’s partnership with the Ghana Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (p. 29). The collaboration seeks to contribute to the debate about the role of law in sustainable development and to explore what lessons the legal professions of Ghana and the UK can learn from each other. IALS has also partnered with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to create the IALS-UN Habitat Urban Law Initiative (p. 37).

The Institute of Modern Languages Research (IMLR) is one of three core institutions (along with the Universities of Durham and Manchester) which have received funding from the AHRC’s Open World Research Initiative (OWRI) for the project Cross-Language Dynamics: Reshaping Community (p. 22). This explores the role languages play in the formation and development of communities in a period of increased mobility and migration. Its inaugural international conference, ‘Unsettling Communities: Minor, Minority and Small Literatures in Europe’, was hosted by the IMLR in February.

Digital Humanities is an increasingly important focus for the School. While the web has made vast amounts of material easily available, every country faces an ongoing danger of losing its electronic collective memory. In order to address this threat, SAS partnered with the British Library in June to host an International Web Archiving Week in central London (p. 28). The event brought together more than 150 delegates from around the world, sharing a wide range of technical, professional, and academic knowledge.

Exploring our international heritage

The activities of SAS serve as a reminder of the extent to which the world we live in is enriched by international cultural dialogue. Cinema has always crossed national borders with relative ease, enhancing our understanding both of other cultures and societies and of our common humanity. The particular role of women filmmakers in Latin American cinema was a theme explored in an international conference hosted by the IMLR and ILAS in collaboration with the Centro de Estudios La Mujer en la Historia de América Latina in Lima and the Centre for Iberian and Latin American Visual Studies at Birkbeck (p. 30). The conference represented a unique dialogue between academics and leading figures in the Latin American film industry.

In 1941, when the UK was isolated from the rest of the European continent by war, the Warburg Institute staged a major exhibition on English Art and the Mediterranean (p. 31). In May 2017, as Britain was about to trigger the formal process of leaving the EU, the Warburg re-examined the theme and contents of the 1941 exhibition in collaboration with Central Saint Martins. In the course of a three-day conference, participants explored the ways in which cultural exchanges can serve to counter isolationism and xenophobia.

Public engagement goes global

The School’s major public engagement initiative, the Being Human festival, has continued to grow in scale and momentum (p. 48). November 2016 witnessed the most ambitious festival to date, with more than 250 events in 45 cities across the UK, in partnership with 71 universities and research organisations and 221 cultural and community groups. We were able to reach a global audience, thanks to a number of original radio programmes that the School developed for BBC Radio 3. The 2017 Being Human festival had an even stronger international dimension, involving partners in Paris, Rome, Melbourne, and Singapore. Meanwhile, our annual Living Literature public engagement event had a distinctly French theme, providing an immersive exploration of the work of Marcel Proust, the great chronicler of belle époque Paris (p. 50).
Breaking down the boundaries

Our commitment to transcending geographical and disciplinary boundaries translates to all of our activities at SAS. Our teaching is increasingly going global. Following the success of our pioneering MA in Refugee Protection and Forced Migration Studies, a distance learning version of our highly respected MA in Understanding and Securing Human Rights was approved in 2017 (p. 9). It will be delivered in partnership with University of London International Programmes. In autumn 2017, for the first time, the School also offered students the opportunity to undertake PhD research by distance learning.

In terms of crossing subject boundaries, the activities of the SAS institutes continue to promote innovative interdisciplinary research. September 2016, for example, saw the launch of the Body and the Image in Arts and Sciences (BIAS) project, based at the Warburg Institute and funded by the NOMIS Foundation (p. 42). The Warburg is also working in collaboration with the Institute of Philosophy as part of the new Centre for Aesthetics, Technology and Engineering (CREATE) initiative. The work of the centre was highlighted at a two-day event in April held at Tate Modern. TA(s)TE explored the cognitive science of taste from the most rudimentary senses to the appreciation of art (p. 40).

A year of change

The past year has been a year of renewal for the School of Advanced Study. At a moment when the Institute of Historical Research was celebrating the contribution of women historians to the profession, Jo Fox was appointed to lead the institute towards its centenary year of 2021. A distinguished historian of European propaganda in the twentieth century, Professor Fox joins us from Durham University. The Warburg Institute also has a new director. Bill Sherman took up the post at the beginning of October, having previously served as director of research and collections at the Victoria & Albert Museum. Another senior appointment at the Warburg is John Tresch. He will become the institute’s first Chair in the History of Art, Science and Folk Practice, a post funded by a generous award from the Andrew W Mellon Foundation.

As new faces arrive, we also say our fond farewells to the outgoing dean, Roger Kain, who led the School with such distinction for the past seven years. I took up my duties as dean in September 2017 and, looking around me, find much to admire and be grateful for in Roger’s legacy. Not least are the many achievements described in this report. His shrewd and creative leadership has built SAS into a place in which we will not only continue to achieve so much, but also to celebrate the centrality of the humanities to our lives and engagements. I will be proud to maintain that inheritance.

Our Annual Review and Report for 2017 can present only a small sample of the myriad ways in which SAS supports and champions humanities research. But we hope they will give you a taste of what we do, and that you will be encouraged to work with us to fulfil our important mission.
School expands academic offerings

The School of Advanced Study expanded its academic offerings in 2016–17 in response to the changing needs of postgraduate students in the humanities.

A new MRes in Latin American Studies provides a unique opportunity for students interested in Latin American history, anthropology, geography, and culture to broaden and deepen their knowledge of Latin America and to develop an independent research project on a topic of their choice. Students gain an in-depth overview of key research problems and debates in the field of Latin American studies as well as an introduction to a range of research methods particularly useful for undertaking scholarly work on the region.

A new MA in Understanding and Securing Human Rights by distance learning, administered by University of London International Programmes, was approved. This is an intellectually rigorous course that considers human rights from a range of fields, including law, international relations, sociology, development, and environmental justice. Its interdisciplinary approach widens the frame of debate, providing an extensive range of perspectives through which to understand contemporary human rights issues. The course aims to foster the next generation of human rights professionals by developing theoretical knowledge alongside practical, solution-based skills, including campaigning, fundraising, legal analysis, and research—all of which are important for work in human rights.

A master's-level module in digital humanities was approved and will be offered for the first time in 2018. This module allows MA students from across the School to approach their subject area from the perspective of digital humanities and other collaborative, multidisciplinary, and quantitative methods in data acquisition, analysis, dissemination, and teaching. Students will be introduced to the theories and practice of digital humanities, and will learn several key methodologies and tools used within the discipline; there will be a focus on the life-cycle of digital humanities projects, including sustainability and preservation. Topics in this module will focus on the application of multiple interdisciplinary approaches to the traditional research areas of literature, history, art history, material culture, and the humanities more broadly. Such approaches include the application and extraction of semantic information in text and structured data, geographic and spatial analysis, 3-D imaging and modelling, and visualisation and sonification. Doctoral research supervision in digital humanities, with a focus on classics, art history, and history, is available now.

In autumn 2017, the School began offering students with an appropriate topic and level of local resource the opportunity to undertake a PhD by distance learning. These students are required to attend the London campus at set intervals to complete intensive research training, for upgrade, and for the viva but otherwise will study at their own location. This option is available to UK, EU, and international students on the same basis as the on-campus PhD programmes (three years full time, six years part time).
Whistleblowers are under attack by those they report on and technological advances are exposing journalists and their sources to interference by state actors, corporate entities, and individuals, says a new report co-authored by Dr Judith Townend and Dr Richard Danbury, research fellows at the Information Law and Policy Centre in the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. The report, launched at the House of Lords in February 2017, was based on interviews with investigative journalists, representatives of NGOs, media lawyers, and specialist researchers. It outlines a legal framework for providing protection to whistleblowers and sources and makes ten recommendations for policymakers, lawmakers, and news organisations. The research was supported by Guardian News and Media, publisher of the Guardian and Observer newspapers.

Read more: infolawcentre.blogs.sas.ac.uk/source-protection-report-2017

The London’s Women Historians conference was a highlight of the 2016–17 events calendar, bringing together 14 leading historians and a 90-strong audience to evaluate and commemorate the contribution of women historians working at the University of London and its colleges from the early twentieth century to today. The day was not only a celebration, however: it was also a conversation. In 2017, gender equality remains one of the most pressing issues in the historical profession. This is clear from research published by the Royal Historical Society in 2015, longstanding efforts by the Economic History Society to elevate women in their discipline, and an initiative at the University of Oxford to launch a ‘manifesto’ for women in the humanities. The conference was a continuation and deepening of this discussion. Panellists and audience members were asked to think about how London institutions have both enabled and constrained female achievements in history.

The conference ended with the launch of a portrait exhibition of 20 London women historians on the walls of the Institute of Historical Research staircase. These images were added alongside existing portraits of the institute’s former directors (all male), beginning with Albert (AF) Pollard in 1921. Intentionally or unintentionally, these original portraits tell a ‘great men’ story about the historical profession that is inaccurate. The images in the exhibition represent a small selection of women scholars who have contributed to the historical profession from its earliest days. Identifying these images meant looking beyond the institute and, sometimes, the academy. Many of the images chosen show their sitters in active rather than sedentary poses, and many have joyful expressions. They are reproduced online with biographical details in a special photo gallery that can be accessed at history.ac.uk/exhibitions/womenhistorians. Also available at that site are video and audio recordings of each of the conference’s four panel sessions as well as blog posts on the conference and the making of the portrait exhibition. Here and on Twitter (#womenhistorians), visitors can ‘continue the conversation’ by proposing historians not included in the exhibition.

Read more: history.ac.uk/exhibitions/womenhistorians

Dr Hannah Dawson, Professor Laura Gowing, Dr Alana Harris, and Dr Laura Carter of King’s College London in front of the exhibition of portraits of women historians at the IHR. Photo: Dr Laura Carter.
Pelagios Commons: using linked data to connect the places of our past

The Institute of Classical Studies became one of the host institutions of Pelagios Commons in 2017. This international project, which is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, is both a community and an infrastructure for linked open geodata in the humanities. ‘Linked data’ is a way of connecting online resources that have something in common; in the case of Pelagios Commons, that ‘something in common’ is geography: it links historical materials through their common reference to particular places. To do this, it makes available tools and resources that permit anyone with an interest in the past, even those without technical expertise, to participate in the project. These include Recogito, a tool that makes it easy to identify, record, and export as linked open data the places referred to in historical texts, maps, and tables; Peripleo, a search service that allows users to find community-curated content related to specific places; and Pelagios Map Tiles, a set of resources that allows users to project data onto dynamic maps dedicated to different historical periods. The Pelagios Commons operates through the activity of multiple working groups dedicated to particular historical periods and to creating new tools, services, and resources for discovering and representing historical geography. The project has more than 40 partners, including the British Museum and the British Library. Other hosts include The Open University, Lancaster University, the Austrian Institute of Technology, and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society. Research fellow Dr Valeria Vitale oversees the project for the ICS.

Read more: commons.pelagios.org

The Twelfth Asian Map from a Greek manuscript edition of Ptolemy’s Geography, depicting Ταπροβάνη Νησος (Burney MS 111, British Library) – one of the documents digitised as part of Pelagios Commons. Image courtesy of the British Library (https://data.bl.uk/pelagios/pel05.html).
The internet provides children with more freedom to communicate, learn, create, share, and engage with society than ever before. Research by Ofcom in 2016 found that 72 percent of young teenagers in the UK have social media accounts. Twenty percent of the same group have made their own digital music and 30 percent have used the internet for civic engagement by signing online petitions or by sharing and talking about the news.

Interacting within this connected digital world, however, also presents a number of challenges to ensuring the adequate protection of a child’s rights to privacy, freedom of expression, and safety, both online and offline. These risks range from children being unable to identify advertisements on search engines to bullying in online chat groups. Children may also be targeted via social media platforms with methods (such as fake online identities or manipulated photos and images) specifically designed to harm them or exploit their particular vulnerabilities and naivety.

These issues were the subject of the 2017 annual conference of the School’s Information Law and Policy Centre (ILPC) based at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. Leading regulators, practitioners, and academic experts examined the legal frameworks and policies being used and developed to safeguard these freedoms and rights, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the related provisions (such as consent, transparency, and profiling) of the UK Digital Charter, and the Data Protection Bill, which will implement the EU General Data Protection Regulation. Papers from the conference’s plenary sessions and panels will be featured in a special issue of the journal Communications Law.

The ILPC produces, promotes, and facilitates research about the law and policy of information and data, and the ways in which law both restricts and enables the sharing and dissemination of different types of information. The conference was one of a series of events celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

Read more: ials.sas.ac.uk/research/research-centres/information-law-policy-centre
The year 2017 marked the 400th anniversary of the death of the young Native American princess Pocahontas at Gravesend in Kent. To commemorate this event and to explore the range of historical and cultural issues raised by her remarkable life and legacy, the Institute of Historical Research organised a three-day international conference in March. Hosted jointly with the Eccles Centre for American Studies at the British Library, the conference considered the academic challenges posed by the multiple versions and contemporary appropriations of the Powhatan/Pamunkey woman variously known as Amonute, Matoaka, Pocahontas, and Rebecca—opening new interdisciplinary discussions in the process.

The conference attracted a broad range of scholars interested in the life and times of Pocahontas, the history of indigenous encounters, and London through indigenous eyes. Panels included talks on the role of Native American marriage in forming political alliances; the biblical significance of Pocahontas’ Christian name, Rebecca; the motivations of the James Fort investors in bringing Pocahontas to London; the symbolism of the three depictions of Pocahontas in the rotunda of the US Capitol; and her appropriation and adaptation in popular culture, from Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show to Tex Avery and Disney animated films. One highlight was a panel debate on the iconography of Pocahontas and its relationship to contemporary indigenous women’s political and social issues. The final day of the conference offered a series of cultural events open to the public, including a film screening, works by the artist Shelley Niro, and a performance by the Mohawk singer/songwriter ElizaBeth Hill.

Indigenous scholars were central to the conference’s planning and programme, from its academic advisory board to its keynote speakers. Thanks to financial assistance from the US Embassy in London, it was possible to invite Chief Robert Gray of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, who talked on the association of his tribe with Pocahontas and how her legacy shaped the Pamunkeys’ path to federal recognition in 2015. A post-conference visit to St George’s Church in Gravesend included the opportunity to see the manuscript record noting Pocahontas’ burial and a chance to discuss commemorative activities in Kent.

The conference attracted extensive press and social media coverage, and an account appeared in the blog of the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of the American Indian.

Additional support was provided by the Omohundro Institute for Early American History and Culture and the University of Warwick.

