welcome...

editorial

The University of Edinburgh takes pride in its global reputation and in our cover story (pages 6–9), we celebrate the contribution of our international staff community in helping the University make its impact worldwide.

We also explore the ways in which the University is enhancing its provision of academic feedback to students (pages 10–11), and speak to Dr Sue Rigby about marketing postgraduate study (page 17).

In our opinion section (pages 14–16) politics is placed under the spotlight, as two of our academics analyse women’s representation in the field.

You can also enter our Spot the Difference competition (page 24) for the chance to win a prize from Scottish tweed specialist Walker Slater (www.walkerslater.com).

Keep up with the latest University news at www.ed.ac.uk/news/staff-bulletin, where you can sign up to receive the headlines to your inbox.

The Confucius Institute for Scotland brought the Beijing Film Academy’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream to the McEwan Hall last year as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe. Turn to page 12 for more Festival images.
**Four champions enter Sports Hall of Fame**

An Olympic shooter, a world champion orienteer, a record-breaking swimmer and a Commonwealth-medal-winning diver are the latest sporting champions to be inducted into the University’s Sports Hall of Fame.

Joining the roll call of high-achieving athletes associated with the University are shooter Bob Braithwaite, orienteering champion Jon Duncan, swimmer Ian Edmond and diver Sir Peter Heatly.

The University’s Sports Hall of Fame was launched in 2008 to mark the achievements of our sporting alumni. To date seven leading names in sport have been inducted into the hall. These include Olympic cyclist Sir Chris Hoy; iconic athlete Eric Liddell and world champion rower Katherine Grainger.

The Sports Hall of Fame is open only to students, graduates and staff of the University. Inductees are recommended by the University’s Sports Awards Committee and approved by the Principal.

To be considered for selection, individuals must have achieved medal success at the very highest level, received more than 100 senior international caps, or made an exceptional and sustained contribution to the administration of sport at the University.

**From sports union to world stage**

Spanning four decades of success between them, the new inductees to the Hall of Fame all honed their talents while they were students at the University.

**Bob Braithwaite (BSc Vet Med/MRCVS, 1947)**
Bob, who came to study at Edinburgh at the age of 16, has won many national and international accolades in clay shooting, including, a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico Olympic Games.

**Jon Duncan (BSc Geology, 1998)**
Jon, a former University sports bursar, has twice won the Vancouver Quaich in orienteering and became the sport’s first British world champion in 2008.

**Ian Edmond (MBChB, 2007)**
Ian, who took two years out of study to focus on swimming, has held multiple records for breaststroke including two Commonwealth, one European, two British and eight Scottish.

**Sir Peter Heatly (BSc Civil Engineering, 1945)**
Self-taught diver Sir Peter was a gold medallist at three Commonwealth Games tournaments. He also developed a distinguished career in sports management.

**The University Court appoints new Secretary**

The University Court has appointed Dr Kim Waldron as the University’s new Secretary.

Dr Waldron joins Edinburgh from Colgate University, New York, where she has been Secretary since 2003. An American citizen, Dr Waldon joined Colgate as Assistant Professor of Geology in July 1992, where she held a range of academic and support roles prior to her appointment as Secretary. The geologist has a PhD from Yale University and was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Edinburgh from 1990 to 1992.

She said: “I am thrilled and honoured to be appointed to this very exciting role. I’m very much looking forward to working with new colleagues and returning to Edinburgh.”

As University Secretary and Head of the Student and Academic Services Group (SASG), Dr Waldron will have overall responsibility for the central secretariat, governance and planning functions, the registry and student services, as well as Student Recruitment and Admissions, the International Office, Communications and Marketing and Development and Alumni.

Dr Waldron succeeds Mr Melvyn Cornish who is retiring from the University having served as University Secretary and Head of SASG since 2002. She will take up her post in August.

The University’s Principal, Professor Sir Timothy O’Shea, said: “I was extremely pleased to have such a strong field of candidates for this position. I warmly congratulate Kim on her appointment and look forward to working with her and welcoming her to Edinburgh.”
Leading literary names selected for prizes

Four former Man Booker Prize winners and a debut novelist have been shortlisted for the £10,000 fiction award in the University’s James Tait Black Memorial Prizes.

Literary heavyweights AS Byatt, Anita Brookner, Kazuo Ishiguro and Hilary Mantel have all been nominated alongside newcomer Reif Larsen.

Contenders for the £10,000 biography prize include works on literary figures John Cheever, William Golding, Muriel Spark and Thomas De Quincey, as well as an account of the life of British ballet choreographer Sir Kenneth MacMillan.

The Prizes, the oldest literary awards in Britain, are the only book awards to be judged by scholars and students of literature. This year’s winners will be announced at the Edinburgh International Book Festival in August.

THE JAMES TAIT BLACK MEMORIAL PRIZES: THE SHORTLISTS

The fiction award
- *Strangers* by Anita Brookner (Fig Tree)
- *The Children’s Book* by A S Byatt (Chatto)
- *Nocturnes* by Kazuo Ishiguro (Faber)
- *The Selected Works of T S Spivet* by Reif Larsen (Harvill Secker)
- *Wolf Hall* by Hilary Mantel (Fourth Estate)

The biography award
- *Cheever: A Life* by Blake Bailey (Picador)
- *William Golding: The Man who Wrote Lord of the Flies* by John Carey (Faber)
- *Muriel Spark: The Biography* by Martin Stannard (Weidenfeld)
- *Different Drummer: The Life of Kenneth MacMillan* by Jaan Parry (Faber)
- *The English Opium Eater: A Biography of Thomas De Quincey* by Robert Morrison (Weidenfeld)

Senate approves merger

The proposal for a merger between the University of Edinburgh and Edinburgh College of Art (eca) has been approved by Senate.

