

**Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science**

**Unit of Assessment: 30: History**

**a. Overview**

Historical research at LSE is delivered through two departments: Economic History (EH) and International History (IH). They provide the historical dimension to the social science work at the School, complementing its research on economics/sociology and international relations/government respectively. The result is a unique environment of historical research and teaching that – drawing on both social science and humanities methodologies - makes LSE one of the world's principal centres for historical scholarship.

In **EH**, which includes the Business History Unit (BHU), concepts and theories from economics and other social sciences are used as the starting point for studying how economies developed in the past and understanding them in their social, political and cultural context. There is a strong emphasis on economic concepts, but the department's research brings a wide range of approaches to this core concern, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative techniques for historical analysis. The multidisciplinary nature of LSE's economic history research marks it out; it has no real comparators inside or outside the UK. As a means of achieving our scholarly goal of world class research in economic history, we have adopted a deliberately decentralized research strategy set out below.

**IH** focuses on the historical dimension of relations between states, peoples and cultures in both peace and war since 1500. There is a strong emphasis on the traditional political, diplomatic and military approach to studying international history, but our research also draws upon methodological advances in the study of culture and ideas to set the history of international relations in its broadest comparative context. Again, the unique focus of the department means that it has no precise equivalents inside or outside the UK.

History at LSE has currently 50 faculty, 6 post-doctoral fellows and 107 PhD students. Between January 2008 and July 2013, history research projects have been awarded £4.78 million in *new* grants from external sources. Research *income* across the two departments amounted to over £3.51 million. In this period, EH has deepened and developed major new research initiatives in global economic history, on markets and institutions, and on the formation of useful knowledge and technology. IH has extended its fields of research to include fresh historiographical perspectives in Contemporary History and the comparative history of empires. The foundation of the IDEAS research centre has reaffirmed IH as the major European centre for the study of the Cold War, while adding new research perspectives and funding streams. Both departments make a major, internationally recognized contribution to the development of the discipline by training postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral students, managing extensive research projects that have developed global networks of academics, through leadership in academic societies, and, most importantly, through sustained high quality scholarship in economic and international history.

**b. Research strategy**

Both the EH and IH Departments pursue an inclusive research strategy that encompasses postgraduates, post-doctoral researchers, fixed term and permanent faculty. Our collective goal is to break new ground with world-leading research in economic history and international history respectively. This ambition is reflected in the structure of our research activity. We aim to develop original scholarship that extends the scope and depth of historical research in our individual work, our group projects, and through the promotion of academic debate. At the same time, we wish to develop historical work in conjunction with cognate disciplines in the humanities and social sciences.

**In the case of EH**, this interdisciplinary focus has been pursued through our collaborative research projects as well as our individual research. The strategy to achieve our goals and ambitions is deliberately decentralized. This is because of the inherent unpredictability of where and how major insights or breakthroughs in research are likely to occur. It is a strategy that seeks to harness the scholarly benefits to be had from providing the space for individual thinking and risk-taking research and creating an open environment conducive to collaborative work. Specifically, it involves *firstly*, a selection process geared towards attracting young, promising talent and established scholars of international calibre with a vibrant research agenda. *Secondly*, it involves

an active departmental Research Committee which fosters individual research initiatives by means of 'pairing' faculty members to encourage critical reflection on each other's work and feedback on papers; which promotes research collaboration within the Department as well as with scholars elsewhere in the UK and beyond (for example M. Schulze and Wolf at Humboldt University); and which offers advice and guidance on individual and collaborative research grant applications.

*Thirdly*, our strategy involves the rapid dissemination of research by publishing a Working Paper series, a distinctive characteristic of which is the inclusion of work by graduate students and visitors. On average, there are about ten issues per year, all available on-line. Our strategy has proved effective in nurturing high quality research. EH has been very successful in attracting *new* research funding in the REF period (£2.87 million) and the quality of its research output has been recognized recently, *inter alia*, with the awards of major international publication prizes (Bakker, Roy, M. Schulze). Underpinned by this strategy, research within the Department falls mainly into the three broad, overlapping thematic agendas identified below. While these agendas have been retained from RAE2008, there have since been significant research developments within them, associated with new personnel and new research initiatives, that have gone along with an internationalization of research scope within the discipline. They are also the focus of several of the major collaborative research grants awarded to department members.