Read more: history.ac.uk

Ymelda Rivera Laxton, assistant curator at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Lexington, Massachusetts, presents on ‘Pocahontas and American Fraternalism’ at the Pocahontas and After conference in March 2017. The event was organised by the Institute of Historical Research and the Eccles Centre for American Studies at the British Library.
IMLR conference inspires exhibition on forced migration during Nazi regime

The Nazi seizure of power in central Europe resulted in several waves of forced emigration, first from Germany and later from the Saarland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. The emigration waves to the UK and the US, which took in the highest numbers of refugees, have been analysed extensively by exile studies scholars. Less attention has been paid to alternative destinations where smaller numbers found refuge, a gap that the Triennial International Conference of the Research Centre for German and Austrian Exile Studies at the Institute of Modern Languages Research addressed with its theme of emigration to areas under British control. An accompanying exhibition, Emigration from Nazi Europe to Australia, Canada and Palestine: Traces from the IMLR’s Exile Archives, reflected on the experiences of exiles from fascist Europe who emigrated to Australia and Canada and to British Mandate Palestine between 1933 and 1948.

Read more: modernlanguages.sas.ac.uk/research-centres/research-centre-german-and-austrian-exile-studies

New online training resources launched for law

The School of Advanced Study recently launched three new online research training modules on its postgraduate online research training (PORT) platform. All of the resources are free and accessible any time from anywhere in the world. LawPORT is a collection of interactive resources designed to improve the information literacy skills of law PhD students in a number of key areas. Tutorials were created by librarians at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and include introductions to citing references using OSCOLA, researching customary international law, and treaties and international conventions. PORT also hosts training modules on modern languages, history, and palaeography, as well as training on how to manage a research project, digital tools, databases, and quantitative methods.

Read more: port.sas.ac.uk
Professor Rick Rylance appointed Dean of the School of Advanced Study

Professor Rick Rylance, director of the Institute of English Studies, became Dean and Chief Executive of the School of Advanced Study and Pro-Vice Chancellor for Research in the University of London on 1 October 2017. He succeeded Professor Roger Kain CBE, FBA, who led the School for more than seven years.

Professor Rylance took over the IES directorship in December 2015. Before that he was Chief Executive of the Arts and Humanities Research Council and Chair of the Research Councils UK Executive Group.

‘I’m delighted to be appointed and honoured to succeed Roger Kain, who has done such a splendid job in developing the School,’ Professor Rylance says. ‘SAS is central not only to the academic mission of the University of London, but also to the humanities across the UK in what inevitably will be testing times. The School will continue to be a powerful voice for the country’s spectacular achievements in the humanities and the value they bring to our national and international lives.’

Durham historian Jo Fox named director of the Institute of Historical Research

Professor Jo Fox, head of department and professor of modern British and European history in the Department of History at Durham University, was appointed director of the Institute of Historical Research in July 2017 and will join the School in January 2018.

‘It is an exciting time to be a historian, with the research environment rapidly evolving’, says Professor Fox.

‘The Institute of Historical Research is extremely well placed to play a central role in the development of the discipline, providing for its future by supporting working historians throughout their careers.’

Professor Fox is a specialist in the history of propaganda and psychological warfare in twentieth-century Europe. She is currently working on a history of rumour in the Second World War and, with David Coast (Bath Spa), on a major project on rumour and politics in England from 1500 to the present day. She has previously served as the Honorary Communications Director of the Royal Historical Society.
Professor Bill Sherman, director of research and collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, became director of the Warburg Institute on 1 October 2017.

'It's a great honour to be appointed director of the Warburg,' says Professor Sherman. 'I look forward to building on the legacy of my predecessors, working with colleagues across the University of London, and building new partnerships with institutions and individuals around the world.'

Professor Sherman was founding director of the Centre for Renaissance and Early Modern Studies at the University of York from 2005 to 2011, and comes to the Warburg from the Victoria and Albert Museum, where he served as director of the Collections division and head of the project creating a V&A Research Institute.

Professor Sherman's research has been driven by a love of archives and other collections, and by an interest in how objects from the past come down to us and speak across time and space. He has published widely on the history of books and readers, and on the plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Best known for his books on marginalia (including John Dee: The Politics of Reading and Writing in the English Renaissance, University of Massachusetts Press, 1997, and Used Books: Marking Readers in Renaissance England, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008) much of his current work explores the interface between word and image, the relationship between knowledge and power, and the surprising connections between the modern and the early modern.

Professor Sherman succeeds David Freedberg, who will continue his association with Warburg projects such as The Body and Image in Arts and Science, the Bilderfahrzeuge group, and collaborations with the Siobhan Davies Dance Company and the Institute of Philosophy’s Centre for Experimental Aesthetics, Technology and Engineering.

Dr John Tresch named Chair in History of Art, Science and Folk Practice at the Warburg Institute

John Tresch, associate professor of history and sociology of science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named Chair in History of Art, Science, and Folk Practice at the Warburg Institute.

Last year the University of London was awarded $530,000 by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to establish the chair and an associated postdoctoral research position. The new professorship will be critical in restoring, developing, and elaborating the theoretical, cultural-historical, and anthropological implications of the work of Aby Warburg, the founder of the institute.

'I'm honoured by this opportunity to carry forward the legacy of Aby Warburg, and thrilled to work with my new colleagues to help expand the institute's commitment to the history of science and its connections to art, religious practices, and knowledge traditions worldwide,' says Professor Tresch.

Professor Tresch is a historian of science and technology whose work focuses on changing methods, instruments, and institutions in the sciences, arts, and media. His book The Romantic Machine: Utopian Science and Technology after Napoleon (University of Chicago Press, 2012) examined intersections between romanticism, science, and utopian politics in France before the revolution of 1848. Supported by a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities, he is currently finishing his next book, The Reason for the Darkness of the Night: Edgar Allan Poe and the Forging of American Science, which examines Poe's life and work in the light of antebellum America's obsession with science and technology.
Professor Greg Woolf, FSA (Scot), FSA, MAE, director of the Institute of Classical Studies, was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 2017. The honour recognises scholars who have achieved distinction in the humanities and social sciences.

Professor Woolf is an expert on the history of the Roman Empire, particularly Roman Gaul (France) and the cultural changes that accompanied the expansion of the Empire. He has directed a Leverhulme Trust project on science and imperialism under the Roman Empire and has edited books on the city of Rome, on ancient literacy, on religious individualism in antiquity, and on ancient libraries. He has served on the councils of the Roman Society and the Classical Association, and is currently chair of the Council of University Classical Departments.

He was recently awarded a Chair of Excellence reciprocal grant, sponsored by Universidad Carlos III de Madrid and The Santander Bank, to organise a programme of research on religious experience in the Roman Empire, beginning with an international colloquium on religion and the senses.

Other British Academy fellows on the staff of the School of Advanced Study include Roger Kain, former dean and professor of humanities at the Institute of Historical Research; Professor Linda Newson OBE, director of the Institute of Latin American Studies; and Charles Burnett, professor of the history of Islamic influences in Europe at the Warburg Institute.

Professor Sir David Cannadine, who was director of the Institute of Historical Research between 1998 and 2003, became the 30th president of the British Academy in July 2017. He is an honorary fellow of the IHR, a distinguished senior fellow of the School, and an honorary professor of the University of London.

Dr David James Cantor, FSA, MAE, director and founder of the Refugee Law Initiative, was appointed senior adviser to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Over the past year, Dr Cantor’s research has helped shape UNHCR’s policy for Latin America. His appointment to this prestigious position follows the completion of a three-year ESRC-funded project that looked at refugee protection in the region.

Dr Cantor says that it was a privilege to be asked to work with UNHCR. ‘I am very excited at this new opportunity to translate the insights gleaned from working as an academic into assisting UNHCR to develop its policy and strategy for the protection of refugees and displaced persons in this fast-moving regional context.’

His recent research project addressed new dynamics of forced migration in the Americas and the challenges they pose for governments and regional organisations.

‘These new waves of displacement include people fleeing from organised criminal violence in Central American countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, as well as the cross-border movement of people caused by natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms, and earthquakes,’ he notes.

Dr Cantor continues to oversee the MA in Refugee Protection and Forced Migration Studies, a unique distance-learning programme offered through University of London International Programmes. The course, which was launched in 2014, addresses the problems caused by the escalating global refugee crisis and enables students to think constructively about related policy and law.
Professor Jane Winters joins UNESCO’s UK Memory of the World Committee

Jane Winters, professor of digital humanities, has been appointed to the UNESCO UK Memory of the World Committee. She joins a team of expert librarians, archivists, and academics who assess applications to join the UK Memory of the World Register and the International Memory of the World Register, online catalogues that highlight culturally significant archives.

The UK documents recognised for their global importance by the international register include Magna Carta. The UK Memory of the World Register, on the other hand, honours documentary and audio-visual heritage of national and regional significance, such as the Death Warrant of King Charles I, the Domesday Book, the 1689 Bill of Rights, and the surviving nine of the ten silent films made by Alfred Hitchcock between 1925 and 1929.

Both registers are part of UNESCO’s Memory of the World Programme, which was established in 1992 to promote preservation of and access to the world’s archive holdings and library collections, as well as to raise awareness of their role in shaping our world and the importance of preserving them for future generations. Professor Winters will serve on the UK committee until June 2021.

Institute of Philosophy director joins Hefce’s Research Excellence Framework advisory panel

Professor Barry C Smith, director of the Institute of Philosophy, has been appointed to the Higher Education Funding Council for England’s Research Excellence Framework Interdisciplinary Research Advisory Panel.

The panel was created by the four UK higher education funding bodies—the Higher Education Funding Council for England, the Scottish Funding Council, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, and the Department for the Economy, Northern Ireland.

Members provide advice to the Research Excellence Framework team, panels, and UK funding bodies during the criteria-setting phase. Led by experimental physicist Professor Dame Athene Donald, they are expected to ensure that REF 2021 supports the submission and fair assessment of interdisciplinary research and that this is clearly demonstrated during the development and implementation of the exercise.

T. S. Eliot expert elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Professor John Haffenden, senior research fellow at the Institute of English Studies, has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He is one of 40 such members in this year’s cohort of 188 fellows, who include some of the world’s most accomplished scholars, scientists, writers, and artists as well as civic, business, and philanthropic leaders. Founded in 1780 by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and others, the Academy is one of the United States’ oldest learned societies and independent policy research centres.

Professor Haffenden is the co-editor of The Letters of T.S. Eliot and, from 2009 to 2014, was the principal investigator of the AHRC-funded T. S. Eliot Editorial Research Project.
Developmental psychologist Professor Paul L Harris joined the Institute of Philosophy as the 2017 School of Advanced Study’s ST Lee Visiting Professorial Fellow.

Professor Harris, the Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education at Harvard University, is interested in the early development of cognition, emotion, and imagination. His most recent book, Trusting What You’re Told: How Children Learn from Others (Harvard University Press, 2012), discusses how far children rely on their own first-hand observation or alternatively trust what other people tell them, especially when they confront a domain of knowledge in which first-hand observation is difficult. For example, many aspects of history, science, and religion concern events that children cannot easily observe for themselves. How far do children believe what they are told about these domains? When and how do they become aware of the conflicting claims made by science as compared with religion?

After studying psychology at Sussex and Oxford, Professor Harris taught at the University of Lancaster, the Free University of Amsterdam, and the London School of Economics. In 1980, he moved to Oxford, where he was professor of developmental psychology and fellow of St John’s College, before moving to Harvard in 2001. He won a Guggenheim Fellowship in 2005.

Mark Weinberg, a Justice of Appeal of Australia’s Supreme Court in Victoria, joined the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies this year as its 2016–17 Inns of Court Fellow.

His research focuses on the treatment, in both England and Australia and at both trial and appellate level, of multi-count indictments involving sexual offences, particularly those involving multiple complainants.

Justice Weinberg, who has published extensively in the fields of criminal law and evidence, was previously Commonwealth director of public prosecutions. He has also served as deputy president of the Federal Police Disciplinary Tribunal, non-resident judge of the Supreme Court of Fiji, judge of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island.
**Information Law and Policy Centre welcomes new director**

Dr Nóra Ni Loideain, a scholar in governance, human rights, and technology, has been appointed director of the Information Law and Policy Centre (ILPC) at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. She was previously a postdoctoral research associate for the technology and democracy project at the University of Cambridge's Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences, and Humanities.

The mission of the ILPC, founded in 2015, is to extend the institute's research into how law both restricts and enables the sharing and dissemination of different types of information and to provide a physical and virtual meeting place for those active in the field. Subjects of interest include data access and ownership rights, privacy and confidentiality, the malicious use and misuse of data, freedom of information, legal publishing, and trends in scholarly communication relating to legal studies.

Dr Ni Loideain was awarded a PhD in law from the University of Cambridge. She clerked for the Irish Supreme Court and was a legal and policy officer for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions of Ireland. Her research interests and publications focus on governance, human rights, and technology, particularly in the fields of digital privacy, data protection, and state surveillance. She is an affiliated lecturer at the Cambridge Faculty of Law, a visiting lecturer at King's College London, and a senior research fellow at the University of Johannesburg's Faculty of Humanities. She also serves as an editor of the Oxford University Press journal *International Data Privacy Law.*

**Librarian named for the Combined Classics Library**

Joanna Ashe is the new Librarian of the Combined Classics Library, Institute of Classical Studies. She previously served as a senior information specialist at the library of the Royal College of Physicians and holds an MSc in Library and Information Sciences and a BA in Classics. With a new Memorandum of Understanding between the University and the Hellenic and Roman Societies and the launch of a major fundraising campaign, Ms Ashe will lead an unparalleled resource serving all aspects of research in the ancient world.

**American academic becomes the first Luisa Selis Fellow**

Sonita Sarker, professor of English and of women’s, gender, and sexuality studies at Macalester College, Minnesota, was the first recipient of the Luisa Selis Fellowship at the Institute of Modern Languages Research.

This new fellowship, tenable for three months in the IMLR’s Centre for the Study of Cultural Memory and the Istituto Italiano di Cultura Londra, is funded by the Fondazione di Sardegna in memory of the eminent anthropologist Luisa Selis, a specialist in the cultural memory of Sardinia. Professor Sarker’s research focuses on two important Sardinians: Grazia Deledda, the 1926 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, and Antonio Gramsci, the political theorist and sociologist.

