

LSE

Connect

For alumni of the London School
of Economics and Political Science

Vol 25, number 1, summer 2013

Battling recession

Christopher Pissarides
on macroeconomics

Scholars at risk

Latefa Guemar is no ordinary fellow



Research in pictures: LSE's Research Festival goes visual



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Editor's message



In the last issue of *LSE Connect*, Director Professor Craig Calhoun asked alumni what made LSE distinct. A similar exercise was set for staff and students and the results are fascinating (see page 6).

In all, nearly 200 people responded with insights that were intelligent, creative, often witty – and even in verse. As our feature says: “They showed a remarkable degree of agreement about what makes LSE distinctive. Analysis showed that

respondents valued critical engagement, diversity, collegiality and cosmopolitanism.”

As ever, the writers for *LSE Connect* provide ample proof of the strength of critical engagement at the School. Nobel prize winner Professor Christopher Pissarides, chair of a new Centre for Macroeconomics at LSE, writes about the pioneering research that the Centre will do on the global economic crisis. He vividly sets out one of the key areas of concern – the tension between unemployment and fiscal austerity. “Spain and Greece have youth unemployment rates over 50 per cent. Sooner or later the fabric of society will be destroyed and what used to be civilised pleasant countries to visit will be unhappy countries with rioters and beggars in the streets,” he writes.

Elsewhere in the magazine, Professors Nick Barr and Howard Glennerster mark the anniversary of the Robbins Report on higher education with a piece on its impact and author, LSE professor Lionel Robbins. LSE alumna Baroness Blackstone highlights what the expansion of higher education has meant for women.

Latefa Guemar, a visiting fellow in LSE's Gender Institute, puts a modern slant on the story of female education with a first-person account of what it is like to be a female academic refugee, in her case from Algeria. She has a remarkable story to tell.

And Professor Mary Evans commemorates the centenary of the death of Emily Wilding Davison, the suffragette who died at the Epsom races, with a piece on the importance of recording women's stories.

Please do feel free to feed back any comments on the pieces in the magazine. I end by reminding you that we now offer *LSE Connect* online as an alternative to the print version. If you would like to opt to receive only the online version of *LSE Connect* via an email alert, please visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences. Those subscribing to this service will get an automatic alert when the magazine is out, and we will soon be offering even more formats and features for online subscribers.

Claire Sanders

LSE Connect

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Freedom of thought and expression is essential to the pursuit, advancement and dissemination of knowledge. LSE seeks to ensure that intellectual freedom and freedom of expression within the law is secured for all our members and those we invite to the School.



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COVER MONTAGE from images for the LSE Research Festival exhibition (clockwise from left): Weaving my heritage, my home by Dr Caroline Howarth; “I am”: beyond the eyes of others by Dr Caroline Howarth; Transformation: dancers in motion by Megan Laws; Weaving my heritage, my home by Dr Caroline Howarth; Writing on climate change by Giulia Barcaro; From aid to madness by Renuka Fernando; Transformation: the trickster jackal in motion by Megan Laws; Night of rioting in central Athens by Evangelos Georgas. The LSE Research Festival exhibition 2013 was curated by Stavroula Tsirogianni and organised by Louisa Green, Jess Hann, Jane Hindle, Forough Jokar Shirazi, Dr Sarabajaya Kumar, Dimitris Thomopoulos and Stavroula Tsirogianni.



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LSE Connect is available online at lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect

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HEADLINE NEWS



Queen awards **Regius Professorship in Economics** to LSE

The government has announced that LSE will be one of 12 universities to have the prestigious title of Regius Professor bestowed upon it by The Queen to mark the Diamond Jubilee, with the creation of a new Regius Professor in Economics.

A Regius Professorship is a rare privilege, with only two created in the past century; it is regarded as a reflection of the exceptionally high quality of teaching and research at an institution. All entries were assessed by a panel of experts on the merits of their application alone, but more weight was given to two primary criteria: the excellence of

the institution's work in the proposed discipline and the recognition the discipline has gained, nationally and internationally, regardless of how long it has been studied.

Professor Michele Piccione, head of the Department of Economics, said the award was "a great honour that recognises the outstanding

contribution that LSE economics has made to the development of the discipline".

For more information, see gov.uk/government/news/the-queen-awards-prestigious-regius-professorships-to-twelve-universities

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



LSE Director tours India with British Prime Minister

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LSE rises in the World Reputation Rankings

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UK invests £51m in International Growth Centre

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LSE EVENTS

MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE VISITED THE SCHOOL RECENTLY



1 "Ireland: economic recovery and the EU presidency – stability, jobs and growth" was the topic of Irish Prime Minister **Enda Kenny**'s lecture.