**Global Economic History:** EH is at the forefront of international scholarship in global economic history and its key themes of long-run convergence and divergence of economic performance and the 'deep' historical origins of globalisation. As well as work based on comparisons between European and Asian experiences, where the debate over the Great Divergence began, recent research has spread to encompass a truly global coverage. EH has been well-placed to examine these questions because of the wide range of countries and regions covered by its international faculty, combined with their expertise in the study of institutions' economic performance and long run growth and development. The quality of our work in this field has been instrumental in attracting new faculty in recent years with a global outlook and particular knowledge of Latin America (Irigoin), Africa (Gardner), Asia (Ma, Roy) and Europe (Broadberry). O'Brien's major research grant from the ERC on 'Useful and Reliable Knowledge in Global Histories of Material Progress in the East and West' (URKEW) has also provided a focus for research in global history, bringing with it 5 researchers and a series of conferences and workshops. Of particular note in this research area are: work on India and the Great Divergence by Roy; Ma's work on real wages in China during the Great Divergence; Broadberry's work on comparisons of economic performance between India and Britain from the seventeenth century to the present as well as his co-editing of the 2-volume *Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe*; the work of Irigoin on the political economy of Spanish imperial rule in America; Hannah's work on global business; Accominotti's work on imperial financial history; and Gardner's work on taxation in colonial Africa makes a start on bringing Africa into the Great Divergence debate. The department's participation in an international two-year MSc programme on global history, in collaboration with ERASMUS, is part of this agenda.

**Markets and Institutions:** The dynamics of markets and financial, business and government institutions remain at the core of much of the EH department's research, augmented by a more recent emphasis to account explicitly for the spatial dimensions of such dynamics. The high quality of our work in this area has helped us to attract new faculty, including Accominotti, Irigoin, Gardner and, most recently, Cummins and Roses. Of particular note in this broad research area are: Volckart's work on market integration in the early modern period and M. Schulze's research on the relationship between market integration, nationalism and state boundaries, using perspectives from new economic geography; in addition, Schulze and Volckart have obtained a Leverhulme grant on 'Integration and Growth: Capital and Goods Markets in 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe', which supports two post-doctoral researchers; Accominotti's work on the role of financial institutions in the spread of the Great Depression; Cummins' emerging research record on the demographic transition; the work of Irigoin on monetary aspects of Latin American economic performance in the nineteenth century and her recent extension of this to the effects on China; Hannah's work on the managerial revolution and Bakker's work on the industrialisation of the entertainment industry, both of which take an international perspective; Leunig's work on the management of the British railway system and Swedish tobacco factories; the work of Minns and Wallis on apprenticeship; the work of Ma on legal systems and economic performance; Roses' research on the historical economic geography of Europe; O'Brien's influential work on the role of the fiscal state in fostering economic

development; the work of Deng on institutions and the political economy of Chinese economic performance; Ritschl's work on the political economy of twentieth century Germany has recently attracted a large grant from the German Ministry of Finance to lead a team writing the history of the Ministry.

**Useful and Reliable Knowledge:** The formation, transmission and advancement of useful knowledge and technology have been an important theme in EH's work during this period. This work has been supported by a number of major research awards. In addition to O'Brien's URKEW grant, the Department has also benefitted from Morgan and Howlett's Leverhulme/ESRC grant on 'The Nature of Evidence' (FACTS), which supported 5 post-doctoral researchers, 4 PhD students and an array of visiting scholars, as well as Rabier's Wellcome Trust grant on 'The Consumption of Medical Services in Early-Modern Europe' (ConsuMed), which supported her as principal investigator. Of particular note in this research area are: Morgan's work on how economists work and think, which has recently culminated in a major monograph *The World in the Model*; Morgan and Howlett's edited volume on *How Facts Travel*, arising out of the FACTS project; Wallis's research on medical history, linked to the ConsuMed project; Bakker's work on standardisation during the industrialisation of the entertainment industry; Roy's work on useful knowledge in Indian industry; the work of Minns and Wallis on the transmission of useful knowledge in early modern Britain through the apprenticeship system.

**With respect to IH**, the interdisciplinary focus has been pursued through the development of the IDEAS research centre, co-founded by Westad in 2008, which constitutes a major IH initiative in partnership with the International Relations Department at LSE. IDEAS works at the interface between contemporary history and international relations and has established itself as a leading international centre of excellence in the field of international affairs, as evidenced by its ranking in the 2012 U Penn League Tables as one of the top three university think tanks. The centre currently hosts research on the international history of East and Southeast Asia, the Balkans, the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, as well as on transatlantic relations and on the history of the Cold War. IDEAS also works with international partners, such as Columbia University, Princeton University, Sciences Po, and the National University of Singapore. It is a centre of PhD training within the LSE and hosts a number of visitors, advanced doctoral students, academics and foreign policy practitioners, from across the globe. IDEAS has also hosted 4 participants in the Chevening Visiting Scholars Programme through which the British Embassy Beijing funds a number of scholars from Chinese government departments to spend up to 6 months at LSE working on a research project and paper. This funding is on top of the regular Chevening scholarships for Chinese officials to undertake Masters level study at LSE. IDEAS organises numerous public lectures and seminars and publishes two journals, two book series and a number of occasional publications. It contributes to the LSE's Summer Schools in London and in Beijing and organises a number of out-of-term events outside London, in Cambridge, Bologna and elsewhere. IDEAS holds the Philippe Roman Chair in History and International Affairs, a one-year distinguished visiting professorship for leading scholars based outside the UK, who also contribute to teaching in the IH department. The Philippe Roman Professors for 2008-2013 have been Chen Jian (Cornell), Kepel (Sciences Po), Ferguson (Harvard), Guha, Applebaum and Snyder (Yale).