In working more closely together, both institutions can potentially benefit from additional income streams, enhanced facilities and services, increased public impact and new programmes of study.

If the merger goes ahead, a joint programme board co-convened by the principals of each institution will oversee the project. Each institution will also have its own steering group, and joint working groups in diligence/transition, communications/consultation and legal issues will support the project.

The work of these groups will culminate in a recommendation to the governing body of each institution at the beginning of session 2010–11. There will then be a formal proposal to the Scottish Funding Council and the Scottish Government. The earliest date for a merger would be 1 August 2011.

Reception celebrates long-serving staff

Around 120 long-serving staff members attended a reception held in their honour at the Informatics Forum earlier this year. The event recognised the contribution of employees who have been with the University for 25 years or more. There are 518 employees at the University who hold a minimum 25 years service. The University’s longest serving members of staff are Gordon Turnbull of the School of Physics & Astronomy and Brian Cameron of the School of GeoSciences. The pair share a 46-year anniversary having started employment at the University on the same day.
Students select best in teaching

The School of Informatics has been named Best Department in the second annual EUSA Teaching Awards.

The award was one of 13 given out in celebration and recognition of teaching excellence at the University. Other categories included Best Course, Best Overall Performer, Best Feedback and Best Research Supervisor.

A student panel selected the winners from 3,262 nominations made exclusively by students. A total of 420 academic staff, 155 courses and 55 departments were nominated for awards.

Professor Dai Hounsell, Vice-Principal Academic Enhancement, said: “This is an absolutely magnificent initiative. I think it’s helped change the way that we look at teaching in the University. It’s nudged us into recognising the absolutely outstanding teaching that’s done by many of our colleagues, but it’s also compelled us to acknowledge just how many excellent teachers there are across the University.”

Winners and runners-up

Best Department
Informatics (winner)
Chemistry (runner-up)

Best Course
Financial Services Marketing (winner)
Environmental and Community Biology (runner-up)

Teaching in an International Context
Yoko Takahashi, Japanese (winner)
David Price, Centre for International Public Health Policy (runner-up)

Best Feedback
Fabian Hilfrich, History (winner)
Paul McLaughlin, Biological Sciences (runner-up)

E-Learning
Phil Scott, Informatics (winner)
Simon Bates, Physics (runner-up)

Innovative Teaching
Mark Aspinwall, Politics and International Relations (winner)
Sarah Colvin, German (runner-up)

Vitae Best Postgraduate Who Tutors
Sean Brocklebank, Economics (winner)
Richard Brodie, Social Policy (runner-up)

PricewaterhouseCoopers Teaching Employable Skills
David Reay, Geosciences (winner)
Tonks Fawcett, Nursing Studies (runner-up)

Best Research Supervisor
Richard Taffler, Business School (winner)
Jan Penrose, Geography (runner-up)

Robert Kendell Award for Teaching in Medicine and Veterinary Medicine
Susan Kempson, Preclinical Veterinary Sciences (winner)
Graham Pettigrew, Veterinary Biomedical Sciences (runner-up)

Simon van Heyningen Award for Teaching in Science and Engineering
Paul McLaughlin, Biological Sciences (winner)
Colin Anderson, Engineering (runner-up)
Tom Bruce, Engineering (runner-up)

Ian Campbell Award for Teaching in the Humanities and Social Sciences
Dimitri Tsiptzilos, Social Anthropology (winner)
Lotte Hoek, Social Anthropology (runner-up)

Overall High Performer
Richard Milne, Biological Sciences (winner)
Claire Hagget, Geography (runner-up)
The fresh talent

Natalia Vergara Camelo (Colombia),
Publications Assistant, the International Office

“My background in Colombia is in industrial design, although I was more involved with graphic design. I wanted to explore web design and new technologies, so I applied to the University’s MSc in Design and Digital Media. I always dreamt of doing a masters degree abroad and I wanted to improve my English. While I was doing my masters I worked as a clerical assistant in the International Office. I had the option of staying in Edinburgh after my degree because of the Fresh Talent scheme, so when the Office advertised for a publications assistant, I applied for the job and got it.

“The fact I was a student at the University means I can offer some input into student matters like immigration-related topics, for example. I can also relate to the perception of international students when they attend recruitment fairs.

“From what I’ve seen of Scotland, I think Edinburgh is the best place to live. The quality of life is very different from where I’ve lived before – Bogota, the biggest city in Colombia, and London. I’m not a big-city person.”
Broadening horizons

Our internationally diverse staff community makes a vital contribution to the University’s respected global reputation. Claire Simpson explores the benefits of being an international employer and talks to six employees from five different continents.

From Argentina to Armenia, Senegal to Saudi Arabia, the University’s staff community of almost 8,000 is recruited from more than 130 countries worldwide. The University’s ability to attract the best global talent helps it to maintain its position as one of the top 25 higher education institutions in the world. In recognition of this, the University has outlined in its Strategic Plan 2008–12 that increasing the number of international applications for academic posts is an important priority.

Sheila Gupta, the Director of Human Resources, explains: “It is vital for a research-led, global university to be able to attract the very best staff and students, and to do this you need to recruit as widely as possible. There’s a strong business case to be made for drawing staff from as wide a talent pool as possible to build a critical mass of knowledge. The more first-class staff you have, the more you are able to attract.”

The 2007 Universities UK report Talent Wars states that the outflow of senior-level UK academics slightly exceeds the number of those entering the UK higher education sector, demonstrating why it is crucial that the University can compete for the best international talent. The report also identifies that a programme of education reforms across a wide range of countries offers increased competition from the universities within the home nations of sought-after academic talent.