2 **Lucy Scott Moncrieff**, president of the Law Society, examined "Language and the law".

3 **Dr Ben S Bernanke**, chairman, Federal Reserve System (pictured); Olivier Blanchard, economic counsellor International Monetary Fund; Professor

Lawrence H Summers, president emeritus of Harvard University; and Professor Axel A Weber, chairman, UBS, joined Professor Sir Mervyn King, governor of the Bank of England, to debate: "What should economists and policymakers learn from the financial crisis?"

4 **Isatou Touray**, founder and executive director of the Gambia Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children,

spoke on "The politics of FGM: the influence of external and locally-led initiatives in The Gambia".

5 **Daniel F Akerson**, chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors and LSE alumnus (MSc 1978) spoke about the importance of strong leadership in times of great change; his views on the current global economy; and how LSE helped prepare him for his business success.



Why **LSE** is **SPECIAL**

Pinning down what makes LSE distinct or special is an interesting challenge. The School has been seeking to do just that through its Strategic Review – with interesting results.

In the last issue of *LSE Connect* (winter 2012), the new Director of LSE, Professor Craig Calhoun, set alumni a challenge.

“I want to invite you to take part in a major initiative currently underway at the School,” he wrote. “As the new Director I am undertaking a Strategic Review...the starting point of this review is asking just what is most important and distinctive about LSE, and what should be our most basic purposes and goals.”

Alumni were invited to contribute small pieces, of just 300 to 400 words, on what makes LSE distinctive, and we promised to run a selection in the next issue and to put others on the web. Visit lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect where the online version of this article includes links to more of your contributions.

Staff and students were also asked to consider this, and to think about what people would miss if LSE were gone.

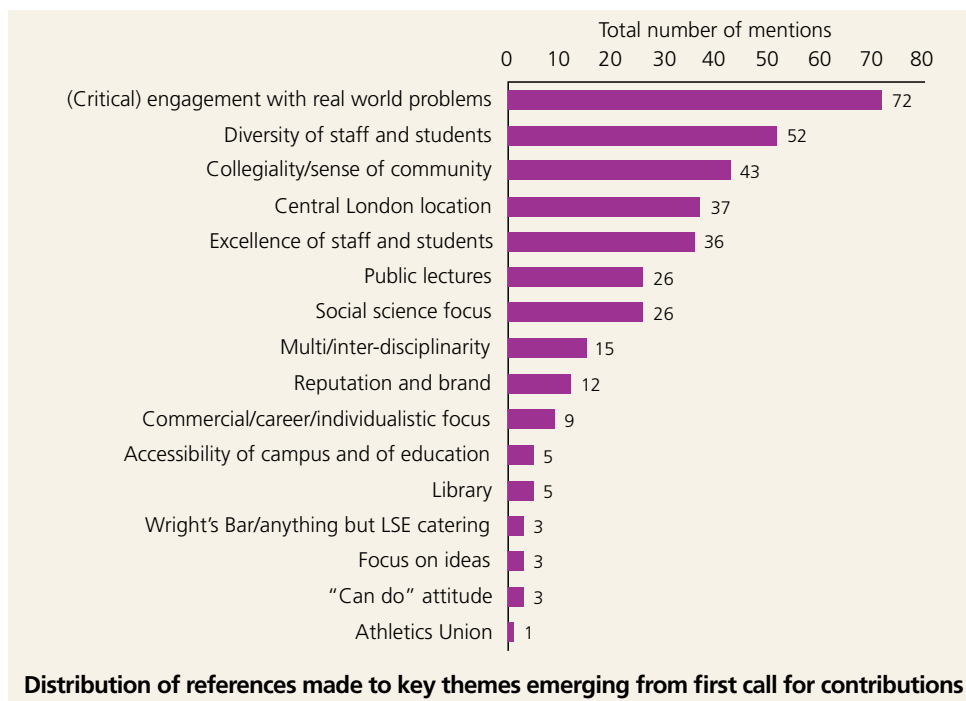
Nearly 200 people responded. The responses came from undergraduates and PhD students, from security guards and professors, from governors and from alumni of every generation. The oldest alumnus was from the class of 1949 and the most recent from the class of 2011.

In all, the responses were creative, wide-ranging, intelligent, witty and in some cases critical. Two were in verse. They showed a remarkable degree of agreement about what makes LSE distinctive. Analysis showed that respondents valued critical engagement, diversity, collegiality and cosmopolitanism.