In addition to IDEAS, the LSE's **Cañada Blanch Centre** (director: Preston), which was established in 1994, also contributes to our interdisciplinary agenda. The Centre has become the focus of a flourishing new interest in contemporary Spanish history, politics and culture in Britain, organising conferences and research seminars, and attracting prominent Spanish politicians, writers and academics as visitors and speakers. It hosts a number of doctoral and post-doctoral scholars, and the Routledge/Cañada Blanch Series *Studies on Contemporary Spain*.

Within the discipline of International History, since RAE 2008 IH has taken a leading role in developing fresh historiographical directions, while still producing more traditional case studies that demonstrate an exceptional depth of primary research. Original historiographical contributions, developed from within the Department's core research priorities, include studies of the uses of space in history (Stock), the process and mechanisms of barbarisation in 20<sup>th</sup> century warfare (Jones), the deployment of prisoner recording transcripts to recover German military attitudes in World War Two (Neitzel), the development of the analytical framework of 'mental maps' (Casey), and the redefinition of the historiography of contemporary history (Spohr). The recent arrival of Baer, M. Jones, Sood and Zubok has extended the department's regional, chronological and

conceptual coverage in ways that complement traditional strengths while offering chances of creative synergy and wide-ranging impact both within and beyond the department and discipline. The IH Department's core research priorities, as identified in RAE 2008, may be divided into **four** areas organised around the following research themes:

**State, Space and Culture in the Early Modern World:** Our early modern research themes revolve around intellectual exchanges and cultural encounters, and the study of the international institutional determinants of state power. In the first category, Baer's and Sood's writings provide a new departmental focus on the connected histories of Christians, Jews, and Muslims in European and Middle Eastern and Central Asian history, and on the exchange of commodities and ideas in those regions from the early modern era to the modern. Hochstrasser is continuing his study of the creation and development of the eighteenth-century Republic of Letters, through a study of the later writings of Diderot. Keenan has completed his book on the growth of the 'public sphere' in 18th century Russia and St Petersburg's role as a cultural *entrepot* (European History Quarterly Best Article Prize 2012); Stock has published his study of the *Shelley-Byron Circle and the Idea of Europe* and initiated a new research focus on liminality, maps and the ideological uses of space. In the second group, Rodríguez-Salgado completed a series of studies of key agents of the Habsburg Monarchy in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and is now engaged exclusively in completing her two major studies of Habsburg imperial policy under Charles V and Philip II.

**War and Peace in Europe 1800-1945:** A longstanding research theme in the Department is the history of international relations between the Napoleonic era and World War Two. During his two years in the department Lieven published *Russia against Napoleon: the battle for Europe 1807-14* (Wolfson Prize 2009). Hartley completed her book on the role of social, economic and military resources in the creation of Russian great power status between 1762 and 1825 and is now researching early modern Siberia. Sked has continued to explore the international history of the Habsburg Monarchy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, through a biography of Radetzky. H. Jones published her comparative study of violence against prisoners of war in World War One and is now researching the propaganda representation of the economic blockade of Germany. Stevenson completed his major comparative study of logistics, planning and technology in the same conflict, and Preston published his study of the Spanish Holocaust to great acclaim, as recorded in an ICS for REF3. Neitzel has published his best-selling work *Soldaten*, which has offered a much discussed recovery of the ideological formation of the German army in World War Two.

**World and Imperial History in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries:** Another of our major research strands is the comparative study of violence, conflict-resolution and cultural exchange, often in an imperial or post-colonial context. Best has published a series of studies on the role of race and monarchy in the shaping of Anglo-Japanese relations in the period from 1854 to 1975 which will culminate in a monograph. J. Lewis has developed her work on British colonial rule in Africa with a particular focus on David Livingstone. Sherman published her monograph offering a cultural history of state coercion and punishment in modern India and has now turned to the post-colonial history of Hyderabad and South India. K. Schulze has completed a variety of comparative studies of insurgency and counter-insurgency in Indonesia, and will now turn to sectarian conflict in Maluku. Westad has published a major reinterpretation of China's engagement with the world since 1750 (Schwartz Asia History Prize 2013).