Professor Sarker is a specialist in feminist postmodern and postcolonial theories, contemporary transnational comparative women’s writing, and socio-political activism. She is a prolific author and essayist whose publications include the edited collections *Trans-Status Subjects: Gender in the Globalization of South and Southeast Asia* (Duke University Press, 2002) and *Sustainable Feminisms* (Jai Press/Elsevier, 2007).
IES historian joins BBC ‘New Generation Thinkers’ top ten

Dr Christopher Bannister, postdoctoral researcher on the Ministry of Information Project in the Institute of English Studies, was selected by BBC Radio 3 and the Arts and Humanities Research Council to become one of only ten New Generation Thinkers for 2017. He was chosen from hundreds of academics at the start of their careers who demonstrated a passion for communicating modern scholarship to a wider audience, and will spend a year working with BBC producers to develop his ideas into broadcasts.

Dr Bannister is currently researching the Latin American activities of the British Ministry of Information during the Second World War, including the impact of a special fashion show held in Buenos Aires in 1942 that had the aim of showing that wartime had not cowed Great Britain’s creative flair. He also studies rival propaganda programmes in the Spanish Civil War and conspiracy theories in twentieth-century Europe, particularly those with a transnational anti-Semitic focus.

For his New Generation Thinkers project, Dr Bannister will focus on the unorthodox propaganda techniques of the Ministry of Information in Latin America.

Professor Andrew Thompson, AHRC’s chief executive, explains that the New Generation Thinkers scheme is ‘all about helping the next generation of academics find new and wider audiences for their research by giving them a platform to share their ideas and allowing them to have the space to challenge our thinking.

‘More than ever we need the new insights and knowledge that come from arts and humanities researchers to help us to navigate through the complexities of our globalised world and address the moral and ethical challenges of today and tomorrow. The projects of the 2017 New Generation Thinkers speak directly to so many of the debates that dominate the airwaves and national conversations.’

Baroness Chakrabarti receives honorary degree

Baroness Sharmishta Chakrabarti CBE, one of the UK’s foremost human rights campaigners and a Labour Party politician, was awarded an honorary degree at the School of Advanced Study’s 2016 graduation ceremony. She was presented with a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, which recognises her achievements in the fields of law and human rights and her support for the School’s commitment to the civil value of the humanities.

Baroness Chakrabarti, who was appointed a life peer in the 2016 Prime Minister’s Resignations Honours, says she was glad to receive the honorary degree ‘when the humanities and humanity are so challenged in the world. The work that happens [in the School of Advanced Study] demonstrates hope for a more reasoned and civil discourse in our troubled world.’

A trained barrister, Baroness Chakrabarti worked as a lawyer in the Home Office for five years from 1996. In 2001 she joined human rights campaigning group Liberty as an in-house counsel and was appointed its director in 2003, a position she held for 12 years. She is currently Shadow Attorney General for England and Wales. She was one of six independent assessors advising Lord Leveson in his Public Inquiry into the Culture, Practices and Ethics of the Press, and in 2016 chaired an inquiry into anti-Semitism in the Labour Party at the request of Labour Party leader Jeremy Corbyn.
The AHRC Open World Research Initiative: exploring the role of languages in communities

How can research in Modern Languages help us understand the relationship between languages and communities? What role do languages play in the formation and development of communities? This is the theme running through a major research project in which the School and its Institute of Modern Languages Research (IMLR) are playing a central role.

The brief is to investigate the impact of Modern Languages research on global challenges such as social cohesion, cross-cultural competence, migration, and diplomacy. Launched in October 2016, ‘Cross-Language Dynamics: Reshaping Community’ is one of four large interdisciplinary projects funded by the AHRC’s Open World Research Initiative (OWRI).

The Cross-Language Dynamics project is led by three core institutions: SAS/IMLR, Durham University, and the University of Manchester. Recognizing that, as a result of decades of mobility and migration, we live in a post-monolingual world, it focuses on comparative interlingual research and the exploration of multilingual and translingual practices.

The research strands led by the School’s researchers explore the concept of ‘translingual communities’ from different disciplinary perspectives. Headed by IMLR director and project co-investigator Professor Catherine Davies, the team includes Paul Archbold, Katia Pizzi, Godela Weiss-Sussex, Naomi Wells, and Jane Winters.

Translingual communities are groups with common interests that aspire to form a community by transcending language barriers: communities of opera audiences, for example, are created through the tools of translation, surtitling, and social media (research led by Paul Archbold and Jane Winters). Translingual communities can also be exilic or minority groups who use a majority language while expressing their own community identity (for example, literary writing by German-speaking Jews, research led by Godela Weiss-Sussex).

Recent large-scale migrations have lent an urgency to this work, and the need to analyse and understand the voices of minority writers across European nations is more important than ever. Nobel Prize winner Herta Müller, who moved from Romania to Germany and writes in German, is a high-profile example of this type of minority writer; equally important are lesser-known, long-established minority communities that have contributed to the patchwork of European literatures in languages such as Basque, Gaelic, Galician, and Occitan.

With partner researchers in language fields ranging from Icelandic to Ukrainian and from Italian-language writing by Somalis to literature in French produced by Argentinians living in France, the IMLR-led project applies a much-needed literary lens to the dynamics of assimilation and dissimilation and the practices of minoritarian literary writing across Europe. ‘The idea behind the project,’ says project leader Dr Weiss-Sussex, ‘is to remind us that communities are not a given but that our thinking, our understanding makes them into a unit. Therefore, our interest is in literature’s contribution towards this understanding of communities and its opportunities of shaking up these understandings.’

The IMLR hosted the translingual project’s inaugural conference, Unsettling Communities: Minor, Minority, and Small Literatures in Europe, in February 2017. It brought together scholars from across Europe and America for two days of systematic comparative study of the content, form, status, and reception of minor, minority, and small literatures in Europe in the twentieth- and twenty-first-centuries. Elisa Serra Porteiro came from Cork to discuss the synergies between Irish and Galician drama; Sheila Petty travelled all the way from Canada to speak on the innovative blending of genre structures in ‘Afropean/French’ film and literature; Liesl Yamaguchi, citing her
experiences at Princeton University, spoke about the pedagogy of teaching minority literatures; and Stefan Willer of Berlin reported on ‘Plattdeutsch’, a Northern German minority language that has found its most famous promoter in a black German TV presenter. Seemingly very different subjects revealed their astonishing overlaps in discussion—an experience summed up in Professor Willer’s comments on the conference. ‘For me’, he writes, ‘it was a real eye-opener in many respects: lots of things I had never heard of before, all kinds of unexpected relations between different “minorities”; a very inspiring mixture of commitment (often quite personal) for the respective literatures, languages, cultures, and authors on the one hand and of scepticism towards purely affirmative diversity policies on the other.’

The research presented in papers, discussions, and workshop sessions will be published in a book that aims to collate and discuss literary narratives of diverse communities in Europe. Eschewing the ideologically charged concept of national literatures whose assumptions of commonality need to be revised, the book will focus on the cultural production (literature, theatre, film, visual arts) of minority and migrant communities and the European peripheries. Such communities provide more insight into the shifting and hybrid identities and spaces that characterise contemporary Europe.

The Open World Research Initiative asks us to consider what opportunities could be provided by exposure to other cultures and languages: increased job prospects, feeling more comfortable visiting other countries, and building our self-confidence in communicating with other people in our day-to-day lives. The challenge is to achieve this through research that is more radically transnational and interdisciplinary and more imaginatively collaborative with dynamic partnerships with other universities, schools, and, crucially, non-academic organisations in the UK and abroad. This important project will not only reshape Modern Languages research, but also raise its profile and visibility, helping us all understand why languages matter so very much today.

Another important direction of the Cross-Language Dynamics project relates to translngual theories and methodologies. In June 2017 the IMLR hosted a one-day seminar, ‘Language, Communities and Moving Borders: Theories and Methodologies’ in collaboration with Birkbeck, partly funded by OWRI and the AHRC Translating Cultures research programme. It was organised to create a space in which colleagues from Modern Languages and Applied Linguistics could exchange their latest research, focusing particularly on language communities and shifting borders. Participants were asked to consider the distinctive approaches, premises, and practices of the two fields as cognate disciplines and to explore new areas for cross-disciplinary collaboration. What became apparent was the significant overlap between researchers from two distinctively interdisciplinary disciplines, especially in the areas of language in performance; speakers as social actors; creative practice; translngual dialogue, translation, and interpretation; the positionality of speakers, listeners, readers, and writers; and the significance of historical, social, and political contexts. Ultimately, whether language was considered an object of research or a tool for research, the emphasis was on innovation, collaboration, and multimodality.

Other events include the IMLR symposium “Jüdin und Moderne”: German-Jewish Women’s Writing in the Early Twentieth Century and in Exile; the world premiere of a new opera, The Tale of Januarie, the first to be written in Middle English, composed by Julian Philips with libretto by Stephen Plaice; an OWRI Postdoctoral Research Associate Training Day; Professor Catherine Davies’s participation in the Literary Translation Summer School in Buenos Aires, organised by the Argentine Association of Translators and Interpreters and the British Centre for Literary Translation, University of East Anglia; and the conference “Be Not Afeard”: Language, Music, and Cultural Memory in the Operas of Thomas Adès, organised in collaboration with the University of Leeds, the Society for Music Analysis, and the Music and Letters Trust.

In addition, IMLR commissioned four short documentary films by students at the Granada Centre for Visual Anthropology, University of Manchester, which explored Mexican indigenous language; multilingualism in South Africa; communities in Little Havana, Miami; and the use of sign language in Uganda.

Collaborations have begun with partners including the British Library; Southwark Council; the Royal Opera House; Latin Elephant; SOAS; the Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina; the University of Seville; the University of Salamanca; ZfL, Berlin; Freie Universität, Berlin; Zhejiang University; Fudan University; the Slovenian Research Institute; Maribor University; Vilenica Festival; Ljubljana University; the University of Udine; and the University of Nova Gorica. Francielle Carpenedo was awarded the OWRI postgraduate studentship (2016–20) to research Brazilian communities in London and the first three OWRI visiting fellowships were awarded to Catherine Barbour (St Andrews), Georgia Wall (Warwick), and Anje Muller (NHH Norway).

Read more: modernlanguages.sas.ac.uk/research-fellowships/cross-language-dynamics-owri-project
Classical connections

The Library of the Institute of Classical Studies coils around three sides of one of the internal courts of Senate House, on the third floor of its south block. Enter from the issue desk and you will first pass a series of rooms devoted to Greek and Latin literature, editions of the texts themselves and alongside them commentaries, dictionaries, and criticism in French and German, Italian and Spanish, even a few in Dutch and other languages. Beyond is a room devoted to the great collections of papyri from Egypt and to the texts of inscriptions from all over the Mediterranean world. Scholars have been collecting these for half a millennium and some of the earliest editions have notes in Latin, the lingua franca of Renaissance Europe. Turn left and you enter the largest room, one devoted to archaeology. The shelves here are organised country by country, city by city, and hold excavation reports; volumes illustrating pottery, sculpture, metalwork, and other finds; and also exhibition catalogues that capture those brief moments when treasures from all over the world are temporarily assembled in one place. Turn the corner again and you will be in ancient history along with all the tools needed to understand it: atlases and chronologies and a computer suite where unique databases can be consulted.

Most visitors probably do not notice four small offices opening off the back wall of this room, tucked between numismatics and patristics. But they provide the base for a series of projects through which the institute makes connections to research communities that straddle the globe.

Dr Caroline Barron works in one of these. An expert in Roman epigraphy, she is part of the ERC-funded project Judaism and Rome, which is drawing together materials from Greek and Roman, Jewish, and Christian sources to build a web-based resource through which a crucial period of religious history will be presented from multiple perspectives. The project team is scattered from Tel Aviv to Manchester via Italy and Spain, and meets in person every month, often in Aix-en-Provence, where Dr Katell Berthelot, the principal investigator, is based. But it is by nature a peripatetic project. Dr Barron brought the group to the ICS in March 2017 and hosted a public lecture by Professor Clifford Ando of the University of Chicago. Last month the group was in Rome at the French School. Only in this way can the expertise of an international body of experts be assembled.

Two doors along hosts a much older and very different kind of collaboration. The institute’s founder, Professor Tom Webster of University College London, initiated a series of projects using the archaeological remains of Greek theatres and their decoration to try and fill the gaps in our understanding of Athenian drama. The first publications appeared in the 1960s, but his Theatre Archive has been growing ever since, one of a series of precious archives hosted by the ICS. Meanwhile, the next edition of his brainchild will be online. It is overseen by one of our senior fellows, Professor Richard Green of the University of Sydney, who commutes every year across the globe to run it. Some of the work has been done in Australia, much of it in London, and increasingly between the two. There have been expeditions too to major museums on the continent.
and to Greece to record monuments through photography, many of these carried out by another of our research fellows, Dr Olga Krzyszowska. The archive itself already attracts visiting scholars from all over the world, many taking up a fellowship founded in memory of Webster and lecturing on their discoveries to a wider public.

A third office is occupied by the institute’s Reader in Digital Classics, Dr Gabriel Bodard, who leads new initiatives in digital research facilitation, hosting seminars, workshops, and recently an ‘unconference’ in which the emphasis was placed on experimentation as well as collaboration. This is a rapidly emerging field where the expertise is very widely spread across Europe and the Americas. Dr Bodard is widely known as a pioneer in finding ways to exploit the mass of electronic data that already exists in one form or another. One of his projects joins up registers and lists of personal names to make connections between the hundreds of thousands of individuals mentioned just once or twice in ancient texts or inscribed on monuments. He is also one of the leading figures in developing international standards in the electronic marking up of documents so they can be compared, searched, and combined in ways never before possible.

Dr Bodard is a passionate teacher. One of the online courses he teaches runs at teatime in London so that students in São Paulo and Tbilisi can participate in real time.

A different kind of digital project is based in the fourth office. Dr Valeria Vitale is one of the members of the Pelagios team, funded at present by the Mellon Foundation. Pelagios started as a smart-mapping project, an online cartographic resource, but over the years of its development the number of things that can be mapped in space has grown and grown and so has the project’s chronological range. Art, archaeology, people, events—all can be linked and the connections explored as well as displayed. Pelagios runs from centres all around the world, and the Institute of Classical Studies was an obvious place to add a hub.

There is an old model of scholarship—one older than the Roman Empire—in which books were accumulated like treasures in just a few places. Scholars travelled thousands of miles to examine elaborately curated manuscripts that sometimes existed only in a few dozen copies. That mode of study remains important for some kinds of work. But today’s research institutes reach out in their turn, spinning great webs of collaboration like those that link the ICS to São Paulo and Sydney, Leipzig and New York, Aix-en-Provence and Tel Aviv, and of course Athens and Rome.

Read more: ics.sas.ac.uk
Challenges to media freedom in the Commonwealth

Across the Commonwealth, journalists, bloggers, academics, and others are facing increasing restrictions on freedom of expression and communication. Such restrictions are varied. They range from governments censoring certain stories and the physical shutdowns of communications infrastructure to the erosion of the concept of confidentiality of sources. But they share a common aim of chilling debate and silencing dissent. In response to such challenges, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies has launched a major new project exploring media freedom in the Commonwealth.