The University’s Human Resources team is looking at new and innovative ways to develop a more targeted recruitment strategy to attract the very best international staff and to support them from early on in the recruitment process right through to their first few working months with the University and beyond. This will include the provision of a dedicated and tailored website to provide a wide range of information and guidance for staff as well as a more comprehensive and structured relocation assistance programme.

Melanie Macpherson, who joined the University’s HR team in April as a Policy Lead in Recruitment, says: “At the moment we are looking to develop a more consistent and comprehensive strategy targeted at this group of staff and one which can be broken down into a suite of policies and practices specifically designed to attract and support the international staff agenda.”

Melanie commends the current provision for welcoming international students to the University and is hoping to implement similar support for new international staff.

“It’s about performance,” she explains. “If we can help employees and their families get up to speed and be comfortable quickly with life in the UK, they’re going to perform at work better in a shorter space of time.”

Melanie adds: “While we are not yet experiencing widespread recruitment and retention difficulties, there are growing areas where recruitment is becoming more challenging and in the longer term skills shortages may become a very real factor. We are not just competing against our UK university peers but against other world leaders. It is an enormous global playing field and we need to continue to ensure we are in a position to compete with the very best.”

Sethu Vijayakumar (India), Professor of Robotics, the School of Informatics

“As an undergraduate I studied applied maths and computer science in India. Then I did a masters and PhD at the University of Tokyo, Japan, and I was a postdoctoral researcher for a year there at the RIKEN Brain Science Institute. I moved to Los Angeles in 2000 and was based at the University of Southern California for nearly four years before I came to Edinburgh.

“Moving from the US to Europe is a big step for an academic, particularly in the field of robotics and computer science, and Edinburgh, I felt, was a cut above the rest. Edinburgh has one of the top schools in the world. It is renowned as the place where artificial intelligence research originated and therefore has a very strong history in the subject, and also a strong culture of interdisciplinary research.

“My diverse academic trajectory across different cities and cultures has held me in good stead because now I have collaborators all around the world. As a professor in a leading institution like Edinburgh, your research is constantly being judged on an international standing and you have got to cut it with the rest of the world.

I think Edinburgh feels a bit like home now. I have a large research group here and I have an exciting and engaging group of academic peers. I’m very happy with where I’m going both academically and socially.”
The settled scholar

Shenxiao Tong (China), Liaison Librarian, the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultures

"I came here in May 1993 under Chinese Government funding to do research and improve my knowledge of English language and literature. By the end of my one-year visit, I received scholarship assistance to enable me to do a PhD in English Literature. Towards the end of my studies I was employed by the University to look after the East Asian collection.

"My work mainly involves supporting Chinese and Japanese studies and I am especially responsible for developing Japanese and Chinese collections. The role makes best use of my own cultural background and also my knowledge of the English language. I enjoy the cross-cultural contact.

"I maintain a close connection with China. In 2007, the University went to Beijing for a ceremony to mark the achievements of Chinese graduates. I helped with the communication and interaction with Peking University.

"I am impressed by the peacefulness and beauty of the Scottish landscape and the friendliness of the people. Scotland is my second home."

The people person

Anne Sofie Laegran (Norway), Knowledge Exchange Manager, Edinburgh Research and Innovation

"I did a PhD at the Norwegian University for Science and Technology, also known as NTNU. In Norway, as a PhD student you’re a member of staff and some of the work I did was engagement-type activity and CPD development. With Norway being a small and wealthy country, you get a good grant to go abroad, so I came to Edinburgh. My supervisor had connections here with the Research Centre for Social Sciences, which is hosted within the University’s Institute for Science Technology and Innovation Studies.

"I fell in love with the city and a colleague and decided to stay. After my postdoc I also decided I didn’t want to continue an academic career. I wanted to do something with shorter deadlines and quicker results and I wanted to work with people more.

"I got a job at Edinburgh Research and Innovation as Research Development Officer and then moved on to knowledge exchange after a couple of years. I encourage academic staff to engage more with the wider world, which includes policymakers, practitioners, business and the public.

"There’s a lot we can benefit from in engaging globally, particularly as a small country. A university should operate on a global scale. In Norway, Edinburgh is perceived as an international university, and a world-leading university. I’m proud to be working here."
The flourishing fellow

Amy Buck (US), Advanced Research Fellow, Centre for Infection, Immunity and Evolution

“I did my PhD at the University of Colorado, working on the biophysical properties and functions of ribonucleic acid (RNA). I wanted to move this work into the area of virology and infectious diseases and was interested in doing a postdoc abroad. I made contact with Professor Peter Ghazal who is the head of the University’s Division of Pathway Medicine.

“Peter hired me on a project related to nucleic acid biosensors, which was right up my alley and helped me gain more experience in technologies at the Division of Pathway Medicine. While I worked on the biosensor project I wrote a Marie Curie International Fellowship.

“I’ve recently been awarded an Advanced Fellowship through the Wellcome Trust Centre for Immunity, Infection and Evolution. This has been a very fun role because the Centre is aimed at bridging different disciplines. It’s very rewarding when other people are interested in your work and you can feed off each other, learning about other people’s systems and sharing ideas. It takes everybody further.

“I thought Edinburgh would be a wonderful place to live for a couple of years. I hadn’t planned on staying but the city and the University both have a lot of appeal.”

The sought-after specialist

Afeosemime Adogame (Nigeria), Professor of World Christianity, the School of Divinity

“My connection to the University of Edinburgh began when I was involved in research and teaching in Germany. On a London fieldwork trip in the mid-1990s, I was looking for literature about different African churches in the UK and Europe. I visited all the major academic libraries in the UK – the University of London, King’s College, Oxford, Cambridge – but found nothing. My last stop was the University of Edinburgh because I’d heard of its Centre for Christianity in the Non-Western World. I found a lot of what I was looking for here.