**Contemporary History and the International History of the Cold War:** The department's major focus on the Cold War era is expressed in both broad comparative surveys and particular regional studies. In the first category, Ashton completed his political biography of King Hussein of Jordan; Casey completed two major monographs on the interaction between state presentation of foreign policy and public opinion, one devoted to the US government's 'selling' of the Korean War, and the second to the US reporting of wartime casualties in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; Ludlow has published extensively on conflicts between national and supranational priorities in the early decades of the EU focused on links between the European community and the Atlantic institutions, and will now focus on the history of the negotiations over the Treaty of Rome; Westad published his major editorial project *The Cambridge History of the Cold War* and a new edition of Roberts' *History of the World*. Within the second category, Prazmowska is completing a biography of Gomulka as a prism for the crises and consolidation of post-war Polish Communism, and has published a history of Poland and a study of Paderewski. Spohr has published extensively on Baltic independence and the strategic position of West Germany in the Cold War era; Alvandi has published a series of innovative articles on the international history of Iran and the Persian Gulf during the Cold War;

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Harmer's monograph on Allende's Chile (Tomassini Book Award 2013) and Rajak's on Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have both contributed to a deeper understanding of the Global Cold War; finally the arrival of Zubok, with his recent work on the Russian intelligentsia, signals a new focus on Soviet cultural and ideological formation in the Cold War era, and with M. Jones also joining IH a new and highly topical research concentration on nuclear history, policy and strategy will be established.

**c. People, including:**

**i. Staffing strategy and staff development**

The two departments view the support of staff and the development of their research as central to sustaining LSE's leading position in the discipline. We have been very successful in terms of both attracting new faculty to our departments and supporting the career development of those already in post at the start of this REF period. In the review period, the departments have recruited six professors (Baer, Broadberry, M. Jones, Neitzel, Roses, Zubok), and nine lecturers (Accominotti, Alvandi, Cummins, Gardner, Harmer, H. Jones, Sherman, Sood, Stock), with EH thus raising its permanent faculty strength from 17 to 19 and IH increasing its numbers from 18 to 26.

**Established Staff:** To ensure that all staff are able to achieve their research potential, LSE operates a comprehensive sabbatical leave system, with one term of leave for eight terms of service. EH and IH are developing more co-teaching of their courses to permit staff to concentrate their teaching in the first or second terms of the session. Enhanced leave is given following major LSE administrative jobs (including Head of Department), and such posts are held on a rolling 3-year basis to prevent too great a disruption to research careers. Within the departments, workloads are monitored and equalised as far as possible. LSE's enhanced Career Development Scheme is designed to provide proactive support based on meetings every other year for tenured faculty. Internal promotions are stringently reviewed by external assessors, and in this period have led to chairs for Ashton, Casey, C. Lewis, Roy, M. Schulze and Sked, readerships for Leunig, Ludlow, Volckart and Wallis, and senior lectureships for Bakker, H. Jones, Ma, Minns, Rajak and Spohr.

From 2013, LSE has introduced a New Academic Career structure (NAC) for all permanent members of academic staff. This replaces the existing grades of Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Reader and Professor with three new grades of Assistant, Associate and Full Professor. The new career structure has been specifically designed to address perceived gender inequalities in the previous four-step system, to enhance career development and to facilitate the rewarding of staff at internationally competitive levels.

**Early Career Staff:** The departments give extensive support to early career staff, who are exempt from major administrative jobs and have reduced teaching to facilitate the development of their research. New staff are mentored by an experienced colleague until they pass Major Review, with termly meetings to provide guidance on all aspects of academic work. In addition, they have a formal annual Career Development Meeting with a senior member of staff where their ongoing and prospective research is discussed and any necessary support is identified and initiated. LSE's probation system is rigorous, involving interim and final (Major) reviews by a School committee that uses external referees and assesses candidates' research output. Success is substantially dependent on research quality.

**Fixed-term staff** receive the same intensity of mentoring and career development support as new permanent faculty. They have standard or light teaching loads and minimal administrative work to facilitate their research. Such arrangements have helped nearly all who moved on from LSE to find permanent places in the history profession: Barnes (York St John), Harmer (IH), Hofmann, (UCL), Kalinovsky (Amsterdam), Moore (Leicester), Radchenko (Nottingham Ningbo), Scanlon (UCD), Tuncer (UCL), Wald (Goldsmiths).

**Post-doctoral researchers** have a mentor, are treated as full members of the academic staff of their Department, and are fully integrated into its research culture. IH has recruited three BA PDFs (Anderson, Iandolo, Stock) and three Marie Curie Fellows (Romano, Zanier, Warlouzot) since 2008. In EH, five new post-doc researchers were recruited as part of the URKEW project (Ishizu, Singh, Rezakhani, Valeriani, Xu) and two as part of the Leverhulme-funded 'Market Integration and Growth' project (Chilosi, Sapoznik (now replaced by Ling Huang)). Most recently, Waldinger joined EH as an EHS-IHR post-doctoral fellow. The effectiveness of mentoring and professional support is in part measured in the good academic positions obtained by our post-doctoral researchers in this period: Anderson (Leeds), Sapoznik (KCL), Stock (IH at LSE), Leonelli (Exeter), Valeriani (Victoria & Albert Museum, London) and Xu (Queen's University,

Belfast). All measures are taken to ensure that policies and practices in relation to research staff are in line with the *Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers*, in particular in matters of hiring and mentoring. This is closely monitored by the School's Research Staff Committee (with substantial input from LPU) through consultations with staff, surveys, and workshops for PIs.

