



# LSE

# Connect

*For alumni of the London School  
of Economics and Political Science*  
**Vol 23, number 1, summer 2011**

**Judith Rees**

Welcome from the new director

**Nikolas Rose**

Understanding the human mind

# CARVING UP space

Jill Stuart on the governance of the stars



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# Editor's message



The governance of the stars, the new country of South Sudan and the formation of the mind are all subjects covered in this particularly diverse issue of *LSE Connect*.

The range of subjects is a timely reminder of the breadth and depth of work undertaken at LSE and the engagement of the School's academics in the big – and emerging – social issues of the day. This is particularly important given the media focus in recent months on LSE's links to Libya and the subsequent resignation of the director, Howard Davies. These links are now the subject of the Woolf inquiry, and at the time of writing it is not yet clear when it will report.

The magazine offers Professor Judith Rees, the new director, a chance to introduce herself (page 16). A former deputy director of the School, Professor Rees agreed to take on the role while the School searches for a permanent director. Chair of Council, Peter Sutherland, has also penned a tribute to Howard to run alongside Professor Rees's piece.

The magazine, as ever, seeks to convey alumni views and comments. For example, Rebecca Spyke Keiser, now working for NASA, has written a fascinating viewpoint to accompany Dr Jill Stuart's equally interesting piece on the governance of outer space. In the same vein, alumni letters are always welcome, and we would like to thank those who wrote in to point out the error on a map published to illustrate a piece on the Middle East Centre. The map did not mark Israel clearly and a full apology is on page 28, but suffice to say here that the error was entirely mine and nothing to do with the Centre.

Finally, in keeping with our policy of offering alumni the chance to read *LSE Connect* on the web, and to receive an email alert rather than a paper version of the magazine, just a reminder that this can be done by simply updating the Personal Information section on the My Profile Page of Houghton Street Online at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk). Nearly 2,500 of you have already done this, enabling us to maintain our green commitment to reducing the impact on the environment of printing and posting the magazine. We look forward to hearing from you.

Claire Sanders

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## LSE Connect

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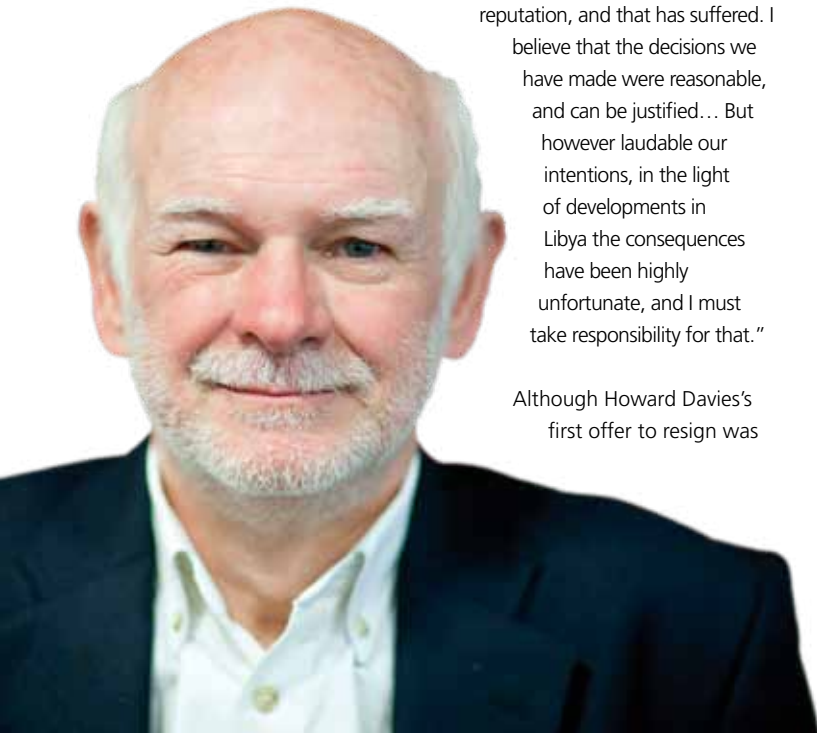


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# HEADLINE NEWS

## CHANGE OF DIRECTOR

It was with great regret that the Council of LSE accepted the resignation of Howard Davies as director on 3 March, following international coverage about LSE's links with Libya.



In his resignation letter, Howard Davies (pictured) wrote: "I am responsible for the School's reputation, and that has suffered. I

believe that the decisions we have made were reasonable, and can be justified... But however laudable our intentions, in the light of developments in Libya the consequences have been highly unfortunate, and I must take responsibility for that."

Although Howard Davies's first offer to resign was

rejected by Council, his second was reluctantly accepted. "Howard has been an outstanding director for the past eight years and his achievements here will endure long after the current controversy has died away," said Peter Sutherland, chairman of the Court of Governors. "We accept his resignation with great regret and reluctance but understand that he has taken an honourable course of action in the best interests of the School." A tribute to the directorship of Howard Davies by Peter Sutherland is on page 17.

Council has also commissioned an independent inquiry into the School's relationship with Libya, which is being conducted by Lord Woolf, former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales and former chairman of the Council of University College London. Lord Woolf's report will be made public, in full, when his investigation is complete.

### Professor Judith Rees

The School is in safe hands while a new director is sought, with Professor Judith Rees taking up the post from 2 May. Professor Rees CBE, professor of environmental and resources management, was a student at LSE, being awarded both BSc and MPhil before receiving her PhD. A deputy director from 1998 to 2004

under Anthony Giddens' directorship, she has also been director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and of the ESRC Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy.

Professor Rees said that it will be an honour to help steer the School at a time when there will be major issues to deal with, including the important work of the independent Woolf inquiry, the changing nature of higher education funding and the appointment process for a new, permanent director.

"The core business of LSE is world-class research and outstanding teaching. I will do everything I can to ensure this very special institution remains in the first rank of the world's universities. Howard Davies has been an outstanding leader in this and other respects and will be a hard act to follow."

Peter Sutherland said: "Judith Rees is an academic with a global reputation who was an enormously effective deputy director. I am sure staff and students will be supportive and show our common resolve to protect and enhance this great institution."

**Judith Rees introduces herself to alumni on page 16. ■**

“The School is in safe hands while a new director is appointed”

For the biggest stories from around the campus and beyond, see page 30



Academic esteem for LSE

p 30



Sustainable City Awards highly commend LSE

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Webbs on the web

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## Many eminent speakers have visited the School recently

**1** Secretary of state for Business, Innovation and Skills **Vince Cable** (right) joined OECD Secretary General **Angel Gurría** (left) at a celebration of the OECD's 50th Anniversary.

**2 Aung San Suu Kyi**, the Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, participated in a live videolink lecture, where she spoke about the path to reconciliation and democracy.

**3 Mary Robinson**, former president of Ireland and United Nations high commissioner for human rights and current president of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, gave a lecture on why climate change needs climate justice.

**4 Sergey Lavrov**, minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation, examined the foreign policy of modern Russia and the prospects for Russian-British relations.

**5** Best-selling Turkish novelist **Elif Shafak** spoke at the 2011 LSE Literary Festival on empathy in the age of conflict.

**6 Harriet Harman QC**, MP and shadow secretary of state for international development, gave a lecture on growing the aid budget at a time of deficit reduction.

Podcasts, vodcasts and transcripts are available for many public events. See [lse.ac.uk/events](http://lse.ac.uk/events)

# WHO OWNS OUTER SPACE?

The end of the 30-year space shuttle programme this summer does not mean the end of our romance with outer space. Here, **Jill Stuart** explores the history of cosmic governance and points to the future.



© DREAMSTIME/DAVID EBNER

On 4 October 1957, Sputnik I was launched into outer space... and into a legal vacuum. As it circled the planet every 92.6 minutes and became earth's first human-made satellite, was it crossing through different countries' airspace? Or was it passing freely, like a ship on the high seas, through neutral territory?

As was the case with most issues at the time, the question became embedded in Cold War politics, and the Soviet Union and the United States didn't quite see eye to eye on the matter. Both had determined that it was impossible to exclude the other from entering space, so engaged in treaty negotiations through the United Nations to establish governance over the region.

As a closed society with more to hide, the Soviets preferred an airspace analogy, which would exclude objects from the "space" that extended above a state, that "no-orbit" area rotating along with the land beneath it. (Never mind that the USSR had already indirectly established a contrary norm with Sputnik I emitting its beeps around the world).

The Americans were more drawn to space reconnaissance, and preferred the high seas analogy – with space deemed neutral territory. Luckily for the US, rising tensions between the USSR and the equally secretive state of China in the 1960s piqued Soviet interest in space spying as well, and by 1967 neutrality had been established by the Outer Space Treaty (OST) drawn up by the UN.

Despite the strategic geopolitical motivations that informed much of the Treaty, its wording is eloquent and optimistic: space is to be used for "peaceful purposes", "the province of all mankind", and not subject to "national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means". One detail not covered was where airspace ended

© NASA/Bill Ingalls



## “In the 1970s a new set of challenges to the growing body of outer space law emerged from developing countries”

(*Usque ad coelum* – “as far as the sky” according to air law) and where outer space began.

The US and USSR’s space programmes continued throughout the 1960s in a tit-for-tat manner (first satellite, first man in space, first woman in space, first two-person flight, first space station...). By most accounts the Space Race culminated in the successful American moon landing – a feat that would wow humanity, hint at the sublime, fulfil humankind’s inherent need to explore... and of course less romantically: demonstrate long-range missile capabilities (since if you can send a manned capsule far into space, you can clearly swap that capsule with a bomb).

On 20 July 1969, the Americans took that small step for man and that giant leap for mankind when the Apollo 11 mission landed on the moon. Most will be familiar with the images of Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong planting the US flag on the surface. So who owns the moon? The answer is: no one. No matter how many flags the Americans symbolically littered the surface with – and indeed through

subsequent missions there have been six American flags hand-planted there (the Soviet Union, Japan, the European Union and most recently India also have flags on the moon, though delivered remotely on unmanned devices) – the moon remains neutral territory under the Outer Space Treaty.

In the 1970s a new set of challenges to the growing body of outer space law emerged from developing countries. Through the Group of 77 (G77) – 77 developing countries working to promote the interests of developing nations and to act as voting bloc – less developed countries were challenging various aspects of international law and ownership of resources such as minerals beneath the sea bed. With regards to outer space, one of the G77’s main targets was the governance of geostationary orbit (GSO) – the swathe of orbit above the Earth’s equator, 35,786 kilometres up, where satellites appear fixed in the sky from the Earth beneath them.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) had, since the 1960s, been keeping a record of

satellites’ orbital slots within GSO, as well as the radio frequencies that they used to communicate back to Earth. Based on earlier precedents of the ITU registering radio frequency usage *a posteriori* (that is, once someone started using a frequency, if there were no conflicts the frequency was registered to that user), GSO orbital slots were registered to a “user” after the satellite was in place. Developing countries felt that this policy was unfair as GSO could feasibly become full before they had the chance to develop satellite technology.

A further development with implications for space ownership was the Bogotá Declaration. In 1976 eight equatorial countries (Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire) signed a Declaration stating that, given the lack of a definition of outer space, GSO should not be considered part of neutral outer space, but rather as the territory and jurisdiction of the states that are beneath them. This would mean that at some undefined point airspace became neutral outer space, but that upon reaching GSO above the equator, there would be a swathe of sovereign territory, belonging to the states below. Neither the UN nor the ITU engaged with these claims very seriously, although the Declaration limped along and was reluctantly addressed in various meetings of the international community for quite some time. ►

## ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



### Rebecca Spyke Keiser on the future of NASA

This summer, NASA plans to fly its last Space Shuttle mission, and upon its landing, the Shuttle orbiters will be

prepared for transfer to museums around the United States for display. This last mission will complete an incredible 30 years of Shuttle flights and a new generation of United States human space flight will begin. NASA’s new space exploration programme is based on maintaining a national crew and cargo transportation capability to the International Space Station in partnership with the private sector, and on developing a NASA capability to go beyond the International Space Station with a heavy lift vehicle and crew capsule. We will design increasingly complex human missions as we gain the technological capability

to go ever deeper into our solar system. Mission destinations include the Moon, asteroids, Lagrange Points, the moons of Mars, and ultimately Mars itself.

Although NASA has a long history of working with the private sector (80 per cent of NASA funds are spent on contracts), NASA is pursuing a new and innovative way to collaborate through the Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS) programme and the Commercial Crew Development programme. COTS has already begun for cargo, and in this effort, NASA and the commercial partner co-fund development of a cargo transportation capability. Commercial crew development will work the same way. NASA will then purchase the cargo and crew services from these commercial entities once they are developed and are proven reliable. NASA will also continue to collaborate with its international partners on utilising and operating the International Space Station, and on its deeper-space human space flight missions.

In this new and collaborative environment, it is not yet clear what we need to revise or add to our international legal framework for outer space. Dr Stuart raises an interesting point in this issue about the potential need

for mining rights as part of our legal regime. NASA’s lunar plans are now at a point of being more of a technological challenge, and it is not yet clear that significant revisions to the existing international legal regime will be needed to enable or even facilitate such efforts. Moreover, an international treaty may or may not be the solution at that point – for instance, NASA and its international partners formed the International Space Station approach around a framework multilateral agreement. Indeed, bilateral and multilateral agreements, tailored to the technical and legal challenges of specific partnerships, can be effective means for advancing space exploration goals. The issues we will face in that future environment are not yet known, and we hope to address them through whatever legal structure is best suited to the issues, under the overall framework of the Outer Space Treaty.

**Rebecca Spyke Keiser** (MSc Politics of the World Economy 1992) is associate deputy administrator for policy integration at NASA.





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By 1988 the founding Bogotá Declaration states had all abandoned their efforts, leaving “outer space” neutrality intact. (The wider Group of 77, however, did manage to negotiate for the ITU to allocate some *a priori* GSO slots – though the revolution in telephone communication through fibre optics in the 1980s decreased the demand for GSO satellites, and as such few have been used.)

While the first four main outer space treaties have been widely ratified, the fifth and last has been regarded as a failure. The Moon Treaty was drafted in 1979, and was established to confront and regulate growing interests by states in possibly mining resources from celestial bodies – an issue that still remains opaque today. The OST does not ban the extraction of resources from space, though mining stations must not constitute *de facto* “occupation” of a part of outer space – similar to ships and rigs undertaking resource extractions on the high seas. However, it isn’t clear whether any resources dug up would belong to the actor that acquired them. The Moon Treaty stated, quite unhelpfully, that: “The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind” and that the “use of the moon... shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries...”. In 2002, Ouyang Ziyuan of China’s moon exploration programme stated that: “Our long-term goal is to set up a base on the moon and mine its riches for

## “The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind”

THE MOON TREATY 1979

the benefit of humanity” – a statement as unclear as the Moon Treaty itself.

Where next for issues of outer space ownership? Several questions promise to rear their head in the next decade. As more and more countries develop space-faring capabilities (and particularly developing countries leading in this area, such as China, India and Brazil), matters regarding orbital overcrowding, debris, and right-to-access will become more pressing. Space tourism into Low-Earth Orbit, by companies such as Virgin Galactic, will also likely require a clarification of the boundary between air- and outer-space – up until now planes flew low enough, and satellites high enough, to avoid addressing the question more thoroughly – but space tourism vehicles will fly/orbit in the grey area. Several private companies have also recently expressed an interest in mining the moon – and the introduction of non-state actors into outer

space activities is likely to pattern future developments in legislation over the region. In short, a new treaty clarifying mining rights and obligations is needed.

Sputnik disintegrated in the Earth’s atmosphere in January 1958, after spending three months in orbit. The last American space shuttle mission is due to launch later this year, after which the entire fleet of vehicles will be retired. Landmark events such as these leave a legacy of legal, political and philosophical questions for humankind. In the near future we will need to readdress the question first raised 60 years ago: who owns outer space? ■



**Jill Stuart** is an LSE fellow in global politics in the Department of Government.

# cosmic Q&A

## Can I buy land on the moon?

Many companies advertise the opportunity to buy plots of land on the moon. The Outer Space Treaty states that outer space and celestial bodies are voided from “national appropriation by claim of sovereignty...”. Some entrepreneurs have interpreted this as meaning that only states are excluded from claiming space territory, but that individuals or private companies can. As such, plots of land on the moon have been sold many times over by enthusiastic companies. The bottom line: if you own such a plot, I wouldn’t start planning your holiday house on the Sea of Tranquility – these property rights are highly unlikely to hold up. Unfortunately the same goes for the naming of stars. Only the International Astronomical Union can officially register the name of a star, and they are not linked to any company doing so for money.

## What happens to a flag on the moon?

Artefacts left on the moon could feasibly go undisturbed for millions of years, given that the moon has no atmosphere, no weather, and no corrosive elements – only an impact from another body, such as a comet, would disturb an item there. In addition to the American flag, the first moon landing mission (Apollo 11) left a plaque reading “We Came In Peace for All Mankind”, and dated 1969 – the height of the Vietnam War.