“It was actually in 2005 that I got to hear about the World Christianity Lectureship. Strangely I heard about it in Tokyo, where I was attending a conference, Colleagues from Edinburgh approached me and said they’d been thinking of me for the role. It was a big transition to go from a very obscure university town, Bayreuth in Germany, to a bigger city but it was a good one.

“I’m presently the General Secretary of the African Association for the Study of Religions, which is a transnational organisation that cuts across all continents. It gives me the chance to network. The Association is interested in collaboration between scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, building networks and relationships and intellectual exchange.”
Quality and regular evaluation of a student’s work plays a vital role in their academic growth. Claire Simpson reports on the University initiatives designed to support teaching staff to further the potential of their students.

The labyrinthian second floor of the University’s William Robertson Building belies the open and accessible teaching environment that its resident History teaching staff are striving to create. While visitors may find the building’s series of interlinking corridors difficult to navigate, once they reach their destination an open-door policy is immediately apparent.

Fabian Hilfrich, a lecturer in American History, remarks: “In general we are very accessible and although some colleagues are more so than others, we do encourage students to come and talk to us if they have any questions.”

History’s Fabian Hilfrich has been credited by students for his efforts in delivering constructive feedback. He received the student-nominated EUSA Teaching Award for Best Feedback as a result of introducing non-written skills assessment into his United States and Vietnam course. He marks students on their presentations in class, as well as their general verbal participation.

“I’ve given students extensive feedback on their non-written skills and I do think they’ve found it helpful,” he explains. “Non-written skills have traditionally been very hard to second mark and externally examine, which is why colleagues have shied away from doing this, but with the encouragement from our Director of Undergraduate Studies and the College, some of us have started experimenting with it, and students like it.”
For the past 18 months, the Vice-Principal has been driving a number of measures to help support Schools in this area, beginning with encouraging Heads to create a feedback action plan, specific to their subject’s own academic needs.

“The results are deeply impressive,” says Dai. “Schools are introducing an imaginative array of strategies to strengthen and enlarge the opportunities for students to get quality feedback on their work.”

To support teaching staff, the University is launching a Feedback Standards & Guiding Principles document, which sets out an expected standard for preparing and delivering feedback. It will be supported by a planned online resource that will share examples of best practice.

Additionally, a review of the University’s academic structure could help to factor feedback into the learning process at points when the student can really benefit.

Student feedback is of specific concern for EUSA, which is working alongside the University’s senior officials to improve satisfaction in this area. The University has, in the past, underperformed in the National Student Survey in this area and, as Evan Beswick, EUSA’s Vice-President for Academic Affairs, explains, long turnaround times and variability of quality are anecdotally areas that need to be improved.

“Young people and junior lecturers who are under various kinds of pressures to achieve in many different ways. Our student population has increased significantly too. When I came here in 1985, there were about 8,000 students and now there are about 27,000 students. That’s a huge difference.”

Evan Beswick, EUSA Vice-President

You can improve the feedback you’re giving without making additional demands upon yourself. Feedback is intrinsic to the learning process.

Professor Dai Hounsell
Vice-Principal Academic Enhancement

“With our semester-based teaching structure, what classically happens is that assessments crowd towards the end of the semester, which can create problems for feedback because often it does not come back in time for the exam,” Dai points out. “So what we’re encouraging staff to explore is making feedback ‘feed-forward’, as it does in doctoral supervision.”

Dai is also keen to promote teaching methods that build feedback into the learning process. Examples of this include elective feedback, where students have the option to request comments on specific areas of their work when handing in an assignment; peer and self-generated feedback, where students are encouraged to support and evaluate each other’s work in class; and exemplars, model exam answers or essays.

“It’s about working smarter rather than harder,” Dai comments. “You can improve the feedback you’re giving without making additional demands upon yourself. Feedback is intrinsic to the teaching and learning process.”

EUSA’s Evan Beswick adds: “We’re long overdue an institution-wide refresh of courses to make them much more relevant to the 21st century and to a large and diverse student body, and now is a great time to do that.”

Four feedback standards

1. Every course will provide opportunities for students to receive feedback on their performance and achievements.
2. Feedback will be prompt, informative and helpful.
3. Course and programme documentation must inform students when, where and how feedback is offered.
4. Assessment expectations, standards and marking criteria should be clearly communicated to and discussed with students.
5. Students are expected to take careful note of feedback and apply it to their learning.
6. All teachers and assessors are expected to reflect upon, review and update their expertise.
7. The provision of feedback must be regularly monitored in quality assurance procedures and issues identified must be acted upon.

Taken from the University of Edinburgh’s Feedback Standards & Guiding Principles.

For more information, visit www.tla.ed.ac.uk/feedback.htm

Academic Enhancement, acknowledges this and has placed the improvement of feedback at the heart of his agenda.

“Part of me thinks student dissatisfaction with academic feedback reflects the changing nature of universities. We’ve got staff who are under various kinds of pressures to achieve in many different ways. Our student population has increased significantly too. When I came here in 1985, there were about 8,000 students and now there are about 27,000 students. That’s a huge difference.”

Evan Beswick, EUSA Vice-President
The University’s connection to the Edinburgh Festival Fringe can be traced to the 1950s when a group of students opened a drop-in centre, which was used by many performers in need of cheap food and a bed for the night. The following year, the students set up in Old College a central box office and café for performers. Today, the University offers space and venues for Fringe productions from all over the world. Last year, 686,431 University campus festival tickets were sold by tenants including Underbelly, Pleasance, Assembly and C Venues. Also in 2009, 19,473 attendees passed through Fringe Central at Appleton Tower.