**Staff turnover:** Of those established staff currently in post, fifteen colleagues, identified above, joined during this REF period. Two professors (Knox, C.Lewis) and one senior lecturer (Boyce) retired as expected, two readers (Austin, Rubiés) moved to another institution and one professor (Lieven, previously in LSE Government) and one lecturer (Studer) both joined and then moved to another institution.

## ii. Research students

Both history departments have exceptionally successful graduate programmes with together over 320 MSc and 107 PhD students at present. In terms of intellectual, staffing and material resources, we invest heavily in the support for emerging researchers in history and thus the future of the discipline. From 2012, LSE has moved to a system of four year fully funded PhD studentships.

During the REF period, the EH Department has enrolled 40 MPhil/PhD students, with more than 20 of them from non-EU countries. 30 PhD students have completed successfully during the census period. The PhD programme in Economic History is ESRC-recognised (confirmed 2001, 2005, 2010) and our students have been awarded 16 highly selective ESRC studentships, a significant number of other UK and overseas scholarships and three of the recently introduced competitive LSE PhD Scholarships. In addition, EH contributed on average over £325k directly towards funding research students during the REF period and another £12.5k from its Radwan Travel and Discovery Fund. Taken together, total research student funding from these sources adds up to more than £935k over the REF period with almost 45 per cent coming from UK research councils. EH research students' archival research and conference attendance was also supported by LSE and University of London funds.

Since 2008/9, the IH Department has enrolled 46 MPhil/PhD students (including 22 non-EU students), and 44 research students have completed successfully. The IH PhD programme is AHRC-recognised and has received five AHRC studentship awards during the REF period. A further four students have been recipients of competitive LSE PhD Scholarships. IDEAS supports graduate students in history through a fully-funded, three-year PhD Stonex Scholarship and two annual PhD Pinto Scholarship awards in contemporary international history. Taking all sources of research support together, and including the department's direct contribution (over £320k), the work of research students in IH was supported by more than £900k over the REF period with about a quarter of this funding raised via IDEAS. In both departments, research students are also supported materially via TA and RA work.

The School infrastructure for transferable skills training is provided by the Academic and Professional Development Division (APDD) and for research methods and skills training by the Methodology Department. Within APDD the Teaching and Learning Centre (TLC) provides the core transferable skills for all research students. The Language Centre offers a range of foreign language courses at different levels, specifically designed for the social sciences and language support in English for Academic Purposes. The Careers Service has a dedicated PhD Careers Advisor, and the Centre for Learning Technology provides further skills training for PhD students in new technologies for research purposes.

The LSE's code of best-practice provides the general structure for research supervision, student support and assessment (including annual reporting on student progress), while at departmental level the role of the Doctoral Programme Director has expanded to give greater support to students and supervisors alike. Faculty receive training in PhD supervision as part of their induction process and through additional courses. Until they have passed Major Review, staff may only co-supervise doctoral students. All students are required to have two supervisors one of whom typically acts as the lead. Within this context, the departments have training programmes that incorporate substantive courses on the discipline and methodological training for first-year research students, supplemented with specialist methods courses from the LSE's Methodology Institute and the IHR. The departments run thriving seminars where PhD students present and discuss their research, try out conference presentations, and are given advice on careers.

IH runs three seminars for its PhD students. The first provides methodological training for first-

year doctoral students, looking at aspects such as historiography, archival and oral history techniques and presenting papers at conferences. The second seminar is organised by the students themselves with financial support from the department, and gives them a forum to situate their own work in a wider context through participation in themed roundtables. The third, which is organized by IDEAS, focuses on student and faculty presentations on the history of the Cold War.

EH runs a structured programme of dedicated mini-conferences for first- and second-year research students, with faculty in attendance, and a weekly PhD workshop (co-organized by students), attended by all research students, where more advanced PhD research from within and outside LSE is presented and discussed. There is also a student-run bi-weekly seminar (HPPE). All students as far as possible are offered the chance to gain experience as Graduate Teaching Assistants (GTA) or Research Assistants.