The chart shows the distribution of themes to emerge. Critical engagement with real world problems surfaced as a dominant theme. “What we teach in LSE is not only ‘to know the causes of things’, it is also to take that knowledge and do good in the

world. Create change,” was the response from an MSc student in Social Psychology.

“There are few places in the world, let alone the UK, where an academic community is so seriously engaged with policy... and where policymakers so





willingly engage with their academic counterparts," echoed a PhD student in Geography and Environment.

Diversity of staff and students was also valued highly. "In one of my classes, I found out that 44 nationalities were represented among the 80 students. The faculty are diverse. This in itself creates a unique environment that is stimulating and challenging at the same time," said an academic from the Department of Management.

"The School is international and yet it retains something of a quintessential British quirkiness and eccentricity," commented a senior academic in the Institute of Psychology.

Excellence was valued by all. As one alumnus put it: "Being an undergraduate at LSE between 1954 and 1957 was a continuous joy, because I was surrounded by people who took ideas seriously. For the first time I met people – even academics – who took my ideas seriously. I found it disconcerting for at least the first year, but nevertheless I knew immediately that this was where I belonged."

A minority of responses (around 5 per cent) were critical. The School was thought to be too commercial, too close to the City and the financial world, too far removed from the intellectual heart of the university ideal, and prone to hubris as a result. Some thought there was too much administration, others thought not enough good administration. Still others felt there was segregation between cultures on campus.

The School's Fabian heritage – to know the causes of things – clearly sits behind everything else that is identified as a special feature. Respondents praised the fact that LSE is not only actively working towards, but also achieving, the mission the School was set up to fulfil: "LSE is a gift from the past to the future," said a senior academic from the Department of Accounting.

The Strategic Review has continued, with further calls for contributions during the Lent term. The results have been shared with alumni on the web (www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/olc/pub/LHE/news/news_45.html) and will feature in a special round-up in *LSE Connect* in December.

What makes LSE distinctive?

A sample of edited responses from alumni:

The intellectual rigour of LSE teaching and research; the abilities, enthusiasm and commitment of staff and students; the possession of a unique and inspiring history; its role as a beacon for the study of the social sciences; the encouragement to consider multi-disciplinary approaches; respect for unorthodox, radical, and alternative thinking; its prominent position in London's enviable array of educational opportunities; and – not least – the awesome but inspiring challenge of being an LSE student.

Brian O'Leary (BSc Econ 1972)

LSE is distinct in many ways. First, is its history and relevance to public policy. Founded by Fabian socialists, it played a leading intellectual role in the development of the Labour Party in the 20th century. In the immediate post-second world war years, these ideas came to fruition in the social-welfare legislation of the Labour Government. Whatever one thinks of these programmes today, they had a profound impact nationally and internationally. Even US President Harry Truman – not a socialist by any means – saw merit in the universal health care aspect of the programme in 1948, but was blocked from pushing a variant of it forward by his opponents in Congress.

Second, despite its history of being a left-of-centre institution, LSE has prided itself on being open to a full range of ideological persuasions in the analysis of social problems. For example, it was the home for many years of the eminent economist Friedrich Hayek, who is considered by many today as the intellectual godfather of the conservative movement. This diversity and the gathering of top academics has made, and continues to make, LSE the world's pre-eminent institution in the social sciences.

Third, LSE has long attracted a broad range of international students, many of whom have risen to top policymaking positions in their respective countries. As a student at LSE in the early 1980s, I felt I was in a mini-United Nations, and I learned enormously from

interacting with students from different parts of the world as I studied international relations.

Fourth, LSE is situated in the heart of London, making student life a very pleasant and exciting experience.

Gregory Aftandilian,

(MSc International Relations 1982)

LSE is a unique place to nurture our sense of purpose and enhance our competence, to pursue the betterment of the world.

Considering the scholarly level and publications of my former classmates at LSE and, more markedly, the nature of verbal and written discussions I have usually held with them – both inside and outside the classrooms – I believe that LSE is distinct because of its ability to attract the most diversified pool of intellectually curious students, who are vehemently interested in learning how to tackle some of the most challenging social and economic problems of the world. In my experience, the academic staff and researchers at LSE solidified that interest and constantly stimulated further theoretical inquiry – especially that which could positively influence policy.

Through exceptional teaching, this intellectual mantra that attracts students and researchers turns the premises of LSE into a very special place, where rigorous thought is put to the test and new enlightening ideas flow.

