100 years of votes for women

Women, Crime and Character

In search of women's history on campus

Our students making an impact
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COVER: Suffragettes marching in London, 1912
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We value your feedback. Complete our readers’ survey at lse.ac.uk/lseconnect by Friday 30 November 2018 and you could win an iPad or one of four £50 Amazon vouchers.
Welcome to your 2018 issue of LSE Connect.

Thank you to all of you who contributed to our recent strategy consultation. Your input and involvement is invaluable to us in developing our new “Strategy 2030”. Over the coming months we will share with you what we have learned, as we continue our conversation on the future of our School.

This autumn marks the beginning of my second year as Director, so this is a good opportunity to reflect on my first. There is much energy around the School with a strong focus on improving the student experience. Technological innovations such as the Student Hub will help students to navigate life at LSE more easily, and physical transformations such as the modernisation of our campus – supported generously by alumni and friends – will dramatically enhance the student experience for current and future generations.

LSE research continues to shape public debate with over 12 million downloads of public event podcasts and a media reach of millions over the last year. I felt especially honoured to attend Buckingham Palace in February to be awarded LSE’s third Queen’s Anniversary Prize, this time for the research and outreach work of LSE Cities. Professor Ricky Burdett and I were presented with the award by the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall.

I hope many of you are able to come back for our second LSE Festival in February 2019 on the theme “New World (Dis)orders”. For those who can’t make the trip back to campus, we’ll be sharing podcasts, videos and other ways to get involved with this great initiative.

This November our Towers buildings on Clement’s Inn will be renamed in honour of three suffrage campaigners: Emmeline Pankhurst, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence and Millicent Fawcett. Their work resulted in the first votes for women, 100 years ago in 1918. Clement’s Inn became home to the suffragettes in the early 1900s and I hope that by honouring this amazing piece of campus history we can continue to inspire new generations to push for gender equality.

Finally, I hope you enjoy this issue of LSE Connect and ask you to please complete our readers’ survey at lse.ac.uk/lseconnect to ensure we provide you with the best forum to inspire and engage you.

Minouche Shafik
Director of LSE
LSE has been recognised for its work on widening access and admissions at this year’s Times Higher Education Leadership and Management Awards. The 2018 ‘THELMAs’ recognise outstanding work across the management, the professional services and administration of UK universities.

The LSE Undergraduate Admissions team won the award for Excellence in Registry Services following the introduction of a system which has enabled the School to widen access by including social and educational contextual factors as part of its holistic decision-making process.

LSE has announced a new programme offering fellowships and conference grants to historians based in Russia. Funded by the Dr Frederik Paulsen Foundation, The Paulsen Programme at LSE has been set up to support historians in Russia whose work focuses on the imperial period from the mid-17th century to 1918.

This is the third time LSE has received a Queen’s Anniversary Prize. The School previously secured the award in 2010 for the work of LSE Health and Social Care and, in 2002, for the work of the Centre for Economic Performance at LSE.

LSE has been awarded one of the prestigious Queen’s Anniversary Prizes for Higher and Further Education, for LSE Cities’ broad range of research, education and outreach activities.

The prize, which is part of the UK honours system, is given biennially to institutions across the UK, recognising excellence in a number of key academic areas which have had impact on society and the wider community.

The Queen’s Anniversary Prize for 2016-18 is awarded in recognition of LSE Cities’ work on “training, research and policy formulation for cities of the future and a new generation of urban leaders around the world”.

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Though excellent scholarship is being undertaken by young and mid-career Russian historians, they often lack the opportunity to travel outside Russia to consult archives and libraries and participate in scholarly discussions on an “international stage”. This also means that non-Russian historians often do not have access to the work of their Russian peers. The Paulsen Programme at LSE will allow historians in Russia to realise their full potential in their research and enable them to make a powerful impact within the worldwide community of historians.
HONOURS FOR LSE PROFESSORS

Knighthood for Professor Tim Besley
School Professor of Economics and Political Science, Tim Besley was knighted for his services to economics and public policy. Professor Besley, who is also the W Arthur Lewis Professor of Development Economics, previously served as an external member of the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee from September 2006 to August 2009, and since 2015 has been a member of the UK’s National Infrastructure Commission.

Professor Lord Stern made Companion of Honour
Lord Nicholas Stern, IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government at LSE, was made a Companion of Honour in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace. A prestigious award granted to only 65 people at a time, the Order of the Companions of Honour is for conspicuous service of national importance and recognises an individual’s major contribution to the arts, science, medicine, or government over their lifetime. Professor Lord Stern was given the title in recognition of his contributions to economics, international relations and tackling climate change.

Professor Richard Sennett awarded OBE
Chair of the LSE Cities Programme and Centennial Professor of Sociology at LSE, Richard Sennett was appointed OBE for services to design. Through his research and extensive writings, Professor Sennett has explored how individuals and groups make social and cultural sense of material facts – about the cities in which they live and about the labour they do.

Knighthood for Professor Paul Preston
Professor Paul Preston has been knighted in the 2018 Queen’s Birthday Honours. The Director of the Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies at LSE was recognised in the diplomatic service and overseas list for his services to UK/Spain relations. Paul Preston is widely celebrated as a leading historian on contemporary Spain and his work is read extensively by audiences in both the UK and Spain – where it has had a large impact.

For more award winners, see LSE Connect lse.ac.uk/lseconnect
LSE has retained its place as London’s top university in the Complete University Guide rankings for 2019.

The School is ranked third out of the 131 universities assessed in the UK by the guide, and is the top ranked university in London for the seventh consecutive year. LSE is also ranked in the top ten nationally for ten of the 12 subjects it offers.

Commenting on the news, LSE Director Minouche Shafik said: "Retaining our place as London’s leading university in these rankings is a huge achievement, and worthy recognition for the hard work of everyone at the School."

LSE also continues to be ranked second in the world – and top in the UK and Europe – for social science and management subjects, according to the QS World University Rankings by Subject. A rating of universities around the world in a range of areas, this league table placed 13 LSE disciplines in the global top ten.

The School has also been rated as one of the top universities in the world for employer reputation by the 2019 QS World University Rankings, placing eighth in the world in terms of its esteem amongst employers, according to the international league table, with a score of 99.9 out of 100.

In other measures, LSE achieved a maximum score for its proportion of overseas staff and students – 100 out of 100 in both categories – and ranked seventh in the world for international students. Of all the UK universities featured in the QS rankings, LSE was also ranked as top for its research citations per faculty.

LSE and medical journal The Lancet have begun a joint commission to examine The Future of the NHS, the first of its kind to study the NHS across the whole of the UK.

Led by the LSE Department of Health Policy, the commission runs throughout 2018, the 70th anniversary year of the NHS. It focuses on the major challenges facing the NHS across the UK, which range from: the pressure to secure adequate funding; to supply a sustainable skilled workforce and meet the ever-changing healthcare needs of the population; to consider current and future challenges, and to draw on local, national and international evidence to develop key policy recommendations. The commission will publish its findings in 2019.
New £1 million research programme on inequality

A major new £1 million research programme will analyse the progress of social policy in addressing social inequalities.

Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes (SPDO) in a changing Britain will be undertaken by a team of inequalities and social policy experts at LSE’s Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, in partnership with The University of Manchester, Heriot-Watt University and the UCL Institute for Education. Funded by the Nuffield Foundation, it will be overseen by an independent advisory board chaired by the economist Dame Frances Cairncross.

The central objective is to provide an authoritative, independent, rigorous and in-depth evidence base on social policies and distributional outcomes in 21st century Britain. It will analyse what progress has been made in addressing social inequalities through social policies.

New Pro-Director for research announced

LSE has appointed Professor Simon Hix as the next Pro-Director for research.

Professor Hix joins the School Management Committee from the LSE Department of Government and School of Public Policy, where he has been Academic Director since 2017. He has extensive knowledge and experience of LSE both as an academic and as a student, having studied for his undergraduate and master’s degrees at the School.

Commenting on the appointment, LSE Director Minouche Shafik said: “Simon brings an exceptional breadth of experience from his time at the School and as an outstanding academic recognised for world-leading research, all of which will help support LSE’s research vision for the future as part of the School’s new strategy.”
Looking back at Beveridge 2.0

In February 2018, thousands of visitors flocked to LSE for Beveridge 2.0, the first LSE Festival. In a packed week of public events, speakers including Celestin Okoroji, Jana Uher, Bev Skeggs, Brett Heasman and Sunil Kumar (pictured) considered a 21st century approach to former LSE Director William Beveridge’s 1942 plan for a welfare state. Catch up on event podcasts and videos or take a whistle-stop tour through the Beveridge 2.0 highlights film at lse.ac.uk/beveridge

LSE Festival 2019 is coming. We’re looking forward to welcoming alumni and friends back to campus next February to analyse and address “New World (Dis) Orders”. How did we get here? What are the challenges? And, importantly, how can we tackle them?