## Where does airspace end and outer space begin?

This has not been clarified in any international treaty. By some accounts, it is 100 kilometres above Earth’s surface, roughly where a vehicle would have to reach a certain speed in order to escape

Earth’s atmosphere. The US considers anyone who has travelled beyond 80 kilometres out to be an astronaut. Space Tourism flights, such as those proposed by Virgin Galactic, would reach 21 kilometres, giving passengers a period of approximately six minutes of weightlessness.

## Has anyone ever planned an attack on the moon?

US President Kennedy very briefly considered bombing the surface of the moon instead of landing on it. Doing so would alter its surface and provide globally visible evidence of America’s technological, scientific, military and ideological prowess.



© NASA

# BRAINS MATTER

Over the last 50 years neuroscientists have offered extraordinary insights into how the brain works, changing the way we think about our minds and ourselves. Here, **Nikolas Rose** reflects on the social and political implications of these latest advances in brain sciences.

When BIOS, LSE's centre for the study of biosciences, biomedicine, biotechnology and society opened its doors in 2003, the new century had only recently begun. Along with so many other remarkable developments in the life sciences, there was one that was particularly challenging for the social sciences and humanities. For neuroscience was promising to offer radically new ways of understanding that most complex and personal of organs – the human brain.

As director of BIOS – with a background in biology and three decades of research on social and political aspects of psychiatry and personhood – I found myself surveying an extraordinary landscape. Neuroscientists, who had long been very cautious about the implications of their basic research for an understanding of higher mental functions in humans, were now leaving their laboratories and marching into territories that had previously seemed out of bounds – the physical basis of mind, consciousness, the sense of self, the feeling of empathy, the neural substrates of will and desire.

Equipped with a new molecular understanding of brain mechanisms, and with novel ways of visualising processes in the living brain, many claimed to be able to provide an objective counterpart, not just to the theories of psychology, but to much more: to sociological understanding of human action, anthropological accounts of culture, economic accounts of human choices, aesthetic accounts of the appreciation of beauty, and to age-old problems of philosophy.

It appeared that psychological conceptions of personhood that had dominated so much thinking in the 20th century were on the wane. And if so, with what consequences for law, social and economic policy, education, child-rearing, for our understanding of the ties that bind individuals into human groups and societies, and of human prejudice and conflict?

For an academic in a university founded to understand the “causes of things”, I found myself contemplating a world in which researchers were arguing that we could begin to understand the causes of our thoughts themselves – and to find those located not merely in culture and history, but in biology. What makes us think as we do? Why do some people act impulsively and others restrain themselves? Why do some suffer depression and others flourish even in the most challenging of circumstances? What causes memory to decline with age? Even – and this was a quest for others at LSE such as Professor Richard Layard – what makes us happy?

Of course, there have been many previous moments in history when biological explanations of human conduct have come to the fore, and often the outcomes have been depressing and sometimes disastrous. The events of the last century show clearly the consequences of the belief that human worth could be determined by genetics – that biology was destiny.

But our work in BIOS on contemporary biology painted a different picture – of a new biology emerging in molecular biology, in genomics and in neuroscience. This new biology saw living systems as open, dynamic, complex, and understood that every aspect of human

development and capacities was shaped by environment and culture from the moment of conception if not before. This called for a radically new approach to biology from the social and human sciences – and not least to the biology of the human mind.

In 2007 BIOS put this case to the Economic and Social Research Council, and it agreed to fund a three-year research programme that would chart the emergence of the new brain sciences – their development and spread and the ways in which they were altering the way we think about human beings, their minds and their brains and their impact in social practices ranging from the clinic to the economy. This work was also supported by a grant from the European Science Foundation to establish the European Neuroscience and Society Network involving representatives from some 15 European countries.

Through this work we have been able to chart the 50-year journey from the birth of the neurosciences in the 1960s to their current state in which many thousands of research papers are published every year, in hundreds of journals, with contributions from scientists across the world. It is a path that has led to huge expectations about the potential contributions to human health of this new knowledge of the brain, and arguments that many of our social policies need to be reshaped in the light of this new knowledge.

While many have long argued for the importance of early childhood, now it is claimed that this is crucial for the development of the brain. Organisations such as Iain Duncan Smith's Centre for Social Justice and Camila Batmanghelidjh's Kids Company argue that neuroscience now shows objectively that major public investment in intensive input into families in the early years will pay great dividends in averting later problems and the individual, social and economic cost associated with them. In cases such as these, evidence from the brain sciences has served merely to reinforce what has been known for many years from social research.

In other areas, however, things are less straightforward. In the closing decades of the 20th century there were great hopes that brain research would, at last, uncover the underlying bases of mental disorders, allowing accurate diagnosis, and effective therapies. There were claims that “smart drugs” would target these bases, producing recovery without the dire side effects of an older generation of psychiatric medication. Perhaps we would even be able to identify “biomarkers” – biological

“ This opens a tremendous opportunity for novel collaborations between life scientists and social scientists ”





© JONATHAN ING

indicators of future psychiatric difficulties, and even of future anti-social conduct – that could be picked up before the condition arose, allowing early preventive intervention.

Here the situation has proved to be much more complicated, in a way that also has consequences for the social sciences. Despite a very intensive research programme, it now seems clear that the mental distress that ails so many of us in contemporary societies – one in four in any one year according to most estimates – has no simple genetic basis, no clear biological substrates, and no easy targets for psychiatric medication. The smart drugs, despite the hype about Prozac and its relatives, proved little smarter than those that had preceded them. Biomarkers not only proved elusive, but social researchers from BIOS and other centres drew attention to the problems of social stigma and self-fulfilling prophecies that might be generated if beliefs about a child's liability to future mental disorder, let alone criminality, were generated on the basis of shaky and unreliable predictions of risk.

As neuroscience itself has developed, the arguments from the social sciences have been largely vindicated – mental distress is a matter of human beings in societies, cultures and social practices, not merely a matter of brains. But now this recognition is shared by many neurobiologists who recognised that the brain is the most open, complex and dynamic organ in the human body; the challenge is now to explore the ways in which society, culture and experience “get under the skin” and how brains and persons are mutually shaped in

the process. This opens a tremendous opportunity for novel collaborations between life scientists and social scientists in addressing major social issues in a way that does not set society in opposition to biology, or argue for the dominance of one over the other, but respects the contributions that these distinct forms of knowledge can offer – work that is being done not only in BIOS but in other LSE collaborations, for instance with the Institute of Psychiatry in London.

There is no doubt that the problems of explanation – let alone of effective intervention – have proved enduring and challenging in all areas. If we remain with psychiatry, these problems begin with diagnosis. Although current estimates suggest that over half of us will suffer from a diagnosable psychiatric condition over a lifetime, diagnosis remains difficult and subjective – as yet neurobiology has proved little help in distinguishing depression from normal sadness, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder from normal childhood activity, or even, despite recent technological advances, the early stages of dementia from normal processes of ageing. As far as therapy is concerned, several of the largest pharmaceutical companies are withdrawing from the psychiatric area, because our growing knowledge of brain processes has not proved easy to translate into effective drug treatments – indeed, it may be the case that the most effective interventions onto brain states are social and environmental, not biological and pharmaceutical.

The social and human sciences have much to contribute here, but that contribution should not be predicated on

the disdain for the biological that has characterised much work in our disciplines. Of course we should be critical of those popularisers who claim that we now know that this or that feature of the human condition – whether it be mental distress or the feeling of empathy for others, intellectual abilities or the appreciation of beauty – is “all in the brain”. The more we know about the human brain, the more we know that it is an organ exquisitely adapted by evolution to the lives of humans in culture and society, changing in multiple ways as it is entwined within the social practices and webs of meaning within which we make and live our lives. Our neurobiology both makes those lives possible, and is shaped by our experiences in the most fundamental ways.

To create an understanding of the human mind, human conduct and human ailments in human societies that recognises that we are indeed animals, though very special ones; that we are shaped by our biology, but that our biology is itself profoundly social: this seems to me – and to us in BIOS – to be one of the most important challenges for the social and human sciences in the 21st century, and one to which LSE, with its dedication to understand the causes of things, is uniquely well placed to address. ■



**Nikolas Rose** is Martin White Professor of Sociology at LSE and director of LSE's BIOS Centre for the Study of Bioscience, Biomedicine, Biotechnology and Society.



Victims of scams and aggressive sales techniques need better legal protection – and it needs to be a lot less complex, argues **Hugh Collins**.

Everyone loves a bargain. When the late Niklaus Luhmann, the distinguished German social theorist, visited the LSE Law Department a few years ago, he proudly showed me his new

Harris Tweed jacket, a “bargain” from a shop near LSE that was having a “closing down sale”. Whilst admiring the fine jacket, I told him that to my certain knowledge the shop had been advertising a closing down sale for 20 years. The shop’s claim was probably true, but misleading. It operates under short leases of the premises, so that every few months the business faces closure until the lease is renewed. Such a misleading statement, even if technically true, is

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likely to be a criminal offence now under the Unfair Commercial Practices Regulations 2008. Niklaus received my information philosophically, saying that he liked the jacket anyway.

But if I had been able to show him that he could have purchased an identical jacket for a lower price at a nearby shop, would he have been so relaxed? Could he have asked for his money back or a reduction in the price he had paid? Every law graduate knows that the complexity of the law of misrepresentation makes anyone wary of predicting its effects. But where there has been no false statement, merely misleading advertising, the dauntingly complex, 19th-century commercial law of misrepresentation is most unlikely to provide a consumer with any kind of redress.

This is only one example of a systematic anomaly in consumer law in the United Kingdom. Scams and aggressive practices have been criminalised by the updated 2008 regulations, but the victims have often been left without a personal remedy for compensation. The Law Commission has been tasked with producing proposals for reform of this aspect of the law. Its work follows up evidence from the consumer watchdog Consumer Focus that suggested that almost two-thirds of people had been the victim of some kind of unfair commercial practice in the previous two years, resulting in a total estimated loss of £3.3 billion a year for UK citizens. This evidence also drew on my own report that identified the sorts of cases where victims would be left without any personal remedy for their losses. As well as the above

example of misleading, but truthful statements, many other situations fall through the cracks of the civil law.

Some unscrupulous salesmen prey on the elderly or infirm. They make an appointment to pay a home visit. They try to sell products such as adjustable beds, claiming that they will relieve any health problems that the victims disclose, and decline to leave the house until the consumer has signed a contract and a cheque for an amount that the victims can scarcely afford. Some victims just hand over some cash to get the salesmen out of their house. Under the 2008 Regulations, this pressured sales technique is a prohibited aggressive practice. But can the victims cancel the contract and recover their money?

Under the common law, in the absence of threats, the salesman's conduct probably falls outside the protections of the law of duress and undue influence. Even if those laws permit the consumer to cancel the contract and recover any payment, there is no possibility of compensation for the distress and inconvenience caused.

The internet creates plenty of opportunities for crooks and the unscrupulous to mislead consumers into parting with their money. Auction sites, such as eBay, are vulnerable to the practice of "shilling", where the seller bids up the price in competition with genuine buyers. Unless the seller has made a false statement, the purchaser who has been duped into paying a higher price may not have any grounds for recovery. Price comparison websites may mislead consumers, even though not deliberately, by failing

to identify the best deal available from a company, so that consumers may discover subsequently that they could have obtained a cheaper deal if they had gone direct to the company. It is unlikely that consumers would be able to obtain redress against the price comparison website in such circumstances, because they would need to satisfy the complicated and uncertain requirements for recovery for pure economic loss in tort.

Indeed, this complexity of the relevant law governing civil claims for compensation is a major part of the problem for consumers. Even if the consumer has an arguable case for compensation, when confronted with a blunt refusal to address the matter by a company of dubious solvency, the expense of hiring hot-shot lawyers to conduct expensive litigation to recover a relatively small sum of compensation is bound to deter even the most belligerent consumer.

As I write, the LSE Law Department is planning to host a workshop to examine the Law Commission's proposals for reform. The aim of the workshop is to help to improve the proposals for reform of the law, so that the victims of scams and aggressive sales techniques will finally benefit from effective remedies for their losses and disappointments. Speakers from the Law Department are to include Michael Bridge, Charlie Webb, and myself.

As well as representatives from the Law Commission, other consumer groups and stakeholders are also due to attend. There is European-wide interest in this issue since the European Parliament in 2010 called for all countries to implement a private right of redress for unfair commercial practices, so officials and scholars from other member states will attend to share their experiences and comment on the proposed reform. ■

“Scams and aggressive practices have been criminalised by the updated 2008 regulations, but the victims have often been left without a personal remedy for compensation”



**Hugh Collins** is professor of English law at LSE.



# Welcome 193<sup>rd</sup> country

On a recent trip to what is now called the Republic of South Sudan **Mareike Schomerus** found a desperate need to believe in a better future. But will the fledgling state deliver?

A banner welcoming visitors to the world's newest country greets passengers climbing out of the plane at the airport of Juba, the capital of South Sudan. When I last walked past the banner to line up in the immigration queue in late December 2010, there were still a few days to go until the referendum. The Southern Sudanese were set to decide whether to become independent or remain one country with the national government seated in the north of the country, in Khartoum. In those last few days leading up to the polling, however, Southern Sudan seemed to have made up its mind to become a sovereign state. On top of the local minibus taxis, oversized hands made from cardboard were waving goodbye to Khartoum. Unsurprisingly, when the results were announced a few weeks later, an overwhelming 98.83 per cent of the southerners who went to the polls had voted for independence. Although there were reports of rigging and forced voting, it was clear that the Southern Sudanese wanted to leave Khartoum behind.

The decision on independence had been a long time coming. Southerners often refer to this moment as “a correction”: they think that Sudan should have been split in two at independence in 1956 to reflect what they see as the distinct characters of the two parts of the country. Instead, a bloody civil war ensued between north and south and lasted, with a brief respite in the 1970s, until the signing

of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The referendum on independence was anchored in the peace agreement, an ambitious undertaking in a country with minimal to no infrastructure and a largely illiterate population that had suffered tremendously from decades of war violence. The international community, while supportive of the referendum, was cautious and concerned about the potential for reignited violence between north and south after a vote on secession. While many issues need to still be solved, the vote for the 193<sup>rd</sup> country has been greeted with enthusiasm – abroad and, naturally, in the designated Republic of South Sudan.

When I asked southerners during the polling what the future might look like, I often received the same answer: “There will be a lot of dancing and a great feast.” More important than a day or a week of celebration, however, is the promise of development, of being able to send their children to school, of having access to hospitals and roads to walk on without fear of being attacked by an army or a militia group. Some people express deeply personal dreams of how independence will make their lives better: one woman explained that she lost all her children in the war and has not been able to get pregnant again. In an independent South Sudan she expects a new hospital to allow her to have another child. The hope that a new state will provide a better future

has many facets. People here have been waiting for their situation to get better for a long time.

The first years after the peace agreement in 2005 were marked by challenges and very slow improvement, but also by great enthusiasm for peace. Things took a turn for the worse, however, in 2008 and 2009. Suddenly, more people were dying again in local attacks and it was unclear what caused the renewed violence. Peace was suddenly conspicuously absent in everyday lives. The surge in local violence was why Pact Sudan, a peace building NGO, and the UK's Department for International Development (DfID) commissioned a team from LSE to research the reasons for local violence. The findings, published in the report *Southern Sudan at Odds with Itself: dynamics of conflict and predicaments of peace*, suggest that the tension between building a new state and controlling violence without existing state structures had created a vacuum. This remains one of many difficulties that the new sovereign nation will have to tackle.

Significantly, many citizens of the nation felt only a tenuous connection to a government that has delivered limited improvement since the peace deal was signed. People resorted to what they had known during the war: to rely on violence for survival. The fledgling state structures provide limited rule of law or justice procedures to stop violence. In the new independent country, providing reliable state structures and connecting to the citizens who have voted the new country into existence will be the government's main challenge.

Yet it is not only the government that is important. People living close to the new north-south border, with minimal connection to the far-away government structures of Juba, tend to organise their lives not with the help of their government, but despite the government. Few people in the marginal areas of South Sudan – and the margin here is very large – expect change and governance to come from Juba. For many, the state



# of the world

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has been so conspicuously absent as an accountable organising force that other governing mechanisms are more important. These might be local institutions to deal with crime, to mitigate disputes over land usage, to administer water sources.

It will take a long time to effectively devolve South Sudan from the central government, so it is necessary to better understand how in reality people tackle the challenges of their everyday lives. To make use of such local structures for development policies requires a deep understanding of how they work and whether they are fair and of equal benefit to all. The Justice and Security Research Programme, a new international research consortium at LSE, funded by DfID over the next six years, aims to pursue this understanding.

The Republic of South Sudan will experience growing pains; at best these will be addressed, bit by bit, by the government. Whether the state functions effectively or not, however, might not be the decisive influence on the quality of everyday lives. The future,

it seems, could well be determined by local solutions. These will be diverse, challenging and maybe quite different from what visitors see when they arrive at Juba Airport and are welcomed to and by the 193rd country of the world. ■



**Mareike Schomerus** is a fellow in LSE's Department of International Development and chief executive officer of the Justice and Security Research Programme at LSE.