The project examines the challenges posed to media freedom from a range of perspectives, including international factors and domestic pressures. It was launched with a major two-day conference in April 2017 that brought together a wide range of speakers from across the world and from different disciplinary and professional areas. This event sought to provide a nuanced perspective on the challenges to media freedom within an organisation as varied as the Commonwealth. Lawyers provided survey perspectives on the current legal landscape in which press and communications freedoms operate. Academic historians provided insights into the evolution of the legal and normative frameworks in which journalists and others now work, noting that many restrictive laws that enabled clampdowns on media freedom have their origins in colonial law. Professor Daniel Branch (Warwick) sounded a warning note on liberal internationalist narratives of freedom of speech and freedom of the media, noting that they are facing huge challenges globally as numerous societies are prioritising stability (and prosperity) over freedom to dissent.

Former and current practising journalists, meanwhile, provided insights into the day-to-day operational challenges they face when investigating and reporting stories. Among others, Antigua- and Barbuda-based journalist and political analyst Peter Wickham spoke about the particular challenges of freedom of the press in Caribbean small states, journalist Nupur Basu offered insights on how current ultra-nationalist politics in India is affecting media output, and Kayode Soyinka described the challenges of insurgency to reporters on the ground in Nigeria, explaining how their work was further compromised by military distrust of journalists.

The current Commonwealth Secretary General, Baroness Patricia Scotland, delivered the conference's keynote address. She commended the institute's initiative and aims in establishing the project. She noted that journalists operate as the eyes, ears, and voice of citizens and that a free media is essential to democracy, development, and respect—three key Commonwealth goals. Baroness Scotland called for the Commonwealth to establish a set of principles on media freedom that would apply to all members. The Commonwealth's Latimer House Principles, which govern the relationship between parliament, executive, and judiciary in democratic societies, might provide the precedent for a similar set of governing regulations on media freedom.

The Institute of Commonwealth Studies has established a Media Freedom resource centre on its website, which contains an archive of news items related to media freedom in the Commonwealth and insights from current and former journalists. As the project develops, new material will be added.

A follow-on workshop on the Commonwealth, the media, and elections, which will delve more deeply into some of the themes covered at the launch conference, is planned.
Shaping the global past and future of knowledge: the LAGLOBAL Project

A wave of exciting research across the humanities, arts, and sciences is radically changing our understanding of the global past and future of knowledge. In particular, the region today known as Latin America—and in the deeper past as the Iberian ‘New World’ or ‘Indias’—was long held to be anathema to the story of knowledge. Indeed, it more properly belonged to ‘the history of ignorance.’ Today, leading scholars in the field know that it was absolutely central.

Unfortunately, much of this recent research remains marginal to mainstream narratives and public understandings. The task of the Border Crossings: Latin America and the Global History of Knowledge (LAGLOBAL) project is to bridge this yawning gap between specialist area studies knowledge and the academy and public at large.

The Institute of Latin American Studies is particularly well placed to lead LAGLOBAL’s ‘bridging’ mission given its position within the School of Advanced Study. As the UK’s national centre for advanced research in the humanities and related social sciences, the School provides an ecumenical umbrella otherwise rare in university settings, where area studies are often divorced from the wider pursuit of knowledge.

The task at hand requires a concerted effort among the leading scholars in the field. Recognising that these scholars are spread across the globe, ILAS has formed an international research network to unite them. With generous funding from the Leverhulme Trust, the LAGLOBAL network now includes the ILAS-based hub and seven international ‘nodes’ or partners drawn from among the leading and most prestigious centres of Latin Americanist research in the world. The partners include the Centre of Amerindian, Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of St Andrews; the Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia of the Instituto de Historia, CSIC, in Madrid; the Centro de Estudios Históricos of El Colegio de México in Mexico City; the Departamento de Antropología, Historia e Humanidades at the Facultad Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) in Quito; O Programa em História das Ciências e da Saúde at the Casa de Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ) in Rio de Janeiro; the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University in Providence, and the Institute of Historical Research at the University of Texas at Austin.

In its first year of existence, LAGLOBAL has quickly moved to establish itself as a leading actor and global resource in the field, in part thanks to its School-based blog (laglobal.blogs.sas.ac.uk). Last year, LAGLOBAL sponsored two major international conferences and three workshops in London, Madrid, and Lima. It also established a permanent seminar in Senate House. In addition, LAGLOBAL launched a new book series at the International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association in Lima, Routledge Studies in Global Latin America. Looking ahead, LAGLOBAL partners will host events in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Quito, Ecuador.

Read more: laglobal.blogs.sas.ac.uk
Web Archiving Week: accessing and analysing digital afterlives

In June 2017, the School of Advanced Study and the British Library partnered to host an international Web Archiving Week in central London. The week began with a two-day ‘hackathon’ at the British Library, followed by a flagship three-day conference that saw 108 speakers presenting and discussing groundbreaking research and practice related to the archives of the web. More than 150 delegates from across the world attended, representing a range of different institutions—universities and research institutes, not-for-profit archiving initiatives, libraries, and archives. Presentations covered such diverse topics as the leaked history of the North Korean web, a history of childhood viewed from the ‘enchanted forest’ of GeoCities, the archiving of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the social media archives of the Paris terror attacks, and the digital afterlife of Hurricane Katrina. A dedicated technical track on the second day of the conference showcased new tools and methods that will transform the ways in which researchers access and analyse the vast primary source that is the historical web. In keeping with the School’s national remit to foster interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral debate, the conference provided a unique forum for the exchange of knowledge and expertise between technologists, archivists, librarians, content creators, and researchers in the humanities and social sciences. Indeed, these multiple connections were built into the programme, which united two previously independent standing conferences organised under the auspices of the European Research Infrastructure for the Study of Archived Web Materials and the International Internet Preservation Consortium.

As it enters its third decade, web archiving is beginning to break into the mainstream, and to enter the public consciousness. Through its work with institutions such as the British Library, the School of Advanced Study is at the forefront of humanities research using this enormously rich and challenging born-digital archive. Over the coming months and years, it will continue to lead the way in illuminating our digital pasts and presents.

Read more: sas.ac.uk/projects-and-initiatives/digital-humanities
IALS academic partnership with Ghana Institute of Advanced Legal Studies thrives

What can be learned from comparing legal systems and legal education across countries? In June 2015, the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the Ghana Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (GIALS) embarked on an academic partnership at the inauguration of the new headquarters of GIALS in Accra, Ghana. Two years later, in June 2017, IALS director of research Professor Diamond Ashiagbor visited GIALS to further strengthen the association between the two institutes.

Established in 2006, GIALS is an independent, nonprofit institution dedicated to advancing legal research and law reform initiatives and to improving the operation of the legal system in Ghana. Its director is Professor Stephen Offei, who is also currently the dean of law in the Faculty of Law at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana, and a senior associate research fellow at IALS.

Both IALS and GIALS share a mission to be vibrant intellectual centres and hubs for the wider legal community: to bring together legal academics, researchers, and students; practitioners; the judiciary; and policymakers in their respective countries. Ghana is undergoing rapid constitutional, economic, and social change, with a concomitant need for reforms to its legal system and to legal education. GIALS is therefore also operating as a think-tank with a focus on the role of law in social, economic, and sustainable development—reaching out beyond the legal community to industry, civil society organisations, and the wider West African region to develop programmes of research, consultancy, teaching, and law reform.

Professor Ashiagbor’s visit was an opportunity to explore joint research projects in the shared interest areas of law reform and legislative studies, legal education and the legal profession, and the role of law in development. Both Ghana and the UK face radical change in their constitutional and economic arrangements vis-à-vis regional neighbours that will require the advice of legal scholars on changes to law and legal institutions: greater integration into the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union in the case of Ghana, and the proposed exit from the European Union, the European single market, and the customs union in the case of the UK.

Professor Ashiagbor’s visit also coincided with the launch of a collaboration between GIALS and City, University of London, that will offer on-site teaching and academic support for students enrolled on City’s Master of Laws degree in international business law by distance learning. Similar collaborations are planned following the School’s launch of PhDs by distance learning. GIALS’s role will be to offer teaching, research supervision, and academic support to students pursuing distance learning research degrees with IALS, in particular projects with a Ghanaian or African focus, and also to offer extracurricular talks, seminars, masterclasses, and networking events.

Read more: ials.sas.ac.uk
Latin American women’s filmmaking: rewriting film history and theory

This hugely successful international conference, hosted by the Institute of Modern Languages Research and the Institute of Latin American Studies in collaboration with the Centro de Estudios La Mujer en la Historia de América Latina (Lima) and the Centre for Iberian and Latin American Visual Studies (Birkbeck), was a game changer for the study of the remarkable contribution made by women to filmmaking in Latin America. With 45 research papers and two keynote talks delivered by speakers from across the world, and the presence of three film directors as well as industry professionals, the conference was the first of its kind to review and rewrite Latin American film history and theory, with women directors placed centre stage.

Latin American filmic production (including documentaries) has rightly held a celebrated place in the global cinematic canon with many key filmmakers and theorists receiving significant scholarly and public attention. Traditionally, however, the vast majority of these acclaimed practitioners have been men. While recent years have witnessed an increase in the international popularity of notable directors such as Lucrecia Martel, Maria Luisa Bemberg, and Claudia Llosa, and the publication of important studies of women’s filmmaking in Latin America, much work remains to be done. Women have played a crucial role in the region’s rich cinematic history but many female artists have yet to be included in its overarching narrative. Moreover, women’s contribution to the politics and aesthetics of Latin America’s filmic landscape has not been fully recognised or analysed. Indeed, the new critical methodologies required to examine these contributions are still under construction. This conference sought to address these concerns.

Cinema reaches global audiences, across languages and cultures, so it was no surprise that the conference attracted researchers from many different countries. The UK was well represented with speakers from Aston, Birkbeck, East Anglia, Manchester Metropolitan, Oxford, Portsmouth, Royal Holloway, Liverpool, Queens University Belfast, Queen Mary, Reading, St Andrews, UCL, and Westminster. Presenters were also based at universities across Europe (Autónoma Madrid, Ca’Foscari, Carlos III Madrid, Rey Juan Carlos Madrid, Girona, Mainz, Maynooth, Pompeu Fabra Barcelona, Ruprecht Karls Heidelberg, Vienna, and Zadar), Australia (Griffith), and, of course, the Americas with representatives from Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Bahia, Brasilia, Campinas, Federal de Goiás), Chile (Alberto Hurtado Universidad, Universidad de Chile), Peru (San Martin de Porras, Pontificia Universidad Católica), and the US (Alabama, Columbia College, Delaware, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Southern California, and Utah State).

The subjects discussed focused on new interpretations of cinematic works made by Latin American women (auteurs, historical and contemporary); the identification and recognition of collaborations involving women film directors, collectives, producers, and below-the-line staff; and, crucially, the expansion of the concept of the ‘political’ through engagement with the personal, the domestic, and the private. Gender roles and expectations, urban life, abuse, and state oppression were important themes as well as memory and autobiography. Domestic violence emerged as a major concern; many films feature non-conformist and marginal women of all ages, or women as witnesses and victims of political and domestic abuse. Other debates ranged around the role and significance of new technologies and formats (such as video and digital) in increasing women’s participation in filmmaking, popular education through film and alternative dissemination projects led by women (including in the UK), and the contribution of Latin American women filmmakers in political or economic exile. A special session involved three film directors, Lula Gómez (Spain), Itandehui Jansen (Mexico), and the veteran filmmaker Marita Barea (Peru), who discussed the practical problems they encountered with funding, distribution, and exhibition; the sexual division of work within cinematic production generally; and attempts to redress these imbalances. Ninety percent of the participants were women actively involved in cinematic production or criticism.

A closing session following a final screening allowed for discussion of how the conference could be used as a springboard for further collaboration. Publishing plans, future conferences, and how engaged academics can collaborate and support the work of female practitioners were all discussed. Such was the enthusiasm generated by the conference that it seems likely the event will have a significant and lasting impact in an exciting new area of research.

Read more: ilas.sas.ac.uk
A vision for Europe through ‘English Art and the Mediterranean’

In December 1941, the exhibition English Art and the Mediterranean opened in the rooms of the Imperial Institute Buildings, then home to the Warburg Institute. Curated by Fritz Saxl, director of the Warburg, and Rudolf Wittkower, the first head of the institute’s photo collection, the exhibition consisted entirely of photographic material. Its 500 exhibits had a crucial point: they aimed to present the visual case for Britain’s common heritage with the countries of the Mediterranean.

Over the course of the first month, 14,000 visitors came to see this peculiar thematic assembly of black-and-white photographs that were simply glued on cardboard supports and pinned to wooden panels. What they enjoyed was a show organised by immigrant scholars working for a refugee institution. Its proposal of a shared cultural heritage as a response to the fracturing states of Europe is as politically pertinent now as it was then.

In May 2017, on the eve of Britain triggering EU Article 50, the Warburg and members of the Bilderverzeichnisse project, based at the institute, pulled together the folders that hold the contents of that exhibition and partnered with Central Saint Martins, University of the Arts, London, on a three-day research project, ‘A Vision for Europe: British Art and the Mediterranean’. The collaboration brought together MA students from the Warburg and Central Saint Martins to examine the archive material and to begin to record the contents of the files. On the second day, outside scholars were invited to join the students, view the photographs, and participate in recording the material. The project culminated on the third day with a public discussion at Central Saint Martins. The exhibition’s proposal of a shared cultural heritage as response to the fracturing state of Europe resonates with the current Brexit climate, but also complicates it. In the later publication of the exhibition (in 1948), ‘English Art’ was changed to ‘British Art’: national priorities in post-war Britain had hardened borders.

Studying the archive offers a historical perspective on issues of migration, citizenship, and nationhood, the very bargaining chips being played at the Brexit table today.

‘For me, it was a particularly stimulating conversation due to the different perspectives given by the Central Saint Martins students,’ says Warburg student Phoebe Liu. ‘The event was a “gateway” to the history of the institute, to its past scholars, and to the social and political role they played at such a critical time. For a student of the Warburg Institute, it was most intriguing and relevant, given the current political climate.’

About the collaboration, Mick Finch, reader at Central Saint Martins, noted that ‘the project opened an important door onto how a genuinely interdisciplinary collaboration can function and how “event-based learning” provides a unique platform for staff, students, and an external audience to interact.’