Find out more at lse.ac.uk/festival
INSPIRING WOMEN
IN SEARCH OF WOMEN’S HISTORY ON CAMPUS

Since its launch on International Women’s Day in March, LSE’s Leading Women project has been sharing profiles of some of the inspiring women students, staff and alumni at LSE. This year has marked both local and national events in women’s history: the centenary of the first votes for women in the UK and the 150th anniversary of the first female students at the University of London. LSE has admitted female students and staff since it opened in 1895. What traces of this women’s history remain in today’s LSE spaces?

IMAGE: Flora Drummond, Emmeline Pankhurst and Christabel Pankhurst pictured being arrested from Clement’s Inn in 1908 © LSE ARCHIVE
In November, the three LSE Towers – on Clement’s Inn overlooking the Royal Courts of Justice – will be renamed Pankhurst House, Pethick-Lawrence House and Fawcett House in honour of some of the leaders of the UK women’s suffrage movement. We host a wealth of material on suffrage and women’s history at LSE, in both the LSE Archives and Special Collections and in the Women’s Library collection.

In exploring the experiences of LSE’s own early women students and staff, a conference in March this year found that between 1895 and 1932 women made up 20 per cent of the total regular teaching staff, and of those 50 per cent were based in the Department of Social Science and Administration. Sixty-two per cent of women students were also part of this department, which provided welfare work training and was where students often undertook part-time study for one-year courses towards the Social Science Certificate, Diploma in Sociology and Mental Health Certificate rather than degrees. However, over a third of these women already held degrees. Nineteen women were awarded PhDs, including the first three ever awarded to LSE students in the early 1900s.

Who were our early women and how are they remembered today? Can we find women’s history on campus?

Home of the suffragettes

Tea shops were known as safe spaces for suffragettes to meet, and Alice Mary Hansell’s Tea Cup Inn was extremely well-placed to serve. When it opened in 1910 on the ground floor and basement of 20 Kingsway, the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) general office was nearby at 4 Clement’s Inn, and had been since 1906. Emmeline Pankhurst had founded the WSPU in 1903, and she, Christabel Pankhurst and Flora Drummond were famously pictured (opposite) being arrested from Clement’s Inn in 1908.

Two other prominent WSPU members, Frederick and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, owned and edited the WSPU newspaper Votes for Women, which was printed at the St Clement’s Press on Clare Market. Frederick Pethick-Lawrence had taught statistics at the School in 1897/98. The Tea Cup Inn advertised in Votes for Women, and was of course extremely close to the offices at Clement’s Inn. The WSPU moved to Lincoln’s Inn House on Kingsway in 1912. Today, St Clement’s Press is the St Clement’s Building and Waterstones Economists’ bookshop on Clare Market; Clement’s Inn is home to the LSE Towers which, along with 20 Kingsway, contain LSE office, research and teaching spaces.

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Our first woman professor and Lilian Knowles House

Lilian Knowles House is a hall of residence for graduate LSE students in Spitalfields, London. The person behind the name is one of 24 women who taught at LSE in 1918. In 1921 she went on to become the first ever female Professor of Economic History in the UK as well as the first ever woman professor at LSE.

After studying at Girton College, Cambridge, Lilian Knowles was among the first recipients of an LSE Shaw Research Studentship in 1896. Lilian was an advocate of equal pay and employment rights and waged a long campaign with the LSE administration about her own pay and conditions. She was also the first woman to become a Dean of the University of London – in her case the Dean of the Faculty of Economics – in 1920.

Dr Helen Pankhurst, great-granddaughter of Emmeline Pankhurst and Visiting Fellow at LSE 2017/18

Being born and brought up in Ethiopia and my Pankhurst surname have defined my personal interests and a career entwined with international feminism. On the centenary of some women getting the parliamentary vote in the UK, I published ‘Deeds Not Words: the story of women’s rights, then and now’. Being affiliated to LSE has been really useful. Of particular help has been access to the Women’s Library which has a wonderful collection of suffragette memorabilia and more recent material on women’s rights.

Dr Helen Pankhurst

Vera Anstey and the evacuation to Cambridge

Vera Anstey (née Powell) completed a Diploma in Public Health at Bedford College before studying for the BSc (Econ), specialising in Economic History at LSE “with the intention of becoming a factory
inspector”. While at the School she also met her husband Percy Louise Anstey, who had been President of the Students’ Union. Vera combined her studies with sport – she was a founder member of the LSE hockey club – and, as a staff member, formed a successful mixed doubles badminton partnership with William Beveridge. Vera was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Economic History in 1921 and joined the regular staff in 1922, teaching on Indian trade and production. Her career focused on teaching and supporting students, particularly those from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Her skills were particularly valued during the Second World War when LSE was evacuated to Peterhouse, Cambridge. She took on the role of Accommodation Officer, cycling around Cambridge persuading local landlords to take in LSE students – securing accommodation was not always an easy task for the School’s many overseas students. LSE at Cambridge was quite a different School then – by 1943-44 women made up 68 per cent of the student body. Vera finally obtained a major readership in 1948, though never became a professor. She is remembered today in the Vera Anstey Suite in the Old Building where her portrait still hangs.

In 1939, LSE Director Alexander Carr-Saunders explained his idea for a general reading library and Charlotte agreed to give £1,000 towards the project. Charlotte was famously self-effacing and, despite her close involvement with the project (down to a lengthy dispute over bookplates she declared to be “philistine, unimaginative”), wanted to be anonymous.

When LSE returned to London after the war, the Library was moved to its present home in the Founders’ Room on the sixth floor of the Old Building. Charlotte’s desire for anonymity has meant that many believe the Library to be named after her husband, George Bernard Shaw. Today a photograph of Charlotte Shaw hangs in the Founders’ Room.

Back in Dominica, Eugenia eventually entered politics, leading her Dominica Freedom Party into parliament in 1980 on the strength of her arguments around Dominica’s independence. She served as Prime Minister for 15 years. After retiring from politics, Dame Charles continued to work around the world promoting human rights and democracy. She was a co-founder of the Council of Women Leaders.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and post-war London
Before becoming Dominica’s first female prime minister, Eugenia Charles studied law at LSE. She arrived in London in 1946, a time of austerity as well as a time of new beginnings. London was hosting a number of events that had been postponed for years due to the war: the Ideal Home Exhibition was back and so were the Olympic Games. London was also celebrating the Royal Wedding. Eugenia made the most of it and attended all of these and many other events that came her way, as her account of a 1948 New Year’s party recalls.

Charlotte Shaw, Adelphi Terrace and the Shaw Library
Without Charlotte Shaw’s financial assistance, LSE would not have had its first home in Adelphi Terrace, or the Shaw Library. When Sidney Webb was looking for a home for the School, Charlotte was persuaded to sub-let the top two floors of the premises at 10 Adelphi Terrace, leaving the rest of the building for the School and its Library – and most importantly making the project affordable. Charlotte was also an LSE Governor and a member of the Library committee.

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Visit lse.ac.uk/lseconnect to find out more about women’s history on campus and suffrage history at LSE.

Hayley Reed, Marketing Project Manager, with thanks to Sue Donnelly, LSE Archivist, and Sonia Gomes, Learning Support Library Assistant.

#LSE Women
We have been inviting the LSE community to nominate leading women. Thank you to our alumni for participating in this project.

Visit lse.ac.uk/lseconnect to see which other #LSE women have been profiled.
The Shaw Library (pictured here) on the sixth floor of the Old Building was made possible by funding from Charlotte Shaw.

The Women’s Library at LSE

With origins in the 1866 women’s suffrage petition, the Women’s Library opened in 1926 and moved to LSE Library in 2013. The overarching theme of the collection is women’s rights and equality.

LSE and external researchers often use the library. Researchers from the 2015 film Suffragette made extensive use of the collection.

“At Last! Votes for Women” exhibition, in the LSE Library Gallery, featured archive items and objects from the Women’s Library collection.
The 20th century saw women gain legal, political and economic opportunities, but have these had an impact on the way that women are viewed by society? Nicola Lacey’s research into women’s depictions in literature and the criminal justice system reveals that gender equality may not have progressed as far as one might think.