When looking at the home webpage of top universities in the social sciences, it is common to see that LSE posts some of the most provocative global debates. This portrays how, on many occasions, a research-backed discussion from the curriculum would set off in the classrooms – not always necessarily triggered by the lecturer, but sometimes by students themselves, prudently moderated by the former.

Today, six years after graduating from LSE, I work in a global firm and am thus exposed to travelling to virtually any part of the world. There has not been one country where I have not met a former classmate or an LSE alumnus; and there has not been

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one city or community where I have not felt that sense of purpose, fostered at LSE, igniting inspiration and action for making use of practical or influential elements to pursue social and economic development.

LSE left me with an indelible wisdom which I am proud to always have.

Carlos A Canales

(MSc Local Economic Development 2007)

What has made LSE distinct in my experience were the values of social justice and equality that I learned as a young undergraduate in the 1960s and the critical analysis that has informed my thinking then and now.

As a student in the Department of Social Policy and Administration I was fortunate to be taught by innovative professors who inspired and encouraged critical thinking about major social issues. This was the Department whose architects were the founders of LSE – Sidney and Beatrice Webb, whose social science research into the poverty of 19th-century London set the stage for the post-war Welfare State “fathered” by Beveridge. Richard Titmuss, Director, was a Lincolnesque figure whose warmth and intellect inspired his students, and faculty such as Peter Townsend and Brian Abel Smith provided insight, intellectual rigour and a structural analysis that was transformative. This was the LSE shaped by Tawney, Laski and also Oakeshott, among others, and it drew dynamic students from all over the world – a multicultural mosaic and the next generation of post-colonial leaders, intellectuals and academics. The philosophy that informed the Department of Social Policy and Administration in those years was characterised by praxis: that post-war Britain needed citizens who would work for social change in the interests of the collectivity.

Joy Moore *(Diploma Social Administration 1963)*

LSE is a distinctive university both inside and outside the classroom. Inside, LSE teaches core skills: how to be curious and investigate, and how to express ideas, both in writing and orally. These continue to be essential tools for anyone willing to shape our society. The focus on these horizontal skills should be the essential part of what students get from their years at the university.

Outside, LSE provides students with an invaluable experience, based on the diversity of its students and the interaction that the university promotes. This should stay at the core of LSE. It means a rich environment to cultivate ideas, projects, professional ambitions, and learn about the world. Such a cosmopolitan and diverse vision is not easy to acquire elsewhere.

I would argue, however, that LSE has failed in other areas. In particular, even during these last few years, it has been unable to bring the majority of its brightest students outside the traditional professional career paths, mainly represented by consulting and banking.

Most frequently used words

Global, reputation, support, freedom, contemporary, excellence, compact, impact, society, sharing, curiosity, London, international, cosmopolitan, vibrant, engagement, credible, intellectual, unique, ethical, elite, open, liberal, trustworthy, heart, community, radical, British, world-class, rigorous, proud, quirky.

While undoubtedly these are sectors that provide significant professional and economic opportunities, a leading academic institution should be able to prepare its students to seek beyond the normal.

For me, the LSE of the future is one in which entrepreneurial path is encouraged and developed during the years at the institution. And while not having an engineering or a business school may be perceived as a limitation, it could also be seen as an opportunity to approach entrepreneurship in a different way, ensuring that social sciences become a full part of the new technological developments that are shaping our society. Not an easy task, but one which the new Director is perfectly fit to achieve.

I thank you for the opportunity to take part in this important debate.

Miguel Solana *(MSc Information Systems 2001),
vice president, LSE Alumni Association in Spain*

In my opinion, the essential characteristic of scholarship at LSE is that it remains independent and critical of contemporary society, both in Britain and throughout the world. Its criticism should be soundly based on reason and meticulous research, but also on passion. In this connection it is essential that the right balance is achieved between positive and normative research. In my field, accounting (a department at LSE since its foundation), in recent years the emphasis has been too much on positive research, which has the unfortunate effect of tending to endorse the status quo. It is essential that, somewhere in the world, there exists an institution that has the courage, the status and the resources to challenge the status quo, and put forward an independent critical view on what society should be like. LSE is ideally placed to play this role.

John Flower *(BSc Econ 1958)*

For me, what makes studying at LSE distinctive is being surrounded by people who believe in themselves, pursue their dreams and are encouraged to believe in them – an incredibly inspiring and empowering environment for young entrepreneurs.