The 1941 exhibition displayed more than 500 photographs, mainly of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Assembled on 85 boards, they revealed connections that covered distances in space and time: works from, for example, Renaissance Italy or Muslim Spain appeared next to products that were labelled as distinctively English art, allowing viewers to identify their defining characteristics as elements emerging from a shared culture of continuous exchange. It was thus in a moment of armed conflict that Saxl and Wittkower implicitly evoked cultural communalities within Europe. In this exhibition, it was the European continent that formed the interspace through which the very ‘pathways’ of such communalities ran.

English Art and the Mediterranean was organised by ‘alien scholars’ (the government’s term) working for a refugee institution: the Kulturwissenschaftliche Bibliothek Warburg (KBW), brought by Fritz Saxl and Gertrud Bing from Hamburg to London in 1933, when the Nazi party came to power. Both had been assistants to Aby Warburg, the KBW founder, who died in 1929. Like Warburg, most of the KBW staff were Jewish. By transporting the library and its collections and furnishings to London, they managed not only to save Warburg’s work but also, most importantly, the people affiliated with the KBW’s research mission. In London, Saxl and Bing established the Warburg Institute as an office for helping other scholars leave Germany and the German-occupied territories, taking them on themselves or finding them new positions and new homes.

Tom Wilkinson, history editor of Architectural Review, participated in the three-day research project. ‘The current political climate, coloured by isolationism and xenophobia, demands a response from our cultural institutions, but despite their dependency on free international exchange they often seem either uninterested or too timid to act,’ he says. ‘The recent events hosted by the Warburg Institute and Central Saint Martins demonstrated that, even under much more difficult conditions than our own, it is possible to develop strong arguments for internationalism with a firm basis in art-historical research—and to make them popular.’

Read more: warburg.sas.ac.uk
London Rare Books School expands its international reach

The London Rare Books School (LRBS) grew exponentially this year. For the first time the Institute of English Studies ran a third week of courses and reached out further across London and the UK, offering course sessions at the Victoria and Albert Museum, St Bride Library, and the Department of Typography and Graphic Communication at Reading University.

The LRBS’s international reach also continued to grow: it now provides courses that focus on non-western European subjects, such as the History of the Book in India, which covers the interplay of manuscript and print with the transmission of text through orature and performance traditions. The LRBS has also run The Printed Book in the East, delving into the global literary marketplace in countries such as China, India, Japan, and Korea.

The LRBS’s international scope goes well beyond the content of its courses. Enrolment by international students has grown significantly. This year, students hailed from Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, and the United States. In 2017, 41 percent of LRBS students were from outside the UK.

The Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP) has provided funding for international students to study with the LRBS. Kelsey Champagne, a PhD student in the History and Renaissance Studies departments at Yale University, wrote about her experience of European Bookbinding, 1450–1820 for the IES blog: ‘This was an immensely helpful course for each of the different students from so many different backgrounds, as well as a truly fun time indulging in our mutual love for rare books.’ The 2016 SHARP scholar, Julian Neuhauser, who was undertaking an MA in English at Virginia Commonwealth University at the time, is to begin a PhD in English literature at King’s College London this year due in large part to his experience in London as an LRBS student.

The IES as a whole continually seeks to expand its international reach. The T.S. Eliot Summer School (with 64 percent of its students coming from outside the UK in 2017), the London International Palaeography Summer School (with courses on German, Greek, Merovingian, and Spanish palaeography) and, increasingly, the London Rare Books School, are a few of the many ways the institute seeks to engage internationally.

Read more: ies.sas.ac.uk/study-training/study-weeks/london-rare-books-school

Students in the 2017 London Rare Books School attend a reception at the Bedford Square shop of Maggs Bros Ltd, one of the world’s largest antiquarian booksellers.
IHR series explores Russian Revolution

The Institute of Historical Research marked the centenary of the Russian Revolution of 1917 with a year-long series of lectures that illuminated central issues in the history of the revolution.

The politics of revolution formed a key thread that ran through the lectures, with Peter Waldron (University of East Anglia) opening the series by discussing the day-by-day process of revolution in February 1917 that brought about the downfall of Tsarism. The nature of leadership was the focus of lectures by James Ryan (Cardiff University) and Boris Kolonitskii (European University at St Petersburg). Lenin was subtly analysed by Dr Ryan, who considered the way in which he was able to take power and then to shape the new Soviet state. Boris Kolonitskii, one of Russia’s leading historians of the revolution, discussed how Alexander Kerenskii, the main protagonist of moderate politics during 1917, cultivated his image as a revolutionary statesman as events developed during the spring and summer of that year. Steve Smith (University of Oxford) marked the anniversary of the October revolution—almost to the day—by speaking on the significance of October and its historical legacy.

Politics was only one element of the revolutionary process, however, and the series balanced debate over events in Petrograd by illuminating the wider experience of revolution for the Russian population as a whole. Sarah Badcock (University of Nottingham) drew on her extensive work on Russia’s provincial world to discuss how the ordinary people of Russia perceived revolution and how it affected their own lives during 1917 and beyond. Children were the focus of the lecture by Catriona Kelly (University of Oxford) as she considered how the experience of growing up during the revolutionary years shaped a whole generation of Soviet citizens. Andy Willimott (University of Reading) showed how young people were inspired by the revolution and how they sought to live a socialist life in practical terms during the 1920s.

The lectures provoked lively audience discussion, and central themes emerged over the course of the year as speakers provided differing perspectives on the revolution. How far was the collapse of Tsarism inevitable and was the revolutionary year fated to lead to the victory of the Bolsheviks? What interaction was there between Russia’s metropolitan politicians and the country as a whole as revolution took hold in Petrograd? What was the role of key actors in the revolutionary process and how can the influence of marginalised social groups be assessed? The legacy of 1917 and the USSR’s descent into Stalinism formed a consistent topic of debate and the overall nature of Russia’s historical development across the twentieth century was a recurring element in discussion. The lectures showed that the Russian Revolution was an uncertain and often confused process: as Nikolai Sukhanov, one of the most acute contemporary observers of the revolution, wrote when he summed up the events of 1917, ‘Oh, the novel jokes of the merry muse of history.’

Read more: history.sas.ac.uk
Open to the world

Policy, impact, and capacity building

**Refugee Law Initiative: research on the front line**

In the thick of natural disasters or war, aid groups work through the chaos to bring basic services, and dignity, to the victims. Under such pressure it’s hard to see the bigger picture, to collect data, and assess whether and how aid could be better delivered. Now researchers from the Refugee Law Initiative (RLI) at the School of Advanced Study are helping to tackle this problem.

They are core partners in the £7.5m RECAP (Research Capacity building and knowledge generation to support preparedness and response to humanitarian crises and epidemics) project, which will bring together leading international organisations to shape and improve humanitarian policies.

It is funded through the Research Councils UK Collective Fund, which is part of the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), and led by Professor Bayard Roberts of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

As a major international project it aims to help aid organisations improve their preparedness and responses to humanitarian crises and epidemics.

Within the RECAP project, the RLI will lead on accountability in the protection sector and contribute to work on accountability in the health sector.

‘Work on protection is central to supporting accountability, especially in the forced displacement contexts,’ says Dr David James Cantor, director of the RLI. ‘Ensuring that authorities and other humanitarian actors respect their obligations and the rights of individuals and vulnerable populations is an important part of accountability.’

With NGO partners Médecins sans Frontières, the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, and Bangladesh’s BRAC (the largest NGO in the world), RECAP will conduct studies and training in some of the world’s humanitarian crises hotspots. The network will also include the American University of Beirut, the University of Sierra Leone, LSE, and the University of Oxford.

‘RECAP is an important new collaboration that will help fill crucial knowledge gaps on delivering health and protection services in humanitarian crises,’ says Professor Roberts. ‘We are delighted to have been awarded this funding and look forward to working with our partners around the world. Together, the network aims to generate and collate vital data which will hopefully lead to the development of new, strong policies that could make a difference to the lives of thousands of people around the world.’

GCRF is a £1.5 billion fund that supports cutting-edge research addressing the global issues faced by developing countries. More than £225 million has been invested from the GCRF across 37 interdisciplinary projects to address challenges in fields such as health, humanitarian crises, conflict, the environment, the economy, domestic violence, society, and technology.

‘RECAP is an important new collaboration that will help fill crucial knowledge gaps on delivering health and protection services in humanitarian crises’

Jo Johnson, Minister for Universities and Science, praised the programme, noting that ‘the UK’s research and innovation system is world leading, and at a time when the pace of scientific discovery and innovation is quickening, we are placing science and research at the heart of our Industrial Strategy to build on our global leadership and ensure the UK continues to be a nation of science and technical progress.’

Read more: rli.sas.ac.uk
Legal Cultures of the Subsoil: the fight for environmental justice in Latin America

Dr Ainhoa Montoya, a lecturer at the Institute of Latin American Studies, is the principal investigator for Legal Cultures of the Subsoil, a project funded by an Economic and Social Research Council Future Research Leaders two-year award. The project explores the increasing resort to the law and to legal or quasi-legal actions and mechanisms by a range of actors looking to assert their rights over subsoil resources (mainly minerals) and the territories where these are deposited. What are the implications of this increasing recourse to the jural and whose interests does it serve? What shades of meaning are ascribed to the jural as increasing numbers of actors resort to it and what moralities underpin this phenomenon? How should legislative and legal mechanisms be shaped to ensure that fundamental economic and social rights are guaranteed? These are some of the questions that this project aims to address.

The project focuses on disputes over territories and subsoil resources in four Central American countries. In El Salvador, a decade-long struggle by citizens against mining in which they effectively became lawmakers culminated in a mining ban in March of this year. In Guatemala, various forms of national and international litigation have become a critical political strategy for populations living in mineral-rich territories. Honduras, the world’s most dangerous country for environmental activists, is currently debating a consultation law that could have important implications for resource extraction. Nicaraguans, who like Guatemalans and Hondurans have seen the criminalisation of anti-mining activists, are struggling to litigate at home and have recently started to bring disputes to the Inter-American Human Rights System. The region thus provides clear examples of the legal routes explored in the realm of environmental politics by local populations as a means of securing basic economic and social rights from both governments and international corporations.

This increasing juridification has an important global dimension. In all four countries, local populations and the national NGOs or local governments that support their struggles or defend their own interests against those of corporations have connected with international NGOs and law firms, and have brought their cases before the Inter-American Human Rights System, courts in the home states of mining corporations, or the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights. These actions have shaped a global network of actors connected through legal cases and denunciation campaigns.

The project includes research conducted not only in Central America but throughout these networks, in order to achieve a better understanding of how the increasing juridification of environmental politics is playing out and what it means for the different actors involved.

Among other things, the project will yield an open access online database of the legal cases and mechanisms employed within the context of disputes over minerals in Central America. The database will serve as a tool for those involved in the defence of basic rights over territories and natural resources, and potentially as a tool for researchers and policymakers, as well. The goal is to create a resource that can be expanded in the future through further research grants and collaboration with colleagues working on similar issues in regions beyond Latin America.

Read more: ilas.sas.ac.uk
IALS–UN-Habitat Urban Law Initiative provides a multidisciplinary forum

The Sir William Dale Centre for Legislative Studies at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) have launched the Urban Law Initiative to promote innovative research and generate knowledge in the area of urban legislation.

The initiative organises an annual Urban Law Day, supports research promotion and the generation of knowledge in urban law, and provides technical assistance and capacity building through studies, seminars, and workshops.

Since 2014, four Urban Law Days jointly organised by the Sir William Dale Centre and UN-Habitat have taken place at the institute. The Urban Law Day is a specialised forum that brings together a multidisciplinary circle of academics and practitioners interested in urban legislation, including planners, architects, policy makers, economists, urbanists, and lawyers. Its purpose is to facilitate discussion, the exchange of views, networking, and the presentation of new research findings and emerging issues. The events organised so far have addressed a variety of issues, such as a forward-looking research agenda in urban law (2014), effective legal frameworks as a tool for sustainable urban development (2015), and challenges and solutions for good urban legislation in resource-poor settings (2016). The 2017 Urban Law Day addressed the links between policy objectives and commitments in the New Urban Agenda and the enabling legislative and governance frameworks required for their implementation.

Read more: ials.sas.ac.uk
Hearing an ascending sound while pulling on a finger can make a person think that finger is longer than it actually is. That’s the finding of a new study led by the School of Advanced Study’s Centre for the Study of the Senses at the Institute of Philosophy (IP) and UCL.

The study, ‘Contingent sounds change the mental representation of one’s finger length’ provides the first evidence that an artificial sound, unrelated to the sound of body movements, can alter how a person perceives their own body when the sound is arbitrarily paired with a bodily action. It was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), and published in Scientific Reports.

One of the study’s co-authors, Dr Ophelia Deroy, a scholar at the IP whose research straddles philosophy of the mind, perception, and neuroscience, explained that previous research shows that ‘our representations of our own bodies are flexible and can be modified by visual or tactile cues. But these are most often realistic—finding the effect with an arbitrary association with sounds shows how ready we are to refer available information to ourselves.’

Dr Merle Fairhurst, a cognitive neuroscientist who conducted the research at the IP, adds that ‘this work furthers our understanding of how our senses work together. In this case, proprioceptive and touch cues felt at the fingertip and auditory information from the environment interact to alter the sense of our finger size.’

In a series of three studies carried out by the researchers from IP, UCL, and the University of Warwick, female participants were asked to pull on their index finger while a simple sound was played with ascending, descending, or constant pitch. Their hand was hidden from view by a black cloak.

They were then asked to estimate the position of their fingertip and of their knuckle by using a pair of sliders. The distance between the two sliders represented how long they judged their finger to be, without being able to see it.

When participants heard an ascending sound, they estimated their fingers to be longer than when they heard a descending or constant sound. This finding remained constant whether they were asked to pull upwards or downwards, with their index finger pointing, respectively, upwards or downwards.

They were also asked to select from a series of drawings of hands with pointing fingers of different lengths, choosing the one which corresponded to how their finger felt; accordingly, they chose images with longer fingers when they heard the ascending sound. A follow-up study found that the sound did not affect how strongly they pulled.

‘Just as cartoons will play a rising-pitch sound effect to illustrate something being stretched, we found that playing a rising pitch while people pull on their finger can give people the impression that their finger is longer,’ said the study’s lead author, Dr Ana Tajadura-Jiménez. She is an honorary research associate at the UCL Interaction Centre and Universidad Loyola Andalucía.

‘In the studies conducted as part of our project The Hearing Body, we previously found evidence that manipulating the sounds produced when we touch or hit something can alter how we perceive our own bodies,’ she said. ‘But here we used non-naturalistic sounds that are not typically associated with bodily movements.’