In recent research, I have been trying to unravel an interesting puzzle for the social sciences: why do the rates at which women are adjudged to have committed crimes remain so low – indeed they have declined – in the 20th and 21st century, notwithstanding the huge social changes in their legal, political and economic position? These changes marked a revolution in the social standing of and opportunities available to women. Yet in the sphere of criminality, gender dynamics appear to have changed very little.

At the start of the 20th century, women made up about 17 per cent of the prison population, with just under a fifth of those convicted of the more serious offences; in 2010, women made up a mere six per cent of the prison population, with only 15 per cent of those committing indictable offences.

Drawing on a comparison of the conceptions of selfhood and responsible agency – the level to which an individual is judged to be responsible for their actions – to be found in criminology and in criminal law, I turned to popular culture to help interpret why this gender difference has persisted in this field. In particular, I examined representations of women in 20th-century fiction, exploring what light literary images of women’s counter-normative behaviour can shed on the patterns of female criminalisation.

The main message from my research can be very simply stated. In keeping with the still modest place of women in the criminal courts and prisons of England and Wales, their literary representations and preoccupations remain remarkably confined.
"THE MAIN MESSAGE FROM MY RESEARCH CAN BE VERY SIMPLY STATED. IN KEEPING WITH THE STILL MODEST PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS AND PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, THEIR LITERARY REPRESENTATIONS AND PREOCCUPATIONS REMAIN REMARKABLY CONFINED."
Women's literary bad behaviour often takes place in historical novels

Representations of women's bad behaviour also cluster around a number of themes. Countercultural 20th century women in literature are normally depicted as exerting a power which emerges from personal, emotional and interior sources. Their rule-breaking behaviour is typically motivated by relationships, romance and sexual jealousy; it is effected by deception; it often features mental breakdown; and it is invariably shaped by pressures within a family, sexual and patriarchal context! Moreover women's literary bad behaviour often takes place in historical novels, and is therefore rendered less threatening by being displaced in time.

This suggests that changes in women's legal and political status and their economic opportunities have not been accompanied by nearly such a striking change in underlying constructions of gender difference.

For worse, or perhaps better, the harder edges of formal state control represented by the official crime and imprisonment figures pale into insignificance alongside the informal discipline exerted by conventional gender norms and the power structures which sustain them – norms which are distinctly represented in the typical novel.

Sexualisation in particular remains a key means of denigration and control: indeed, ironically – and as perhaps reflected in social media assaults on women – it may have strengthened in the wake of the greater sexual freedom ostensibly accorded to women in recent decades.

Hillary Clinton offers a vivid recent example

As women's undoubted progress in the worlds of work, politics and education continues, this under-representation may seem unimportant, indeed something to be celebrated. It would, after all, be absurd to regard a rise in women's representation among offenders as a salutary marker of gender equality. But we should remember that these same
differences – related as they are to surrounding structures of power – may also be the very things which keep women radically under-represented in the top echelons of the business, political, legal and media worlds, and are often – Hillary Clinton offers a vivid recent example – vilified and disrespected when they do enter these realms. More importantly, these same differences in many parts of the world continue to expose women to disproportionate levels of poverty and sexual exploitation and make them vulnerable to violence.

The huge economic shocks of the 1970s and since, along with the social changes which ensued in their wake, have affected the status system, which I argued in my book *Women, Crime and Character* have been a key part of what shaped legal and literary patterns of female deviance in the 18th and 19th centuries. That realignment has in some ways increased women’s status relative to men’s.

Arguably, unpleasant phenomena such as the increasing harassment of women on social media are a backlash against this realignment of gender opportunities and status. In other words, women’s material progress and growing independence may have intensified informal social control.

Whatever the power of this tentative interpretation, one point emerges. The relative stability of the gender patterns of criminalisation over the course of the 20th century suggests that material changes themselves are an incomplete explanation of the development of the social phenomena of criminalisation and punishment over time.

What cultural forms, such as literary fiction, help us to appreciate is the key role played by gender norms, expectations and assumptions in shaping human judgment or behaviour: of people defining rules and conventions; of breaching established rules and conventions; and of those interpreting and responding to perceived breaches.

As well as a case study in the potential for bringing law, criminal justice and literature, the social sciences and the humanities, into dialogue, I also offer my work as a case study into the pitfalls of the prevailing strong tendency in the social sciences to separate quantitative and qualitative approaches; and to separate questions of material power and interest from questions of culture.

*Professor Nicola Lacey* is School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy at LSE.

In 2010 women formed only 6% of prison populations with under 15% representing indictable offences.

Women, Crime and Character in the 20th Century by Nicola Lacey is published in the Journal of the British Academy

[britac.ac.uk/publications/women-crime-and-character-20th-century](http://britac.ac.uk/publications/women-crime-and-character-20th-century)
This year, both LSE’s Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and the UK’s world-leading climate law, the Climate Change Act, celebrate their tenth anniversaries. Sam Fankhauser explains how research from the Institute on the UK Act has highlighted the potential for national climate laws worldwide to contribute to the global effort to tackle climate change.
Back in November 2008, in the early days of the Grantham Research Institute, the UK government passed a world-first – the Climate Change Act, which included legally binding commitments to drastically reduce carbon emissions and manage the impacts of climate change. A decade on, much progress has already been made against the target, enshrined in the Act, of cutting emissions by at least 80 per cent compared to 1990 levels. Today the UK is a long way there: annual emissions were 43 per cent lower in 2017 than in 1990.

At the same time, the UK has busted the myth that cutting emissions will dent the economy. Whilst emissions have dropped 43 per cent, the UK economy has grown: GDP increased by 71 per cent over the same period. This means the UK now uses three times less carbon to produce a pound of GDP than in 1990.

Despite this we are already seeing the effects of climate change. The UK’s nine warmest years on record have occurred since 2000 and the risk of heatwaves is rising, as is the probability of flooding due to heavier rainfall and sea level rise along our coasts.

**Demanding space on the agenda**

As home to one of the world’s most pioneering climate laws, other countries have looked to the UK to learn how best to implement frameworks to tackle climate change domestically too. The increase in such laws has been exponential: our unique database on global climate change legislation, Climate Change Laws of the World, suggests that there are now around 1,500 climate laws worldwide; 139 of them are overarching frameworks like the UK Act. With such an explosion in interest in domestic climate change legislation, especially in the wake of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, we saw a clear opportunity to review progress on the Act in the UK, drawing out key experiences to inform domestic legislation in other countries.

Talking to climate policy experts from across the political spectrum, including former civil servants, special advisers, government ministers, shadow ministers and backbench MPs, we identified the main success factors. An important part of the success of the Act, and vital to any domestic climate legislation, is that it has kept climate change on the UK’s agenda and maintained political consensus for action even in the most turbulent economic and political times.

Civil servants who shared their experiences with us in our research told us that mandatory reporting to Parliament on progress on climate targets “demands a slot on the agenda”. Setting long- and medium-term targets for emission reductions, in the form of carbon budgets is a key strength of the Climate Change Act. They define a clear but flexible path towards the UK’s long-term carbon objective, and are rigorously evidence-based thanks to the work of an independent advisory body – the Committee on Climate Change. This is another keystone to the implementation of a law like the Climate Change Act.

**Towards a cleaner future**

The urgency of action on climate change has never been clearer – but to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, countries must increase their ambition for climate action. The landmark deal relies on all countries signed up to make national pledges to cut their emissions, and to ratchet up their ambitions for climate action as time goes on, with a goal of holding down global temperature increases to “well below” 2.0 degrees. Yet pledges made so far under the Agreement are not yet sufficient to meet this goal. This year the process will begin to start increasing ambition around the world before 2020, when each country will make new pledges under the Agreement.

The UK is no exception. Despite the success of the Climate Change Act so far, our report has recommended that the government will need to accelerate emissions cuts to meet the targets set under the Act. There is also a need for reforms to more closely align UK policy with the Paris Agreement. We have recommended that the government need to put in place a “net zero emissions target”: that is, to set a date by when UK emissions will be balanced by the removal of carbon from the atmosphere, making the UK carbon-neutral. Soon after we published the report, the UK’s Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry announced that she will ask the Committee on Climate Change for advice on doing just that, placing the UK among a handful of countries to be looking towards a net-zero future, and the first G7 country to do so.

As we at the Institute look ahead to our next ten years, and with our research agenda firmly focused on how countries worldwide can implement the Paris Agreement, we hope our work will continue to contribute to tackling this global challenge.