From what I have experienced, other universities often give their students a pessimistic outlook on themselves and their position in the job market. “You have to do x, y and z in order to be able to find a job.” “You have to change.” The LSE environment, on the contrary, teaches you that you can do anything you believe in: “You can make an impact.” “You can do anything you choose. If

not now, you can learn.” Rather than trying to “squeeze” its students into society it encourages them to shape it!

Of course, this spirit is especially visible in the many events and services LSE offers for students with an entrepreneurial interest. LSE Entrepreneurship is open to all students and even coming from a communication and social psychology-based master’s programme I was able to attend the Entrepreneurship Masterclass Series 2009. I found it to be an extremely useful platform for learning from successful business founders (some of them LSE alumni), exchanging experiences with other students and hearing about ideas they “burn” for.

Eva Marisa Elsäßer

(MSc Social and Public Communication 2010)

Right now the United Nations and national leaders need convincing of a major project to get economies expanding. Why not a project to build inland seas in the vast deserts of this planet? The objective: to moderate global warming and to minimise world flooding from melting ice caps. Australia right now with its 50 degree temperatures and widespread fires would be a prime candidate for a feasibility study. It has huge deserts and plenty of sunshine for solar energy to power water pumps. The technology is available to dig canals as witnessed in the vast open mining projects.

As I approach 80 years it would be great to see a project undertaken, to serve all mankind, that would be greater than the building of the Suez canal, the Panama canal and the great dams. A project that could truly give hope to future generations. The feasibility study and the methods of finance I leave to LSE. God knows there are enough deserts and a growing volume of ocean water.

H K Culham *(BSc Econ 1954)* ■



Claire Sanders is Head of Communications and Public Affairs at LSE and editor of *LSE Connect*.

We welcome letters by post or email to Editor, *LSE Connect*, Communications, LSE, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Email: lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk. The editor reserves the right to cut and edit letters.



Back to the drawing board

Nobel prize winner **Christopher Pissarides** is chair of a new £5m Centre for Macroeconomics at LSE that will bring together world-class experts to carry out pioneering research on the global economic crisis and help design policies to alleviate it. Here he sets out one of the key areas – the tension between unemployment and fiscal austerity.

The Great Recession of 2008 is still having a major impact both on our economies and on the subject matter of economics. Mainstream macroeconomics, which played such a prominent role in defeating inflation and (we thought) large fluctuations in economic activity, has come under criticism, and rightly so. To put it bluntly, we did not know what hit us.

Do we let banks collapse and start again from the beginning? The collapse of Lehman Brothers gave the answer to that question the hard way. Do we

ignore sovereign debt and expand the economy to avoid a Keynesian depression? The rating agencies and international lenders took care of that. Do we impose austerity in the middle of recession to save enough money to give to the banks? Ask the Irish and the Spanish. And what do we do about the diverse needs of countries that share a common currency and a common market? Talk to Greek youths.

There was a clear message that macroeconomists needed to get back to the drawing board. Back in the 1970s we faced a similar problem. Rising oil prices were

bringing industrial strife, unions were fighting hard to preserve the living standards of their members and unemployment was rising. The West's industrial base was being eroded and we could do nothing about it. At LSE we responded by setting up the Centre for Labour Economics, a research centre that brought together all of us interested in unemployment, to exchange ideas and interact with other economists from Britain and abroad. In the next ten years we produced several articles and books on unemployment, which today are the mainstream models used to understand it and manage it with effective policy tools.

My own work on unemployment was developed within that research group. So was the influential work of Stephen Nickell and Richard Layard. Now we need to start again, not only with unemployment, which we understand much better than in 1980, but with a new set of problems that brings together the financial sector, the labour market, monetary unions and fiscal debt and deficits.

As back then, we have obtained funding from the ESRC for a new £5m Centre for Macroeconomics. The members of the Centre come from LSE, University College London (UCL), Cambridge University, the Bank of England, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) and other leading global institutions.

Five major research programmes will address the key issues of unemployment, fiscal austerity, financial markets, shifts in the world economy and the development of new methodologies to address the new world problems. Our objective is to provide both pioneering research into the macroeconomics of these issues and also research leadership for macroeconomists and policymakers. The Centre will encourage interaction with policymakers at the highest level, giving them access to our research and inviting them to give us feedback and new ideas about what we are doing.