The University’s involvement in the Edinburgh International Festival, the Edinburgh Festival Fringe and also the Edinburgh International Science Festival is coordinated by the Festivals Office. Based at Pollock Halls, this team of three works all year round, ensuring the smooth transition from University campus to a bustling centre for one of the world’s biggest arts events.
Clockwise from top left: shows aplenty at Bristo Square; the University plays host to the Underbelly Hullabaloo; Chinese lanterns brighten up George Square; the Beijing Film Academy’s 2009 production of A Midsummer Night’s Dream; the McEwan Hall gains a new neighbour.
I t was an election that seemingly rewrote UK politics and promised a ‘new politics’. But, in one respect at least, the face of British politics has remained unchanged: it is largely white and male. The new Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister are white men, as are all but four members of the new coalition Cabinet. The number of women elected to Westminster did rise to a record high, but in the overall context of women’s minority status in politics, that is not saying much: it adds up to an increase of just 16 female MPs, and a total of 142 (22 per cent). In other words, 78 per cent of the new parliament is male.

The 2010 election campaign was marked by the curious absence of female politicians: there were no women promoting party manifestos, making speeches or representing their parties in the media. Senior Westminster figures such as Labour’s Harriet Harman and Yvette Cooper, and the Conservative’s Theresa May, were largely invisible in the campaign. The same was true in Scotland where high-profile candidates such as former Scottish executive ministers Margaret Curran and Cathy Jamieson received little coverage. The invisibility of political women was much discussed by feminist media commentators and women’s organisations, but with little discernible impact on the political parties.

Much of the blame rests with the ‘presidential-style’ campaign for relegating female politicians and women’s issues to the sidelines. The 2010 election was dominated by the televised leaders’ debates. Based on the US Presidential television debates, they were introduced to inject ‘new life’ into the election campaign process. They were groundbreaking as a UK media ‘first’ but were depressingly familiar in other respects. The all-male UK political leaders and the all-male Scottish political leaders were put through their paces by

“There is substantial international research evidence that women candidates face significant barriers in the political recruitment process.”

Yes, says Dr Fiona Mackay (School of Social and Political Science) who argues that UK political parties need to demonstrate a greater commitment to gender diversity, while Dr Esther Breitenbach (School of History, Classics, and Archaeology) charts the historical progress of women in politics.
It wasn’t until 1928 that the UK achieved universal franchise. In 1918 only women over 30 got the vote, and this partial enfranchisement was the culmination of decades of campaigning for women’s suffrage. During this landmark year, women were also enabled to stand for Parliament, a right they have exercised ever since, although women’s representation in Parliament remained low throughout the 20th century. Only in 1997 did significant advance occur, with women comprising 18.2 per cent of all MPs elected, almost doubling the 9.2 per cent achieved in 1992.

In 1918 several suffragettes stood for election, among them Christabel Pankhurst in Smethwick and Eunice Murray in Glasgow, though both were unsuccessful. The first woman elected to Westminster was Constance Markievicz, in December 1918, but as a Sinn Féin member she did not take her seat. Nancy Astor, elected at a by-election in 1919, was the first woman to do so. Megan Lloyd George and the Duchess of Atholl became Wales’ and Scotland’s first women MPs in 1922 and 1923 respectively. Margaret Waring, elected in 1929, was Northern Ireland’s first woman MP. Though there were few female MPs in the inter-war years, several became government ministers, with Margaret Bondfield, appointed in 1929 as Minister of Labour, being the first female Cabinet Minister.

The record of women serving in governments is thus a long one, and the UK has of course achieved the distinction of having a female Prime Minister, even if the legacy of Margaret Thatcher is an ambiguous one. She herself was no active promoter of gender equality, though other women MPs have been prominent champions of policies benefiting women – for example, Eleanor Rathbone, who fought for family allowances. Barbara Castle, who saw the Equal Pay Act through Parliament, and, more recently, Labour MPs, such as Harriet Harman, who have been active advocates of policies to combat violence against women.

Historically, women’s representation in formal political institutions has been the focus of organised action by women across the UK. Many suffrage societies became Women Citizens’ Associations or Societies for Equal Citizenship after 1918, aiming to secure votes for all women, and to ensure women’s representation in Parliament and local government. At the same time women’s membership of political parties increased. As fundraisers, organisers of social events and political propagandists, women played a crucial role in sustaining party organisation. Nonetheless, a distinct gender division of labour remained within parties, and women seeking selection as candidates were often discriminated against.

Recently, the issue of women’s representation has become increasingly salient. The Scottish devolution campaign of the 1990s brought it particularly to the fore, resulting in measures which led to a Scottish Parliament with 37.2 per cent...
all-male media presenters. Most of the campaign media coverage concentrated on the party leaders, or the outfits and activities of their wives. Headlines such as ‘Disparate Housewives’ and ‘Election War of the Wives’ signalled a step change in media interest in political spouses, and the deliberate and high-profile deployment of wives as campaigning tools by political parties. On the one hand this is modern and further evidence of a new presidential style; it is also the case that the ‘First Ladies’ involved are more Michelle Obama than Laura Bush. However, the predominant portrayal of women as spouses, playing subsidiary, traditional gender roles marks a new nadir. It does an injustice to the female politicians airbrushed out of this campaign; and it belies the variety and diversity of women’s lives in modern UK society.

This was an election that could have been so different and the failure to make significant headway on this issue is a wasted opportunity. The unusually high number of MPs leaving Parliament at this election – around one in five – presented a once-in-a-generation chance to improve the diversity of the Commons, including greater gender balance. All political parties espoused their support and the number of women selected for winnable seats was higher than ever before. The overall outcome is, however, less impressive: across the parties, the average percentage of female candidates fielded rose only marginally from 20 per cent to 21 per cent. The percentage of women MPs elected has risen from 19.5 per cent to 22 per cent. Although the Conservatives almost doubled its percentage of women MPs from 9 per cent to 16 per cent, the party fell far short of its 30 per cent target.