**Professor Sam Fankhauser** is Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment.

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**The Paris Agreement** is an international agreement to combat climate change. Its aim is to keep global temperatures “well below” 2.0 degrees above pre-industrial times and pursue efforts to limit temperature increases to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. There are 197 signatories, including the US which cannot legally withdraw from the Agreement until November 2020. Signatories pledge to cut emissions of greenhouse gases with pledges reviewed and scaled up every five years. Developed countries agree to help developing nations adapt to climate change by providing “climate finance”.

**The Committee on Climate Change** is an independent advisory body that provides expert advice to the UK government on doing just that, placing the UK among a handful of countries to be looking towards a net-zero future, and the first G7 country to do so.

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**Professor Sam Fankhauser** is Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment.

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**The Grantham Research Institute** is a world leader in climate change and the environment disciplines. Our research informs policy and public debate, and our Grantham Index of Climate Change Laws is a unique database on global climate change laws. In 2020, we published a report on the success of the Climate Change Act.
The limits of rural electrification

Kenya’s work connecting rural communities to the national electricity grid provided the perfect case study to understand the impact of electrification on people’s lives. Kenneth Lee, Edward Miguel and Catherine Wolfram explain how this LSE project revealed surprising results.

In sub-Saharan Africa nearly 600 million people – or 70 per cent of the population – live without electricity. While access to energy is widely touted by African leaders and major international aid organisations as integral to reducing poverty in the region, there is little rigorous evidence on the impacts of investing in electricity infrastructure in rural areas.

In 2014 89% of Kenya’s public facilities had been electrified. The national household electrification rate was lagging far behind at 32%.

It was with this in mind that the International Growth Centre (IGC) began its project to examine the social and economic impacts of connecting rural communities in Kenya to the national electricity grid. While one might expect to find that electricity provided improvements to at least some areas of peoples’ lives, our analysis produced a surprising result: there were, in fact, no meaningful impacts.

Kenya has been making major progress in connecting public facilities, such as markets, schools and health clinics, to the national electricity grid – much of it driven by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) which was established in 2007. However, while REA announced in 2014 that 89 per cent of the country’s public facilities had been electrified, the national household electrification rate was lagging far behind at 32 per cent.
We worked closely with REA to develop an experiment to discover what happens when rural households are connected to the electrical grid for the first time. We identified 150 clusters of “under grid” households – households that were located close to but not connected to a grid – in Western Kenya. These clusters were then randomly divided into two groups. In the first group, we worked closely with REA to connect the households to the electrical grid for free or at various discounts. In the second group, no changes were made.

After 18 months, we surveyed people from both groups and collected data on a range of economic and social outcomes identified before the study, including levels of household energy consumption, wealth, employment, health, education and political awareness. We even gave children basic tests to see if a popular notion – that electricity helps them perform better in school since they are able to study at night – is true. While one might expect to see some benefits, in our data we found that the households we connected to the electricity grid were, when assessed against these benchmarks, no better off than the households that remained unconnected.

REA had spent more than $1,000 to connect each household, but in this case there was no evidence that supplying households with access to electricity had any social or economic benefit. Why is this?

We speculate that there may be various explanations for our findings. For example, connected households ended up consuming very low levels of electricity – less than $2 worth per month – revealing that they were not buying electrical appliances such as refrigerators and televisions that may be needed for bigger social and economic benefits. This might also mean there is a bigger issue related to budget and credit constraints: ie, household ability to pay for electricity and buy appliances. The reliability of the electricity could be another factor – 19 per cent of transformers had at least one long-term blackout during the period of the study. It’s also possible that the long-term household impacts cannot be observed in a study only 18 months long.

Our findings show that connecting rural households to electricity today is not necessarily a cost-effective activity in the world’s poorest areas. In fact, other studies have found similar results, including an IGC study in India that installed solar micro-grids in rural villages and found no social and economic impacts, aside from households spending less money on kerosene to light their homes.

Given the high cost of expanding electricity access to rural areas, as well as the limited impacts from providing access to electricity alone, policymakers need to compare rural electrification policies to investments in transportation, education, health, water, sanitation and other sectors, in order to prioritise major public investments for the highest societal returns.

Find out more about this LSE project, “The social and economic impacts of electrification: evidence from Kenya”, on the IGC website: www.theigc.org

Kenneth Lee is based at the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago. Edward Miguel and Catherine Wolfram are based at the University of California, Berkeley.
LSE Sprint

Challenging social policy

During LSE’s Beveridge 2.0 Festival, the Widening Participation team held a brand new event, “LSE Sprint”, a fast-paced six hour policy challenge with 22 sixth form students from London. The students worked in small teams to solve one of three policy challenges – illiteracy, food poverty, or in-work poverty.

Each challenge was designed in partnership with the Department of Social Policy. Mentored by LSE 100 academics and current LSE students, the teams proposed solutions that were presented to a panel of esteemed judges including guest judge, TV presenter June Sarpong.

Team Charlie, the winning group, tackled the issue of illiteracy levels in the UK for young people. The team presented a comprehensive set of solutions including:

- early intervention
- promoting reading for enjoyment
- ensuring the home environment is conducive to encouraging reading

Participants said the experience boosted their confidence, encouraged them to think about issues from different perspectives and taught them to work effectively with others under time pressure. The Widening Participation team hopes to include more “LSE Sprint” events in the future as part of its work with young people currently studying in London schools and colleges.

Guest judge June Sarpong said: “The presentations were fantastic, they were of a really high quality which was impressive considering the short time in which the students had met and had to prepare. If they are the future, we’re going to be fine!”
IMAGE: June Sarpong (centre) with Team Charlie, LSE Sprint event winners 2017
Cities have a huge part to play in meeting the challenges of the 21st century but, with often competing priorities, addressing these will not be straightforward. LSE’s Michael McQuarrie, Nuno F da Cruz and Philipp Rode look at the realities of the New Urban Agenda, and why existing social scientific theories are inadequate to the challenges of the moment.

Habitat III, the United Nations’ last Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, concluded in 2016 with a multinational consensus recognising the importance of cities in meeting the many challenges that will confront 21st century society. The issues highlighted by the UN’s New Urban Agenda, however, are by no means an easy task: poverty must be grappled with, but it must be done by using sustainable energy; infrastructure must be (re)built, replaced and transformed, but it shouldn’t conflict with the aspirations of urban residents; people have a right to affordable housing and clean water, but it is unclear where the resources for providing these are to come from.

Nonetheless, the New Urban Agenda adopted at the Habitat III conference does demonstrate a profound awareness that cities are being transformed in their demographics, their economies, their politics and their institutions. Such radical transformations are inherently uncertain, which presents the opportunity for fundamentally re-imagining what the city is, making both utopian and dystopian outcomes potentially more realisable.

The key question is: who gets to decide which of these outcomes will be realised?

In order to answer this question, it is necessary to understand how cities are governed, and it is this understanding that we hoped to achieve with LSE Cities’ New Urban Governance project.

Using a survey of urban managers from 127 cities from all continents and 53 countries, and a deep-dive investigation of the governance of transport in New York and London, we came away with an awareness of contemporary urban governance that points to several insights and conclusions.
First, our existing social scientific theories of urban governance are inadequate to the challenges of the moment. Social scientists have been preoccupied with questions of who governs cities, the best principles of urban management and the dynamics of urban growth (notably, not urban decline).

Equipping cities to address key problems

But while these questions remain important, and while the insights they have developed continue to be relevant, theoretical research approaches are not well adapted to tackle the core questions about governance today. Devolving powers and strengthening local governments are regarded as necessary conditions for equipping cities with the capacity to address key problems of social inclusion, but this also raises issues of territorial equity. Cities are utilising more participatory forms of governance, but increasingly they also have to make strategic decisions and manage issues that are not necessarily amenable to popular input.

Second, cities rarely have much political or legal authority to act. Many national constitutions do not recognise municipalities as entities that are guaranteed autonomy. Instead, municipalities have various forms of devolved authority over local decision-making. In national polities that privilege rural power, like India and the United States, this can be a severe constraint. In polities that have highly centralised governments, like Iran and the United Kingdom, this can mean that a few select cities are privileged sites for state investment. This tension is especially evident today as national governments are increasingly threatened or occupied by politicians representing illiberal, parochial and intolerant policy positions.

Liberal democracy has few contemporary national defenders, but it has countless municipal ones. One of the most obvious ways limited municipal authority manifests itself is in the fiscal arena. Cities often
have limited authority to raise revenue and rely heavily on fees and property taxes. This can drive property redevelopment and gentrification. However, it also means that urban governors must prioritise their relationships with corporate leaders, businesses and philanthropies. Consequently, the roles of public-private partnerships, private financing and financial engineering have all expanded in cities.