‘We hope that our findings could help guide rehabilitation strategies for people with poor proprioception—that is, sensing the relative position of their body parts,’ said co-author Professor Nadia Berthouze of the UCL Interaction Centre. ‘Auditory approaches may also help with treatments for people with chronic pain who are reluctant to look at the affected body part. Current strategies focus on visual and tactile input, but we find that auditory-driven strategies should be investigated.’

‘Contingent sounds change the mental representation of one’s finger length,’ by Ana Tajadura-Jiménez, Maria Vakali, Merle T Fairhurst, Alisa Mandrigin, Nadia Bianchi-Berthouze, and Ophelia Deroy was published in Scientific Reports on 18 July 2017.

Read more: philosophy.sas.ac.uk
Building a better museum audio guide: SAS researchers partner with Tate Britain

Do audio guides help or distract the visitor from enjoying the artefacts in an exhibition? New research from the School of Advanced Study suggests that the debate misses a crucial component: how well individual audio-tracks match the paintings.

The study, ‘Voice over: audio-visual congruency and content recall in the gallery setting’, was conducted over three consecutive days at Tate Britain in London, and involved 112 visitors (67 females and 45 males aged between 18 and 40) viewing real artworks while listening to a bespoke audio guide. As visitors stopped in front of a painted portrait, they heard one of four different versions of the audio-tracks, assigned randomly by a program. These tracks were either read by a male or a female actor, and were written either in the first or third person.

Researchers found that depending on the track, participants remembered more, or less, of what they heard and also of what they saw. For instance, they had a better memory for portraits of women that were described by a female voice. The same goes for paintings involving men being described by a male voice.

The experiment was a collaboration between philosopher Dr Ophelia Deroy and cognitive psychologist Dr Merle Fairhurst from the School’s Centre for the Study of the Senses and Germany’s Ludwig Maximilian University, and the Tate’s Minnie Scott. It is the first time such a controlled experiment involving real visitors has taken place in the gallery.

‘At the moment audio-guides are like voices that come out of nowhere,’ explains Dr Deroy. ‘This is an added challenge for your brain, which already has to negotiate two other spaces – the real space of the gallery and the space opened by the painting. By building audio-tracks that are better matched to each painting, using a “sensory glue” like voices paired with portraits, or language in the first person, we make it easier for the brain to put information together.’

‘Researchers know that the more senses are involved in an experience, the better you remember it,’ said Dr Fairhurst. ‘This multisensory benefit just needs to be better tested and harnessed to practical situations, like we did for audio-guides.’

Those who produce these voice-overs will find the detail and variations within ‘Voice over: audio-visual congruency and content recall in the gallery setting’, which has been published in the scientific journal PLOS ONE, helpful in creating their own resources.

Minnie Scott, a curator in Tate’s learning department, says this research has changed the way they think about their audio guide scripts. ‘We are much more conscious of identifying commentators and warier of giving information via unnamed narrators. We have trialled delivering descriptions of portraits as first person speech as part of a live audio description tour for visitors with visual impairments. Their feedback was very positive’.

Read more: philosophy.sas.ac.uk
Wake up and *hear* the coffee? TA(s)TE at Tate

Ever wondered why you like a certain painting or brand of coffee? Can our senses of taste and smell help define who we are?

At a two-day event held last April at Tate Modern, hundreds of visitors experienced for themselves some of the unexpected strategies the brain uses to make and share matters of taste.

Called TA(s)TE, it was organised by members of the School’s Institute of Philosophy and Warburg Institute as part of the new Centre for Aesthetics, Technology and Engineering (CREATE) initiative.

During the event, cognitive scientists and researchers from UK and European universities and the European Research Council shared information about their work. Participants enjoyed a unique series of interactive demonstrations and specially designed hands-on experiments that helped them discover how the brain identifies elusive or novel objects and creates preferences.

The demonstrations included:

Tasting Shapes: Can we describe the shape that a wine makes in the mouth? Do all wines have the same shapes? Participants used their hands to compare their judgments with one another for different wines.

Sensible Communication: Kandinsky and other artists thought that they could communicate tastes, smells, or sounds using the language of shapes and colours. Did they succeed and would you succeed if you had to do the same?

In Touch with Your Senses: Senses excel in different domains. In this experiment, participants discovered that vision excels in a task where touch is quite ineffective and that in another task touch excels but vision can easily be fooled.

Natural or Artificial?: Lots of money is spent to produce artificial hair and flavours. Do these fakes fool anyone and, if so, how can you tell real and fake apart?

I Haven’t a Clue! How Hints Work: Sensory experience—what we see, hear, smell, and taste—are not the sole determinants of our perceptual experience. In this demonstration, participants explored how hints and labels work, and how they can act as perceptual ‘short cuts’, allowing faster and more vivid detection.

How Do We Sound Together: How does what someone likes influence what they create in a joint improvisation? Participants explored a walk-in musical instrument for two.

Participants in TA(s)TE at Tate, organised by the Institute of Philosophy and the Warburg Institute, were asked to taste different types of wine and then to describe their ‘shape’ by using their hands (shown above) and by modelling plasticine clay (right).

**Read more: philosophy.sas.ac.uk**
Meet Manos Tsakiris: The Body and Image in Arts and Sciences project

Professor Manos Tsakiris, a world expert on psychology and cognitive neurosciences, introduces the interdisciplinary Body and Image in Arts and Sciences (BIAS) project. Based at the Warburg Institute, it was launched in September 2016, thanks to a generous award from the NOMIS Foundation.

‘Before introducing BIAS itself, it would be only right to first establish the links between the project and Aby Warburg’s legacy. Aby Warburg insisted that he was an “image or picture historian”; his goal was to trace the transmission of thought through images, and the ways in which these were embodied in pictorial expression. Throughout his work, Warburg insisted on the use of the body and its biological expressive power to shed light on human art and culture.

‘Warburg’s work has inspired scholars in the humanities from around the world, and the library he created is still considered among the very first attempts to cross disciplinary boundaries. More importantly, the questions he asked and the answers he proposed remain relevant today, for understanding the culture that we live in as well as for the present and future of the humanities and sciences insofar as they share the common goal of understanding the human condition. Warburg anticipated the need for a genuine interdisciplinary study of the history and power of images.

‘The BIAS project intends to forge new collaborations between scientists and humanities scholars that can materialise this need for studying our different ways of seeing images, across disciplines. The visual system is without doubt the most-studied part of the brain. But if we were to simply focus on the nature of visual representations, or purely on the brain’s visual system, we would be unable to understand the power of images across and throughout cultures.

‘The brain’s visual system may in fact be the wrong place to look for what really matters when it comes to the power of images. This is because the defining feature of this power is another, often overlooked dimension: our responses to them. In other words, why and how images move us.

In his seminal book, The Power of Images, Professor David Freedberg, former director of the Warburg, described what is at stake. “When we see an image of the king—to put it in the classical imperial terms—we respond, or are inclined to respond, as if the king himself were present. This is both theory and reality… The obstacle [in accepting this fact] is our reluctance to reinstate emotion as part of cognition.”

‘So what we actually have to account for is not simply the perceptual processing of an image or its mental reconstruction, but the power that an image has to elicit such responses. In psychological sciences, at the heart of this motivation to understand the power of images beyond vision is the embodied cognition approach, which attempted to reinstate the primacy of the body and emotion. The basic premise is that cognition is first and foremost embodied. In other words, cognition is shaped by aspects of the body beyond the brain.

‘Taking a moment to look at Las Meninas by Diego Velázquez [shown at right], illustrates this problem. The spectator is the subject and the object of the image and, at the same time, the organiser of the spectacle in which he appears. He is now the “observed spectator”. The importance of this painting lies in the fact that it introduces uncertainties in the very nature of visual representation as well as in our relation with ourselves and with the image.

‘Therefore, to disambiguate this uncertainty, we may have to learn something about the spectator that stands in front of Diego Velázquez, the spectator that may or may not be reflected in the mirror at the far end of the room. In other words, understanding our relations to images requires an understanding of something fundamental about the boundaries between ourselves and others, the borders between reality and image, if there are indeed any. How fixed or flexible are these boundaries and how do we navigate them?

‘This is precisely the question that the BIAS project will seek to answer. How do we relate to and respond to each other in a culture powered by images? To answer this
interdisciplinary question, BIAS will draw upon important insights from psychological and neuroscientific research, engage with longstanding debates in the humanities, and collaborate with scholars and experts from within the Warburg Institute and the School of Advanced Study as well as associated researchers from across Europe.

‘How do we relate to and respond to each other in a culture powered by images?’

‘In November 2016, the BIAS psychophysiology lab at the Warburg welcomed its first participant in a scientific experiment. Our first project extended work my lab has been doing on the role that peripheral signals from the heart, that are sent on every single heartbeat to the brain, have on the perception of racial stereotypes and the expression of racial bias.

‘Currently, in partnership with colleagues at the institute and external collaborators from the fields of photojournalism, computer science and political sciences, we investigate how changes in our physiological arousal influence the judgments we make about the authenticity of aversive photographs we see in the media.’

Professor Manos Tsakiris leads the BIAS project at the Warburg Institute. His research focuses on the neurocognitive mechanisms that shape the experience of embodiment and self-identity. He has published widely in neuroscientific and psychology journals, and was awarded the 22nd EPS Prize Lecture from the Experimental Psychology Society, UK, and the 2014 Young Mind and Brain Investigator Prize from the Center for Cognitive Science of Turin, Italy.

Read more: warburg.sas.ac.uk/research/research-projects/bias-body-and-image-arts-and-sciences
The matrix reloaded: opening the research potential of printing artefacts

It’s not just digital images that are being uploaded and catalogued by the gigabyte on the internet. The very means of production of the original image—from cut woodblocks to engraved metal plates and lithographic stones—are also being recorded for sharing. Tens of thousands survive from the last 500 years, but relatively few are accessible.

The initiative ‘The matrix reloaded: establishing cataloguing and research guidelines for artefacts of printing images,’ a play on printers’ terms for re-inking these ‘matrices’ or printing surfaces, aims to rectify this. And it has earned for its creator, Dr Elizabeth Savage, a lecturer and British Academy postdoctoral fellow in book history and communications at the Institute of English Studies, a British Academy Rising Star Engagement Research Award (BARSEA).

Given the new possibilities to catalogue and digitise these artefacts in order to reveal their research potential, a common framework could advance knowledge. The purpose of this innovative project is to establish cataloguing and research guidelines for artefacts of printing images. It will help collections catalogue the tens of thousands of historical woodblocks and copperplates that have survived over the last 500 years and train researchers in how to make use of them.

Dr Savage came across a large number of these objects during the course of her work and recognised that they could be fundamental to research. There was just one problem: many of these historical printmaking and bookmaking tools are inaccessible because they do not fit into the cataloguing structures and controlled vocabularies used by the libraries, archives, and museums that hold them.

Materials range from cut woodblocks and etched or engraved metal plates to lithographic stones, which are of relevance particularly in fields concerned with how historical printed material was—and is—produced.

‘I was frustrated that I couldn’t look them up. And I was frustrated that students have wanted to learn more about how illustrations were printed, but I couldn’t point them to a guide describing them or using them in research,’ explains Dr Savage. She is hoping to change this with the £15,000 grant from her BARSEA award.

From March 2017 to March 2018, she is leading a project to create a research network and distil a single, interdisciplinary best practice from existing standards across existing disciplines and heritage collections.

She will be supported by an international, interdisciplinary working group that will help with consensus on terminology, methodology, and best practice. The global working group has members from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the UK, the US, and Taiwan.

Following a two-day summit in London in September, they are finalising the recommended framework.

‘A common framework could advance knowledge of image-printing processes and the role of images in the print trade’

Dr Savage says the theme is highly topical, and the project is supported by major scholarly societies for book history, art history, and historical printing, such as the Consortium of European Research Libraries and the Print Council of America.

‘Digitisation projects in a number of collections are starting to move from printed material to the objects used to print that material. Given the new possibilities to catalogue and digitise these artefacts in order to reveal their research potential, a common framework could advance knowledge of image-printing processes and the role of images in the print trade.’

Her claim is backed up by the fact that the working group includes research leaders in book history, art history, and handpress printing; curators of major collections of blocks and plates in museum collections worldwide; and editors of the standard cataloguing languages used by heritage institutions to describe their collections.

The working document that results from the recent summit will be trialled at a free training day for early-career researchers. And in keeping with the BARSEA scheme’s aims to help early-career researchers shape their fields and cascade benefit, the framework will be published in open-access format in March 2018.

Read more: bit.ly/BlocksPlatesStones
This remarkable drawing by Bruegel represents a group of street performers putting on a comic folk play, *The Dirty Bride (De Vuile Bruid)* on the occasion of Shrovetide, the three days before Ash Wednesday. The drawing was originally meant to serve as the design for a woodcut, but this was abandoned after cutting in the upper left corner was carried out. Dr Elizabeth Savage of the Institute of English Studies is exploring ways of making such printing artefacts accessible to researchers. Photo: Pieter Bruegel the Elder (ca. 1525–1569), *The Dirty Bride*, pen and ink on white-prepared woodblock, partially cut, c.1566. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund, 1932 (32.63).
In 2017 the School of Advanced Study confirmed its commitment to open access publishing with the launch of the Humanities Digital Library (www.humanities-digital-library.org). This is an online publishing platform for peer-reviewed scholarly books, devised by digital and publishing specialists at the Institutes of Historical Research (IHR) and Advanced Legal Studies (IALS), and the School’s Central Academic Initiatives.

Open access, or ‘OA’, publishing is the provision of free, accessible, and re-usable content with the extent and form of this re-usability set by a range of ‘Creative Commons’ licences. Through the Humanities Digital Library, each of the School’s nine institutes is now able to make available a range of their publications to a greatly expanded, international readership. These publications include titles previously available only in print and now offered free online, as well as new scholarly works published direct to the digital platform.

Each monograph in the Library is available as an open access PDF—as a full text and also chapter-by-chapter. Copies of each book may also be purchased from the Library in print and enhanced EPUB formats.

At launch, the Library offered a range of historical and legal titles from the IHR and IALS. Since then its coverage has grown with the addition of monographs, edited collections, and lectures published or newly commissioned by the Institutes of English and Classical Studies and Modern Languages Research, as well as Senate House Library. External partners are also taking part. These include the Royal Historical Society, whose New Historical Perspectives book series for early career researchers will appear in the Library from 2018.

Open access is today a well-established feature of humanities journal publishing. The focus is now shifting towards other formats, notably the scholarly monograph. It is a move gathering pace after an announcement by the Higher Education Funding Council for England in late 2016 that open access is likely to be a requirement of monographs included in research excellence surveys from the mid-2020s.
The Institute of Historical Research has published a remarkable new biographical work, charting the lives of more than 4,000 officers who fought for Parliament during the first English Civil War of 1642–46. *Cromwell Association Directory of Parliamentarian Army Officers* is a work of extensive scholarship that promises to transform historians’ understanding of those who took up arms against Charles I.