In EH all GTAs meet regularly with their mentor (faculty), there is an annual School teaching prize and an occasional departmental prize for outstanding EH teaching. In IH a GTA Forum regularly reviews their needs, and an annual GTA teaching prize is awarded. Students are expected to attend regular departmental seminars, lectures and research group or centre meetings. The departments encourage (and financially support as far as possible) students' attendance at national and international conferences. In EH, students can *inter alia* draw on the Radwan fund. The EH Department is engaged in a Student Exchange Programme with the Graduate School of Economics, University of Tokyo, which gives PhD students in the two institutions the opportunity to spend up to one year in Tokyo or at LSE respectively. In IH research students receive a £400 annual travel bursary, and six have participated in reciprocal PhD mobility bursary schemes to enable 2-3 month visits to LSE's overseas institutional partners (3 Columbia, 2 Sciences-Po, 1 PKU). Each year IDEAS joins the University of California Santa Barbara and George Washington University in organising a conference on Cold War topics for graduate students from around the world and runs an annual Graduate Student workshop in combination with these partners and Cambridge University.

Student progress is assessed through two rigorous reviews at the end of the first and during the second or third years. In EH, a committee of faculty members, excluding the student's supervisors, evaluates students' written work, including chapters and thesis outlines, and interviews students on their work prior to decisions on re-registration and up-grade to PhD status. In IH, students' work is read by two faculty who also hold a mini-viva with the student (at which the supervisor is also present) and make a recommendation to the School about student status and progress. The departments expect that full-time research students will submit their theses within four years, and the LSE and departmental review procedures have helped more students attain that end.

Research students participate as equal members of LSE's faculty and post-doctoral research community: they take part in reading groups, in research grant working meetings and occasional informal workshops, and publish working papers in the Economic History Department's various series. Graduate students run their own seminars and workshops, including groups on Cliometrics (since 2006, which has now been incorporated in the weekly PhD workshop) and Historical and Philosophical Perspectives on Economics (since 2012). Several have acted as managing editors or in other capacities with journals housed within the Departments (e.g. *Cold War History*) and so contributed to the wider development of the discipline.

The success of our PhD training and supervision, as well as the strength of LSE's intellectual community in providing experience and networks for research students, can be seen in their first career moves and the prizes they win or have been shortlisted for. The latter include Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations Prize for best PhD (2011), British International History Group Thesis Prize (2009), European Business History Association Dissertation Prize (2012), Coleman Prize - Association of Business Historians (2010, 2011), New Researchers' Prize - Economic History Society (2010, 2012, 2013), Thirsk-Feinstein Dissertation Prize - Economic History Society (2010; shortlist 2012, 2013), shortlist Alexander Gerschenkron Dissertation Prize - Economic History Association (2013), shortlist Gino Luzzato Dissertation Prize - European Historical Economics Society (2013). Many have since moved on to good academic jobs, including lectureships or assistant professorships at Arizona, Cape Town, Cardiff Business School, Christ Church Oxford, City University New York, CNRS, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical, Georgia State, McGill, Manchester, Pusan, Queen's Belfast, Suffolk, UBC, UCL, and Waseda. Since 2008, several of our PhD students won competitive post-doctoral fellowships, including five Economic

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History Society and one Max Weber Fellowship (European University Institute). Others have entered non-academic careers utilizing their research skills at, for example, the History of Parliament, in government and the private sector.

**d. Income, infrastructure and facilities**

One of the notable achievements of LSE's historians in this REF period has been their continuing success in raising significant external funds to sustain cutting-edge historical research. This success is both a product of the two departments' research strategies and a reinforcement of their thriving research cultures that are fully aligned with and supported by the School's commitment to world class research in the social sciences and related humanities.

**Income**

Over the REF period, economic historians at LSE (including the Business History Unit) have been awarded over £2.87m in *new* research funding from key national and international, public and private funding bodies. This has included, among others, the following projects: ConuMed (Rabier/Wallis, Wellcome Trust: £180,563); Enterprise and Creativity (Gourvish at BHU, ESRC: £289,414), Integration and Growth (Schulze/Volckart, Leverhulme: £267,655); URKEW (O'Brien, ERC: £1,109,239); Wolfson Research Professorship (Morgan, British Academy: £150,000). Income from these and other new sources augmented that from previously awarded, on-going research grants, so altogether EH research was sustained by an external income stream of more than £2.3m during the current census period.

In this REF period, EH has consciously built on the development of several shared research agendas started during the RAE2008 period. These agendas bring faculty together within collaborative endeavours and build on the Department's position as one of the hubs of the discipline. The Global Economic History grouping developed around a 'Global Economic History Network' (GEHN) built up during the RAE2008 period, and has since secured additional funding from the ERC in the form of O'Brien's URKEW project. The Markets and Institutions grouping has recently obtained two major research grants in support of Schulze and Volckart's project on market integration and economic growth and of Ritschl's project on the history of Germany's Economics Ministry. The Useful and Reliable Knowledge group has attracted substantial funding during the REF period not only through O'Brien's URKEW project, but also through the continued funding of the FACTS project by the Leverhulme Trust/ESRC and Rabier's ConuMed project. It is worth underlining that a number of grants were to fund post-doctoral researchers (Rabier as principal investigator/grant holder, Sapoznick/Ling Huang, Chilosi). These people have played a major role in deepening the Department's research culture in this period.