Having said that we understood unemployment, one might wonder why we let it reach the heights that we are seeing today. When recession first hit, unemployment went up virtually everywhere in the developed world but at modest levels. The average increase in unemployment in the OECD between 2007 and 2009 was 2.7 points and in the Eurozone a mere 2 points. But then, starting in 2009, experiences diverged. Germany and the United States both experienced reductions in unemployment, as did the OECD as a whole. But the Eurozone suffered a further rise, concentrated mainly in the southern countries that were most strongly affected by the sovereign debt crisis. People talk of unsustainable debt levels and ask what we should do about them. I think what is less sustainable is the high unemployment rate in some of those countries. Spain and Greece have youth unemployment rates over 50 per cent. Sooner or later the fabric of society will be destroyed and what used to be civilised pleasant countries to visit will be unhappy countries with rioters and beggars in the streets.

Why don't we do something about it? A problem is that we know what needs to be done but it is expensive. For as long as the priority is on debt reduction, unemployment will keep going up, or if we are lucky it will stay where it is today. The current research priority is on ways to manage the debt crisis and to understand how to manage a sound and efficient banking system, not to understand supply and demand in the labour market, which was our priority in the 1980s. So far governments have reacted to the debt crisis with austerity, either voluntarily or, more often, because they had to if they were to get loans from international institutions. But Keynes could have told them the outcome of what they are doing. Indeed, one of the lessons of this recession is that Keynes and his theories are not dead. Forget his lessons and he will come back to haunt you.

There are some things that we can do to help the unemployed and it is encouraging to see the

IMF coming up with research supporting what I am about to say. As an aside, it is interesting that the IMF research is under the guidance of its chief economist, Olivier Blanchard, who was a frequent visitor to our research centre on unemployment in the 1980s and was both a consumer and a contributor of ideas. We are hoping that the new Centre will do more of this kind of research. The point that I want to make about unemployment is not the fairly obvious one that programmes help reduce the burden of job loss. The Scandinavian countries have been leaders in that endeavour and the results are showing up in lower unemployment rates, especially long-term ones. My main point is that, although the combination of fiscal austerity and structural reforms will eventually bring benefits to our economies and to Europe as a whole, the timing is not good for the unemployed.

On the one hand, fiscal austerity has an immediate impact on the economy. Demand drops, jobs close down and firms do not create new jobs to absorb those who get displaced. On the other hand, structural reforms create the environment for more profitable investment and for productivity improvements. But these reforms take time to have an effect. Employers need to see that the reforms are being implemented, they need to evaluate their potential impact on their business and they need to make sure that unions will cooperate and government will not turn a blind eye to non-compliance. In Britain, when deep structural reforms were implemented in the 1980s productivity growth did not respond for two to three years and unemployment kept going up for five to six years. In Germany, when reforms were introduced in 2003-05, there was no response from the labour market until well into 2007. The positive impact of those reforms provided a cushion in that country for the global recession that followed. In George Osborne's Britain, fiscal austerity had an immediate impact in keeping unemployment high but three years later the private sector has not yet responded with enough new jobs to absorb those who have lost their jobs in the public sector.

Our research at the Centre for Macroeconomics will go deep into the mechanisms that link fiscal austerity, structural reforms and unemployment, to avoid future repetition of the problems that are being faced today by countries that implement such programmes. The need for new research is urgent – and, given the state of those countries and the failure to bring unemployment down in the world economy, we believe that there is still time for the research of the Centre to have an impact in this recession. ■



Christopher Pissarides
is School Professor of Economics and Political Science and chair of the new Centre for Macroeconomics at LSE.

Systemic Risk Centre

LSE has also set up a new centre to study the risks that could trigger the next financial crisis. The £5m Systemic Risk Centre will undertake an economic analysis of the fundamental risks to the financial system, based on an interdisciplinary approach. It will bring together experts from finance, economics, computer science, political science, law and the natural and mathematical sciences.

Dr Jean-Pierre Zigrand, co-director of the Centre, said: "When a big crisis happens it's often not because there is a big external shock to the system but because of how small shocks are amplified through feedback loops within and between systems. We will be trying to understand those loops and networks – who is connected to whom, what that means and why."

The Centre will also analyse how computer-based trading, and high frequency trading in particular, contributes to systemic risk. A partnership with the Department of Computer Science at University College London will allow the Centre to run algorithms in a simulated environment. It is hoped that this will provide new insights into the risk of algorithms coordinating and feeding back on one another, as well as help to develop smart tools that can detect problems in real time, such as intelligent circuit breakers.