**Costly infrastructure often becomes a key point of leverage**

Our research has also revealed the extremely complex layers of scalar authority that operate in cities. City governments usually only have relevant authority over a few policy sectors. Instead, state, national and supranational scales of governance control an array of urban issues and policy arenas. Transport, for example, is an arena that frequently involves state, national and supranational scales of governance for everything from planning to maintenance, to capital investment and even labour-management relations. More broadly, (costly) infrastructure often becomes a key point of leverage in inter-scalar conflicts.

Nonetheless, given the ambitions of the New Urban Agenda, it is necessary to ask whether municipalities are an appropriate scale of governance for realising these goals. Based on our research, the answer is mostly “no”. While cities that have privileged positions in inter-scalar systems of governance and economic geographies often do have the resources to be thought leaders and institutional innovators, expecting cities to deliver such positive innovation is likely to lead to disappointment. Most cities do not have access to the requisite resources for transformative innovation, much less the resources for the sorts of infrastructural and institutional modernisation that are necessary to meet the goals of this agenda.

Third, while urban innovation cannot reasonably be expected to provide the basis for realising the scale of transformation necessary to reach the ambitious goals of the Habitat III conference, municipal governments are being creative in figuring out ways to leverage resources to meet governance challenges. Porto Alegre, Brazil, for example, is home to one of the greatest experiments in citizen involvement in governance of the last 30 years. There, giving citizens authority over a small component of the municipal budget became a tool for leveraging better governance, innovative solutions and the generation of renewed citizen investment in local government.

Now sanctioned by the World Bank and the United Nations, participatory budgeting is widely understood to be a “best practice”. Still, technical innovations are often preferred because they usually do not challenge existing relations of authority even as they transform relations of power.

In conclusion, the tensions between different scales of political authority and human social organisation are nothing new. The New Urban Agenda was a definitive attempt to deliver a negotiated and widely accepted set of principles and aspirations. By definition, a universal blueprint for realising a positive vision of 21st century urbanisation – which would certainly be welcomed by some decision-makers – would be impossible to achieve, given the underlying complexity and context dependency. Still, the principles are certainly necessary to provide a framework of values for the governance solutions that will be necessary to meet current and future urban challenges. Unfortunately, many of these issues are simply beyond the scope of municipalities to deal with.

The 21st century will be a century of infrastructural politics for cities and its implications for both urban governance and urban residents will be profound. The fact that these associated problems are viewed as distinctly urban problems reinforces the idea that cities are self-determining and autonomous. Although much of this is a desirable framework for politics when cities are bulwarks of liberal, social and cultural tolerance against national states governed by ethnonationalist political projects, it is downright destructive when we imagine that it is up to cities to meet the challenges of the 21st century on their own.

**Dr Michael McQuarrie** is an Associate Professor of Sociology at LSE. **Nuno F da Cruz** is Assistant Professorial Research Fellow (LSE Cities) and Coordinator of the New Urban Governance project at LSE. **Philipp Rode** is Executive Director of LSE Cities.
Our commitment to you, our alumni and friends

Ben Plummer-Powell joined LSE in February 2018 as a member of the School’s senior team leading the alumni and philanthropy programme.
Since arriving at LSE earlier this year I have been privileged to meet many alumni and friends around the world whose passion for the School shines through. The insight shared by this valuable global network – both in person and online – on the future direction of LSE has also been integral to the Strategy Consultation which took place earlier this year. Your views are now helping to inform LSE leadership in creating the Strategy 2030 that will shape the future of the School.

**Alumni and global engagement**

“Alumni engagement” was one of the themes of the consultation and over the course of this academic year we will be seeking to build on it further to help shape our alumni programme. You will be invited to participate in the Alumni and Friends Engagement Survey 2019 through which you can help us to ensure the content and opportunities we offer matter to you – and to help you stay connected with the intellectual, cultural and professional knowledge exchanges that define LSE.

Nowhere is LSE’s excellence better illustrated than through the lives and achievements of our global community of LSE alumni and friends, providing a current and historic legacy of world leaders, innovators, influencers, creators and catalysts who change the world. Complementing and, in many cases, working alongside our world leading academics at LSE, you are addressing significant global challenges through the insights gained at the School.

**A global community**

Whether you are a new graduate taking early career steps after Houghton Street, established in your professional field, enjoying retirement or are a loyal friend or partner of the School, I hope you continue to benefit from the immense insights generated by the LSE community, and through the School’s commitment to lifelong learning and sharing the knowledge that continues to be created though our world-class research.

On behalf of the School, through our alumni activities we will seek to engage you through bespoke communications, alumni groups and chapters around the world. We will offer a range of benefits and networking and professional development events on campus and in countries worldwide.

We also believe in a reciprocal relationship with our alumni, friends and partners. I know that many of you help in this process through providing mentorship and coaching, placements and internships, and by joining the global network of alumni volunteers helping to maintain links with LSE across geographies and generations.

**Philanthropy**

The LSE experience of every current and former student will have been enhanced in some way through philanthropy. The School was founded following a legacy bequest, and philanthropic scholarships commenced a year later to ensure that, from its earliest days, the School would welcome students with brilliant minds who could benefit from the unique LSE education, regardless of background, to transform global societies.

Alumni and friends generously support scholarships and the student experience, our core business of teaching and learning, our world-class research, and the modernisation of our campus. We hope you will recognise the role LSE has played and continues to play in your lives by supporting the School through tailored opportunities relevant to you and your interests.

**The far-reaching impact of LSE’s alumni community**

148,000

LSE alumni across the world influencing and transforming global societies

152

regional, city and special interest groups comprising:

- **70 COUNTRY GROUPS**
- **71 CITY CHAPTERS**
- **11 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS**

Official LSE alumni activity in 85 countries across the globe

550+

LSE alumni events worldwide during 2017/18

776

LSE alumni committee volunteers worldwide
LSE Director and friends: reflecting on the value of a lifelong network

In May 2018, LSE Director Minouche Shafik (MSc Economics 1986) was joined by former classmates in a celebration of the enduring impact of their LSE education.

from her own experience, Minouche Shafik said: “There’s something distinctive about LSE alumni: they come to LSE to be part of an exciting global intellectual community.”

Catriona Laing added some advice to current students and young alumni in attendance: “Hold on to your friendships and personal networks; they will get you far in life.”

Video recordings and photos of the evening are available online at alumni.lse.ac.uk/directorandfriends
Celebrating LSE’s global reach

The Destination LSE global event series took place over the summer, helping to connect current students and LSE offer holders about to join the School with the global alumni and friends network. Organised by alumni groups across the globe, Destination LSE enables graduates to share their LSE experiences, offer advice and support to younger generations, and demonstrate the strength of the alumni network to students. The series is a great example of the significant role the alumni community plays in supporting the School’s engagement activities and improving the wider student experience.

This year, over 100 events were held in 65 different countries worldwide.
ALUMNUS SUPPORTS NEW HOME FOR OLD DEPARTMENT

Jacky Wong (MSc Accounting and Finance 1992) has made one of the first philanthropic investments into the Marshall Building, which will host his former department.

In doing so, Jacky has expressed delight that his generous unrestricted commitment to the School will help to enhance LSE’s physical spaces for the learning experience of its students and the entire School community.

“My time at LSE was defined by priceless academic and intellectual development, and I remain proud of my association with the School today,” Jacky said. “If my gift can go some way towards ensuring students of the future are similarly inspired by their time at LSE, then it seems an obvious investment to make.”

Situated at 44 Lincoln’s Inn Fields, the Marshall Building (pictured from the perspective of the New Academic Building on the left, and from outside the Library on the right) – due to open in 2021 – will house the Department of Finance, the Department of Management and the Department of Accounting. In addition, it will become home to the Marshall Institute for Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship, and provide high-spec sports and arts rehearsal facilities.

The building is named in recognition of a record £30 million gift by philanthropist and financier Paul Marshall, which supported both the development of the building and the establishment of the Marshall Institute.
Scholarship support celebrates achievements of social reformer

A fundraising campaign initiated by the family of Charles Booth to mark the centenary of the social reformer’s death has raised £15,000. This will support scholarships for students on the MSc in Inequalities and Social Sciences, MSc in Economic History or MSc in Social Policy programmes.