In addition to a considerable number of smaller individual-level grants, several faculty play key parts in external research networks, with funding for exchanges, workshops and visitors. Broadberry has retained his position as a theme leader at the ESRC-financed Centre for Competitive Advantage in the Global Economy (CAGE) at the University of Warwick, where Roy and Ma are also Research Associates. Broadberry has also been the coordinator of the EC-financed project on 'Historical Patterns of Development' (HI-POD), which involves collaboration with universities in Madrid, Tübingen, Amsterdam, Dublin, Warwick, Montevideo and the CEPR in London. M. Schulze has been Senior Research Fellow on the ERC-financed collaborative project 'Market Integration and the Welfare of Europeans' at the European University Institute Florence and is the leader of the project's London team. Deliberately reaching beyond LSE, these projects have provided major contributions to the international research environment by developing academic networks, supporting meetings, and funding visitors and students.

IH and its associated IDEAS Centre have been successful in raising significant research funding and most collective research grants in IH are now channeled through IDEAS. Since its creation IDEAS has raised around £3.5m related to projects in International History, of which £548k has been included in the School's HESA return. During the REF census period, IH and IDEAS together have been awarded £1.91m in *new* research funds (£1.19m IDEAS, £720k). This has included funding for the Roman, Stonex and Pinto awards detailed above, the South East Asia International Affairs Programme (Albukhary Foundation: £700,000), 'The Idea of European Space 1770-1825' project (Stock, British Academy: £287,793), two projects on EU foreign policy and economic Europeanisation (Ludlow, European Commission: £291,644), the Dahrendorf Symposium 2013 (Stiftung Mercator: £134,924) and a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship (Westad, £109,235). Total research income derived from both newly obtained and on-going grant awards amounted to c. £1.2m over the REF period.

### Infrastructure and facilities

The Departments benefit from the strength of LSE research infrastructure as detailed below:

**The LSE Library** provides infrastructure and facilities to support research in a variety of ways. There is a specialised Research Support Services team which is responsible for LSE Research Online (LSERO), LSE's institutional repository which collects references and full-text of all research produced by LSE staff and makes it available free of charge to the public via the internet. Each academic department is supported by an experienced, professionally qualified Academic Support Librarian who also offers one-to-one consultations to all research students in the two departments. The Library also manages LSE Theses Online, the open access repository where all LSE PhD theses have been deposited since 2011. Underpinning all of the support that the Library provides to LSE researchers, both staff and students, is its world leading collection. It is funded by HEFCE as one of only five National Research Libraries in the UK and carries Designated Status from the Arts Council as being of outstanding national and international importance. Its holdings in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century official publications from around the world (which include all post-1903 US, all UN and all EU publications through special deposit agreements) are a mine of raw data for staff and research students in Economic and International History. The arrival of the *Women's Library* has already offered new opportunities for LSE specialists in the First World War and their students to take advantage of this unique archival resource of the history of gender and radical politics.

LSE researchers also continue to have full access to the specialist collections within the University of London, particularly at the IHR and Senate House Library. Taken together with the host of libraries and archives in London, including the British Library and the National Archives this gives us easy access to probably the largest collection of library and archival resources in the world in our subject areas, and provides a unique advantage in training research students.

**IT:** The LSE provides excellent IT resources to staff and research students with networked applications and specialist software that are among the best in the world as judged by benchmarking against comparable institutions. LSE operates a three-year replacement cycle for desktop PCs. A support team of IT technical staff have designated responsibility for maintaining and enhancing hardware and software within each department.

**Space:** All permanent staff have individual offices. All fixed-term, teaching and post-doctoral fellows have personal desks and computers in individual or shared offices (max 3 people). Research students have study rooms within the Departments for their sole use equipped with networked PCs, scanners, and a free laser printer. GTAs have additional shared office space. IH also has a further study room for all students, a study room for the students on the joint Masters with Columbia, and a seminar room in IDEAS available to research students.

**Financial and Research support:** All permanent faculty receive an annual LSE research budget of £870, topped up to at least £1,100 in both departments, for general research expenses, including research assistance; LSE Teaching Fellows receive at least £500. Departments can and do offer additional discretionary funds where necessary. In addition, small (£5,000) research grants are available from STICERD on a competitive basis and new researchers can apply for larger grants to the School Research Committee. IH admin support has added an Events Officer and Project Administrator (with research focus) to the staff complement.