“An overwhelming 98.83 per cent of the southerners who went to the polls voted for independence”



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# CHANGE OF DIRECTOR

## Message from Judith Rees

**I**t is with mixed feelings that I write to introduce myself to you all as director of the School. I am acutely aware of the responsibilities involved and greatly appreciate all the support that has been offered by so many colleagues.

I agreed to become interim director following the resignation of Howard Davies in March, as the links between LSE and Libya became headline news. These links are now the subject of an inquiry under Lord Woolf and I have no intention of pre-judging that – indeed, at the time of writing I have no idea when Woolf will report. We must await the report, absorb its findings and act on any recommendations in a completely transparent way.

I simply wish at this stage to say that the Libyan affair must not obscure Howard's many achievements for the School. Peter Sutherland, our chair of Council, provides an overview of Howard's tenure at LSE (see opposite). As he makes clear, it has been an impressive eight years, with success in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise matched by new developments in teaching and the opening of our New Academic Building. He is going to be a hard act to follow.

We must now undertake the search for a new director and, as I have already made clear, I will not be applying for that

post. My priorities will be to ensure that the School gets back on an even keel. We must concentrate on ensuring that students continue to get the first-rate teaching they deserve, staff continue to produce internationally recognised research, and our preparations for the Research Excellence Framework run smoothly. It is also important that the efforts being made to improve the School's estate, teaching facilities and the general working environment do not slacken. And then, of course, there are all the day-to-day activities we pride ourselves on: our public events and our engagement with different audiences around the world, from policymakers to prospective students, from alumni to fellow academics.

We need to remind ourselves that what has been lost in all the noise of recent months is what a wonderful and stimulating place LSE is. I was a student here back in the 1960s, doing my BSc (Econ), an MPhil and finally my PhD. In 1969 I joined the staff as the most junior of lecturers and apart from two relatively short flirtations with Wye College and the University of Hull have been here ever since. Much of this time was spent in the Geography and Environment Department, which I headed briefly between 1996-98 before becoming deputy director of the School from 1998-2004. This was an interesting period, working with two very different directors, which hopefully has given me a good insight into what the coming year or so is likely to bring. Since 2008 I have been director of both the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and of the ESRC Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy, working closely with Nick Stern and a great team of researchers to further develop the School's policy-related research in this critically important area.

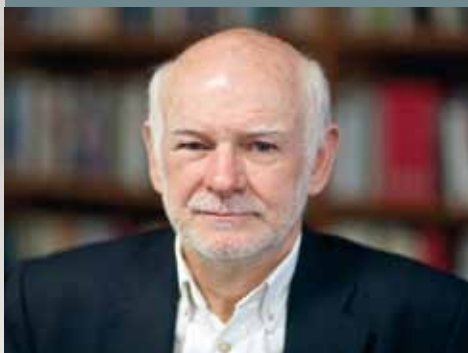
Suffice to say, I hold huge affection for the School. In my 40 years of involvement I have particularly valued LSE's engagement with the outside world. As social scientists, LSE academics tackle some of the most challenging issues of our time. In the last few months alone, LSE academics have published research on health expenditure, local government finance, the music industry, teenagers and the internet, maps to improve responses to disaster in Pakistan as well as the carbon tax and European greenhouse emissions. In early February, Professor Julian Le Grand, Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy, was appointed to lead a new taskforce to drive reform at the centre of government.

I mention all of the above as they happened in February and March, at a time when we were fully caught in the Libyan whirlwind – and reflect the quiet determination to continue business as usual at the School.





# A tribute to **Howard Davies** from **Peter Sutherland**, chair of Council



When I took over as chair of LSE's Council from Lord Grabiner QC in early 2008, Howard Davies (pictured) had already been director for five years and the School was prospering.

On taking up his post in 2003, Howard had both set in train and continued to develop a number of initiatives, all of which now stand LSE in good stead. In paying tribute to him I would like not only to refer to these, but also to his commitment and enthusiasm for LSE. His resignation following criticism over LSE's links to Libya was made all the more painful by his obvious enthusiasm – indeed he used the word love – for the School. He will be sorely missed.

LSE lives and dies by the strength of its research – and under Howard this has flourished. Measurements of research – and its value – are inevitably crude, but the School's success in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise does give

some indication of the vibrancy of research here. The School achieved the highest percentage of world-leading research of any university in the country, topping or coming close to the top of a number of rankings of research excellence. Two-thirds of staff at LSE were found to work in departments ranked in the top five in the country, and of these 26 per cent were found to work in departments ranked first in the country.

At the time Howard said that he was “thrilled with our strong showing” – and he saw the result as an impressive testimony to the quality of academics at LSE.

Howard has also committed the School to ensuring that teaching standards match the high quality of its research. In 2008 the School announced the results of its teaching taskforce, which comprised academics from a range of subjects across the School and made 40 recommendations.

As a result of the review, the School has invested at least £3 million extra a year in teaching. One of the outcomes is the highly innovative LSE100 course – a course that introduces first-year undergraduates to the fundamental elements of thinking like a social scientist, by exploring some of the great intellectual debates of our time.

In the same year, the School announced that it had raised £100 million after completing one of the largest fundraising campaigns ever set by a UK university. The Campaign received donations from more than 90 countries across the world, and included 22 gifts of £1 million or more. In total

there were more than 12,000 donors, of whom 10,300 were former students.

The year was crowned with the opening of the New Academic Building by Her Majesty the Queen, part of an estates strategy that continues apace with plans for a new Students' Centre.

But no account of Howard's tenure would be complete without recording the flair and humour he brought to so many occasions at LSE. He spoke at and chaired numerous public events here, always engaging with the speakers and, above all, with students. In 2007 he found time to chair the Man Booker prize and recorded the experience in a blog – reading over 100 books and noting with his usual eye for detail that “even at a brisk 80 pages an hour, that represents 437 hours at the typeface”.

This is not the place or time to comment on the events that brought about Howard's decision to resign. LSE's links to Libya are now the subject of the Woolf inquiry, and at the time of writing it is not clear when this will report. It is only appropriate to record that Howard's resignation was accepted very reluctantly by myself and by the Council, and that it is my view that history will be far kinder in its judgment of Howard than Howard himself has been. ■

On 11 March, the first ranking of global universities based on their reputation among senior academics placed LSE 37th in the world and fifth in the UK. Compiled by the *Times Higher Education*, the rankings were drawn from a survey of 13,000 academics from 131 countries. And although I share the cynicism of most towards such league tables, recognition from our academic peers is welcome.

Following in Howard's footsteps, I will be writing a small column in *LSE Connect*, bringing you more news in December 2011 and then, probably, a final column in June 2012.

In the meantime, I wish to thank all my colleagues and the many alumni who have written to me in recent weeks. I am extremely grateful for the offers of help, and really appreciate the expressions of confidence in my ability to ensure that the School will

rise above the current difficulties; I will do everything I can to ensure that such confidence is justified. Above all, I wish to reassure you that LSE academics will continue to engage with the world in thoughtful and productive ways. Our Fabian founders established the School over one hundred years ago to bring academic expertise to bear on the problems of society and in 1922 we adopted as our motto the phrase *rerum cognoscere causas* – to know the causes of things. We intend to continue this great tradition. ■

“ We need to remind ourselves that what has been lost in all the noise of recent months is what a wonderful and stimulating place LSE is ”

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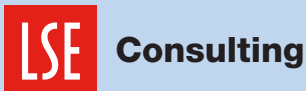


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# THE BEAUTY OF MATHS

**“Mathematics, rightly viewed, possesses not only truth, but supreme beauty – a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture...”** BERTRAND RUSSELL

**M**athematics is, at its heart, the study of patterns, structure and regularity. As such, it has long been the central tool in understanding, organising and making sense of data. Now, in a world in which we confront the “information glut”, it is increasingly important to extract useful information from huge sets of data. To do this, a large area of research is fast developing, called “machine learning” – an area that is proving hugely useful, as well as fascinating in its own right.

In medicine, for example, automated techniques to aid diagnosis and predict prognoses, based on experience, will be of great use to doctors – and their patients. In engineering applications, we want computers to perform cognitive-type tasks such as recognition of handwritten letters or digits, or facial recognition. For security or fraud-detection applications, systematic detection of anomalous behaviour will be increasingly useful. And we want better spam filters that will, on the basis of experience (such as a record of users blocking particular messages), recognise and reject junk email.

At their core, all these problems involve some or all of the following generic tasks:

- Classification of data into two or more types or classes, using as a guide the known classifications of some previous data.
- Clustering of data into “similar” groups.
- Detection of “unusual” data: that is, outliers.

Given the commonalities between these (and other) applications, there is much to be gained from developing general techniques for solving the generic tasks identified. Since many of the datasets from which we want to learn or infer patterns are enormous, ad hoc techniques are just not useful. What is needed are principled, provably

effective methods which are also efficient, in the sense that they can work quickly enough to be of practical use.

This is where machine learning comes in. It is a large area of research activity involving mathematicians, statisticians, computer scientists, engineers, and others, working together to develop efficient general procedures (or algorithms), for tasks such as these. Many very general machine learning paradigms have been developed. Some have their roots in classical artificial intelligence, closely related to mathematical logic. Others looked to biology for inspiration: for example, there was a huge surge of interest a couple of decades ago in artificial neural networks. Popular methods include support vector machines, decision trees and (as has long been the case) increasingly sophisticated statistical methods.

In all of these developments, mathematical analysis is essential. Modelling learning or pattern recognition tasks inevitably involves the theory of probability if one is to be able to say anything useful. Analysing the effectiveness and efficiency of the algorithms requires discrete mathematics and computational complexity theory.

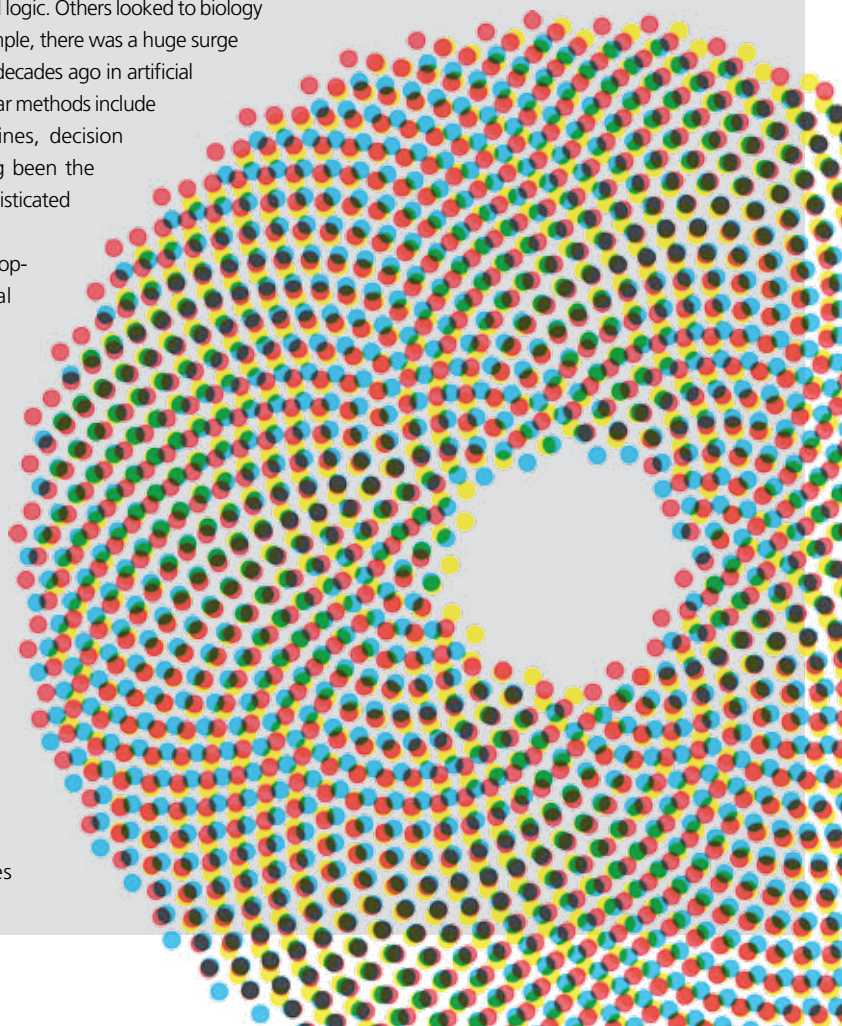
To date the most successful approaches

have drawn together a variety of techniques and ideas from a range of advanced mathematics, including probability theory, combinatorics, geometry and algebra. Although it is interesting to know that the mathematical work might inform or provide theoretical underpinning for the development of general learning algorithms, which may then be potentially useful in real-world applications, that is not the primary motivation for mathematicians.

What really fires mathematicians is that the problems that arise are very often interesting in their own right. In seeking to solve them, we can appreciate what Bertrand Russell described as the “stern perfection” of mathematics. Like much university research, this work is theoretical, but (as Kurt Lewin and others have said) there is nothing so practical as a good theory. ■



**Martin Anthony** is a professor of mathematics at LSE.



# WAR ON ALL FRONTS

LSE has a long tradition of innovative research on the first world war. An international approach can shed new light, according to David Stevenson and Heather Jones. **Joanna Bale** finds out more.

As we near the first world war's centenary, it has been reported that the last veteran has died, so none survive to share their memories of the horrors of a conflict that saw more than nine million military deaths. Yet the events of 1914 to 1918 remain a powerful drama that continues to inspire and perplex historians.

One of the key influences underpinning much of the research on the Great War in the last 40 years is a pioneering inaugural lecture at LSE by James Joll. He argued that if one is to understand the minds of the statesmen whose decisions brought about that war, it is necessary first to understand the basic assumptions on which they based those decisions. His 1968 lecture,

"1914: the unspoken assumptions", which marked Joll's arrival from Oxford as Stevenson Professor of International History at LSE, is still extensively cited.

LSE is widely regarded as the leading centre in Europe for the study of international history and one of the most important for first world war studies. The National Archives in Kew, as well as archives at the Imperial War Museum and King's College, are nearby. The School attracts some of the world's most eminent international history scholars, including Niall Ferguson, visiting professor from Harvard, who published the critically acclaimed *The Pity of War: explaining World War One* in 1998.

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“The research carried out on 1918 tends to be surprisingly nationalistic, focusing mainly on Britain or America”

Continuing the long tradition of innovative work in the field of first world war studies at LSE, Professor David Stevenson has carried out a comprehensive re-examination of the final year of the war, focusing on the complex reasons why Germany and the Central Powers wanted a ceasefire in 1918, and why the Allies and the US granted one. Drawing on seven sets of country archives, the research is more international in its approach than previous studies, and forms the basis of a new book *With our Backs to the Wall: victory and defeat in 1918* (2011).

Professor Stevenson explains: “The research carried out on 1918 tends to be surprisingly nationalistic, focusing mainly on Britain or America. I look at both sides, including all the Allied countries, so have used the country archives of Austria, Germany, Britain, France, Canada, the USA and Italy. I look at all the different fronts, not just the Western Front, so the archival work is more wide-ranging than in previous work on 1918.

“The book does not just examine the reasons why the Germans and Austrians lost and sued for peace, but also perhaps the more interesting question of why the Allies and Americans agreed to it when they were on the up. You have to understand the balance of military advantage, but you also have to get behind it and look at the political and economic factors that were influencing the decision makers in October 1918.”

The book sheds new light on the importance of economics, which has tended to be overshadowed by political and military factors. Professor Stevenson says: “One of the arguments in the book is that Germany was not economically on its last legs in 1918 and could have gone on for several months, so it was a political decision for Germany to end the war.

“On the other side, one of the big puzzles is why the Americans were so keen to end the war, and again, this is new: the Americans were very worried about how much the war was costing. This is clear once you get into the American sources: it was far more expensive than they had previously realised. That’s not the only reason – there were also influential developments in domestic US politics – but it’s one of the important things that comes into play.”

The book argues that it is crucial to look at what was going on behind the scenes on all sides to really understand why the Great War ended in 1918. Professor Stevenson concludes: “The argument is that if you are trying to understand why the war ended, you need to look at the tensions and conflicts between the victors, as well as the factors that influenced the defeated countries.”

The importance of an international approach to understanding events in the first world war is also explored in another new LSE book, published this year by Dr Heather Jones. It is the first comparative study of violence against British, French and German prisoners of war and how this fuelled propaganda and reprisals.

Dr Jones explains: “Instead of being sent to home front camps, increasing numbers of prisoners were used as forced labour on the Western Front, working for the British, French and German armies. This is the first book to show the scale of this and how stories told by repatriated or exchanged prisoners were used to create propaganda to influence enemy governments.

“There’s no book on German prisoners in Britain or France, so I was really working from scratch on these topics. There are a few books and articles on prisoners in Germany, but because they weren’t comparative, there was no way of knowing what motivated the Germans.