Charles Booth’s *Inquiry into the Life and Labour of the People in London*, undertaken between 1886 and 1903, was one of several surveys of working-class life he conducted. This fed into *Maps Descriptive of London Poverty*, in which the levels of poverty and wealth found by the survey investigators were mapped out by street. LSE Library holds over 450 volumes of Booth’s interviews, questionnaires, observations and statistical information in its archive. In July 2016 the Booth archive was inscribed on UNESCO’s UK Memory of the World Register, which recognises culturally significant heritage material from across the UK, joining other notable items such as the Bill of Rights and the *Magna Carta*.

Christopher Stephens, a great grandchild of Booth, commented: “Some scholars regard Booth as being one of the founding fathers of sociology or of empirical social science – it is therefore very fitting that his work and legacy should be preserved and celebrated at LSE. This gift marks Booth’s advanced contribution to social science, and supports and nurtures a future student within this discipline.”

Impact of regular giving celebrated

Almost 200 guests were in attendance as Dame Minouche Shafik and Virginia Beardshaw CBE (Diploma in Social Administration 1975), Chair of the LSE Annual Fund, hosted an evening to celebrate regular giving to LSE.

Alumni and friends heard from students whose LSE experiences have been enhanced by the generous support of LSE’s regular donors. James Slater (pictured), a New Futures Fund scholarship recipient studying BSc Social Policy and Administration, said: “This scholarship has given me the chance to do things that people from my upbringing are not able to do, and gain connections that I already know will change my life. I would like to say a massive thank you to everybody here tonight for believing in countless students every year – quite simply, without your generosity I would not be here today and may not have ended up at university at all.”

Nia Clark, who graduated in International Relations this summer, received an Annual Fund Study Abroad travel bursary, which helped her to study for a year at Sciences Po. “This was truly transformative for myself both personally and academically,” she said. “The academic benefits of Sciences Po’s regional specialisation enabled me to learn so much and become increasingly interested in Middle Eastern studies, which eventually informed my dissertation topic.”

The Regular Giving programme (formerly known as the Annual Fund) generates around £1 million in unrestricted income every year, which the School directs towards scholarships for students, initiatives enhancing the student experience, teaching and research innovations, the School’s strategic priorities, and academic departments.
Grantham Institute secures two out of five global fellowships

LSE’s Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment has been awarded two of the five available Research Leader Fellowships provided by the AXA Research Fund.

AXA Research Fund supports academic institutions hosting outstanding researchers committed to improving people’s lives through cutting-edge, innovative research that addresses global societal challenges. The two successful candidates were Dr Greer Gosnell and Dr Marion Dumas; the projects are titled “From Seeing Green to Being Green: catalysing the sustainable energy transition through social reward, norms, and contagion” and “Firm Networks, Coordination Failures and the Role of Industrial Policy in the Energy Transition” respectively. Each candidate will receive €125,000 over two years to conduct their research project.

Reflecting on her award, Dr Gosnell said: “This experiment involves randomly providing a subset of UK households the opportunity to display visible signposting publicising their renewable energy supply. The results will provide insights into how public and private organisations may jointly engage with citizens and consumers to stimulate crucial behavioural change on a vast scale, catalysing the structural energy transition that has become increasingly critical for any credible climate change mitigation strategy.”

Dr Dumas commented: “A structural shift in energy systems requires investment in radical technological change in all sectors that affect the economy’s demand for energy – namely mobility, freight and distribution, construction and energy-intensive manufacturing. The goal of this project is to understand how the incentives of firms to make risky investments in these transitions are shaped by their strategic interactions in industrial networks.”
The impact of philanthropy and partnerships

Enhancing the student experience

- **76** philanthropic scholarship programmes
- **195** current students from the UK and all around the world
- **118** undergraduate
- **77** postgraduate

The Centre Buildings development

Our global community of supporters

Philanthropic support from alumni and friends in 2017/18:

- **68%** from the UK and Europe
- **28%** from North America
- **4%** from the rest of the world

Promoting research that transforms the world

The International Growth Centre (IGC), based at LSE, received a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for a new programme helping researchers, practitioners and policymakers seeking sustainable poverty alleviation in India.

Regular giving

- Alumni and Friends generously contributed more than **£1 million** through LSE’s unrestricted regular giving programme.
- **64** student-led projects benefited
- **$4.2m**
- **Every academic department across LSE is supported by philanthropy.**
My first vivid childhood memory is of arriving by car to a beautiful home and meeting a charming family who showed me to my own bedroom with an en-suite bathroom and prepared a bubble bath for me. Something in my brain blocked any recollections from a previous time, but looking back now I can say that, with good intentions, my past was completely wiped out: my name was changed to Joan and my language from French to English. Life was comfortable and happy in the US with the only family I knew or remembered. Then, when I was seven years old, I was shocked when my foster father told me I wasn't their child. He explained that my real parents had survived the war, now lived in England and I had to move in with them. I just thought it was all a big misunderstanding, a big mistake. When I landed in England I was driven to an impoverished part of North London. My natural parents were severely traumatised, broken in health, spirit and mind. They were destitute, worked long hours - day and night - and lived in a small slum-like flat with gas lighting. It was the complete opposite to the life I had before and I found it very hard to adjust. I spent the next decade shuttling between my birth family in the UK and my foster family in the US, leading two parallel lives and having two completely different identities. It was unreal, I felt like an actress playing distinct roles, depending on which side of the Atlantic I was on. I was becoming more and more confused as to who I really was.

This lasted for years. All the while, normal life continued and, having progressed through my own education - I attended LSE as a mature student in the 1970s - I embarked on my career and started a family. I was well into my forties when I felt the need to properly investigate my life story.

Our escape from Nazi persecution

My family's journey fleeing the Holocaust began before I was born. My parents were Polish Jews who had lived in Paris most of their adult lives. When Poland was invaded, my father thought France would be under risk and that they would be safer in Belgium, where he had lived before. This is how I came to be born Fanny Zimetbaum in Brussels, on 15 February 1940.

Unfortunately, three months later German forces invaded Belgium. Soon after, when police started rounding up Jewish men, my father was taken in. He managed to jump off the deportation train and made his way back to Paris, where he went into hiding with a cousin.

He wrote to my mother, who had stayed behind with my older half-sister Liliane and me. Belgian police allowed us to leave for Paris, where we lived in a bed and breakfast and regularly visited my father, who was still in hiding, until a year later when police raided the apartment he was in. Thankfully, the porter helped him escape to an unoccupied part of France.

We stayed in Paris because, while all Jews were obliged to report to their local police station every week, women and children were not then being deported. In July 1942, things started to change. A kind policeman warned my mother in time and the resistance smuggled us out. We were reunited with my father in Vichy, France, but only for a few weeks. Roundups of Jewish men started in August and he was taken to an internment camp, where he befriended a group of Corsican guards, with whose help he escaped across the Pyrenees into Spain and eventually joined the Polish Free Forces in Britain. My father had sent someone back to rescue us, but
my mother was alone with two young children and it was a long, dangerous and arduous journey ahead. We waited in France until October to join a group of US and British airmen who helped us climb over the mountains, only for us to be captured at the border. Luckily, it was by Spanish police. My sister entered a convent; because I was so young, I was allowed to stay with my mother in prison.

In Spain, the Quakers were acting as a relief organisation and told my mother the US government had agreed to help to rescue Jewish refugee children escaping the war, but that parents were not allowed to travel with them. She had a difficult decision to make: giving her children a chance of freedom or keeping us with her and risking who knew what.

Liliane and I sailed together on the SS Serpa Pinto from the neutral port of Lisbon on 8 June 1943. She became very ill on the boat and on arrival to the US was admitted to hospital while I entered an orphanage. Six months later I was taken to my foster family. I was four years old.

Keeping history alive
When I was younger, no one really talked about the Holocaust – there was a certain sense of embarrassment and people just shut down. Investigating my family’s journey wasn’t easy. My mother could never bring herself to speak about the war so I listened to my father’s stories, documented his memories, and conducted some research to put all the pieces together. I visited libraries and archives, and travelled to Poland and France, but had to overcome many barriers. Records were lost, people were reluctant to open up old wounds and, in the early 1980s, countries were still not yet prepared to admit their part in the atrocities under Nazi occupation.

History is much more complicated and nuanced than we are led to believe. When I became involved with Holocaust education organisations in the ’90s, it was to humanise the past, put names and faces to the statistics, and help dismantle stereotypes. As I began sharing my story, I started receiving letters from people in similar circumstances. Talking openly about what we had been through and sharing the same emotions was a cathartic experience.

In 2013, a professor of history at Nottingham Trent University approached me after one of my talks and encouraged me to write my story academically. I was in my seventies and thought I was just too old but, in the end, I followed his advice: I am proud to say I recently graduated with an MA in Holocaust and Genocide and have now received funding to pursue a PhD at the very mature student age of 78.