### e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

Research in both departments is fundamentally interdisciplinary, drawing on a wide range of other disciplines. In EH, this has been particularly evident in the FACTS project, which has brought into the department post-doctoral researchers from literature, sociology, philosophy, science studies (including climate science/geology, medicine and biology) and archaeology. This and other grant-financed projects have incorporated into their networks visitors from economics, geography, anthropology, and history and philosophy of science. A recent example is Waldinger, working on climate change and long-run economic change, who joined the department as a post-doctoral fellow with a background in international development, economics and geography.

The EH Department plays a major role in promoting and developing Economic History as a discipline nationally and internationally. Three of the top-4 economic history journals have been edited by members of the Department during this period: *Economic History Review* (Broadberry), *European Review of Economic History* (Ritschl) and *Explorations in Economic History* (Leunig). In addition, EH faculty serve on numerous editorial boards of key journals. Since 2008 the EH Department has hosted the annual Epstein Lecture which provides a platform for internationally

## Environment template (REF5)

outstanding scholars in the early stages of their career to present their research to a broader audience. In IH, many colleagues are on the editorial or advisory boards of journals and monograph series, including for example the journals *Cold War History* (Westad, Ludlow, Rajak), which is based at LSE IDEAS, and *Diplomacy & Statecraft* (Ashton).

Faculty in both Departments have close links with national and international learned societies. In EH, Broadberry has until very recently been President of the European Historical Economics Society (EHES), while Ma has recently been elected as Secretary-General of the International Economic History Association (IEHA). In addition, a number of faculty are trustees of the major learned societies, including: the British-based Economic History Society (EHS), the US-based Economic History Association (EHA) and Cliometric Society, the European-based EHES, and the recently formed Asian Historical Economics Society (AHES). In IH, Ashton is a member of the Bureau of the Commission on the History of International Relations, Stevenson holds advisory board membership of the Imperial War Museum, and both he and H.Jones play leading roles in the Executive Committee of the International Research Centre of the Historial de la Grande Guerre, Péronne.

LSE has been pursuing for some years a strategy of establishing a small number of partnerships with high-quality universities in globally relevant locations. In EH, this involves an exchange programme for PhD students with Tokyo University and participation in an international two-year MSc programme on global history, in collaboration with ERASMUS. IH has developed innovative connections with two of these partners in particular, Columbia and Peking University (PKU). In the former case we have since 2009 developed a highly successful double-degree Masters in International and World History with over 20 students studying one year at LSE and one year in NYC. This is linked to faculty and PhD exchanges and an annual faculty/research student seminar. The LSE Academic Partnerships office has provide 'mobility bursaries' to support three students undertaking the PhD exchange and also funds to support the annual faculty/research student seminar and the staff exchange with Columbia. In the same period IH and IDEAS have created with PKU a double-degree Masters in International Affairs, with the first year in Beijing and the second in London. IH has also taken a leading role in the LSE-PKU Summer School in Beijing, which is growing annually in size and profitability.

IH has initiated a further strategic alliance since 2009 with the German Historical Institute, London in the form of a one-year visiting professorship in modern German international history funded by the Gerda Henkel Foundation. Five holders Paulmann (Mainz), Cornelissen (Frankfurt/Main), Daniel, (Braunschweig), Roedder (Mainz), Wierling (Hamburg) have taught a course in the department and organised and led an international conference during their tenure. IH have also organised several high profile conferences, notably Spohr's joint LSE-KCL conference *At the Crossroads of Past & Present: 'Contemporary' History and the Historical Discipline* (2009), Lewis' *Imperial Obsessions: David Livingstone a life and legacy reconsidered* (Zambia, 2013) and innovative seminar series, for example Stock's *Uses of Space in Early Modern History* 2011/12. IH sponsors five annual lectures: one by a distinguished visiting historian, a Churchill lecture based on co-operation with the Churchill Archives Centre, an Austrian History lecture, a lecture funded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, and one on Gulf History. Westad was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy in this period and chaired the 'Study of the Human Past' section of the ERC, 2012-13, while Rodríguez-Salgado was a Member of the AHRC Peer Review College, 2009-12. Many colleagues engage in media work (e.g. Sked was credited historical consultant and participant in a televised Lincoln documentary, Rodríguez-Salgado was a major participant in several BBC Radio4 programmes, and Preston displayed a major international media and social media presence as documented in his ICS).

The two history departments' standing in the profession is also reflected by their attractiveness for visiting scholars from around the world: during the REF period, EH (including BHU) and IH have together hosted more than 76 Academic Visitors/Visiting Fellows and Professors. In IH this included, for example, the television documentary maker Laurence Rees. Most recently, EH has secured a Leverhulme Visiting Professorship for Leandro Prados de la Escosura who joined the department this September. Beyond our active engagement with fellow professional practitioners, we have developed strong links in the domain of non-academic users of our research as set out in REF3a.