“My book shows that in 1916 the French were treating German prisoners really badly on the battlefield at Verdun, using them as forced labour in poor conditions. That was why the decision was made by the Germans to put Allied prisoners behind the lines in 1917 as a reciprocal action. Comparison really shows how and why Germany was ultimately prepared to make much more ruthless decisions to use prisoners as forced labour than Britain and France.”

Professor Stevenson and Dr Jones will be taking part in an International History Department summer programme in July, speaking at the Imperial War Museum, London, on the experiences of ordinary people in the capital. ■



**David Stevenson** is a professor of international history at LSE. His book, *With our Backs to the Wall: victory and defeat in 1918*, is published by Penguin in the UK and by Harvard University Press in the US (May 2011).



**Heather Jones** is a lecturer in international history at LSE. Dr Jones’s book, *Violence against Prisoners of War in the First World War: Britain, France and Germany 1914-1920*, is published by Cambridge University Press (June 2011).



**Joanna Bale** is a senior press officer at LSE.

## Summer lectures and tours

Professor Stevenson and Dr Jones will both be contributing to the Department of International History’s inaugural summer lecture and travel series this year. This event will be a week-long programme of lectures, using the department’s world-class academics, and visits to sites linked to the themes of the lectures. On the day devoted to the world wars, Professor Stevenson will talk about Britain’s role in the conflicts and Dr Jones will discuss the home front, before accompanying the subsequent visit to the Imperial War Museum. Other highlights include Professor Alan Sked speaking on the Anglo-American relationship, ahead of a tour of the Houses of Parliament, and Professor Dominic Lieven detailing the struggle against Napoleon, followed by a boat trip to Greenwich and the National Maritime Museum. This series will run from Monday 11 until Sunday 17 July. For more details on these events and booking information, please visit: [lse.ac.uk/internationalHistory/travel/homeTravel.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/internationalHistory/travel/homeTravel.aspx)



# HIGH Societies

There's much more to student life at LSE than academic study, as **Jess Winterstein** found out when she talked to *LSE Connect* readers about society life on campus.

To gain an insight into the student body at LSE one need look no further than the many societies operating on campus, the range of which reflect not only the School's international reputation but also the diverse range of interests of its student body.

Societies operate under the auspices of the Students' Union (SU), which has had a dynamic and active life since its foundation in 1897. LSE's oldest student society is the Grimshaw International Relations Club, founded in 1923, but it was after the first world war that the range of societies was expanded by the Union with the support of the then director, William Beveridge. Today, the student body is as active as ever, with over 220 societies catering for a wide range of interests, from the political to the cultural, artistic, academic or career-focused.

With society stalls visible on Houghton Street throughout term, one need only visit campus to see how prominent the social aspect of life at the School is. Manuel Stotz (BSc Economics 2008), who joined many societies and was one of the founders of the Alternative Investment Society, recalls: "LSE sounded absolutely perfect from an academic stance, but I didn't know much about campus life. It was a pleasant surprise to find that societies play such an integral part of student life."

As the student body changes each year, so do its societies. While some have history – the

Mountaineering Club, for example, which was formed in 1945 on the School's return to London from wartime Cambridge – others are newer, but no less popular. The Finance Society, established in 2002, for example, now boasts around 3,000 members, around a third of LSE's student body. But whether formed decades or years ago, what they all have in common is enthusiasm and commitment. All of those who spoke to *LSE Connect* were uniformly passionate about their chosen activities.

For many, societies are a good way to meet like-minded people, and it is clear from talking to past students that the friendships made during this time can be deep and lasting. "The Mountaineering Club was very central to our life at LSE," recalls Denis Greenald (BSc Government 1950), who joined the society as a fresher and was actively involved for ten years. "Ours was the first 'Club' marriage in 1950 [to Gwen (née Guntrip, BA Sociology 1951, MA Sociology 1954, Certificate in Mental Health 1955), another member of the society], and the friendships we made then have survived down the years."

"I was persuaded to run for LSESU Social Secretary by the head of the Democratic Socialist Group," remembers Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy 1991). "We all won our posts, and have spent the last 20 years being friends."

Rex Walford (BSc Econ 1955), who joined the Student Christian Movement (SCM) in 1952, echoes

this sentiment. "Working in the SCM brought lots of opportunities to meet students from other London colleges on working groups and committees... I was glad to be part of those times."

Taking on an active role within a society is also an ideal way to build on old skills and take on new responsibilities. One need only look at the range of activities offered by societies to see the level of professionalism and inventiveness on offer. From hosting lectures with high-profile speakers to organising visits abroad, those in committee roles are able to shape the activities of their society and take on new challenges. Running a society can be time-consuming, as alumnus Jack Maddox (BSc Econ 1957) who was a member of the Jazz Society, attests: "Naturally the demands of music and study sometimes clashed and discipline was necessary to keep the two together."

Despite this, there is no shortage of students willing to step up and take on this additional work. Current undergraduate Geoffrey Chung, president of the Finance Society 2009-10, highlights the professionalism some societies operate under. "We have a clear organisational structure and five divisions that cater to the different needs of our members," he said. "We also produce an online journal and magazine, and organised 75 events in last year's Michaelmas Term alone."

Beryl Carlyle (BA History 1949), reflects on her time as secretary for the History Society: "All this must have helped me in my career as an assistant principal and later principal in the Colonial Office [as well as] when I was involved in official entertaining before Nigerian Independence in 1960."

"I know for sure that my life after *Timeless!* is going to be much better than it was before," writes Siddharth Viswanath, an undergraduate economics student and





# LSE CAMPUS

NEW STUDENTS' CENTRE  
LAND REGISTRY BUILDING

Staff in LSE's Estates Division have been working harder than ever to create the world-class campus that our students deserve, with a programme of improvements on both the large and small scale. Much focus has been on the high-profile work needed to create world class facilities and buildings, including the forthcoming new Students' Centre and recently purchased Land Registry Building.



## New Students' Centre

Following a period of intensive design, which included consultation with the Students' Union, Chaplaincy, Residences, Careers Services and the Estates Division, work on the new Students' Centre is scheduled to start on site this May, with completion scheduled for 2013. Regular updates on the new Students' Centre can be found at [lse.ac.uk/intranet/students/newStudentsCentre/Home.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/intranet/students/newStudentsCentre/Home.aspx)





## A brighter face

The School has also been working hard to improve the public face of its campus in more general terms. The Portland Stone facades of Connaught House, Columbia House and the East Building have all recently been cleaned, while the entrance to the Old Building has been upgraded with feature lighting and a donors' board listing the names of prominent donors to the School. Window boxes have been installed on Houghton Street and there have been kerb build-outs adjacent to the George IV pub on campus – ideal for the coming warm summer evenings.

## Teaching

Teaching accommodation continues to be a priority, and staff and student satisfaction with these facilities has been steadily increasing over the last four years. While the new buildings will provide state-of-the-art accommodation for the Students' Union and various administrative and academic departments in the future, Estates are constantly working to ensure that departments are housed as appropriately as possible. Recent additions to campus include the installation of a Behavioural Lab for the Department of Management in the basement of Clement House, three self-contained staff/visitor flats above the George IV and the creation of new seminar rooms.

## Land Registry Building

The £37.5 million Grade II listed Land Registry Building, purchased in October 2010, is another major addition to campus. Its purchase will help the School continue essential improvements at the heart of the campus by giving much needed space to

decant the buildings which need redevelopment and refurbishment. The Land Registry Building, which requires little remodelling, will be similar to the New Academic Building, with academic and research space on the upper floors and teaching and social interactive space lower down.



# Cycle path to Africa

While studying Management at LSE, writes **Merlin Matthews**, I became Dr Bike, a Students' Union society handed down through the generations, teaching people to fix their bikes in exchange for beers on Friday evenings. I started off as "Nurse Bike", complete with greasy lab coat, getting trained up by my predecessor. Bikes were, and still are, a great way to get around London; super fast, cheap and with no rushing for the last tube or walking to the bus.

**A**lthough my original plan was to do the "city slicker thing" after graduating, LSE broadened my horizons and I became interested in a more alternative path. While I was supposed to be revising for my finals, I was actually involved with the first anti-road protest "tree village" in Blackburn, in the north of England, and with underground Swampy, the environmental activist, in Exeter, in the south west, along with some other lovely LSE folk. I also recall marching against student fees, a current topic once more. Suffice to say, my motivation for studies was not super hot, although the jazz-playing Max Steuer's course on the Economics of Social Policy was a notable exception.

A Haitian student who was a regular attendee of Dr Bike approached me for some advice and help about starting up a bike factory in Haiti as she had seen the need for cheap, pollution-free transport for the masses. I decided it was such a good idea that I would like to help, having given up on the city slicker career path.

I soon realised that millions of bicycles are thrown away or left to rust in the UK, while millions of people in developing countries such as Haiti are forced by lack of transport to walk up to four hours per day, to school, work or fetching water. The original idea for my charity, Re~Cycle, was to get a flow of bikes established in the UK, then spend most of my time in Haiti running the workshop and doing other "social work". Over time, I realised that I would be of more use to the Haitians and people in other countries if I spent most of the time in the UK, fundraising, sorting out the bikes, shipping them over and so on.

Getting off the ground as a charity turned out to be a bit of a struggle as there is a catch-22 situation

of needing a track record to get funding. The first really big break came when Re~Cycle discovered that a US charity, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), had been doing very similar work in Haiti for ten years. As they were a non-profit organisation, we decided to work with them and learn from their extensive experience. The ITDP asked if we would like to send a container of our bikes to South Africa, if they paid for the transportation, which gave us our track record. Re~Cycle and ITDP then helped to set up an independent South African charity, Afribike, which delivered Phase 1 of their government's nationwide bicycle programme, Shova Kalulua (Pedal Easy) – setting up 11 workshops, with a focus on the regions of KwaZulu Natal and the Northwest Province.

Re~Cycle has so far sent 36,000 bikes, tools and spare parts to all over Africa, where partner organisations refurbish and distribute them. The different partners have different focuses, from AIDS outreach workers to training the end users.

In my earlier, scruffy days, I would occasionally name-drop LSE for credibility for Re~Cycle, which I have to say does actually work! In 2001 I did a year's

study at the School for Social Entrepreneurs (SSE) in Bethnal Green, East London, set up by Lord Michael Young, who also set up the Open University and the Consumers' Association. On the first day, we sat in a circle and the ice-breaker was two minutes to interview the person sitting next to you. The man sitting next to me had actually started Dr Bike at LSE – talk about serendipity!

I can say without a shadow of a doubt that if I had not attended LSE, I would not have ended up where I am now. The charity has continued to be an LSE thing, with our first website built by an LSE friend and the majority of current trustees being LSE people.

The charity is now looking for a trustee treasurer, help with marketing and some high-profile patrons, as well as bike storage in London and people to do sponsored bike rides. Any African organisations that might like to run a bike project should also get in touch. ■



**Merlin Matthews** (BSc Management 1995) is founder of Re~Cycle, a charity which ships unwanted bikes to Africa and teaches local people maintenance skills (see [www.re-cycle.org](http://www.re-cycle.org)).





## Beatrice Webb (1858-1943)

Economist, socialist and reformer Beatrice Webb was a co-founder of LSE. Her published and unpublished works, including letters and diaries, will be available online this summer as part of the Webbs on the Web project – see article on page 32.



# LSE THANKYOU

## APOLOGY for map

To illustrate a news story on this page in the December 2010 issue of *LSE Connect* about the new Middle East Centre at LSE, we used a small stock image of a map of the region without realising that, while Israel was coloured in on the map, it was not identified in text. This oversight was unfortunately not picked up during the production process. I would like to thank alumni who have written in to point out this error and apologise for any offence caused by its publication. We have updated the online version of *LSE Connect* to remove the map.

I would also like to make clear that the image did not come from the Middle East Centre. It was intended as a graphic device only and does not reflect the breadth of the Centre's research. The Middle East Centre is developing research and teaching on the societies, economies, politics, and international relations of the region, which includes Arab states, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Claire Sanders, editor, *LSE Connect*

## Burning Issues series

The Annual Fund and Cato Stonex (BSc International Relations 1986) have kindly funded a series of interactive lectures which we have filmed in the hope of distributing them to broadcasters. The lectures – by Professors Conor Gearty, Tim Allen and Emily Jackson – took place in May. We hope to bring you more news of this exciting initiative in the next issue.

## Family's challenging past inspires African leadership programme

Alumnus Firoz Lalji (BSc Economics 1969) and his wife Najma have made a generous donation to help a new generation of African leaders develop their skills through a new programme for African leadership at LSE. Mr and Mrs Lalji have made an initial gift of almost £1 million through their charitable foundation to establish the Firoz and Najma Lalji Programme in African Leadership. In addition, once the programme is established, they have agreed to make a second donation of at least £1.6 million towards bursaries and final delivery.

Beginning at Easter 2012 and running annually thereafter, the programme will fully fund 30 highly skilled leaders from across the African continent to attend an intensive executive training session in London which will draw on the very best teaching in areas such as management, government, economics, accounting, development and law from LSE and partner universities around the world. From 2013, participants will be invited to an annual forum in Africa to help refresh their skills and form leadership networks across the continent.

Mr and Mrs Lalji, who were forced with their families to leave the brutal dictatorship of 1970s Uganda, hope that their gift will create a highly-competitive programme that will bring a new class of African leaders to the



Najma and Firoz Lalji

world stage. They explained: "We know some of the difficulties that can hold back talent from Africa and we want to unleash and support the next generation of leaders."

Mr Lalji added: "One of my teachers at LSE, Margaret Mead, told me and my classmates to 'never doubt that a small group of committed people can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.' I have remained inspired by her words and it is bearing this in mind that Najma and I make our gift to LSE."

The programme, which will run for at least five years initially, will focus on boosting Africa's place on the global stage, helping its most dynamic and emerging leaders find the best in

mainstream policy and ideas from around the world. It will become a vital part of LSE's African Initiative. This was set up in 2009 to link African students and teachers into worldwide research networks and to improve international understanding of contemporary Africa.

Professor Thandika Mkandawire, who holds the first Chair in African Development at LSE and leads the African Initiative, said: "This is not just an extremely generous donation but an extremely well thought-out initiative which can transform the relationship between African leaders and their peers around the world. For too long we have allowed Africa's best minds to be cut off from education and training of the highest quality."

## FINAL FEW WEEKS for matched funding

For the past three financial years, the UK government's Matched Funding Scheme has enabled the School to match all gifts to the LSE Annual Fund at a ratio of 3:1 private to government funding. In its first two years, the scheme has resulted in over £500,000 of additional funding directed towards the Annual Fund, enabling the fund to extend its impact across LSE's campus and community.

The scheme comes to an end on 31 July 2011, meaning that alumni and friends have only a few weeks left to make a donation to the Annual Fund which will benefit from the 3:1 match. To ensure the greatest impact of your donation, support the Annual Fund now. Visit [lse.ac.uk/supportinglse/annualfund](http://lse.ac.uk/supportinglse/annualfund) for further details.





## LSE professor honoured by new scholarship

A new PhD scholarship in the Department of Government has been created thanks to a £50,000 gift from Tim Frost (BSc Government 1987) and Alison Rankin Frost (BA International History 1985). The Ken Minogue PhD Government Partnership Scholarship will benefit one PhD student over the four-year period that it will take them to complete their PhD at LSE.

The scholarship is named in honour of emeritus professor Ken Minogue (pictured), a long-serving member of academic staff in Tim's former department at LSE. Professor Minogue, an eminent political scientist, began his relationship with the School as an undergraduate student in the Department of Government in the 1950s.

As well as holding a number of academic posts within the department since this time, Professor Minogue has also authored numerous papers, essays and books including, most recently, *The Servile Mind: how democracy erodes the moral life*, published in 2010. In 2003, he was awarded the Australian Centenary Medal for services to political science.

Tim Frost said: "Ken has been an inspiration to generations of LSE alumni and is part of the warp and woof of LSE. We hope that the Ken Minogue scholarship will help the School build on his work and ensure our government department continues to excel."

## John A Paulson funds European research

In January 2011, John A Paulson, founder of US-based investment management firm Paulson & Co, donated £2.5 million to endow the John Paulson Chair in European Political Economy within the School's European Institute, at the same time, committing a further £250,000 for an associated research programme on Europe's unique role in the post-crisis financial world.

The chair will be occupied by a leading scholar who combines expertise in finance, policy and

the European Union with the reputation to speak to a global audience. Among the areas of research that the new post will direct are the emerging European Union arrangements of fiscal re-stabilisation, financial rescue and economic governance and the wider interplay between these, the future of the euro, European competitiveness, and the political economy of European integration.

John Paulson founded Paulson & Co in 1994 and the firm today manages approximately \$36 billion. He received an MBA, with high distinction as a Baker Scholar, from Harvard Business School and graduated *summa cum laude* in Finance from New York University. Mr Paulson serves on the Board of Trustees of New York University and the Spence School, and the Dean's Advisory Board of the Harvard Business School.

Mr Paulson said: "I am honoured to partner with LSE to support critical research needed to ensure a stable and enduring European financial system."