LSE and me
I was in my mid-30s when I came to LSE. The School had started a programme for mature students without sufficient qualifications and although I initially applied to study Psychology, I was accepted to study Social Policy and Administration.

At LSE I made friends with other mature students who came from all walks of life – a post office worker and trade unionist, a father of the chapel at a newspaper, and a policeman who would end up being a Professor of Sociology – and we formed a close-knit study group supporting each other along the way. Four decades on we remain in touch with each other and even had a little reunion a couple of years ago.

One of my starkest memories of being at LSE is Margaret Thatcher’s election. I went to bed at 3am on election night, but woke up very early in the morning to attend a lecture by LSE Professor Robert McKenzie, a renowned elections analyst and one of the main presenters of the BBC’s General Election programmes.

I return to the School often, to attend alumni events and public lectures. Campus has changed dramatically for the better, and there seems to be great support for students.
Ideas and people who TRANSFORM THE WORLD

From using storytelling to improve girls’ reproductive rights in Zimbabwe, to setting up an online platform to open up opportunities to young people who otherwise might not have them, LSE students are making an impact, not just in their studies but also in the wider world. LSE Connect highlights just two of the many students who are putting their experiences and learning into practice in order to make a difference.

“I do not want others to walk the same troubled path as me.”
From child soldier to LSE Master’s student

For Atem Kuek, the opportunity to study at an overseas university was far from a realistic option growing up. Atem, who was born two years before the outbreak of the Second Sudanese Civil War in 1983, shares his journey from a displaced child and child soldier in Sudan to a master’s student at LSE, and how his experiences have fuelled his desire to help others.

Atem and his family were forced to flee their village after the Bor Massacre of 1991, which claimed the lives of thousands of civilians. What followed was a gruelling six years during which Atem lived as a displaced child and then a child soldier – teenage boys were prohibited from leaving the country as they were expected to form the seedbed of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army.

It was not until 1997, after peace talks created a narrow window for ceasefires in some parts of the country, that Atem and some of his fellow child soldiers were able to escape, fleeing to Kenya where they registered as refugees. It was here that Atem was able to receive a proper education, beginning the journey that would lead him into aid work and, eventually, to LSE.

After deciding he wanted to learn more about the theoretical side of humanitarian work, Atem applied to the School through its scholarship programme for students from Sub-Saharan Africa, and was accepted to study for an MSc in International Development and Humanitarian Emergencies.

Atem believes that helping others in this way is his true calling. “I grew up in the same crisis, so I understand the suffering in people’s faces. I’m sitting here today as a student at the London School of Economics and Political Science, but 20 years ago I was a refugee child, running from fear and war”, he says. “Someone like me should do what they can to pay back.”

And paying back he is. Atem has thrown himself into his course and is also heavily involved with the Programme for African Leadership, sponsored by alumnus Firoz Lalji (BSc Economics 1969) whose generous philanthropic support also includes scholarships for African nationals. As part of the programme, Atem and his colleagues took part in a competition where they pitched projects to help development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Atem’s group pitched the winning idea – a plan aiming to improve girls’ reproductive rights in Zimbabwe with the help of technology as a storytelling tool. Their idea will now be implemented by a partner organisation in Zimbabwe and the group are currently busy writing scripts for animated videos which will be shown in schools to highlight issues such as child marriage and pregnancy.

Looking to the future, Atem hopes experiences like this and his studies at LSE will complement his practical knowledge as an aid worker and equip him with the best set of skills to help people in South Sudan – something he wants to get back to doing as soon as his exams are over. “Even years later with an independent South Sudan, masses of ordinary people continue to follow my troubled footpath. It’s my dream that this must change,” he says.

Read more at lse.ac.uk/lseconnect

Atem Kuek was talking to Charlotte Kelloway, Media Relations Officer at LSE.
Queen's Young Leaders Award Winner

LSE undergraduate Yi Jun Mock is another student making an impact. Yi Jun, a Politics and International Relations student, received the Queen’s Young Leaders Award in June 2018.

This prestigious award celebrates exceptional young people aged 18 to 29 from across the Commonwealth. Yi Jun, aged 20, will receive the honour in recognition of his work in Singapore supporting young people to pursue their ambitions in vocational employment.

Yi Jun founded Advisory (advisory.sg), an online platform, with the aim of providing young Singaporeans with the opportunity to learn about different career options through access to resources and interviews with professionals.

“Contemporary education systems prepare students well for exams, but don’t always sufficiently equip them with the support they need to make informed decisions about their futures,” he says. “Helping young people gain equal opportunity to succeed in life is a cause I am passionate about, because I believe everyone, whatever their birthplace or socio-economic status might be, deserves a chance to fulfil their dreams and lead meaningful lives.” Most recently, Yi Jun had the chance to present Advisory to Singapore’s Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London.

“I’m really grateful to have been selected to receive a Queen’s Young Leaders Award. It’s a huge honour to become part of such an inspiring group of young people working to make a difference in their communities, and I’m looking forward to learning more about how I can do better in the work that I do.”

Yi Jun, who was also Vice-President of the LSESU United Nations Society, currently serves as Project Leader (Networks) of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network-Youth and is a Global Shaper with the World Economic Forum Global Shapers Community. On top of these commitments, he has also represented LSE internationally, winning an Honourable Mention in the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and Foreign Affairs Magazine Undergraduate Essay Competition. He was the Department of International Relation’s nominee to attend the 58th United States Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference, where his paper was selected as the Runner-Up International Delegate Paper.

For more on Yi Jun’s story, see lse.ac.uk/lseconnect

Yi Jun Mock was talking to Charlotte Kelloway, Media Relations Officer at LSE.

“I believe everyone deserves a chance to fulfil their dreams”
IN MEMORIAM

Peter Sutherland
25 April 1946 – 7 January 2018

Peter Sutherland was an extraordinary and inspirational man who was a great friend of the School, and served as the Chair of LSE Court and Council from 2008 to 2015.

Peter had an enormously distinguished career before taking on his role at LSE. He was appointed as the youngest ever Attorney General of Ireland in 1981, and became the youngest European Commissioner in 1985 (during which time he implemented the establishment of the ERASMUS scheme). In 1993 he became the first Director General of the GATT/World Trade Organization, and in 2006 became the special representative of the United Nations on migration issues. He was an Honorary Ambassador of the UN Industrial Development Organization, the Chairman of BP and of Goldman Sachs International, and the Financial Adviser to the Vatican. He was appointed Honorary Knight Commander of St Michael and St George in 2004 for services to industry.

Handling the LSE Court and Council committees was a new experience for Peter but one which he took on with enthusiasm, in fact with relish, as he had done with so many challenges before in very different working environments. He wanted to know what made LSE tick and genuinely welcomed the input of all the members of Council. He was as interested in the concerns of the student representatives as much as the views of academics and lay governors. He was unfailingly supportive to all the members of the Director’s Management Team and took a genuine interest in all aspects of our work, from student-centred initiatives like the Faith Centre and PhD scholarships to significant new research and financial initiatives. Above all, he showed absolute dedication to the School by devoting an enormous amount of time and energy to steer it through very difficult times.

Peter had an insatiable intellectual curiosity and a formidable intellect. He was awarded an honorary doctorate at LSE in 2015 in recognition of his exceptional contribution to EU and world affairs. He had a passionate interest in the EU and in migration within the EU and globally. He has left a permanent and significant legacy to the School through his establishment of the Sutherland Chair in European institutions held in the European Institute. After he stepped down as Chair in 2015 he also retained his connection with LSE by becoming Professor in Practice in the Institute of Global Affairs and a leading figure in the Institute’s Global Migration Initiative.

He was also wonderful company with an endless supply of good stories and a gift for the perfect punch line. It was a privilege to work with Peter and a joy to be in his company.

A tribute by Professor Janet Hartley, Department of International History and Pro-Director Teaching and Learning 2007-12.

LSE is saddened by the deaths of members of the School community. For a full list of alumni obituaries, please visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/obituaries. To view staff obituaries, please visit blogs.lse.ac.uk/condolences
Nightmarch: among India's revolutionary guerrillas

LSE’s Associate Professor of Anthropology Dr Alpa Shah discusses her new book Nightmarch, and her time spent in the guerrilla strongholds of the Bengali Naxalites.

Your latest book is a first-hand account of spending time with the Naxalites – who are they?