Dr Jon Danielsson, co-director of the Centre said: "We believe that the same fundamental underlying mechanisms are at work in every crisis, even though the trigger for each is different. There will be another crisis and we won't be able to predict it because the world is too complex. And it may even be exacerbated by poorly thought-out financial regulations which are meant to guard against extreme risk-taking but which may perversely increase its likelihood and severity. However, we hope through our work that we will be able to understand how to build a more resilient financial system and prevent the worst impacts of any eventual crisis."

Markit, the financial information services company, is the lead data partner to the Centre. Their data will help provide information about new vulnerabilities emerging in the financial system.



Systemic Risk Centre

Men have had every advantage of us in telling their own story...



It is 100 years this month since Emily Wilding Davison died in the suffragette cause at the Epsom races. Her unused return ticket is part of the Women's Library, now housed at LSE, and a moving part of the story of the women's movement. **Mary Evans** reflects on the importance of recording women's stories.



© MARY EVANS PICTURE LIBRARY
/THE WOMEN'S LIBRARY@LSE

Emily Wilding Davison lying under the King's horse at the Epsom Derby race track

On 12 March the work of the Women's Library was the focus of a seminar held at LSE. At that seminar various people who had used the Library in the past spoke of its value both to their work and in recording the history of the lives of women. Much the same thought had already occurred to Jane Austen in 1816 when her heroine Anne Elliot said, in Austen's last completed novel, *Persuasion*: "Men have had every advantage of us in telling their own story."

That comment has been at the heart of the work of the Women's Library from the moment of its foundation in 1926.

Austen's next sentence, however, has surely as much resonance for the move of the collection to LSE. It is: "Education has been theirs in so much higher a degree; the pen has been in their hands." This was clearly the case in 1816; in 2013 we tend to assume that the battles for access to education have – in the global north – been fought and won.

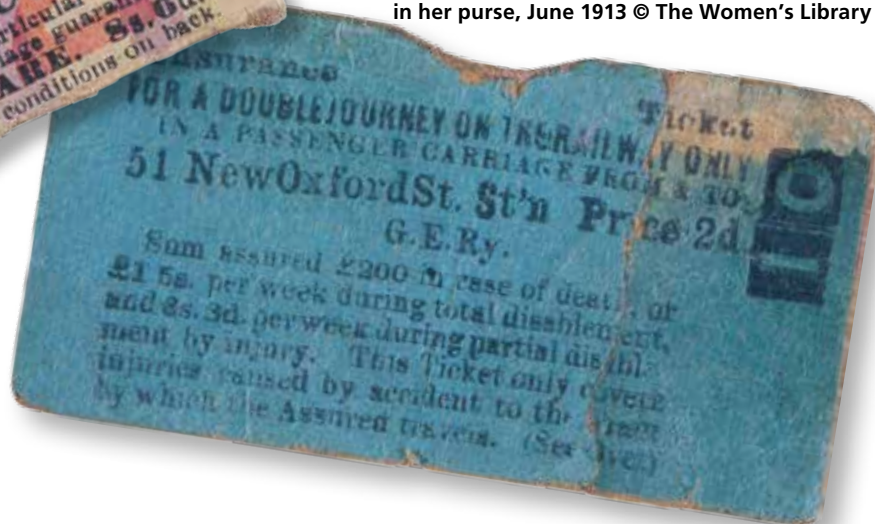
We know that there are still far too many women who are deterred from higher education by issues of cost and circumstance but those questions, we also know, are part of a public agenda. That public agenda has a history and that history is a very important part of the collections of the Women's Library.

Among the various treasures of the Women's Library now moving to LSE are the correspondence of Emily Wilding Davison and, poignantly, the return ticket to London which might have taken her home after her (fatal) protest at Epsom race track. The centenary of her death is 8 June 2013 and that occasion allows us not only to record her passionate dedication to the cause of women's suffrage but also to notice that among her papers are hate letters from the public. In 1913 Emily Davison was clearly seen, by some members of the public, as disruptive, and it is that record of the power dynamic between women and the status quo that is arguably the most significant aspect of her papers. It is very easy to tick off the (eventual) enfranchisement of women as a "job done" in Britain (and elsewhere) and assume that equitable ideas about gender were universally triumphant. What we often also take from these progress narratives of history is the smug assumption that progressive ideas need only a little encouragement to emerge and that we continue our unbroken journey towards a state of enlightened bliss. That this is not the case has been forcefully argued in Clare Hemmings's book *Why Stories Matter* and, to return again to Austen, in the articulation of the apparent mind-set of the present coalition government in the second chapter of *Sense and Sensibility*.