The *Directory* appears as a searchable and browsable text within British History Online (BHO), the IHR’s digital library of key primary and secondary sources in medieval and early modern British and Irish history. It recreates the lives and military careers of many hundreds of previously little-known Parliamentarian officers, with a particular focus on the years 1642–45, before the creation of the New Model Army.

Entries range from a sentence for the most obscure individuals to close to 1,000 words for major figures. Where known, information is provided on family background and social networks, as well as details of the armies in which each officer served and the sources used to assemble a life. These biographies are freely available via BHO and are published using a Creative Commons licence that permits the downloading of the full text in its XML mark-up version. With this, historians will be able to undertake new research by searching and grouping the officers by age and place of origin, among other attributes.

In each case the work of commissioning, peer reviewing, editing, and promoting new scholarly monographs remains with the institutes’ publishing specialists. What changes is the potential readership and ambition of these new works, as well as the discoverability and availability of existing School of Advanced Study titles now available as open access.

Six months after the launch of the Humanities Digital Library, there had been more than 50,000 book downloads, with individual titles regularly receiving more than 1,000 requests per month.

Engagement with the Library’s content is closely linked to social media campaigns for monographs or book chapters. These numbers, which are rising steadily, far exceed print sales—even for the most successful academic title. Analytics also show that the Library has established a sizeable global audience. This includes growing readerships in new regions—notably central and Latin America, and northern and southern Africa—where OA publishing facilitates access to new scholarship at a scale impossible in print.

Read more: humanities-digital-library.org

**New resource to chase civil war ancestors**

The Institute of Historical Research has published a remarkable new biographical work, charting the lives of more than 4,000 officers who fought for Parliament during the first English Civil War of 1642–46. *Cromwell Association Directory of Parliamentarian Army Officers* is a work of extensive scholarship that promises to transform historians’ understanding of those who took up arms against Charles I.

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The *Directory* has been prepared for publication by the British History Online editorial team, who are members of the IHR’s digital research department. The new collection is one example of a growing number of titles added to BHO as ‘born-digital’ resources—works created specifically for online publication or which, having existed online in other formats, now find a permanent home as part of this widely used resource for the study of British and Irish history.

Similar titles recently added to BHO include *The Court of Chivalry* database, which records trials brought for defamation and insult during the 1630s. Born-digital publications of this kind highlight the increasing importance attached to preserving and promoting web-based research, together with BHO’s contribution to digital sustainability for completed and current projects.

The *Cromwell Association Directory of Parliamentarian Army Officers* was launched in May 2017 at an event organised jointly by the IHR and the Cromwell Association and held at the institute.

Research and publication was funded by the Cromwell Association with generous assistance from the Marc Fitch Fund and the Aurelius Trust.

Read more: british-history.ac.uk/no-series/cromwell-army-officers
What binds together research in the humanities? Above all it is the study and interpretation of the human world. This is a world that stretches geographically across a shared globe and historically back through a shared and interrelated human story. Ideas are not bound by borders or contained by nations, and the history of the world has been shaped by human thought carried across such thresholds by migration, exchange, trade, conquest, and global communication.

Research has no borders. Why then should we impose borders on a festival that aims to engage the public with the most innovative and exciting examples of that research?

After three successful years of running the Being Human festival of the humanities in partnership with universities and research organisations across the UK, and in a global context in which it seems more important than ever to clearly articulate the value of international collaboration, this was a question we returned to with increasing urgency. For a festival that has never been afraid of thinking big, there could be only one answer: go global.

Expanding overseas is a big step for any festival. For the Being Human festival, however, it felt like a natural move. From its pilot year in 2014 onwards, Being Human has grown rapidly to become one of the largest free festivals in the UK. In 2016 it featured more than 250 events organised by 71 universities and research organisations in partnership with 221 cultural and community groups in 45 cities and towns across the country. Nearly 1,000 academics took part in the festival, which was attended by around 33,000 people. Such wide scope was made possible by the renewed support offered to the festival by its partners the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the British Academy.

The School was particularly pleased to work with BBC Radio 3 to develop a number of original programmes based on Being Human content for broadcast during the festival. These broadcasts offered an opportunity for researchers, many of them at the start of their careers, to reach an audience of hundreds of thousands listening across the globe.

The Being Human programme was therefore already pushing against national boundaries. Across the festival—from organisers to attendees, from speakers to the team making it happen—international collaboration ran to the very core of the project. In the events that were organised, too, responding to our surprisingly apt ‘Hope and Fear’ theme, challenges were presented to the simpler narratives oft-repeated as ‘our island’s story’.
Research has no borders. Why then should we impose borders on a festival that aims to engage the public with the most innovative and exciting examples of that research?

One example came in Coventry, where academics at the University of Warwick organised a theatrical celebration of the life of Ira Aldridge, an African American actor who became manager of the Coventry Theatre in 1828. The first black theatre manager in the UK—who achieved this distinction when slavery was still legal in England—was celebrated in a procession through the city and a performance at the Belgrade Theatre attended by 130 people. The Being Human team is delighted that this event has resulted in a new blue plaque commemorating Aldridge on the site of the (now demolished) Coventry Theatre, which was unveiled in August 2017.

Another example came closer to home, in collaboration with the University of London Institute in Paris. Working with colleagues there, a number of cross-channel initiatives were conducted, marking both the anniversary of the Bataclan attacks and demonstrating the work being done by the Paris Centre for Migrant Writing and Expression. An exhibition of art by migrants and refugees in the city travelled the Channel, popping up in Senate House for the duration of Being Human.

The interconnection of the local, national, and international was demonstrated when the Institute of Historical Research Wohl Library transported dozens of visitors back to the year 1666. Inspired by the 350th anniversary of the Great Fire of London, and seeking to widen awareness of the library and share something of the experience of undertaking historical research, the IHR orchestrated its ‘Night at the Library: books of hope and fear’ event. Working with Rebecca Rideal, author of 1666: Plague, War and Hellfire, and the theatre company This&That Productions, Library staff arranged a series of themed escape rooms, taking participants through a night in London during the Great Fire, including meetings with a Dutch refugee; the king’s printer, whose press was about to burn; and the king himself. Each (electric) candle-lit room contained a series of puzzles, some of which were solved by the texts surrounding the players with help from librarians. After receiving a specially printed keepsake based on the London Gazette, the winning groups were taken to the top of the Senate House tower for an unparalleled night-time view of the dome of the ‘new’ St Paul’s that rose from the ashes of the fire. As one participant noted, the event ‘made history come alive in my mind’.

Lost and Found in 2017

There is a sense, then, in which Being Human has always been international. It might be a UK festival, but it always has been and always will be resolutely outward looking and open to global histories, ideas, and collaborations. But 2017 felt like the right time to formalise this, and to take an extra step.

The festival theme, ‘Lost and Found’, reflected a changing world in which the certainties we thought we knew are slipping away and new ideas are emerging, new pathways being forged. It reflects a global sensibility, too, in which the festival itself is striking out in search of new frontiers, new collaborators, and new global friends. In this first fully international year of activity, a programme was planned in close collaboration with universities and cultural organisations in Singapore, Melbourne, Rome, and, once again, in Paris. With these new allies and with others closer to home, the 2017 Being Human festival opened up both a global discussion about the humanities and a global human discussion.

Read more: beinghumanfestival.org
Living Literature raises a glass to the Belle Époque

Marcel Proust’s seven-volume masterpiece *In Search of Lost Time* is, famously, not the easiest read. Indeed it is said that the number of readers attempting this feat declines by around one half per volume between *Swann’s Way* (vol. 1) and *Time Regained* (vol. 7).

When planning a follow-up to our first Living Literature event, which staged a research-led recreation of the atmosphere of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s widely read classic *The Great Gatsby*, Proust might not at first have seemed the obvious choice. On the other hand, however, Proust’s work presented an interesting challenge. How could we communicate the richness of this hugely important but notoriously ‘difficult’ book to a non-specialist audience? How could we interest an Anglophone audience in this classic of French literature? Most importantly of all, how could we create our own pathway back to a ‘lost time’—Paris at the turn of the century, the belle époque?

The challenge

Established in 2016, Living Literature is a series that aims to bring classic works of literature to life through immersive experiences. These events blend performance, food and drink, short talks, and more to capture the atmosphere of literary works and to reveal surprising new sides to them. The events are always research driven, and aim above all to communicate how research enables deeper readings and deeper understandings of texts and ideas that we may have thought were familiar.

The first event, Living Gatsby, drew around 500 people to Senate House in May 2016 to experience the art, music, and literature of the Jazz Age. Turning an iconic 1930s Art Deco building into a nineteenth-century salon would be a harder task, however. Thankfully the School’s public engagement team were on hand to dress and light the building, bring in props, arrange linden tea cocktails, and recreate key scenes from Proust’s work.

Turning research into performance

The team had a wealth of expertise to draw upon both within the School and from its wider research networks. Looking for expertise in French literature and culture, it turned to the University of London Institute in Paris, recruiting Dr Anna-Louise Milne as one of the lead academic organisers. It turned also to the School’s own Institute of Modern Languages Research, which connected the team to another Proust scholar, Dr Erika Fulop of Lancaster University. The institute then hosted a preview lecture featuring Antoine Compagnon, professor of French and comparative literature at Columbia University and perhaps the leading Proust scholar of his generation.

Closer to home, the team called on experts at the Institute of Philosophy’s Centre for the Study of the Senses for help. Professor Barry Smith, who has published on Proust, devised a series of sensory experiments designed to probe the connections between flavour and memory via a series of mini-madeleine moments. And Dr Paul Archbold (IMLR) presented a number of Proustian musical performances throughout the evening, giving life to Proust’s fictional *Vinteuil Sonata*.

From Keele University, Professor Dominic Jaynes joined the event to help attendees explore the queer side of Proust, while academics, fellows, and students from the IMLR read extracts from the novel in English and French.
Next year the focus shifts again, when Living Literature will be recreating a classic work of Gothic literature from a groundbreaking woman writer. The book? Mary Shelley’s masterpiece, *Frankenstein*.

Read more: livingliterature.org.uk
For the last two years, Dr Maria del Pilar Kaladeen, research fellow at the School’s Centre for Postcolonial Studies, has run an annual project with students learning English as a second or other language (ESOL) at the Cardinal Hume Centre in Westminster. Below, she outlines the essence of the initiative and an innovative writing workshop connected to Senate House Library’s Reformation: Shattered World, New Beginnings exhibition.

‘The Cardinal Hume Centre is an invaluable resource. This London charity, which began in 1986, provides accommodation, education, and legal advice to the homeless and badly housed. Having volunteered there as an ESOL tutor for more than four years, I am fully aware of the impact that it makes on the lives of the people who access this unique provision. Many of the centre’s students are migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers and for them, English classes are a vital first step to negotiating life in London.

‘It has been a great joy to work on the ESOL project, the essence of which has been to make the work of academics from the School of Advanced Study accessible to these students. It has served as a knowledge exchange activity—consistently giving as much to those teaching the classes as to those prescribed the role of “learners”.

‘The intense nature of the project has meant that the unanimous feedback from students confirm massive improvements in their spoken English, listening, and comprehension skills. For the academics, who have had to face the challenge of converting their research into accessible ESOL lessons, the experience has also had a significant impact. They have found the process of making their research relatable beyond their immediate academic community incredibly valuable.

‘Where previous projects have focused heavily on speaking and listening skills, this year, in response to student feedback, we delivered a writing workshop. During a week of intensive English classes, students wrote extended pieces in response to a number of topics related to the themes of the Reformation. And rather than root the project entirely in the past, we looked at how the themes could be identified in modern-day politics and international relations. Thus we considered the idea of the Reformation as “Britain’s first Brexit”, writing about the topic of contemporary leadership through the controversial rule of Henry VIII and the issue of language and communication in current technology.

‘My partner in this project was Dr William Tantam, a postdoctoral fellow at the School’s Centre for Integrated Caribbean Research. Like me, he has previous experience in teaching English as a second or other language. Teaching on alternate days, for just under two weeks in April, we secured the participation of around 20 students across the entire workshop. Some of the most powerful pieces of writing came in response to the theme of communication.

‘The lesson started with a discussion on language and the printing press during the period of the Reformation. Afterwards we all wrote about the changes in communication we have witnessed and lived through. Many students reflected on the difference mobile phones and the internet have made to their lives, allowing them to maintain relationships with family members living in other countries.

‘For some of the students it is their third year on the project and we wanted to have a permanent record of their work. With this in mind we produced an anthology, ‘Reformation: Then and Now’, which the students launched at Senate House Library in October.’
Selection of staff publications in 2016–17

Monographs

*Metadata: Shaping Knowledge from Antiquity to the Semantic Web*
Richard Gartner
Springer International Publishing, 2016

*Literature and the Public Good*
Rick Rylance
Oxford University Press, 2016

Journal articles


Book chapters


Reviews


Editorships


Raphaële Mouren, editor (with Gilles Bertrand, Anne Cayuela, and Christian Del Vento), *Bibliothèques et lecteurs dans l’Europe moderne (XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles)*, Librairie Droz, 2016; includes a chapter by Raphaële Mouren, ‘La fabrique d’une bibliothèque au coeur de la République des Lettres: Piero Vettori, ses amis et ses livres.’
Selection of books produced by SAS Publications in 2016–17

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

Electronic Signatures in Law
Stephen Mason
2016
978-1-911507-00-0
This fourth edition of the well-established practitioner text sets out what constitutes an electronic signature, the form an electronic signature can take, and issues relating to evidence—illustrated by analysis of relevant case law and legislation from a wide range of common law and civil law jurisdictions. Stephen Mason is a leading authority on electronic signatures and electronic evidence, having advised global corporations and governments on these topics. He is also the editor of Electronic Evidence and International Electronic Evidence, and the founder of the international open-source journal Digital Evidence and Electronic Signature Law Review.

Electronic Evidence
Edited by Stephen Mason and Daniel Seng
2017
978-1-911507-09-3
Stephen Mason and Daniel Seng have brought together a team of experts in the field to provide an exhaustive treatment of electronic evidence. This fourth edition continues to follow the tradition in English evidence textbooks by basing the content on the law of England and Wales, with appropriate citations of relevant case law and legislation from other jurisdictions.