The issue of women’s representation is internationally viewed as ‘shorthand’ for the normative goals of inclusive, modern democracy, social justice and development. There is substantial international research evidence that women candidates face significant barriers in the political recruitment process, and that strong ‘equality guarantee’ measures such as quotas are most likely to result in improvements in women’s political representation. The results of the 2010 General Election demonstrate how far there is to go to achieve gender parity at Westminster, or even the levels of representation at the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly. If political parties in the UK are serious about making real advances, then they must make a firm commitment to further action, including the greater use of equality guarantees such as all-women shortlists (at present only used by the Labour Party). A first step would be to revisit the recommendations of the recent all-party Speaker’s conference on parliamentary representation. Until then, new politics Westminster-style will fail to deliver its promise.

Fiona Mackay is a Senior Lecturer in Politics & International Relations. She also serves as Director of the Graduate School of Social and Political Science. Her most recent book, a co-edited collection entitled Gender, Politics, and Institutions: Towards a Feminist Institutionalism (Palgrave) will be published in November. Her piece draws upon a longer election report co-written with her colleague Dr Meryl Kenny.

women MSPs in 1999 (now down to 34.8 per cent). In Wales, women’s representation has turned out to be even higher – 50 per cent at the 2003 Welsh Assembly elections, and currently 47 per cent. In Northern Ireland, serious political divisions and periods of direct rule have made it particularly difficult for women to participate in formal political institutions. However, they demonstrated both their spirit and ingenuity in creating the Northern Ireland Women’s Coalition, which helped shape the 1998 Good Friday Agreement and to open up more opportunities for women in politics.

In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, women used the opportunity of constitutional change to good effect. Now that the 2010 UK election has provoked renewed debate about constitutional change – concerned both with voting systems and the distribution of powers within and between political institutions – new opportunities to claim equality of representation are likely to arise. Feminist historians have mounted a determined challenge to the previous historical orthodoxy that women’s gaining of the vote had little impact on political life in the UK until the late 20th century. Women in fact demonstrated throughout the century a continuing commitment to active citizenship both within the sphere of formal political institutions and political parties and within the wider sphere of civil society, and for this reason we can expect the demand for parity in political representation to continue to be a feature of UK politics.

Dr Dr Esther Breitenbach is a Research Fellow. She is a committee member of Women’s History Scotland. Her most recent book, co-edited with Pat Thane, is Women and Citizenship in Britain and Ireland in the Twentieth Century (Continuum).
Mastering marketing

As Assistant-Principal for Taught Postgraduate Programmes, Dr Sue Rigby is responsible for developing the University’s portfolio of masters programmes. To support academic staff develop postgraduate provision, Sue worked with Communications and Marketing to create the Developing Successful Edinburgh Masters Toolkit. Here, she talks us through that process.

Why is the Toolkit necessary?
I think it’s now widely recognised that part of the University’s strategic plan is to develop new postgraduate programmes. It’s not that we don’t already have lots of successful masters – we’re very good at providing them – it’s just that many appeared from valuable ideas within academic niches that are now filled. So what’s left is the next set of masters waiting to be developed, and that process will involve working with Schools and Colleges and using and applying market analysis.

Many academics are very skilled at teaching but are less experienced when it comes to assessing what the market can bear. So, we had to take the specialist expertise available in Communications and Marketing and port it much more widely in a form that we hoped academics and senior administrators could absorb and apply.

How did you develop and promote the Toolkit?
We spent about 10 months working on a series of guiding principles that would help people set up masters programmes. We did that with colleagues from all three Colleges and lots of different interest groups.

We set up a workshop and invited academics from all the Schools who are involved in running masters programmes. We did that with colleagues from all three Colleges and lots of different interest groups. We started to see a synergy between what those academics had done and what others wanted to do, and with what Communications and Marketing had generated with this document they’d written.

How can people access the Toolkit?
The document can be downloaded from the Communications and Marketing website. We also ran a second event in Science and Engineering, offering to talk it through with anyone who wants to use it. It’s the IKEA-style ‘how to put together your masters programme’, so for it to be useful it needs some contextualisation.

How have academics reacted to it?
People instantly wanted more. We’ve identified a hunger in the University for more short documents that help people do things. The University has become a lot more complicated in the past few years, and everybody’s jobs have become more complicated as a response to that, so it’s useful to have navigating tools.

Will there be follow-up work with Communications and Marketing?
A lot of academics have identified that while it’s worthwhile to do market research and discover a potential market for a new interdisciplinary masters, there is still a need to make people outside the University aware that it’s running.

We’ve produced a generic marketing package that’s available to anybody who runs masters programmes. Communications and Marketing will offer it on demand to anyone for low cost. It’s a minimum package but it means that if somebody is interested in trying marketing or advertising to help their recruitment, they can use it to assess whether a little change can help and then decide whether a School budget might be charged with a more intensive marketing campaign.

How important was the involvement of Communications and Marketing in this project?
It’s been absolutely vital. What it’s begun to do is give us one model where a very large university can use a very small set of experts without overwhelming them.

We live in silos in this University. Academics do one thing, administrators do another, and people who work for the central support services in these expert capacities do something else. I think if the University is to be all that it can be, it needs to break these silos down because otherwise we’re not making the most of the talent that we have.