Howard Davies, director of LSE at the time the gift was made, said: "Europe remains the world's largest trading bloc, but faces serious challenges, focused particularly on the future of the euro. With gratitude to Mr Paulson, this donation will enable scholars to examine the causes and consequences of the crisis in a systematic and considered way and pass their knowledge and restructuring recommendations on to decision-makers. LSE is the ideal place to do this because of the European Institute's unique strengths, London's place as a world financial city and because LSE combines global reach with public and policy influence."



## A celebration of PHILANTHROPY

On 1 February, LSE held a dinner for the individuals and organisations who have provided some of the School's most transformative and significant philanthropic support in celebration of the launch of the School's new Benefactors' Board.

The board, which is displayed in the entrance of LSE's Old Building, at the heart of the School's campus, recognises the exceptional and far-reaching support that those listed have provided to the School over a number of years. It serves as a physical and permanent reminder of the impact that philanthropic supporters have made to the development of LSE, and pays tribute to the strong tradition of donors who have made significant contributions to the School.

Supporters from around the world attended the dinner where they were thanked by chairman Peter Sutherland and the then director

Howard Davies for their generous support to the School.

At the end of the evening, guests were presented with individually personalised plaques as further tokens of the School's appreciation. The plaques are replicas of a window that was designed and commissioned by School founder George Bernard Shaw in 1910 to

commemorate the Fabian Society. The window was loaned to the School by the Webb Memorial Trust in 2006 and is displayed in the Shaw Library.

Dinner guest Michael Peacock OBE (BSc Economics 1952), who has provided philanthropic support to a number of projects at the School over many years, said: "The event was memorable and moving. I'm so glad I was able to attend."



[lse.ac.uk/supportingLSE](http://lse.ac.uk/supportingLSE)



## Academic esteem for LSE

LSE has been placed 37th in the world and fifth in the UK in the first ranking of global universities based on their reputation among senior academics.

The World Reputation Rankings, compiled by the *Times Higher Education*, surveyed more than 13,000 experienced academics from 131 countries. Compilers say it is the most comprehensive assessment of university reputations ever carried out. While US universities dominate, the UK is the second highest-rated. LSE's place is significantly higher than its position in the annual *THE* World University Rankings (86th).

Stuart Corbridge, pro-director for research, said: "The esteem of hard-

headed academics with many years experience in higher education is not easily won, and I'm pleased that our global reputation for research and teaching is high. We have long argued, and produced the evidence to back our arguments, that LSE does not perform well in most world university rankings – in part because the metrics used in these rankings are more appropriate for the natural sciences than the social sciences. The fact that we are almost 50 places higher in this table than in the *THE* World University Rankings suggests that many academics agree with this judgement."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/03/reputation.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/03/reputation.aspx)

## LSE hosts first LSE IdeasLab at Davos

Fifty-seven leaders from industry, government and civil society joined LSE academics at an interactive session of the World Economic Forum, Davos, earlier this year.

The LSE IdeasLab took the theme "Doing better with less" and explored four topics of global importance. Howard Davies and Professors Nicholas Stern, Nicholas Barr and Oriana Bandiera presented their ideas on public management, tackling climate change, financing education and incentives and performance respectively. Amy Gutmann, president of the University of Pennsylvania, USA, and an alumna of LSE, facilitated the event. Each presentation took the form of 15 slides which could only feature pictures and last for a maximum of 20 seconds. These were followed by a more lengthy period of often animated debate.

Professor Barr, who began the discussion about financing education with his presentation on tipping the balance of public education spending towards young people, recalls: "It was a lively gathering, not least because of

the number of splendidly opinionated alumni present. Each of the four strands provoked much discussion, questioning, disagreement and laughter – it was a proper LSE occasion and exactly what one would hope for from an event like this."

Oriana Bandiera concurs: "Having to keep presentations short and to the point fitted together nicely within the common theme of doing better with less. It led to some very lively discussions and allowed for a productive interaction between academics."

Howard Davies said: "By bringing together experts in their field and providing a space for collaborative work, the LSE IdeasLab aimed to explore the new trends, technologies and discoveries that will be key to ensuring economic growth and political stability. The event went well, indeed perhaps better than expected, with some saying that it was among the best they had seen."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/01/ideasLab.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/01/ideasLab.aspx)

## Nobel Prize winner to guest lecture at next Executive Summer School

LSE's Executive Summer School continues to go from strength to strength in this fiercely competitive market. Now in its third year, the programme offers a broad portfolio of courses showcasing the research expertise of our world class faculty and will, this year, include guest lectures by 2010 Nobel Prize winner in Economics Professor Christopher Pissarides (pictured). During the week-long courses in June, professionals have the opportunity to see how serious academic thinking can engage with real

world problems. LSE remains at the forefront of educational innovation, provocative debate and intellectual engagement. The Executive Summer School presents a perfect opportunity for alumni to be an integral part of this endeavour.

[lse.ac.uk/study/summerSchool/executiveSummerSchool/Home.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/study/summerSchool/executiveSummerSchool/Home.aspx)





## LSE's Gender Institute flourishes

LSE's Gender Institute has grown so rapidly over the last five years – challenging the view that the field is in decline in the UK – that it is now the largest of its kind in Europe and has just become an autonomous academic department.

Established in 1993, the institute is the only gender centre globally that combines theory and practice with such an interdisciplinary and global scope. A part of LSE's Sociology department from 2003-10, the decision was made to become independent due to a large increase in student intake and because its research direction has become steadily more interdisciplinary.

Clare Hemmings, the institute's director, commented: "It's a time of enormous, forward-looking energy. We have trebled in terms of student numbers and faculty, our research has become increasingly global and inter-disciplinary in its approach and we have good, close working relations with departments across LSE."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/gender.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/gender.aspx)



© DREAMSTIME/THINGLASS

## NEW link aims to further understanding of economic policy

A new academic link between LSE and the Institute for New Economic Thinking has been launched. INET@LSE will apply ideas from complexity social science to improve the design and effectiveness of economic policy. It will also have a presence in central Europe through extensive collaborative links with Central European University (CEU) in Budapest.

The financial crisis highlighted the need for a deeper understanding of complex global markets and for more effective policy tools. INET@LSE seeks to further this understanding through expanding the

applicability of complexity social science to economics.

Based in LSE Global Governance, INET@LSE will bring together a management committee of senior LSE faculty. "Now more than ever we need innovative thinking for the policy challenges the world faces," said Howard Davies. "LSE has always pioneered new approaches to the social sciences, and we are delighted to be linking up with INET and collaborating with CEU on this important new initiative."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/01/INET.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/01/INET.aspx)



## Sustainable City Awards highly commend LSE

LSE has won two awards at the Sustainable City Awards 2011 for its New Academic Building. The Sustainable City Awards recognise and reward UK organisations for their outstanding achievements and innovation across all aspects of sustainability. LSE entered in two categories, Sustainable Building and Resource Conservation, and was presented with Highly Commended awards for both.

Julian Robinson, director of Estates, said: "It is an honour to be recognised by the Sustainable City Awards as a leader in the field. Sustainability was a key consideration when building the New Academic Building and the lessons learned from this project have enabled us to draw up a BREEAM 'Outstanding' brief for our forthcoming new Students' Centre."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/2011/SustainableCityAwards.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/2011/SustainableCityAwards.aspx)

## FloodMAPS project to improve disaster response

Researchers in Pakistan, led by Dr Sohaib Khan at Lahore University of Management Science and funded by the International Growth Centre at LSE, have begun research to develop mauza level maps that will help improve disaster responses in the area. More than 2.5 million people were affected by the monsoon floods that struck Pakistan last July, with uncertainty surrounding the location of affected villages and the needs of the affected population hindering relief workers' efforts to provide a coordinated and targeted response. Relief providers experienced similar difficulties in the aftermath of the earthquake that struck Pakistan in 2005.

The "mauza" is the smallest administrative unit in the country (typically, a collection of villages). Maps currently depict administrative boundaries only until the level of "tehsil", a larger administrative unit. As a result, disaster response often targets the wrong people in the wrong regions. The FloodMAPS project aims to improve disaster response in the future through the development of a geo-referenced mauza level map of the country.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/IGCMaps.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/IGCMaps.aspx)

## Webbs on the Web



Webbs on the Web is a Library digital project that will allow online access to the published and unpublished works of LSE's founders, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, opening up the work of the Webbs to a wider audience. Beatrice and Sidney Webb's marriage and working partnership covered 50 years of research, writing and campaigning and together they left a significant archive of work – both published and unpublished – which remains an essential resource for researchers of social and political reform from the late 19th century to the second world war. In 1973 the Library produced a bibliography *Publications of Sidney and Beatrice Webb: an interim check list* including over 440 books, articles and contributions to other works. Alongside the printed works are the letters and diary which document their lives. The project will provide a single access point to all these materials as well as an online gallery of photographs of the Webbs. Webbs on the Web is funded by the Webb Memorial Trust and will launch this summer.

Webbs on the Web is a Library digital project that will allow online access to the published and unpublished works of LSE's founders, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, opening up the work of the Webbs to a wider audience. Beatrice and Sidney Webb's marriage and working partnership covered 50

## Innovative new course puts strategy back at the heart of public life

A unique course to help future leaders rediscover the lost art of strategy has been announced by the School, with the first students to start studying this September.

With only 15 places available, LSE's new course on Strategy in the Age of Global Risk is aimed at high-flyers who deal with international and military affairs, global business and finance. It comes at a time when leading politicians have warned of an absence of strategic thinking. In October, the Public Administration Select Committee issued a report entitled *Who Does UK National*

*Strategy?* which concluded: "We have lost the culture of strategy-making."

Taught by many of LSE's leading experts, with insight and expertise lent by senior former diplomats and government advisers, the course takes a fresh look at the threats and risks that could arise in the years ahead, new techniques for providing more robust assessments of them and, above all, at the various strategies and the techniques that can be used to address them.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/12/strategy.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/12/strategy.aspx)

## STUDENT LIFE

### Leo Wang, an MPA International Development student, describes his experience of society life on campus.

Each October, a deluge of new students floods into the carnival that is Fresher's Fair, pouring between the stalls littering the rooms and hallways of Clement House. As a graduate student entering the first year of the master of public administration programme, I was no fresher. However, the fair was truly beyond my experience: hundreds of student representatives clamoured and jostled, competing for the attention of wide-eyed new students hailing from over 170 countries.

For me and many others, that was our first society experience at LSE. Two weeks later, I found myself president of one of the largest organisations on campus, my beloved LSE SU Economics Society. This personal experience is indicative of what distinguishes student societies at LSE from those at other universities. It is what allowed a new, foreign student

to participate and be a leader in a friendly and supportive environment.

It is this culture that allows for the year-round frenetic levels of activity that societies undertake – which in turn are of immense value to fellow students and the public. To give some idea, our society has brought authors, policymakers, government officials, and CEOs to address our community, while providing students with a chance to publish research and multiple channels for securing top jobs.

Societies also serve to hold the undergraduate and graduate communities together. At many universities, individual graduate programmes are reduced to satellites, spinning in disparate orbits. This disconnect is a tax on partnership and the gains that would occur with more frequent interaction. Typically, you find graduate students are welcomed on campus during orientation but given no real sustainable way to connect with the greater community. Again, my time here has been different. Student societies have nurtured in me a tangible sense of connection with the School.

Lastly, I want to note that despite the contribution that societies have made

on campus, I hope they will mature further as well. The more prominent student organisations can seem more like corporations than societies. In some ways, societies peddle lecture after lecture, purvey endless career events, and compete for corporate sponsorships worth thousands of pounds – all at the risk of ignoring member needs and their role as social vehicles for building community.

A waft of mission drift is now in the air. Hopefully, our societies will be mindful and balance their ambitious activity with strong values. Hopefully, they will be able to carry on the wonderful legacy of student participation and community-building here at LSE.



## TRIUM celebrates its tenth anniversary



This year marks the tenth anniversary of the TRIUM Global Executive MBA programme, an alliance of LSE, NYU Stern School

of Business (NYU Stern) and HEC School of Management, Paris (HEC Paris). To celebrate, alumni from the first ten cohorts, alongside former LSE director Howard Davies, NYU dean Peter Blair Henry and dean Bernard Ramanantsoa of HEC Paris, will gather for a Global Alumni Conference in Paris from 1-3 July.

TRIUM was developed by LSE, NYU Stern and HEC Paris. *The Financial Times'* ranking of EMBA programmes has consistently ranked the TRIUM Global EMBA in the top three of all Executive MBA programmes worldwide.

[www.triumentba.org](http://www.triumentba.org)



## LSE PEOPLE



Two LSE staff members were recognised in the New Year Honours list 2011. **Jane Pugh**,

(pictured) governance officer in LSE's Planning and Corporate Policy Division, received an MBE for services to higher education. **Professor Helen Wallace**, centennial professor in the European Institute, was made a Dame for services to social science.



**Professor Luc Bovens** (pictured), Department of Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method, and

**Professor Christian List**, Department of Government, have been elected fellows of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Uppsala.

**Professor Charles Goodhart** (pictured) and **Professor Oliver**



**Linton**, Financial Markets Group, have joined the lead expert group for the

Government Office for Science's Foresight project to explore the future of computer generated trading in financial markets.



**Dr Matteo Barigozzi**, Department of Statistics, was jointly awarded

the Carlo Giannini Prize for the best paper in macro-econometrics or financial econometrics, written by young scientists.



**Professor Sarah Franklin**, BIOS, was awarded the 2011 Smith College Medal for extraordinary

professional achievements and outstanding service to the community.

**Dr Ramachandra Guha**, a historian and biographer who is regularly named one of India's, and the world's, most influential intellectuals, will succeed Professor Niall Ferguson as holder of the Philippe Roman Chair in history and international affairs at LSE in 2011-12.



**Professor John Hills**, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, has been appointed by energy and climate

change secretary Chris Huhne to lead an independent review of the fuel poverty target and definition.



**Professor Julian Le Grand**, Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy, will lead a new Mutuels

Taskforce to drive reform at the centre of government, with the prime minister's backing.



**Professor Elias Mossialos**, LSE Health, has been awarded the 2010 Andrija Stampar

Medal for distinguished services to public health. He has also been appointed to lead a task force to reform the Greek health system.

**Professor Renata Salecl**, BIOS, has been named Slovenian Woman Scientist of the Year for her book, *Choice*.



**Professor Lord Nicholas Stern**, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the

Environment, was joint winner of the 2011 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought. He was also awarded the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in the Climate Change category.



8-19 AUGUST 2011



## LSE-PKU SUMMER SCHOOL IN BEIJING

The LSE-PKU Summer School in Beijing is a two-week programme offering intensive university level courses, each with a focus on China and/or Asia.

The programme attracts students and professionals from around the world and is taught in English by outstanding faculty from Peking University and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

### Courses offered will include study in:

International Development; Economics; Management; International Relations; Government; Media; Law; Finance

For more information about the LSE-PKU Summer School and full details of the courses available please see [www.lse.ac.uk/LSEPKUSummerSchool](http://www.lse.ac.uk/LSEPKUSummerSchool) or email [lse-pku.programme@lse.ac.uk](mailto:lse-pku.programme@lse.ac.uk)

DISCOUNTED RATES FOR LSE ALUMNI

## Research update Join the global debate at LSE

The third and final issue of *LSE Research* is now online. Edited by eminent *Newsweek* journalist Stryker McGuire, *LSE Research* showcases and highlights School research and impact on world affairs. Read *LSE Research* at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/research](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/research)



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### Child protection must focus on the child, not on rules and targets

Professor Eileen Munro, Department of Social Policy, has published the interim report of the Munro Review, signalling a new approach on child protection which focuses on helping children, rather than on the regulations, inspections and procedures that have thrown the system out of balance. The report for the Department for Education highlights the importance of having multi-agency services based in the community, advises that experienced, more senior social workers be kept on the front line so they can develop their skills and better supervise more junior social workers, and stresses the need for refinements to be made to the management and inspection process.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/childprotection.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/childprotection.aspx)

### Impact of Labour policies on the NHS



© DREAMSTIME/STRAMIE

The most comprehensive overview of the health and social care system in England produced this century has found that, while public expenditure on health care in England more than doubled between 1997 and 2010, the impact on health system performance has been mixed. *The Health System in Transition* report on England by Seán Boyle, LSE Health, finds that although health expenditure

in cash terms more than doubled over this time, NHS productivity did not increase. Health inequalities also worsened, even though the health of the population overall has improved. The NHS did make substantial progress in some areas, however, improving access to elective care and outcomes.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/03/NHSreport.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/03/NHSreport.aspx)

### BNP downplays "race card" to boost legitimacy

The British National Party (BNP) has attempted to boost its legitimacy by downplaying the issue of race, according to research from Daphne Halikiopoulou, Department of Government, and Sofia Vasilopoulou, European Institute. The researchers analysed party manifestos from before and after 1999 – when Nick Griffin took over the party's leadership and began a reform agenda. They found that the BNP, whilst maintaining its anti-immigration stance, has shifted its language from emphasising a nationalism based on race to one based on British values and institutions.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/12/Bnp\\_modernisation.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/12/Bnp_modernisation.aspx)

### UK carbon tax would not reduce European-wide greenhouse gases

The introduction of a carbon tax would help the UK meet its greenhouse gas target, but make no difference to emissions of greenhouse gases across Europe, according to research by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and the Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy. *Combining Multiple Climate Policy Instruments: how not to do it*, points out that a Europe-wide cap on emissions under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme means that the rest of Europe will continue to emit up to this "capped" level whatever policy instruments are introduced at a national level.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/carbon\\_tax.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/02/carbon_tax.aspx)



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### Global ranking shows Asian and Latin American cities flourishing post recession

Asian and Latin American cities have topped a ranking of the best performing metros in the world after the Great Recession. The *Global MetroMonitor*, a joint report of the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program and LSE Cities, is the first analysis of international metropolitan economic performance before, during, and after the Great Recession. Twenty-nine of the top 30 performing metros post-recession (2009-10) are found to be outside the United States and Europe.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/11/globalMetroMonitor.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/11/globalMetroMonitor.aspx)





Please send correspondence to: Editor, *LSE Connect*, Press and Information Office, LSE, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Email: [lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk](mailto:lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk). The editor reserves the right to cut and edit letters.



