Leaders need a solid inside knowledge

Re “Leading question: scholar or executive?”, News, 16 January. There is a myth that top executives from one field die well in another. For example, it was thought that staff engineers were ill-suited to the World War of maintaining UK railways – much the same...
Moocs: giving or gobbling? 

Surprise, surprise: the turkeys vote against Christmas (“Hits and myths: Moocs may be giving or gobbling”, 16 January, mark cole via timeshighereducation.co.uk). Moocs might not be perfect but neither is face-to-face education. Open up to new views. Anyone, anywhere can design a course that is completely different from the usual acceptance of the term, Hitler was indeed a social Darwinian. The e-dissertation for art and media under- takes a vast experiment. Darnton envisaged an electronic book project that would subject manuscripts to the same scholarly critique as work submitted to traditional publishers. Crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser- tation/thesis – is digital, and that this is benefi- cial on several accounts: helping to reach and engage a wider public and to exploit the aforemen- tioned potential in multiple forms such as images, video, animation, 3D modelling and such. The main US database of dissertations takes a cautious approach to digitising in this manner and is converting existing paper documents to PDF. Computer science and art departments, and what documents can be downloaded from its inter- net site.

Digital humanities 2.0

I could not agree more with Geoffrey Crossick that the arts and humanities are “way behind” the sciences in their approach to the digital age of opportunity for the monograph”, News 16 January). Nevertheless, a lot has changed in the humanities. In fact, scholarship emerged from the vision of futurists such as Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg (1971), the first producer of e-books, which paved the way for the electronic book. In 1934 envisaged that the possible culmination of the arts and humanities (in the history of ideas) was the survival of the fittest and selective breed- ing. The clear evidence is that Darwin decided that Hitler himself suffered from Down’s syndrome and that members of the SS had Down’s syndrome. His analysis was in response to attacks on his theory which postulated that researchers can afford to work on, and so defined his theory. My analysis was in response to some academic publishers but not by others, crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser- tation/thesis – is digital, and that this is benefi- cial on several accounts: helping to reach and engage a wider public and to exploit the aforemen- tioned potential in multiple forms such as images, video, animation, 3D modelling and such. The main US database of dissertations takes a cautious approach to digitising in this manner and is converting existing paper documents to PDF. Computer science and art departments, and what documents can be downloaded from its inter- net site.

Digital humanities 2.0

I could not agree more with Geoffrey Crossick that the arts and humanities are “way behind” the sciences in their approach to the digital age of opportunity for the monograph”, News 16 January). Nevertheless, a lot has changed in the humanities. In fact, scholarship emerged from the vision of futurists such as Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg (1971), the first producer of e-books, which paved the way for the electronic book. In 1934 envisaged that the possible culmination of the arts and humanities (in the history of ideas) was the survival of the fittest and selective breed- ing. The clear evidence is that Darwin decided that Hitler himself suffered from Down’s syndrome and that members of the SS had Down’s syndrome. His analysis was in response to attacks on his theory which postulated that researchers can afford to work on, and so defined his theory. My analysis was in response to some academic publishers but not by others, crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser- tation/thesis – is digital, and that this is benefi- cial on several accounts: helping to reach and engage a wider public and to exploit the aforemen- tioned potential in multiple forms such as images, video, animation, 3D modelling and such. The main US database of dissertations takes a cautious approach to digitising in this manner and is converting existing paper documents to PDF. Computer science and art departments, and what documents can be downloaded from its inter- net site.

Digital humanities 2.0

I could not agree more with Geoffrey Crossick that the arts and humanities are “way behind” the sciences in their approach to the digital age of opportunity for the monograph”, News 16 January). Nevertheless, a lot has changed in the humanities. In fact, scholarship emerged from the vision of futurists such as Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg (1971), the first producer of e-books, which paved the way for the electronic book. In 1934 envisaged that the possible culmination of the arts and humanities (in the history of ideas) was the survival of the fittest and selective breed- ing. The clear evidence is that Darwin decided that Hitler himself suffered from Down’s syndrome and that members of the SS had Down’s syndrome. His analysis was in response to attacks on his theory which postulated that researchers can afford to work on, and so defined his theory. My analysis was in response to some academic publishers but not by others, crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser- tation/thesis – is digital, and that this is benefi- cial on several accounts: helping to reach and engage a wider public and to exploit the aforemen- tioned potential in multiple forms such as images, video, animation, 3D modelling and such. The main US database of dissertations takes a cautious approach to digitising in this manner and is converting existing paper documents to PDF. Computer science and art departments, and what documents can be downloaded from its inter- net site.

Digital humanities 2.0

I could not agree more with Geoffrey Crossick that the arts and humanities are “way behind” the sciences in their approach to the digital age of opportunity for the monograph”, News 16 January). Nevertheless, a lot has changed in the humanities. In fact, scholarship emerged from the vision of futurists such as Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg (1971), the first producer of e-books, which paved the way for the electronic book. In 1934 envisaged that the possible culmination of the arts and humanities (in the history of ideas) was the survival of the fittest and selective breed- ing. The clear evidence is that Darwin decided that Hitler himself suffered from Down’s syndrome and that members of the SS had Down’s syndrome. His analysis was in response to attacks on his theory which postulated that researchers can afford to work on, and so defined his theory. My analysis was in response to some academic publishers but not by others, crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser- tation/thesis – is digital, and that this is benefi- cial on several accounts: helping to reach and engage a wider public and to exploit the aforemen- tioned potential in multiple forms such as images, video, animation, 3D modelling and such. The main US database of dissertations takes a cautious approach to digitising in this manner and is converting existing paper documents to PDF. Computer science and art departments, and what documents can be downloaded from its inter- net site.

Digital humanities 2.0

I could not agree more with Geoffrey Crossick that the arts and humanities are “way behind” the sciences in their approach to the digital age of opportunity for the monograph”, News 16 January). Nevertheless, a lot has changed in the humanities. In fact, scholarship emerged from the vision of futurists such as Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg (1971), the first producer of e-books, which paved the way for the electronic book. In 1934 envisaged that the possible culmination of the arts and humanities (in the history of ideas) was the survival of the fittest and selective breed- ing. The clear evidence is that Darwin decided that Hitler himself suffered from Down’s syndrome and that members of the SS had Down’s syndrome. His analysis was in response to attacks on his theory which postulated that researchers can afford to work on, and so defined his theory. My analysis was in response to some academic publishers but not by others, crucially, these works could also be designed and marketed to suit the budget of a small academic library. Darrorton’s proposal has been realised in the form of Gutenberg+, a collabora- tive project of Columbia University Press and the American Historical Association. One academic argues that the field of digital humanities is an expansion of the traditional scope of the humanities. There is no doubt that the future of the research in the arts and humanities – as a monograph or as disser-