The Developing Successful Edinburgh Masters Toolkit is available for download from the Communications and Marketing website. If you would like help and advice in launching or promoting your programme, contact Dr Sue Rigby (sue.rigby@ed.ac.uk) or Deepthi de Silva Williams (deepthi.dsw@ed.ac.uk).
Professor Currie named ‘Woman of Influence’

Professor Currie (pictured first on the left), Professor of Child and Adolescent Health, was named a ‘Woman of Influence’ by leading children’s charity Action for Children Scotland. She was one of 10 female Scottish public figures to be awarded the accolade in celebration of the charity’s 10th anniversary. Professor Currie is the Director of the University’s Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit. She is also the International Coordinator for the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children, a research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Green champion listed

David Somervell, Sustainability Adviser with Estates and Buildings, has been named as one of Scotland’s most inspirational individuals in making Scotland more sustainable. He been selected for the Scottish Green List 2010, a roll call of the top 20 individuals who steer initiatives that help our environment.

From more than 100 nominations, the final 20 were selected by a judging panel that included representatives from business, academia, community projects and the media. Those who made the list will be invited to join the Scottish Sustainable Development Forum and the Scottish Green List Network, which will enhance opportunities for sharing, developing and lobbying ideas.

The University of Edinburgh was one of 25 universities to receive a first-class award in the People and Planet Green League 2010, and was ranked 13th out of 133 UK universities.

Margaret ‘Mags’ Jordan retires from KB House

At the age of 76, Margaret Jordan, receptionist at EUSA’s King’s Buildings House, has retired after many decades of service. Her manager, Margaret Gray, pays tribute to her service.

There are few individuals that are so well known, so well regarded, that they surpass the need for a surname, but to the thousands in King’s Buildings House that have over the years known Margaret Jordan, she will always be known simply as Mags.

Mags first came to work at the University of Edinburgh in 1967. Her influence and character were present even in those early days and she quickly made friends with many undergraduate students of whom she fondly talks and with whom she still keeps in touch. EUSA took over King’s Buildings House in 1994 and a young Mags, then aged 60, chose to remain working.

Length of service may be admirable, but it is Mags’ attitude that is outstanding. She was recently awarded an honorary life membership from EUSA, and will always be held in great affection not only by those who have known her in the past but by those students and staff who attend KB today.

Mags’ future plans involve spending time with her own family and possibly her adopted family of the hundreds of graduates who regularly invite her to visit them worldwide. She is certainly one of a kind and will be sorely missed at KB. We wish her continual happiness in her retirement.
What is your role at the University?
My role is to initiate, develop and advise on initiatives and programmes to help staff develop their skills and expertise in leading and managing people.

Why does the University need someone to do your job?
To enhance the overall performance of the University’s employees and help them realise their potential.

What essential qualities and skills does a person need to do your job?
Good listening skills, discretion, the ability to influence and versatility.

What are the best elements of your job?
Working with a diverse range of interesting people across the whole University and realising that some initiative or programme has helped someone to do their job better and more confidently or has contributed to a department moving forward.

And the worst…?
Not having enough time to deal with all the demands for leadership development.

In another life, what job would you do?
Sue Barker’s!!! As a sports interviewer or commentator I could go to all the world-class sports events.

Name: Lorna Sinclair
Role: Director, Leadership Development
Department: Corporate Human Resources

Celebrated physicist views garden tribute

P eter Higgs, the University’s Emeritus Professor of Theoretical Physics (pictured centre), visited the Dumfries-based science-themed garden of landscape architect Dr Charles Jencks, where a sculpture of the Standard Model of Physics pays tribute to his groundbreaking work. Professor Higgs was accompanied by Professor Rolf-Dieter Heuer, Director General of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), who is in discussions with the architect to design a similar garden at CERN.

Leadership honour for the Principal

T he University’s Principal, Professor Sir Timothy O’Shea has been presented with the 2009 CASE Europe Leadership Award.

He received the award in recognition of the leadership ability he has demonstrated throughout his career, notably through achievements while at Edinburgh, such as the creation of the position of Vice-Principal Development, and the launch of the University’s £350 million fundraising campaign, the largest of its kind in Scottish higher education.

Kate Hunter, Executive Director for CASE Europe, said: “Professor Sir Timothy O’Shea is passionately committed to helping students gain access to a quality education and has worked assiduously to enhance the image of the institutions he has led by implementing development and marketing programmes.”

Role play

If you would like to nominate yourself or a colleague for this slot, please email bulletin@ed.ac.uk.

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Ensuring that things go smoothly in a research institute with hundreds of scientists is no small feat. Yet, this is something that is all part of Dr Sharon Hannah’s working day.

As well as being the Centre Manager for the Centre for Inflammation Research, Sharon plays a role in the running of the Queen’s Medical Research Institute within which the Centre is based and where some 600 researchers work.

Originally a biomedical scientist, she completed her PhD at the University of Edinburgh in 1992 before becoming a Postdoctoral Research Assistant for Professor Chris Haslett. Yet, her career took on a different path when she was appointed Laboratory Manager at what was the University’s then Respiratory Medicine Unit.

“I enjoyed my time as a research scientist and fondly remember that bench science inspires feelings of incredible highs when things go well but incredible lows, followed by defiance, when they don’t, so I can empathise with my colleagues who are following a research career path,” she says. “I enjoy the organisational side of science so management was a natural step for me but my favourite moments are those that involve the award of a grant or the publication of a paper, against the odds, to colleagues in the Centre”.

Sharon has played a major role in encouraging many young scientists both at pre-doctoral and postdoctoral level, offering advice on overcoming problems, in addition to managing an annual research budget of more than £10 million.

Sharon also played an instrumental role in setting up the £50 million Queen’s Medical Research Institute (QMRI) at Little France, which opened in 2005. This included liaising with designers, architects, technical teams and researchers and applying for funding.

“The ethos for the QMRI was to bring together groups who were separated by geography but who could be inspirational to each other if the boundaries could be bridged, and it is lovely to see researchers, who were previously based across sites and did not see each other, now meet up and go for coffee to discuss ideas,” she explains.

“It has also been a pleasure and an honour to see how Professor Haslett’s and Professor Sir John Savill’s original idea and dream of the Institute has worked.