## Bad match

I was interested in the article on LSE football ('Pitching it right', *LSE Connect*, winter 2010). I once played for the LSE team when the School was based in Cambridge – sometime in the year 1942-43. I was picked to play in goal against a team of medical students.

Being social science students we were allowed only one year of study before being called up, so we were young. Medical students could undertake their full course, so they

were older than us. At least, that is my explanation.

After I had let in the 10th goal the captain made me play in an outfield position, where I didn't do much. This was despite the fact that I was becoming quite fit doing required military training with the Cambridge University Senior Training Corps. Unsurprisingly, I was not selected again for the LSE football team.

**Harold Pollins** (BSc Economic History 1949) Oxford, UK

## Crisis talk

So, according to Donald Last (Letters, *LSE Connect*, winter 2010) it is not the speculative moneylenders, nor the huge concerns amassing their billions and paying little or no tax, nor the billionaire tax dodgers, nor the cost of wars to safeguard American oil supplies, or the billions spent on useless nuclear weapons (no doubt to

"protect" market capitalism) that have caused the debt.

Apparently it is the community looking after all its members (usually referred to as the Welfare State) that is the culprit. It's a point of view, I suppose.

**Len Goldman** (BSc Econ 1953) Brighton, UK

## Middle East map

We received several letters regarding the map we used to illustrate a news story about the Middle East Centre in the winter 2010 issue of *LSE Connect*. The use of this particular map (from an external stock collection) was entirely inappropriate and we should have checked it before including it. Please see page 28 for a full apology.

## Supermax

Having read the article on Sharon Shalev's research into American Supermax prisons (*LSE Connect*, winter 2010), I think the results should be sent to every congressman in the USA and every MP in Canada, since our prime minister is talking about building them in Canada. A great magazine.

**Vivian Heinmiller**, mother of Peter Heinmiller (MSc Organisational and Social Psychology 2007) Ontario, Canada



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## ANY QUESTIONS?

### Unfinished story of a painting

At some point in the 1920s or 1930s Baron Alexander Felixovitch von Meyendorff (1869-1964), a Russian émigré and reader in Russian Institutions and Politics at LSE from 1922-34, gave a small painting to the School of the Rialto Bridge in Venice, in the style of Canaletto (1697-1768). During my time as a lecturer in sociology at the School (1958-70) it hung on the left wall of the Staff Dining Room. According to the inscription, Meyendorff donated it as a mark of his gratitude to Sidney and Beatrice Webb for their support during his early years in England.

During the "troubles" of the late 1960s the painting disappeared. After making enquiries, I have now learned that it was sold in a Christie's Old Master sale in 2006 at a hammer price of £17,000.

I am intrigued to know if anyone else remembers the painting. When it disappeared, it was assumed that a protesting student had taken it. Does anyone know the full story?

**Gabriel Newfield** (BSc Sociology 1955) St Albans, UK

## ANY ANSWERS?

### More on motto

I agree the motto needs to be more succinct than the one suggested. How about "*rerum cognoscere causas et meliorem*"?

**Tony Taylor** (Social Science and Administration 1949) Emeritus professor of psychology, Victoria University of Wellington NZ



## MESSAGE FROM THE

# Alumni Association chair

We Americans revere our first president for many gifts to our country including establishing the precedent of two terms in office. It is right to be following his example and stepping down as chair of the Alumni Association (AA) after my second term ends this September. It is time for new ideas and new initiatives.

### The past four years

I leave behind many valued colleagues from the Executive Committee (EC) and from the Office of Development and Alumni Relations (ODAR). It has been a genuine pleasure to share the work of the Executive Committee over these four years with the committed, thoughtful and hard-working EC members who have contributed so much to taking the Alumni Association forward. I would also especially like to acknowledge my debt to the two heads of ODAR under whom I served, Fiona Kirk and Mary Blair, and to Nat Holtham, Bill Abraham, Sarah Savage, Shauna Honey and most of all Charlotte Armah of ODAR, who have been truly indispensable to our efforts to build the association.

### Academic visits

In an extensive survey of alumni groups a few years ago, the groups identified visits from

academics as their leading request. I am therefore particularly grateful to Robin Hoggard, LSE director of external relations, for establishing a very successful programme of faculty visits under which there were 57 visits by faculty in 27 countries last year compared to only a handful of visits a few years ago.

### Pre-departure events

I would also like to thank Cath Baldwin, head of student recruitment and admissions, for helping to establish pre-departure events for new LSE students as a key annual event for our many alumni groups. In 2010, 83 pre-departure parties were held in 48 countries, setting the new students off on not just their careers at LSE, but hopefully also a lifetime as active alumni.

### International

The AA now has more than 100,000 members. One of the great strengths of LSE – its international student body – also poses a communication

challenge for alumni. The continuing development of Houghton Street Online with features such as webcasts, sometimes live, of prominent LSE guest speakers, alumni group sites and the latest internet technology has been critical to the success of our association.

### The impact of LSE

I came to LSE as a student from a small town in the US. My memories are enduring. I shared a cold-water flat with a Chinese student on a government scholarship and an Irishman who introduced me to Fulham FC. I made lasting friends, one of whom introduced me to my wife.

Under Philip Windsor's wise guidance I studied strategic studies, but also travelled across Eastern Europe and the Middle East. In my year, we closed Houghton Street for a day when a driver struck a student – I still have the *Evening*

*Standard* edition with the headline "LSE strikes again".

Most of all, I immersed myself in the swirling cauldron of ideas and debate generated by a student body from around the world and a world-class faculty. I left LSE more open-minded, more curious and more rigorous. It has been a privilege to be able to give a little back these past few years to the institution that changed my life.

**George Davidson**

(General Course 1971)

Chair, LSE Alumni Association



## UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

### LSE REUNIONS 2011

Reunions for the classes of 1990 to 1994 (8-9 July) and the classes of 1995 to 1999 (16-17 September)  
[www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunions](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunions) to book your place

### PRE-DEPARTURE EVENTS

Bringing together LSE offer holders with recent alumni and current students, organised by alumni groups around the world in June, July and August [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events) for more details

### ALUMNI MONTHLY DRINKS

Join us for our informal networking drinks events, held near LSE on the first Wednesday of the month  
[www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events) for more details



# Events and reunions

The Alumni Relations team organises an extensive programme of events and reunions at the School, supports the events organised by the special interest groups (see page 42 for details), and works closely with our international groups on events around the world (see pages 38-41). Here are some highlights from the past academic year.



## Alumni lecture series

Our flagship series went from strength to strength in 2010-11, kicking off in October with a discussion entitled "Why climate policy crashed in 2009, and what to do about it", chaired by Dr Robert Falkner, senior lecturer in international relations. The speakers were Professor Gwyn Prins, director of the LSE Mackinder Programme for the Study of Long Wave Events and Kate Hampton (BSc Geography 1995), director of the Special Project on Climate Change at the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

Howard Davies, then LSE director, gave his annual lecture in February entitled "Browne and after: will there always be an LSE?", and the academic year was rounded off in June with a debate assessing the UK coalition government's record after one year in office, organised jointly with the new Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Alumni Group. Events in this series are always followed by networking receptions, and are advertised by email to all alumni in the UK and on [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk).

## Christmas and Spring Concert receptions



For the second year, alumni were invited to a special Christmas reception prior to the LSE Choir and Orchestra Christmas Concert at St Clement Danes Church. This year we were delighted to also arrange a similar reception prior to the counterpart Spring Concert, which took place in late March and included performances by the LSE choir and orchestra of works by Handel, Sibelius and Tchaikovsky.

Above: Twins Frank and Ralph Land (both BSc Econ 1950) at the Spring Concert reception

## Alumni reunions

The LSE reunions programme moves back a decade in 2011, with reunions for alumni from the 1990s, as well as our biennial 50 Plus reunion for alumni from 1961 and prior, which took place in May (full reports in the next edition of *LSE Connect*).

### Classes of 1990-94 8-9 July 2011

Highlights of the programme include a relaxed social evening on Friday, the Gala Dinner at the Waldorf on Saturday and the opportunity to join tours of the Houses of Parliament and Tate Modern. On the intellectual side of things, there will be a debate entitled "What's wrong with British politics?", as well as opportunities to tour the School and hear about the development of the new Students' Centre. The class chairs are Shami Chakrabarti (LLB 1991) and Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy and Administration 1991).

### Classes of 1995-99 16-17 September 2011

Alongside the social events and School updates, the programme will feature a session bringing the best of LSE100, the innovative new course that introduces first year undergraduates to the fundamental elements of thinking like a social scientist, a panel discussion on women and leadership and an alumni sports afternoon at Berrylands. The class chairs are Jonathan Black (BSc Government 1999) and Chris Cooper (BSc Economics 1996).

## Alumni monthly drinks

Our informal networking drinks events have been running since early 2010, and have proved to be great opportunities to relax over a midweek drink in the company of other LSE alumni from all generations.

Events take place on the first Wednesday of the month at a bar near the School, and upcoming dates can be found at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events) or on the LSE Alumni Association page on Facebook.



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# Latin America



Santiago

## Argentina

LSE Alumni Association Argentina was founded in 1996, and organises regular speaker and networking events in Buenos Aires, a recent highlight of which was a lecture by Professor Charles Goodhart, held jointly with Universidad del CEMA. Its chair is Pablo Trevisán (LLM 2001).

## Brazil

LSE Brazilian Alumni Association, chaired by Rafael Alves de Almeida (LLM 2004), organises regular events in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and is now formally setting up regional chapters, the first of which launched

in Brasília in January 2010, chaired by Levi Nietvelt (MSc European Political Economy 2004).

## Chile

The oldest of the groups in Latin America, the Chilean Alumni Association was founded by Pablo Halpern Montecino (MSc International Relations 1974) on the occasion of a visit to Chile by Dr Anne Bohm OBE, who after retiring as secretary of the graduate school became LSE's roving ambassador. The group organises regular events in Santiago, a highlight of which



was the celebration of its 25th anniversary at the British Embassy.

## Mexico

The LSE Mexican Alumni Association was formally created in February 2011, and is steered by a committee of alumni, chaired by Susana Berruecos Garcia Travesi (MSc Public Administration and Public Policy 1997, PhD Government 2010). The association organised a popular pre-departure event in Mexico City in August 2010, and co-organised with the LSE Department of Government a high-profile conference entitled "Mexico Today: economic prospects

and public security", held at the School in March 2011.

## Peru

Recent events for LSE alumni in Lima have included a celebration to mark the Nobel Prizes for LSE's Professor Christopher Pissarides and Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, and a "fish and chips party" at the British Ambassador's residence.

## A...B...C... and the future

Building on the success of pre-departure events, the Alumni Association supported group leaders

# Greece

The Hellenic Alumni Association of LSE was founded in the early 1990s, and is now the largest university alumni association in Greece and one of the largest LSE groups worldwide. The current committee was elected in January 2010, and is chaired by Athina Markomichelaki (MSc European Studies 1998). We have endeavoured to continue the excellent work of the previous committee, while also introducing

a series of informal gatherings, which aim to develop a true sense of community amongst alumni.

## Social events

Our first event was the Spring Party in May 2010, where about 100 alumni mingled and danced till late, which was followed up with our first ever pre-departure event and lively Christmas and New Year parties. Our cultural offering has included a private viewing of ART Athina, the largest art exhibition in Athens, a theatre trip and a wine tasting seminar.

## Secret Wednesdays

The most beloved "baby" of the association is Secret Wednesdays: every first Wednesday of the month, we gather for drinks at an interesting venue, but with the twist that the venue isn't announced until the day before. This has proven to be a huge success, with over 80 attending each month.

## Academic events

Events of academic interest have not been neglected, though: in November, Professor Kevin

Featherstone, Eleftherios Venizelos Professor of Contemporary Greek Studies and director of the LSE Hellenic Observatory, participated in a fascinating panel discussion on Greek politics, with Professor Anthony Makridimitris (LLM 1980) from the University of Athens and journalist Alexis Papahelas. The event was kindly hosted by the British Embassy and attracted a very large turnout of alumni, including ministers, MPs and members of the business elite.





in Argentina, Brazil and Chile in the organisation of three linked events, which took place in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago in September 2010 and were designed to link up alumni activities in the region.

There are also now LSE alumni groups or contacts in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, with more on the way – for all the latest, and to get in touch with all our groups, please see [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups)

## Civil Service, Government and Public Policy

The Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Alumni Group was created in June 2010 and formally launched in November.

### Launch event

The launch attracted over 150 London-based members, including many senior alumni such as MPs, Lords, permanent secretaries and directors of public policy groups.

Speakers were Margaret Hodge (BSc Government 1986), MP for Barking and chair of the Public Accounts Committee, and Jeremy Heywood (MSc Economics 1986), permanent secretary at No 10 Downing Street, and the chair was Professor Paul Kelly, head of the LSE Department of Government. The formal part of the evening was followed by a networking reception, which included a speech and toast to the group by Richard Bacon (BSc Government 1986), MP for South Norfolk.

### Other events

The group organised two further events during the academic year, the first of which was a speaker event in February entitled “The end of the English regions?”, featuring Sir

Bob Kerslake, permanent secretary, Department of Communities and Local Government, and chaired by Tony Travers, director, LSE London.

Then in June, the group was pleased to team up with the Alumni Lecture Series (see page 37) for a joint event assessing the UK coalition government’s record after one year in office, which proved very popular and was again followed by networking drinks.

### Committee

The group’s management committee is chaired by Rosehanna Chowdhury (LLB 2004, LLM 2005), policy manager, Cabinet Office. Members include Jeremy Heywood, Margaret Hodge and Kate Starkey (MSc

International Relations 2002), senior policy adviser, Cabinet Office.

### Future plans

After a very successful first year, the committee is planning its 2011-12 programme of events, and also exploring innovative ways to further involve the group’s 1,000 members, such as strengthening academic links with the School, working with international alumni groups and developing a network of alumni contacts within Government departments.

### How to get involved

To join the group, see [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups) or find us on LinkedIn.



### New chapters

As well as continuing our programme in Athens, we have also extended the activities of the association to other areas of the country, and have recently launched new chapters in Thessaloniki and Crete.

### How to get involved

To find out all the latest news and join our association, please see [www.lsealumni.gr](http://www.lsealumni.gr) or [www.facebook.com/hellenicalumniilse](https://www.facebook.com/hellenicalumniilse)



## International Alumni Groups

LSE has active alumni groups in many countries around the world, run by committees of dedicated volunteer leaders. To get involved with any of the groups included in this round-up, and for the full list of groups worldwide, please see [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups) or search for the groups on LinkedIn and Facebook.

### AUSTRALIA

The recently formed LSE Australian Alumni Group welcomed LSE director Howard Davies and Professor Judy Wajcman, head of the Department of Sociology, for an event on Sydney Harbour in January, with 30 alumni in attendance. Co-chairs are Amy Ravitz-Williams (BSc Sociology 2002), Krish Patel (BSc Management Sciences 1996) and Lynn Elsey (MSc Geography 1987).

### BELGIUM

The LSE Alumni Association Belgium's guest speaker at its New Year's Reception at the British Ambassador's residence was Kristalina Georgieva, EU commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response, who had been a research fellow at LSE in 1987-88. Then, in March, the group organised a debate on the European Parliament featuring two members of the European Parliament and Professor Simon Hix (BSc Government and History 1990, MSc Politics and Government of Western Europe 1992) from the LSE Department of Government, and moderated by Michiel van Hulten (BSc Government 1990, MSc Public Policy and Administration 1991). The group is chaired by Lieven Brouwers (MSc International Relations 2006).

### BULGARIA

Events this year have included a mixer with alumni from Cambridge, Harvard and Oxford, hosted by Sebastian Noethlichs (BSc Management 2005), and a drinks event at Flannagans. The group, chaired by Vassie Tchifilionova (MSc ADMIS 2002) has plans to hold joint events with groups in neighbouring countries.