Inspired by Marx, Lenin and Mao, the Naxalites are the world’s longest-running armed revolutionary struggle. They say they are fighting inequality and injustice to bring about a more equal communist society. They first made their mark in May 1967 in the West Bengal village of Naxalbari, from which they get their name. Peasants and labourers occupied land, reclaimed it as theirs, demanded that the landlords cancel all their debts and end intergenerational bondage. Although this initial rebellion was savagely crushed, over the years it continued to inspire movements for social change across India.

Drawn by the romance of revolution, many educated urban youth from well-to-do and dominant caste backgrounds renounced the comforts of their homes and university classrooms in order to work with the rural poor. Over the decades, they attracted some of India’s most disenfranchised people – its low caste and tribes – to join their fight for a better world. Today, the largest Naxalite group has an armed guerrilla force of less than 10,000 and calls itself the Communist Party of India (Maoist), or Maoist for short. Its strongholds are in the hills and forests of central and eastern India that are the home of India’s tribal people, popularly called Adivasis, and with whom I lived for four and a half years.

What did your seven-night trek with them and years of living in their guerrilla strongholds reveal about their aims and methods?

In a world of increasing extreme inequalities, the Naxalite desires are noble but their struggle is fraught with contradictions and tensions which constantly undermine their aims.

Though it is rare to get people who are willing to sacrifice their lives for a better world, taking up arms against oppression comes with all kinds of problems. Under intense state repression it is easy to reproduce the violence of the oppressor, and to also regenerate caste, tribe and gender inequalities within the revolutionary struggle. The hopeful dreams of beautiful futures can easily turn into nightmarish power battles between warring elites leaving behind the destruction of countless lives in vicious cycles of violence.

What has the Indian state’s response been to them?

The Indian government has labelled the guerrillas ‘terrorist’ and, over the last ten years, run brutal counterinsurgency campaigns promising to wipe out the rebels. Human rights activists claim that there is a direct link between economic growth and the latest military onslaught. National and multinational corporations are waiting to harvest lucrative mineral resources which lie under the Adivasi forests of central and eastern India.

The Adivasis, and the Naxalites who live among them, are in the way of India’s economic boom. In the last decade, almost 7,000 people have been killed because of the conflict. More than 100,000 government soldiers were dispatched to surround the guerrilla strongholds. The prisons of the
region are flooded with people incarcerated for allegedly being Maoist or sympathising with their cause. In some parts of the country, local youth were armed to attack their neighbours. Entire villages were burned down, children thrown into fires and pregnant women killed; many women were raped, others were mutilated and murdered, and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes. It does feel like a slow deadly clearing of the area.

What is next for your research?

I’ve been leading a programme of research exploring how and why India’s low castes and tribes – its Adivasis and Dalits – who make up 1 in 25 people in the world, remain at the bottom of the economic and social hierarchy despite economic growth. We just published a book, *Ground Down by Growth*, which explores the ways in which capitalism is entrenching social inequality.

There’s a lot of work still to be done on these issues. I’m also acutely aware of the need to take time to reflect on what’s next.

**Dr Alpa Shah** is Associate Professor in LSE’s Department of Anthropology.


Alpa Shah will be in conversation about *Nightmarch* with Man Booker Prize short-listed author Neel Mukherjee at LSE on 1 November 2018. Look out for the podcast at [lse.ac.uk/lseconnect](http://lse.ac.uk/lseconnect)

**MORE LSE-AUTHORED BOOKS 2017/18**

**Rentier Islamism: the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood in Gulf monarchies**

Courtney Freer

*Oxford University Press  £47.99 h/b*

Using contemporary history and original empirical research, Courtney Freer argues that political Islam serves as a prominent voice and tool to promote more strictly political, and often populist or reformist, views supported by many Gulf citizens.

**Bullshit Jobs: a theory**

David Graeber

*Penguin  £14 h/b*

Across the developed world, three-quarters of all jobs are ones that don’t seem to contribute anything to society. David Graeber explores how this phenomenon has happened, and how we can get out of it.

**Empire of Sentiment: the death of Livingstone and the myth of Victorian imperialism**

Joanna Lewis

*Cambridge University Press  £30 h/b*

Joanna Lewis explores how, through sentimental humanitarianism, David Livingstone helped sustain a British Empire in Africa that remained profoundly Victorian and ideological, whilst always understood at home as proudly liberal on race.

**Building and Dwelling: ethics for the city**

Richard Sennett

*Penguin  £15.60 h/b, £12.82 p/b*

Richard Sennett distils a lifetime’s thinking and practical experience to explore the relationship between the good built environment and the good life.
Adult children who return to live with their parents, the so-called “boomerang generation”, cause a significant decline in parents’ quality of life and well-being. This is according to research by Dr Marco Tosi of LSE’s Department of Social Policy, and Professor Emily Grundy of LSE and University of Essex.

The analysis of data from people aged over 50 and their partners in 17 European countries from 2007-15 found that parents’ quality of life decreased when an adult child moved back to an “empty nest”, regardless of their reason for moving back in.

Read more on the paper “Returns home by children and changes in parents’ well-being in Europe”, at lse.ac.uk/boomerang-generation
The impact of minimum wage on job automation

Minimum wage rises are significantly increasing the acceleration of job automation, according to new research from LSE and the University of California, Irvine.

The analysis of US population data from 1980-2015 revealed that a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage leads to a 0.31 percentage point decrease in the share of automatable jobs done by low-skilled workers overall. The effects are largest in manufacturing, the researchers found, with older workers likely to be more affected than younger workers, and black workers more affected than white workers.

Dr Grace Lordan of LSE’s Centre for Economic Performance and Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science said: “Our research tells us that minimum wage increases are now shaping the type of work low-skilled people do by accelerating automation. It also implies that the skills needed for low-wage jobs are changing.”

Read more at lse.ac.uk/minimum-wage

What to share ONLINE?

Parents concerned about privacy post more pictures of their children online than parents who do not have privacy concerns, a study from LSE’s Department of Media and Communications has found.

Over 2,000 UK parents were surveyed, with perhaps surprising results. Intriguingly, those who said they worried about privacy, were not only more likely to share pictures of their children online, but were more likely to share them with large contact lists of over 200 people.

While these findings may appear counterintuitive, the researchers found that parents with privacy concerns were more likely to have put practices in place to help ensure they and their children feel comfortable about what they share online, for example asking their child for permission before sharing images, and therefore felt able to share more than those who were less concerned about online privacy issues.

Read the full report at lse.ac.uk/online-privacy
The life aquatic

Whales and dolphins (cetaceans) live in tightly-knit social groups, have complex relationships, talk to each other and even have regional dialects – much like human societies, a study published in Nature Ecology and Evolution has found.

The report, a collaboration between scientists at LSE, The University of Manchester, The University of British Columbia, Canada, and Stanford University, United States, links the complexity of cetacean culture and behaviour to the size of their brains.

It is the first study of its kind to create a large dataset of cetacean brain size and social behaviours.

Dr Michael Muthukrishna, Assistant Professor of Economic Psychology at LSE, said: “This research isn’t just about looking at the intelligence of whales and dolphins, it also has important anthropological ramifications as well. In order to move toward a more general theory of human behaviour, we need to understand what makes humans so different from other animals. And to do this, we need a control group. Compared to primates, cetaceans are a more “alien” control group.”

Read more at lse.ac.uk/whales-dolphins

The power of PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A unique historical analysis of Who's Who, the leading biographical dictionary of "noteworthy and influential" people in the UK, has revealed that alumni from Britain's top public schools are 94 times more likely to reach elite positions.

Dr Aaron Reeves of the International Inequalities Institute at LSE, and Dr Sam Friedman, LSE Department of Sociology, examined the past and present influence of the "Clarendon Schools", which have traditionally educated around 0.15 per cent of all people aged 13 to 18 but still produce nearly 10 per cent of all Who's Who entrants. No researcher has ever gained access to this data on over 120,000 people before.

Their analysis revealed that Clarendon school alumni are 94 times more likely to take up an elite position than individuals attending other schools.

Find out more on The Decline and Persistence of the Old Boy: private schools and elite recruitment 1897 to 2016, at lse.ac.uk/elite
Languages at LSE

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1. **What is “fake news” and why is it the best thing to have happened to journalism?**
   Professor Charlie Beckett and Associate Professor Bart Cammaerts discuss the rising trend of hoax stories.

2. **How age affected voting in the EU referendum**
   Were young people simply too apathetic to vote?
   Michael Bruter and Sarah Harrison on how age affected voting.

3. **Sir Ratan Tata and LSE**
   In 1912 Indian businessman and philanthropist, Sir Ratan Tata gave a generous donation to the University of London to fund research into poverty and inequality.

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