“The move to QMRI was viewed by everyone as a goal not a challenge and we bonded together and created an Institute despite tight deadlines. Without exception, everyone who moved pitched in and made the process a joy to manage, plus set the standard that we are an Institute and we work together.”

Sharon was also selected to receive the Royal Society Hauksbee Award. The award, named in honour of Isaac Newton’s assistant Francis Hauksbee, was given out for the first time this year to 10 ‘unsung heroes’ in science as part of celebrations marking the Society’s 350th anniversary.

However, she stresses that it is the teamwork of those around her that has helped her achieve this recognition.

“I have the privilege to work with many great people, often behind the scenes, and the award is very much a reflection of the unique teamwork by all the support staff, which takes place within the University, Medical Research Council units, the Roslin Institute and associated units. I am very proud of all the teams which help me to do my job. The award belongs to all of us,” she says.
James Scott Robson (1921–2010)

James Scott Robson, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, died on 14 March 2010, aged 88. His achievements resulted from his outstanding abilities as a clinician, research worker, teacher and administrator.

James came to Edinburgh to study medicine at the outbreak of war in 1939. Three years later he was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Studentship and sailed to America to complete his medical training, surviving a torpedo attack off the Canadian coast.

In 1944 he graduated MD from New York University Medical School and continued his studies in Edinburgh, gaining his MBChB with honours in 1945 and MD with commendation 18 months later.

From 1945 to 1948 he served as a Captain with the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, Palestine and Egypt, and following demobilisation he worked briefly at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Clinical Chemistry Laboratories.

During the 1950s James carried out extensive research before helping to establish Edinburgh’s renal biopsy service and the Acute Renal Failure Service at Edinburgh’s Royal Infirmary.

He became Reader in Therapeutics in 1961, Reader in Medicine in 1969, and Professor of Medicine in 1977. During this time he helped modernise Edinburgh’s undergraduate medical curriculum and made a significant contribution to postgraduate education and training.

James was a superb bedside teacher, an excellent lecturer and a gifted writer. He died quietly at home following a period of hospitalisation. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two sons.

His colleagues

Alec Ruthven (1953–2010)

Alec Ruthven died at home on 4 February 2010. He had more than 40 years of service at the University, having joined the department of Electrical Engineering as a junior technician after leaving school in 1969.

The Wolfe Son Microelectronics Liaison Unit was set up the previous year, establishing a research activity in microelectronics that continues to this day. Alec became involved with microelectronics during his training and rapidly became a key player in the group, specialising in the bonding and packaging of devices.

In addition, he helped to establish a series of clean rooms to provide the controlled environment and support facilities for microfabrication, culminating in the custom-designed building for the Scottish Microelectronics Centre (SMC).

At SMC, Alec helped to ensure the smooth running of the clean room facilities and provided technical support for the research activity. Alec helped hundreds of PhD students, academics and research staff to advance their careers. His considerable technical knowledge was always freely shared and he was happy to help anyone and everyone.

Outside the University, Alec had a very rich social life. He was an Honorary Life President of Carrick Knowe Bowling Club, and his tales from sea angling expeditions to far-flung ports such as Kinlochbervie and Arbroath were legendary.

Alec was larger than life in every sense. He had an uncanny knack for getting things done in a cheerful way, and his contribution to SMC was immense.

John Adamson (1947–2010)

John Adamson died on 5 February 2010. He joined the University in 1980, as a Dental Instructor in the University’s former Department of Preventative Dentistry in the then Faculty of Medicine, following 13 years as an orthodontic technician with the Edinburgh Dental Hospital.

John contributed greatly to the orthodontic technical teaching of BDS students and also gave technical support to the research activities of clinical colleagues in the department, as well as pursuing his own research activities in the area of development of novel types of orthodontic appliance for specific treatments.

When the dental school closed, John embarked on his second university career, successfully re-training to become the University’s first professional Occupational Hygienist. John’s role, to which he took like a duck to water, allowed him to address a wide variety of issues across all campuses of the University.

Whatever task came his way, John could be relied upon to bring to bear the same combination of dedicated professionalism, attention to detail, and commitment to the wellbeing of our staff and students. These qualities helped him to become a valued member of the British Occupational Hygiene Society, for which he was latterly Scottish Coordinator.

We’ll all miss the great friend and sterling colleague who was John. On a personal level, I’ll sorely miss the comfort of knowing that any task I asked John to perform would be carried out entirely professionally with the utmost competence.

Tom Stevenson, Operations Director, Scottish Microelectronics Centre  
Alastair Reid, Director of Health and Safety
Spot the difference

In a unique tweed tie, courtesy of Walker Slater, by identifying the differences in our Spot the Difference puzzle. Compare the two pictures on the right. The image on the far right differs from the one on its left. You are looking for five differences. Circle each one and send your entry in by Monday 16 August. All correct responses will be placed in a draw and a winner will be selected at random and notified by email. Send your entry and email details to our address on page 2. The previous winner was Fiona Mackintosh, the School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures.

The University of Edinburgh Visitor Centre

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Showcase

In every issue of bulletin we profile an item from the University Collections.

Dawn and Night

Workshop of Antonio Susini after Michelangelo c.1600

This is one of a pair of reduced versions of Michelangelo’s Dawn and Night from the Medici Chapel, San Lorenzo, Florence. The originals are paired with male figures, Dusk and Day. Many small bronze versions of these sculptures from all periods exist. These are good copies, and although previously catalogued as by an unknown sculptor, were convincingly reattributed by Sotheby’s in 1992 to the workshop of Susini.

Dawn and Night are part of the Torrie Collection held within the University of Edinburgh Fine Art Collection and will feature in a forthcoming exhibition of Torrie sculptures in the Main Library.