Institute of Classical Studies

The Afterlife of Cicero
Edited by G Manuwald
2016
978-1-905670-64-2
BICS Supplement 135
Cicero was one of the most prolific and productive figures in ancient Rome, active as both a politician and a writer. As yet, however, modern scholarship does not do justice to the sheer range of his later influence. This volume, comprising papers given at a conference jointly organised by the Institute of Classical Studies, the Warburg Institute, and the Department of Greek and Latin at University College London, presents twelve case studies on the reception of ‘Cicero the writer’ and ‘Cicero the man’, ranging from thirteenth-century Italy to nineteenth-century England, including colonial Latin America. Scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds discuss artistic and literary responses to Cicero as well as his exploitation in philosophical and political debates. Taken together, these studies illustrate how the special characteristics of the historical Cicero colour his reception.

Institute of Historical Research

The Victoria History of Leicestershire: Castle Donington
Pamela J. Fisher and J.M. Lee
2016
978-1-909646-27-8
VCH Shorts
The parish of Castle Donington lies on the south bank of the river Trent, twenty miles northwest of Leicester. From its origins as a village more than a thousand years ago, and following the erection of a castle in the 1150s, it developed into a town with a market, fair, hospital, and several other features. Secondary settlements grew up alongside the Trent, by the King’s Mills and at Cavendish Bridge, the site of an important medieval ferry. The early thirteenth-century hunting park, Donington Park, developed into a separate estate of the earls of Huntingdon in the late sixteenth century. Strong religious conformity and the growth and then decline of traditional industries shaped the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Since then, new employment opportunities have arisen thanks to modern transport links. This book examines these changing patterns of landscape, landownership, working lives, social structure, and religious worship across the centuries.

The Victoria County History of Herefordshire: Bosbury
Janet Cooper
2016
978-1-909646-25-4
VCH Shorts
Below the western slopes of the Malvern Hills lies Bosbury, an agricultural parish near the market town of Ledbury. A favourite residence of the bishops of Hereford was situated here in the Middle Ages, and in its western part was an estate owned by the Knights Templar and then the Hospitallers. Both estates were tenanted from the sixteenth century onwards, but there was no major resident landowner until John Stedman and Edward Higgins successively developed the Bosbury House estate in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. After the First World War, much of it was bestowed for the creation of the Bosbury Farm Settlement for former soldiers. Orchards have long been important to the parish economy and hops have been grown since the seventeenth century. With no industry or major roads, the parish has become an oasis of rural peace attracting visitors and some new residents, but avoiding any large-scale development.
Institute of Latin American Studies
A Return to the Village: Community Ethnographies and the Study of Andean Culture in Retrospective
Edited by Francisco Ferreira and Billie Jean Isbell
2016
978-1-908857-24-8
This edited volume brings together several scholars who have produced outstanding ethnographies of Andean communities, mostly in Peru but also in neighbouring countries. These ethnographies were published between the 1970s and 2000s, following different theoretical and thematic approaches, and they often transcended the boundaries of case studies to become important reference works on key aspects of Andean culture. The book includes essays on the symbolism and ritual uses of coca, agricultural rituals and internal social divisions, social organisation and kinship, the use of khipus and concepts of literacy, and the management and ritual dimensions of water and irrigation.

Chile and the Inter-American Human Rights System
Edited by Karinna Fernández, Cristian Peña, and Sebastián Smart
2017
978-1-908857-27-9
This book reflects on the relationship between Chile and the Inter-American Human Rights System, focusing on an interdisciplinary and detailed examination of the consequences of recent cases decided by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights against the Chilean state. These cases illustrate central challenges in the areas of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex rights, and shed light on torture and indigenous rights in Chile and the Americas as a whole.

Institute of Modern Languages Research
Glanz und Abglanz: Two Centuries of German Studies in the University of London
Edited by John L. Flood and Anne Simon
2017
978-0-85457-263-2
In 1943, with London still reeling from the Blitz, plans were laid for an institute devoted to rebuilding relations between English and German academics once hostilities had ceased. Finally established in 1950, the institute served for more than half a century as a research centre for scholars the world over. However, German Studies in London have a much longer tradition. *Glanz und Abglanz* tells this story in two essays: ‘Taught by Giants’, which outlines German Studies in London from 1826, and ‘Sehr schön, Piglet?’ ‘Ja, Pooh’, which follows the development of the Institute of Germanic Languages and Literatures and its remarkable library. The volume includes an account of the collection of rare books assembled by Robert Priebsch (1866–1935) and August Closs (1898–1990).

For more information, or to order any of these publications, please visit sas.ac.uk/publications.
In the summer of 2018, the T. S. Eliot International Summer School will celebrate its 10th anniversary when it convenes in the Institute of English Studies at Senate House. In the years since its founding, with the encouragement and support of the late Valerie Eliot (T.S. Eliot’s wife), the School has been attended by 450 students from 33 nations and is staffed by distinguished international scholars of Eliot and modern literature.

The Summer School was inaugurated in 2009 and opened by Nobel Laureate Seamus Heaney. It had been envisaged as an integral part of the T. S. Eliot International Research Project, which drew its funding from the Eliot Foundation and the Arts and Humanities Research Council, to develop the production and publication of new editions of Eliot’s poetry, prose, plays, and letters. At the beginning of this new era of Eliot studies, the School’s mission is to welcome students to the unrestricted study of Eliot on the highest level of intellectual and critical inquiry, and yet it is far from being the reserve of academia. It welcomes participants from non-academic backgrounds—poets, artists, professionals, business people, teachers, and citizens of literature who take delight in joining with students, faculty, and the wider community of Eliot readers for an exhilarating literary-cultural experience.

Each year, major poets, writers, and critics have lent their distinction and support by opening the School or giving readings from their work and Eliot’s, including in addition to Heaney, Sir Tom Stoppard, Professors Denis Donoghue, Paul Muldoon, Mark Ford, Sean O’Brien, Robin Robertson, Daljit Nagra, Robert Crawford, Christopher Reid, Craig Raine, Stefan Collini, Alan Jenkins, and the current Oxford Professor of Poetry, Simon Armitage. Many have generously waived their fees in favour of student bursaries.

The School has also enjoyed the support of the Josephine Hart Poetry Foundation, which has brought distinguished English actors to read Eliot’s poetry, including Jeremy Irons, Anna Cartaret, Dominic West, Dame Eileen Atkins, Edward Fox, Ian McDiarmid, Mark Strong, and, most recently, Adrian Dunbar and Deborah Findlay. These artists not only donated their time, but also brought in large audiences to these events, the profits from which are fed back into the Summer School.

The Eliot Editorial Project, which is coordinating for the first time the editing of the poetry, plays, prose, and correspondence of Eliot, has now produced the standard edition of the poems, the two-volume Poems of T. S. Eliot, whose co-editor Sir Christopher Ricks has been a regular lecturer and inspirational scholar to students from the beginning. Now online are six volumes of The Complete Prose of T. S. Eliot, whose general editor Ronald Schuchard is co-founder (with Warwick Gould), director, and annual lecturer of the T.S. Eliot International Summer School. There are now seven volumes of The Letters of T. S. Eliot, whose co-editor John Haffenden (with the late Valerie Eliot) is a generous presence at the School.

Scholarly access to these volumes by students and lecturers has already had a tremendous impact on the resurgence and quality of Eliot studies. Numerous students have gone on to complete higher degrees and are now teaching and researching Eliot in universities worldwide, including Beijing University, and six former students have returned by invitation to lecture as outstanding young scholars.
The £600 tuition fee for the Summer School includes the opening lecture and reception; coach trips to Little Gidding (a small village in Cambridgeshire and also the fourth and final poem of Eliot’s *Four Quartets*), where the Summer School shares a joint programme with the T. S. Eliot Society of the UK, and Burnt Norton (a seventeenth-century manor house in the Cotswolds and the first poem of Eliot’s *Four Quartets*), where students are hosted by the Earl of Harrowby and given a history of the manor house and grounds. While studying in London students receive thirteen lectures and five afternoon seminars; two workshops on Eliot and digital research in the online prose editions; a visit to St. Stephen’s Church (where Eliot was church warden for many years) and an instructional walking tour of Eliot’s London. The students are also treated to a variety of evening events, including a poetry reading and a reception at the London Library.

All students of the Summer School are responsible for the cost of their high-season travel and lodging expenses, which for many make it impossible to attend without a full or partial bursary. To date, we have raised approximately 30 bursaries each year to award to outstanding students in need. A generous number are provided by the T. S. Eliot Foundation, the T. S. Eliot Society of the US, several universities (including the English departments of Royal Holloway, Durham University, Emory University, and the Johns Hopkins University Press), and a number of private donors. The directors have also been donors, while some of the lecturers and tutors have waived their fees in support of further bursaries to the School.

The time and expertise given by academics and actors alike, and the donations that fund the bursaries of many of our most talented students, play a crucial role in furthering the study of T.S. Eliot. We are sincerely grateful for all of the support the Summer School receives and extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who have so generously given.

‘The Summer School is intellectually rigorous but it is also lots of fun. Attending it broadens your knowledge of Eliot’s life and work, while other aspects of the school – such as walking tours and poetry readings – offer an insight into literary London.’

Suzannah V. Evans
2017 bursary recipient
Gifts in wills have a significant and lasting impact on the University of London and make up a large proportion of its philanthropic income. Professor Greg Woolf, director of the Institute of Classical Studies, reflects on a recent gift bequeathed to the institute library by his esteemed colleague, John Casey (1935–2016).

‘John followed an unusual route into academic life. He was an assistant librarian at the Institute of Bankers when he first caught the archaeology bug, helping out at a rescue excavation in London. Four years of evening classes at the Institute of Archaeology (now part of UCL) and a master’s degree at Cardiff led him to a post at Durham University in 1972 where he taught for his entire career, retiring in 2000. Always a Londoner at heart, he escaped to the big city whenever he could and retired here.

‘John’s was a familiar face in the institute’s library and also at conferences on Roman Britain. He had a deceptively angelic smile and a wicked sense of humour. He was rather expert at deflating any lecturer who verged on the pompous, but it was always done with a sense of fun, and in a characteristically provocative way. He excavated Roman sites all over England and Wales and published widely, but his great love was the study of Roman coins. He pioneered archaeological approaches to coinage, showing how much economic and social history could be extracted from them. He was a devoted and inspiring teacher, who travelled with a small coin collection of his own.

‘I remember the thrill as an undergraduate when half way through a seminar John produced a Roman solidus (a gold coin of the later empire) and passed it around the room. He trained some of the leading coin specialists at work in the UK today.

‘John did not tell us about the gift in advance, nor did he specify exactly how we should spend it, but of course we have many ideas. He left us his books as well as a tenth of his estate, so the Joint Library of the Hellenic and Roman Societies (the Combined Classics Library) benefits doubly. We already have a room dedicated to numismatics, the study of money including coins, which we shall name in his honour, and his collection will make that even more valuable for the researchers who travel here from all over the UK and beyond.

‘The John Casey Fund will help us develop the library in new ways, extending our programme of digitisation, cataloguing our rare books, and providing some of the new equipment and services that twenty-first century readers need. I like to think he would be pleased to think of a new generation—his students’ students in fact—benefiting from his gift.’
SAS by the numbers

Digital resources and information platforms
All SAS projects have either a web presence or an online database capturing research data acquired throughout the project’s lifecycle. In 2016-17, SAS hosted 34 research project websites, 5 archived sites, and 16 online databases, each of which is available to the research community and the wider public. Project websites attracted 2.5 million page views; project databases attracted 67.4 million page views.

Number of digital resources and information platforms 245
Number of visits made to digital resources and information platforms 24.4 million
Number of page views requested 94.6 million
Number of unique users 8.6 million
Number of downloads 7.5 million

Events
The School organised more than 1,900 academic events in 2016-17. More than 68 percent of these were multidisciplinary in subject matter. A significant proportion (47 percent) were collaborative, drawing on the School’s extensive disciplinary networks and partnerships; 53 percent of these collaborative events were co-sponsored with other higher education institutions and 47 percent were co-sponsored with organisations outside the higher education sector. More than 70 percent of the School’s events had a public engagement component.

Number of research dissemination events, including library events 1,935
Number of speakers and participants: (UK: 65,480; rest of world: 13,655) 79,135
Number of event video/audio podcast views and downloads 216,914

Publications
Number of print and online publications produced by the School and its members 408
Number of print and digital journals published, many of which are open access 10
Number of e-journal page views 2 million
E-repository downloads (SAS-Space) 565,752

Research training
Number of research training events 266
Number of participants (UK: 4,886; rest of world: 396) 5,282
Research training digital platform page views 140,529

Libraries
Number of registered readers (UK: 13,438; rest of world: 2,911) 16,349
Number of visits 183,631
Number of volumes in stock 965,550
Number of volumes acquired 5,923

Staff and fellows
Number of staff 240
Number of visiting research fellows (average stay: 5.8 months) 104
Total number of research fellows and associates 798

Students
Full-/part-time and writing-up
Postgraduate taught* 87
Postgraduate research 133
Total number of students 220

* Excludes enrollment in distance learning programmes administered by University of London International Programmes.
## Financial summary

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016–17 £</th>
<th>2015–16 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding council grants</td>
<td>8,598,029</td>
<td>8,770,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic fees and support grants</td>
<td>1,420,411</td>
<td>1,505,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants and contracts</td>
<td>2,094,853</td>
<td>1,619,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income*</td>
<td>5,559,513</td>
<td>5,365,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of London contribution</td>
<td>4,723,020</td>
<td>4,022,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment income and interest</td>
<td>599,324</td>
<td>529,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,995,150</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,813,121</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016–17 £</th>
<th>2015–16 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>10,739,733</td>
<td>9,524,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>1,144,031</td>
<td>1,212,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>187,701</td>
<td>171,546</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic expenditure</td>
<td>2,265,221</td>
<td>2,336,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration expenditure</td>
<td>1,366,234</td>
<td>1,220,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal charges (space, finance, HR, IT)</td>
<td>6,685,819</td>
<td>5,875,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,388,739</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,340,604</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from transfers/to reserves</td>
<td>606,412</td>
<td>1,472,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note to the accounts

* Other operating income includes internal income, commercial income, and other grants.
Acknowledgements

The editors would like to thank the following School staff and fellows who contributed to the Annual Report and Review 2017:

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On the front cover
Portolano by Grazioso Benincasa of Ancona, 1473 (Egerton MS 2855, f.4r, British Library) – one of many maps that have been digitised as part of Pelagios Commons, a community and infrastructure for linked open geodata in the humanities. The Institute of Classical Studies became one of the host institutions of Pelagios Commons in 2017. Read more on p. 11. Image courtesy of the British Library (https://data.bl.uk/pelagios/pel06.html).

On the inside front and back covers
Detail from the University of London shield on the ceiling of Crush Hall, Senate House.