### FRANCE

A particular highlight of LSE France's year was a lunch event for recent graduates, which featured guest speaker Rosemary Banks (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management 1985), New Zealand's new ambassador to France and the OECD. Other speaker events have included a dinner with Denis MacShane, Labour MP and former minister for Europe under Tony Blair, and a panel discussion entitled "Iran Nuclear Negotiations: a road to nowhere", organised and moderated by Maty Nikkhou-O'Brien (MSc International Relations 2009). On the social side, Charles Savary (MSc Regional and Urban Planning 2005) organised and led an evening of champagne tasting and jazz, to celebrate the holiday season. The president is Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy and Administration 1991).

### GERMANY

The Annual Meeting 2010 took place in October in Trier, Germany's oldest city. The business of the AGM was complemented by a lecture by Professor Wolfram Richter (Research Student 1972-73) on the financing of health insurance, and a cultural and social programme. Other highlights from the past year include two debates in Berlin, one focusing on real estate and the other on foundations, and the LSE Future of Finance event in Frankfurt in May, organised by the School with the invaluable assistance of the German Friends. The group's board is chaired by Margitta Wuelker-Mirbach (Diploma in Economics 1984), and has a network of regional coordinators around the country.

### GREECE

See page 38 for full details of recent events in Greece.

### HONG KONG

In March, the Friends of LSE in Hong Kong held a formal dinner at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, with LSE director Howard Davies as VIP speaker. The event was a sell-out, and the audience included many recent alumni who had studied under Howard's directorship, a strong statement of how popular he has always been with students at the School. Justice Robert Ribeiro (LLB 1971, LLM 1972 and LSE honorary fellow) was invited to express his gratitude and support on behalf of all alumni in Hong Kong. The group is chaired by Kenneth Lai (BSc Industrial Economics 1993, MSc Economics 1994).

### INDIA

The LSE Alumni Association in Chennai hosted an interactive panel event with Professor Stuart Corbridge, LSE pro-director, hosted at the residence of the British deputy high commissioner for South India. The debate topic was "The political economy of development of India: opportunities, challenges, issues", and Professor Corbridge was joined on the panel by a number of distinguished speakers. The association has also organised a number of informal events, and is chaired by Vikas Chawla (MSc Management, Organisations and Governance 2009). There are also alumni groups in Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune.

### NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands Alumni Association organises regular events in Amsterdam, and in April 2011 met in The Hague

with Dr Kirsten Ainley and current students from the Department of International Relations, who were on a study trip to the International Criminal Court. The group is steered by Robert Van Schaik (MSc International Relations 1998), Ilja Boelaars (MSc Economics 2007) and Jeroen Broekema (MSc Global Politics 2007).

### RUSSIA

LSE Russia continued its series of social and networking events in Moscow throughout 2010-11, including linking up with alumni groups of other universities, and also held its first ever event in St Petersburg. The chair is Boris Yarishevskiy (BSc Management 2008).

### SINGAPORE

The LSE Alumni Association Singapore kicked off 2011 with a "Lo Hei" lunch to celebrate Chinese New Year, with guest speaker Dr Kirsten Schulze from the Department of International History, who gave an insight into the research she was on her way to Indonesia to carry out. At the AGM in March, Collin Tseng-Liu (BSc Economics 1997) stepped down as president, and members paid tribute to him for his excellent work over the last five years. The group's new president is Garich Lim (MSc History of International Relations 2003).

### SPAIN

The LSE Alumni Association Spain kicked off 2011 with a New Year event in Madrid, hosted by law firm Gomez-Acebo & Pombo. Guest speaker was Dr Razeeen Sally (BSc Government 1987, MSc International Relations 1988) from the Department of International Relations, who spoke on "The shift to the East: Asia and the West after the crisis". The president of the group is Adam Austerfield (MSc Political Economy of Transition in Europe 1998).

### SRI LANKA

LSE Alumni in Sri Lanka, chaired by Gayashini Nanayakkara (MSc ADMIS 2005), hosted a lunch event





Howard Davies in Hong Kong



New Year event in Belgium



"Lo Hei" lunch in Singapore

in November 2010 with Janet Ford, head of trade and investment at the British High Commission, in the panoramic setting of the Galle Face Hotel in Colombo.

## TURKEY

The Turkish Friends of LSE, chaired by Sinan Arslaner (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management 1982), has established a programme of monthly dinner and brunch events in Istanbul, details of which can be found at [www.tflse.com](http://www.tflse.com)

## UK – MIDLANDS

Recent events have included visits to Lichfield Cathedral and the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas, and a very successful AGM and annual lecture by guest speaker Jacqui Smith, former home secretary and MP for Redditch. Members recorded their gratitude for the untiring work of the late Barbara Savery (Certificate in Social

Policy and Administration 1955), whose commitment was key to the formation and subsequent success of the group, as well as their thanks to outgoing chair Terry Dillingham (BSc Econ 1969). The new chair is Brian Mitchell (LLM 1977), and the honorary secretary is Margaret Griffiths (BA Geography 1965).

## USA

The Alumni and Friends of the LSE in the USA has many active chapters throughout the country hosting a diverse array of events, including holiday parties, wine tastings, speaker series and networking events, often linking up with alumni from other British universities and/or Ivy League schools. Here is a selection of highlights from the speaker series:

The **Chicago** chapter hosted a lecture by economist David Hale (MSc Economic History 1974), followed by a wine tasting and charity

benefit, and co-sponsored a speaker event featuring Parag Khanna (PhD Government 2010), director of the Global Governance Initiative at the New America Foundation.

The **Denver** chapter hosted two speaker events, featuring retired ambassador Marc Grossman (MSc International Relations 1974) and Dr Susan Solomon, a leading climate scientist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and also hosted a reception with LSE faculty during the American Economic Association's Annual Meeting.

In **New York**, Professor Mary Kaldor, co-director of the Centre for the Study of Global Governance, has spoken at two events, one of which also featured special guest George Soros (BSc Econ 1951), and the chapter also hosted a reception for Professor Stuart Corbridge, pro-director for research and external relations.

The **Washington DC** chapter held events featuring Professor Julian Le Grand, Richard Titmuss professor of social policy, and Dr Daniela Gressani (MSc Economics 1981), vice president for the Middle East and North Africa region at the World Bank.

Other notable speakers have included Professor Paul Willman from the LSE Department of Management in **San Francisco**, barrister Gerard Forlin QC (LLB 1982, LLM 1984) in **Los Angeles** and Robert Gilmer from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in **Houston**.

AFLSE is chaired by Beth Halpern (MSc Public Policy and Administration 1998), and has a board of directors and an extensive network of chapter leaders.

## SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The LSE Alumni Association now has six main special interest groups, including two which launched during the academic year 2010-11. All the groups are free to join and open to all LSE alumni. For more details and to join a group, please see [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups); alternatively, search for the groups on LinkedIn and Facebook. Here's a round-up of the groups' recent activity.

### Banking and finance

The Banking and Finance Alumni Group held its official launch in February 2011, at a reception in the Grabiner Suite on the eighth floor of the New Academic Building. The event followed the LSE Director's Dialogue featuring Carsten Kengeter (MSc International Accounting and Finance 1992), CEO, UBS Investment Bank.

The reception itself was attended by over 70 alumni from all generations, who heard speeches from LSE director Howard Davies and the chair of the group, Soumya Gupta (MSc Economics 2008).

The group organises regular drinks in the City, will be holding its first annual dinner at the School in late June, and is planning a series of speaker and networking events for 2011-12.

### Civil Service, Government and Public Policy

The Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Alumni Group was created in June 2010 and formally launched in November. See page 39 for full details.

### Crossfire

LSE Crossfire is a group dedicated to the exchange of ideas and powerful debate, and members meet regularly in London to hold discussions on topical issues of contention. Events in 2010-11 included a debate about BP and its new regulatory landscape and a speaker event on doing business in emerging market economies, featuring Dana Denis-Smith (BSc International History 1999, MSc European Studies 2000), managing director of Marker Global.

The group is chaired by Alberto Lidji (MSc Management 2001).

### Law

The Lawyers' Alumni Group was delighted to welcome Howard Davies as guest speaker at its summer 2010 networking event, and the group followed this with a popular London Legal Walk for members later in the summer.

This year's Annual Dinner was as popular as ever, and guest speaker The Hon Mrs Justice Dobbs, DBE (LLM 1977, PhD 1980) gave an extremely interesting and entertaining speech, drawing on her long experience at the Bar and on the Bench. As usual, alumni were joined by staff and prizewinning students from the Department of Law, and an update and vote of thanks was given by head of department Professor Martin Loughlin (LLB 1975).

The chair of the group is Gauri Kasbekar-Shah (LLB 1999), and this year the committee welcomed four new committee members. The group is currently exploring innovative ways to internationalise its activities.

### Media

The LSE Media Group's first event of the academic year featured David Rowan, editor of *Wired UK*, and was the most popular networking event the group has ever organised. David shared his experiences of creating a clickable, swipeable magazine, with fascinating insights on the economics, technology and design which lie behind the new iPad version of *Wired*.

In May, committee member Francesca Valli (BSc Social Anthropology 1992) and Benedetta Brevini (MSc Communications Regulation and Policy 2007) produced a debate on the way the media covers environmental issues, including biases and censorship in reporting, the relationship between the media and policymaking, and the role of the media in mobilising public opinion.

The group is run by a committee of alumni, and has strong links with the Department of Media and Communications.

### Real estate

The LSE Global Real Estate Group (GREG) continues to expand its geographic reach, including the Sri Lanka Investor's Forum in Colombo in late 2010, organised by GREG's Asia director Asanka Pathiraja (MA History of International Relations 2006). The forum introduced members from around the world to the investment potential of the Sri Lankan economy, and included meetings with leading finance and government figures. The group is also planning events in New Delhi and Shanghai.

Regular meetings continued at the School, including "The rise of the real estate secondary trade – a discussion of the evolving secondary markets in the UK and USA: transparency, approach and opportunity" in March, which featured speakers from Invista Real Estate, Jones Lang LaSalle and Landmark Partners, and was chaired by GREG president James Walton (MSc Real Estate Economics and Finance 1999).



**Above left: Mrs Justice Dobbs addresses the Lawyers' Alumni Group Annual Dinner**



**Above right: David Rowan displays the iPad version of *Wired* to Media Group members**



# Class notes

This section allows alumni to share their latest news and achievements. If you would like to be included in a future issue, email [alumni@lse.ac.uk](mailto:alumni@lse.ac.uk).

Entries are listed by year of first LSE degree received, with any additional degrees included in the entry. House style is to list simply BSc/MSc without the additional Econ.

## 1950

**Denis Greenald** (BSc Econ) and **Gwen** (née Guntrip, BA Sociology 1951, MA Sociology 1954, Certificate in Mental Health 1955) are happily retired, splitting their time between Chester and France. Denis is still engaged intellectually, and interested alumni can read his paper on population entitled 'Then, now and the future' on Houghton Street Online via [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/news](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/news)

## 1962



**Archie Brown** (BSc Econ), emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University and emeritus fellow of St Antony's College, has

been awarded the 2010 W J M Mackenzie Prize from the Political Studies Association for the best political science book of the year, *The Rise and Fall of Communism*. Archie also received the Diamond Jubilee Award for Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies.

## 1974

**Marc Grossman** (MSc International Relations) was appointed as the United States special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan in February 2011. He served nearly 30 years as a Foreign Service officer, retiring from the Department of State and the role of US under-secretary of state for political affairs in 2005.

## 1983



**Manuel Martín** (research student in Law), managing partner of Gómez-Acebo & Pombo, was named European

Managing Partner of the Year by *The Lawyer* at its European Awards 2010 ceremony in Berlin.

## 1985

**Rakesh (Raj) Bhala** (MSc Economics) holds the Rice Distinguished Professorship at the University of Kansas School of Law. He will also have his textbook, *Understanding Islamic Law (Shari'a)* published this year by LexisNexis.

## 1990



**Mark Zinkula** (General Course) has recently been appointed as the new chief executive officer of Legal & General

Investment Management. Previously, he was CEO at Legal & General Investment Management America, after holding the role of global head of fixed income at Aegon Asset Management.

## 1991

**Daniel Israel** (MSc European Studies) was recently appointed to the State Board of Education for the 4th Congressional District in the State of Georgia, USA. Daniel heads Consumer Mobile Product Management and Strategy at Home Depot.

**Matthew Riven** (MSc Politics of the World Economy) recently accepted a position with the State of Vermont as state budget director, having previously held positions in Vermont and Maryland state governments.

## 1992

**Sam Stylianou** (BSc Econometrics and Mathematical Economics) has recently joined CTPartners as partner in its financial services practice. Sam was previously based at Armstrong International, having joined them in 1995.

## 2000

**Carl 'Chip' Robertson** (Diploma in Business Studies) was recently appointed as a member of the board of directors of the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. He is currently a principal at Warland Investments and was previously an associate at Paul Hastings LLP. Since 2006, he has served as a trustee of the Hastings 1066 Foundation, currently as treasurer.

## 2002

**Toby Lloyd** (MSc Comparative Politics) was recently appointed head of policy by Shelter, the housing and homelessness charity. He joins Shelter from Navigant Consulting, where he held the role of policy and strategy lead within its public services division.

## 2003

**Rowan Harvey** (BSc Social Anthropology) currently works as policy and advocacy officer at the

child-centred development charity Plan International (UK). She was appointed a governor of the School in 2007 and recently returned to take part in the World Stage Student and Alumni Lecture Series.

## 2004

**Spyros Christou** (BSc Sociology) is the Greek Cypriot programme director of the Cyprus 2015: Research and Dialogue for a Sustainable Future peacebuilding project in Cyprus ([www.Cyprus2015.org](http://www.Cyprus2015.org)), which started in May 2009, supported by the United Nations and the European Commission.

**Philip Forsang Ndikum** (LLM), managing partner at Ndikum Law Offices Limited, was recognised by the World Bank Group for his contribution towards their Investing Across Borders 2010 initiative, a report providing objective measures of foreign direct investment regulation and its implementation.

**Charles Sizemore** (MSc Accounting and Finance) recently launched a new premium investment newsletter, *The Sizemore Investment Letter* ([www.sizemoreletter.com](http://www.sizemoreletter.com)).

## 2005

**Karim Kahatt** (MSc Development Management) has recently been recognised as a top environmental lawyer by British publication *Chambers UK*. His firm, Kahatt Abogados, also features as a top choice firm for environmental matters in Peru.

## 2008

**John Cockell** (PhD International Relations) currently works for the United Nations, posted as a senior planning adviser with the UN Mission in Sudan. In July 2010 he was awarded a UN21 Award for contributions to the development and implementation of the UN Integrated Mission Planning Process.

## RAPID RESUMÉ



**Pavlina Marinova** (TRIUM EMBA 2009) has worked for Oriflame, one of the fastest growing cosmetics companies in the world, since 1995. She is currently vice president for integrated business management and strategy.

### What prompted you to study for an EMBA?

I can hardly imagine that a business executive could be successful in today's very fast changing world without regularly going back to school to refresh his/her views, to gain knowledge and to benchmark with peers. Every three to five years of professional experience should be complemented by some sort of academic interaction and professional knowledge upgrade. In my particular case, I had had a successful career with the same employer for many years and I felt the need to go outside, to get external influence by studying for an EMBA, to expose my views to colleagues from other industries and other world geographies, and to benchmark our company's development against that of others.

### What led you to choose TRIUM in particular?

I took my time to choose the right EMBA, factoring in some limitations (time) and some preferences (global exposure). In TRIUM, I found a very attractive combination of schools which complement each other through their leading positions in the main business domains, along with the opportunity to study in both developed and emerging markets, and a peer group with an excellent fit to my level of professional experience and business maturity. In addition, the opportunity to develop our entrepreneurship skills through the final thesis was a very interesting feature.

### What were the highlights of the time you spent at LSE?

The TRIUM EMBA starts at LSE with a module examining the global socio-political environment in which businesses operate: governmental policies, international organisations, global politics and various processes in society have great influence

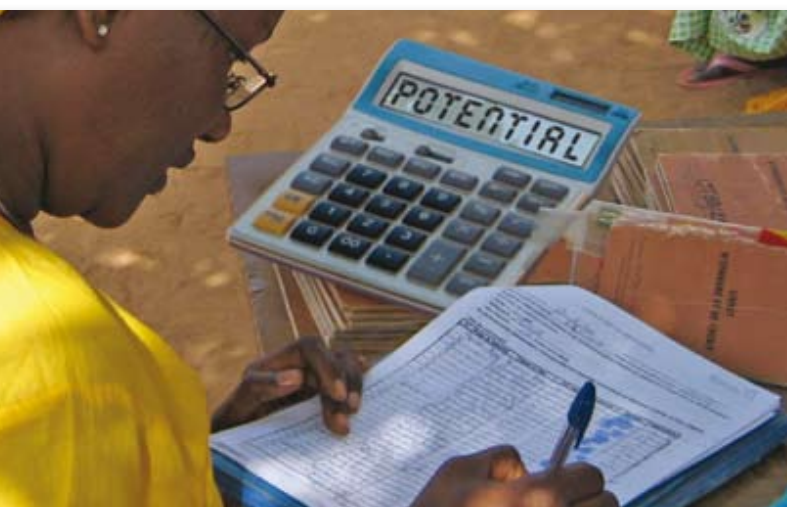
on companies' decision making and on business outcomes. The TRIUM class of 2009 started the LSE module in September 2007 when the world was at the top of the bubble – the first symptoms of liquidity issues were there, but very few people foresaw the magnitude of the financial and economic correction which was ahead of us. The time spent at LSE gave me a great understanding of world history over the last 50 years and its effects on recent and current market development.

