

Harry Wood, a PhD student at University of Liverpool, is researching and has recently written a number of articles on Edwardian Invasion-Scare Literature'

Papers:

Wood, H. (2013) *Conservatism and the Radical Right in Edwardian Invasion-scare fiction*. academia.edu

http://www.academia.edu/2447653/Conservatism_and_the_Radical_Right_in_Edwardian_Invasion-scare_fiction

Wood, H. (2013) *Portraits of anxiety – the use of illustration in Edwardian invasion-scare fiction*. academia.edu

https://www.academia.edu/5223484/Portraits_of_anxiety_the_use_of_illustration_in_Edwardian_invasion-scare_fiction

Wood, H. (2013) *Representations of compulsory military service in Edwardian Invasion-scare fiction 1899-1914*. academia.edu

https://www.academia.edu/5223466/Representations_of_compulsory_military_service_in_Edwardian_Invasion-scare_fiction_1899-1914

Wood, H. (2013) *Comparisons to Rome in Edwardian language of national and imperial decline*

http://www.academia.edu/5223475/Comparisons_to_Rome_in_Edwardian_language_of_national_and_imperial_decline

This paper was born from my wider research into Edwardian invasion-scare fiction, and is an effort to gather together the strands of a theme that seemed to occur with significant regularity within my wider reading. The title itself is taken from an article in a 1912 edition of The Standard, commenting on the recently ratified Anglo-French Naval Agreement. This agreement was heavily influenced by Winston Churchill, newly arrived at the Admiralty to replace the intransigent figure of Sir John Fisher. Recognising that her naval obligations were dangerously stretched, the accord saw Britain assume responsibility for defending both sides of the Channel, while France would defend British naval interests in the Mediterranean. In essence, the agreement saw Britain withdraw much of her strength from the Mediterranean for an increased naval presence in home waters to counter the perceived threat of Germany. Facing a strategic reality though it might have been, quitting the Med was extremely unpopular. The site of so many of Britain's naval successes, the agreement implied a decline in the Empire's world position.

Wood, H. (2014) Interview: Invasion Scares (Harry Wood) Strange History, February 15, 2014

<http://www.strangehistory.net/2014/02/15/interview-harry-wood-and-invasion-scares/>

Wood, H. (2014) *Competing Prophets: H. G. Wells, George Griffith, and Visions of Future War, 1893-1914*. academia.edu

*What I would like to do today is to think about H G Wells in one of his most celebrated guises – as a prophet of future war. I would like to do this in an indirect sense, however, by exploring another popular Edwardian author of future-war and invasion-scare novels, George Griffith. In effect, I would like to emphasise the dissimilarity of Wells from Griffith, and by extension, the general authorship of future-war fiction. Wells's shrewd capacity for predicting the impact of modern technology on war was rooted in his progressive relationship with the present, a relationship in direct contrast to the typical, reactionary author of future-war narratives. I will begin with a brief summary of the future-war genre, before exploring the life and literary output of George Griffith. I will finish by comparing two works, *The War in the Air* by Wells and *The World Peril of 1910* by Griffith, emphasising how these visions differ, and what this can be said to say about their respective authors.*

https://www.academia.edu/8583236/Competing_Prophets_H._G._Wells_George_Griffith_and_Visions_of_Future_War_1893-1914

Further material from him is provided on his website:

<http://invasionscares.wordpress.com/>