### What are your plans for the future?

My first objective has been to use the knowledge and experience from TRIUM to support the development of our company, and I was fortunate to get an immediate chance to do so. Shortly after graduation I was asked to manage a very difficult turnaround programme in one of our most challenging markets, where we had encountered external market collapse and internal difficulties. The turnaround was completed successfully and we were able in a very short time to rebuild the business fundamentals and to put the company in this market on a very fast growth track. As a result of this development I have now been asked by the group CEO to lead critical central functions in the areas of business integration and competitive and corporate strategy.

### Any advice for alumni wondering about the next career step?

Waiting for a great idea is not a good idea. Try to move forward even if in small steps. Priority number one is to stay as close to the marketplace as possible. And if the last time when you were at school was more than five years ago, it is time to seriously consider going back. Good luck!



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# LSE OBITUARIES

The School is sad to report the deaths of the following alumni and staff. Full obituaries, where available, can be accessed via the news pages of Houghton Street Online, [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)

**Andrews, Margaret Eileen**

Certificate in Social Science and Administration 1955, Certificate in Applied Social Studies 1961

**Baker, Dorothea Guiatt BA**

International History 1943

**Baric OBE, Professor Lorraine**

**Florence** PhD Anthropology 1956

**Butler, His Honour Gerald**

**Norman** LLM 1952

**Buyukdeniz, Dr Adnan**

Diploma in Economics 1981, MSc Economics 1982

**Cardy, Malcolm Stuart BSc**

Economics 1966

**Carter, Roy Laurence Jack BSc**

Econ 1958

**Collins, Frank Edward**

Diploma in Business Administration 1962

**Coope, Robin Arthur BSc Monetary**

Economics 1960, MSc Economics 1964

**Crane, Kenneth William Raphael**

Diploma for Social Workers in Mental Health 1965

**Cviic, Christopher BSc Econ 1959**

**Dennis, Norman BSc Econ 1952**

**Edwards, Maurice Anthony BSc**

Accounting and Finance 1955

**Eglin, Roger David BSc**

Economics 1962

**Evans, Jeffrey William BSc**

Accounting and Finance 1986

**Farley, Professor Rawle Egbert**

**Griffith** PhD 1956

**Frederic, Marie Paule Venise BSc**

Economics 1972

**Frisby, Professor David BSc**

Economics 1965, PhD Sociology 1968, emeritus professor of sociology

**Gander, Michael Charles BA**

History 1975

**Gowan, Peter John MPhil**

Government 1981, MSc in Public Policy and Administration 1986

**Guidi Jnr, Lawrence Francis MSc**

Accounting and Finance 1988

**Hampton, Professor John**

**Donald** BSc Economics 1949, MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management 1964

**Hayward, Kenneth Edwin BSc**

Economics, Mathematics and Econometrics 1962

**Heycock, Thomasine Mary MSc**

Voluntary Sector Organisation 1992

**Higgins, Dr James Peter Paul BSc**

Economics 1966

**Holden, Peter James BSc Industry**

and Trade 1958

**Inderst, Dr Georg MSc Econ 1989**

**Jacob, John Beaumont BSc Econ**

1956, Occasional Student 1958

**Johnson, Linda Sue MSc Sea-Use**

Law and Economics 1985

**Jones, John Dudley Stuart BSc**

Econ 1973

**Kellerman, Christopher Michael**

MSc International Relations 1968

**Kerr, Anna Millior**

Diploma in Social Administration 1966, Diploma for Social Workers in Mental Health 1969

**Kissi, Stephen Sefa**

Diploma in Social Administration 1964

**Lambert CBE, David George**

Diploma in Social Administration 1963

**Lambert, David Philip BSc Social**

Policy and Administration 1984

**Lord, Alan Charles BSc Economics**

and Industrial Relations 1984

**Luckham, Bryan Lewis George**

BSc Sociology 1961

**Marcus, David Isaac LLB 1959**

**May, Professor Elizabeth PhD**

Economics 1930

**McAllister, James PhD Economic**

History 1972

**Meyer, Sandra MSc Econ 1960**

**Miller, Peter John BSc**

Geography 1957

**Moollan, Rt Hon Sir Cassam**

**Ismael** LLB 1950

**Morris, Christopher Alexander**

BSc Social Policy 1987

**Motzkuhn, John Bryan BSc**

International Relations 1989

**Newell, Roy Archibald MSc**

Analysis, Design and Management of Information 1980

**Ogley, Roderick Clive**

Certificate in International Studies 1959

**O'Keeffe, Andrew Philip LLB 1988**

**Pandit, Shrinivas D**

Diploma in Personnel Management 1971

**Petty, Joy Ruth Georgina**

Diploma in Social Work Studies 1973

**Prentice, Jennifer Anne MSc**

Politics of the World Economy 2009

**Ramsden, Ian BSc Accounting and**

Finance 1979

**Revill, Gregory George BSc**

Management Sciences 2010

**Richardson, Thomas Ian**

Certificate in Social Science 1959

**Snow, Alan John**

Certificate in Trade Union Studies 1958, BSc Government 1961

**Stalwick, Professor Harvey Noell**

PhD Social Administration 1969

**Talfourd Cook, Vivian BSc**

Economics 1964

**Teague, Dr Alan John PhD**

Sociology 1988

**Terry, Celia Helena**

Certificate in Social Science and Administration 1947

**Walford, Dr Rex Ashley BSc**

Geography 1955

**Walsh, Kevin James Francis BSc**

Economics 1969

**Waters, Valerie Anne**

Diploma in Personnel Management 1976

**Whitehead, Jeremy John**

BSc Econ 1960

**Wight, Richard James MSc**

International Relations 1974

**Willett, Lt Col Terry Charles PhD**

Sociology 1963

**Wilson, Andrew Steven BSc**

Accounting and Finance 1984

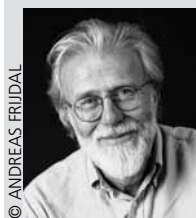
**Wiskeman Jr, Professor Richard**

**Henry** BSc Accounting and Finance 1980, PhD Accounting 1985

**Woodhouse, Douglas Lionel**

Certificate in Social Science 1949, Certificate in Mental Health 1952

## Professor Alan Milward (1935-2010)



Alan Milward completed his PhD in Economic History at the School in 1960 and rapidly became a leading light in the subject, embarking on a career that included spells at SOAS, Edinburgh, Stanford, Illinois, East Anglia, UMIST and EUI. His impish bearded smile entranced many a lecture and seminar, as he established his primacy as the scholar of mid-twentieth century Europe.

He argued for a minimalist view of the effect of Marshall Aid (that annoyed Americans) and demonstrated that the EEC was created to strengthen nation states, not replace them (a perspective that impartially distressed europhiles and eurosceptics). Fluent in multiple languages and steeped in the relevant archives, he robustly supported his controversial but persuasive reinterpretations, to the delight of his devoted graduate students and the horror of superficial defenders of conventional wisdom. When he returned to LSE as Professor of Economic History in 1986-96, seminars buzzed, and he wrote his best book, *The European Rescue of the Nation State* (1993), but colleagues soon learned that he did many things better than convening a department. Elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1987, he published the first volume of the official history of Britain's relations with the EEC in 2002, but in retirement his fertile mind was cruelly erased by illness. He was devotedly cared for by his second wife and academic colleague, Frances Lynch. He is survived by Frances and three daughters.

*Professor Leslie Hannah*



A selection of recent books by LSE academics and alumni. For more information on books by LSE authors see [lse.ac.uk](http://lse.ac.uk). For books by alumni, and to let us know about books you have coming out, see the news section at Houghton Street Online.

## FEATURED BOOK

### A sign of things to come

#### The Rights' Future

Conor Gearty  
[therightsfuture.com](http://therightsfuture.com)

Professor Conor Gearty's *The Rights' Future* describes itself as "a collaborative web-publishing project" and, accurate though that description might be, it doesn't really capture the nature – and the excitement – that has characterised the project since it began back in October 2010. Then again, as someone who has taken part in that project from its opening debate with such luminaries as Professors Francesca Klug and Costas Douzinas, and Tottenham MP David Lammy, through to the concluding debate with Tory MP David Davies, I have to say that it was a project that almost defied description.

You could call it a book, as befits its status as part of this year's LSE Literary Festival – a book in 20 parts, released weekly in a Dickensian fashion – but a book whose contents emerged through interaction with many and diverse people around the world. You could call it a blog – but the intellectual rigour with which it was constructed, and the overall quality of the responses to the threads, puts it quantum levels above the vast mass of the blogosphere.

The reason it defies description is that it is something new – and on the basis of this experience, I hope it is a sign of things to come. In *The Rights' Future* Gearty attempts to map out a future for the whole human rights project – from the principles that lie behind it and its history to the role that it could and should play in the future, including such things as relationships with religion and the importance of the unions. The human

rights that he describes are essentially political and radical – nothing wishy-washy here – and at times controversial, most notably where Gearty challenges the place of "peoples' rights" in the human rights sphere, something that met with some robust challenges from the participants in the project.

The best thing about *The Rights' Future* was the process itself – for those of us involved it was compelling, almost addictive at times. There was a sense of anticipation both when Gearty's weekly posts came out every Monday morning and when his replies to the many and varied responses made their appearances. For me, it became part of my routine. What's more, Gearty was highly flexible – this wasn't like a pre-written book being released week by week, because it was clear from the way that he wrote that he was adapting his work, developing it, and even changing his stance based on the responses provided. The style of writing was also good – accessible and yet intellectual.

The few weaknesses of the project are closely related to these strengths – unless you were involved from the start, and prepared to commit yourself to giving time and energy to the project, it could be a bit intimidating and hard to get into. The quality of Gearty's writing was consistently good – but though the general standard of responses was very high, it wasn't as consistent, and occasionally went off on a tangent.

Overall, though, it was an excellent project and something that I wish more academics were brave enough to do. Professor Gearty put himself out there to be shot down, and took a few hits on the way – but he came out not only unscathed but strengthened. I'm looking forward to seeing where he takes this next.

Paul Bernal (MSc Human Rights 2006), PhD candidate in Law at LSE



## LSE AUTHORS



#### An Introduction to Animals and Political Theory

Alasdair Cochrane  
Palgrave Macmillan, 176pp £60  
h/b £19.99 p/b

How should political communities govern their relations with animals? Are animals owed justice? What might justice for animals involve? The author examines the implications of utilitarianism, liberalism, communitarianism, Marxism and feminism for issues such as meat-eating, intensive agriculture, animal experimentation, religious slaughter and hunting.

#### Population and Development: the demographic transition

Tim Dyson  
Zed Books, 272pp £70 h/b £16.99 p/b

This book addresses the central role of the demographic transition in the creation of the modern world. It considers how the major processes involved in this transition have unfolded during the modern era and examines the immense – and often unrecognised – impact that these processes have had on many key aspects of life.

#### The Governance of Climate Change: science, politics and ethics

Eds: David Held, Marika Theros,  
Angus Fane-Hervey  
Polity Books, 256pp £55 h/b £15.99 p/b

This volume explores the intersection between the science, politics, economics and ethics of climate change. Some of the world's foremost commentators in their fields offer a critical new approach to thinking about climate change, and help express a common desire for a more equitable society and a more sustainable way of life.

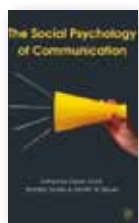
#### Why Stories Matter: the political grammar of feminist theory

Clare Hemmings  
Duke University Press, 288pp £15.99 p/b

The author examines the narratives that make up feminist accounts of recent feminist history. She



argues that the development of Western feminism is portrayed through narratives of progress, loss, and return. In doing so, feminists construct a mobile "political grammar" too easily adapted for post-feminist agendas.



### **The Social Psychology of Communication**

**Eds: Derek Hook, Bradley Franks, Martin Bauer**

Palgrave Macmillan, 392pp £70 h/b £19.99 p/b

This accessible guide provides an overview of key theoretical approaches from a variety of different disciplines (including cognitive, developmental and evolutionary psychology) as well as practical guidance on how to implement communication interventions in differing contexts.

### **How Well Do Facts Travel?: the dissemination of reliable knowledge**

**Eds: Peter Howlett, Mary S Morgan**

Cambridge University Press, 488pp £19.99 p/b

This book discusses how facts travel, and when and why they sometimes travel well enough to acquire a life of their own. These diverse stories, ranging from architecture to nanotechnology and from romance fiction to climate science, change the way we see the nature of facts.



### **Governing Through Technology: information artefacts and social practice**

**Jannis Kallinikos**

Palgrave Macmillan, 176pp £65 h/b

This book describes the vital importance which digital information, in all its breeds and formats, acquires in restructuring organisations and other domains of social life in which expert work is carried out.

### **Legal Architecture: justice, due process and the place of law**

**Linda Mulcahy**

Routledge, 208pp £75 h/b

The author addresses how the environment of the trial can be seen as a physical expression of our relationship with ideals of justice. In contrast to visions of judicial space as neutral, understanding the factors that determine its internal design are crucial to a broader and more nuanced understanding of the trial.

## **ALUMNI BOOKS**

### **Perverse Cities: hidden subsidies, wonky policy and urban sprawl**

**Dr Pamela Blais** (PhD Geography 1989), University of British Columbia Press, 278pp £72.50 h/b

This book argues that flawed public policies and mis-pricing create hidden, "perverse" subsidies and incentives that promote urban sprawl while discouraging more efficient and sustainable urban forms.

### **To Break Our Chains: social cohesiveness and modern democracy**

**Jerome Braun** (Research Fee student, Industrial Relations 1973), Brill, 398pp \$141 h/b

The author provides a concrete reference for issues of social theory such as democracy from a cross-cultural perspective, alienation in modern society, and the relation between social cohesiveness and political democracy.



### **The Bank of England: 1950s to 1979**

**Professor Forrest Capie** (MSc Economic History 1969, PhD Economic History 1973), Cambridge University Press, 920pp £95 h/b

A history of the Bank of England during a period which arguably saw the peak of its influence and prestige, but during which economic policy was a failure, with sluggish output, banking instability, and rampant inflation characterising the 1970s.

### **The End of Influence: what happens when other countries have the money**

**Dr Stephen Cohen** (PhD Economics 1964) with J Bradford DeLong, Basic Books, 176pp £12.99 h/b

This book is a provocative argument about the future of American power now that the US is not the world's biggest banker.

### **The Digital Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: information technology and political Islam**

**Philip Howard** (MSc Development Studies 1994), Oxford University Press USA, 304pp \$99 h/b

This book demonstrates how, since the mid-1990s, information technologies have had a role in political transformation. Democratic revolutions are not caused by new information technologies,

but in the Muslim world, democratisation is no longer possible without them.

### **International Trade and Investment Law: multilateral, regional and bilateral governance**

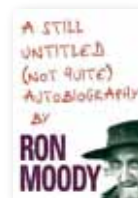
**Rafael Leal-Arcas** (PhD European Studies 2002), Edward Elgar Publishing, 345pp £79.95 h/b

An examination of international trade and investment law at various levels of governance, including unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements.

### **Emerging Market Real Estate Investment: investing in China, India, and Brazil**

**David Lynn** (MSc Management 1995, PhD Management 2005) with others, John Wiley & Sons, 236pp £42.50 h/b

Details an approach to commercial real estate investment in emerging markets and illustrates several strategies and analytical methods crucial to successful investment.



### **A Still Untitled, Not Quite Autobiography**

**Ron Moody** (BSc Sociology 1953), JR Books Ltd, 256pp £18.99 h/b

This book describes in frank and fascinating detail the twists and turns of Ron Moody's career, the people he met, and the performances that led to his memorable role of Fagin in *Oliver!*

### **Rethinking the Way We Teach Science: the interplay of content, pedagogy, and the nature of science**

**Louis Rosenblatt** (MSc Philosophy 1975), Routledge, 184pp £24.99 p/b

Drawing on current research and theory in science education, literacy, and educational psychology, as well as the history and philosophy of science, the author makes a case for transforming the way science is taught.

### **Eminent Corporations: the rise and fall of the great British brands**

**Andrew Simms** (MSc Development Studies 1998) with others, Constable 320pp £8.99 p/b

This book spills the beans by telling the real life stories of some of the biggest corporate names, and finds them as dramatic, flawed and revealing as any human biography.



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