We shall never know how many people (male and female) were in favour of, or against, women's suffrage because that evidence is not available. But what we have considerable evidence about is that "no-one gives up power easily". In part the

15
S. O. RY.
JUNE 1913.
this DAY only.
RACE COURSE to
Victoria
to particular class of
carriage guaranteed.
FARE. 8s. 6d.
See conditions on back.

Emily Wilding Davison's return train ticket from Epsom Racecourse (left), and a GER railway insurance ticket found in her purse, June 1913 © The Women's Library @ LSE



Women's Library, particularly in its holdings on suffrage campaigns, is testament to that slogan. At the same time, it also records other campaigns, of the past as well as the present: campaigns about equal pay and the making of feminist politics throughout the 20th century. What these holdings make available is, of course, documentary material that illustrates and enriches in itself but also encourages us to think again about the "truth" that we impose on history. It fits hand in glove with the campaigning collections already in the LSE Library and in some cases brings two sides of a correspondence together.

Those truths, in the case of the Women's Library collection, might include assumptions about the absolute absence of male support for suffrage or the social radicalism of feminist politics. Papers in the Library, on the other hand, show men campaigning for women's suffrage, and feminists with ideas about race and class many miles away from egalitarian ideals. In common with all the best libraries, the Women's Library challenges our preconceptions; indeed, it asks us to leave them at the door.

But we do not have preconceptions, let alone theories to test and examine, if we have not thought about gender, and gender relations, in the first place. Here LSE provides a potentially productive location

for the Women's Library collection because it is also home to the renowned Gender Institute, the largest grouping of students and staff with particular interests in gender after Rutgers University in the United States. In its home on the fifth floor of Columbia House hangs a poster with the intriguing slogan "Theory Saves Lives", a slogan that invites us to consider theories we might not like as well as theories that we do. Good or bad, "theory" in all its glorious and inglorious manifestations asks us to think about who we are and – most importantly – how we come to certain conclusions. The work done at the Gender Institute, in teaching and research, does not ask the same disruptive questions as the generation of Emily Davison but current and emergent questions about gender that are every bit as challenging as anything suggested in the early 20th century. Today's questions – about, for example, gendered relationships to neo-liberal economies, to development agendas, to violence and to perceptions of ageing – have as much potential to disturb as any of the past.

So a Women's Library comes to share a place with (among others) a Gender Institute. One title suggests "just" women, the other men and women. But the latter title could not be complete without the former, nor could the former exist had it not been for

Following Elizabeth Chapman's article on 'The Women's Library @ LSE' in the winter 2012 issue of *LSE Connect*, alumna Pippa Curtis (General Course 1986) wrote:

"What great news that the Women's Library will now be housed at LSE, so central in London and accessible to all! I was at LSE 1985-86, studying sociology and international relations, and very active in the Women's Group. I was awarded life membership of the LSE Students' Union, not least because of my co-ordinating a week of discussion, films, presentations and other events around International Women's Day in 1986. I can't think of a better place for work on women's issues to be held. Thank you Elizabeth for securing the safe future of this collection."

some initial sense, on the part of its founders, that "the story" of men was incomplete without that of women. Yet when Austen wrote her famous lines "Men have had every advantage..." I am quite sure she wrote with laughter: knowing full well that the pen was actually in her hand and that in her novels her various accounts of relations between the sexes had driven a coach and horses through the idea of male moral and intellectual superiority. After all, her heroine was not setting out a campaign programme in her remarks but finding the words to speak of her own lasting love for the hero. The energy of this fusion of private passion and public circumstance is precisely what gives us theory, what takes us to the library and what greets us there.

But there is one last sentence in the speech by Anne Elliot that is also worth remembering before we jump to secure conclusions about the gender of history: "I will not allow books to prove anything." Austen spoke as we might think of libraries, as the beginning and not the conclusion of our thinking about the world. Theories about the world are always works in progress and it is that work – and the work of those devoted librarians Vera Douie and David Doughan – that we should publicly record, and which the Women's Library collection helps us to achieve as it moves to LSE. ■

TV presenter Clare Balding and LSE's director of Library Services Elizabeth Chapman were filmed viewing materials from the Women's Library Collection for a Channel 4 programme to mark the centenary of the death of Emily Wilding Davison.

Emily Davison was the suffragette who stepped in front of King George V's horse at the Epsom Derby in 1913. She never regained consciousness and died four days later. The Collection includes her Race Card, the WSPU (Women's Social and

Political Union) flags she had pinned inside her coat, her return ticket to London, her purse, a letter from her mother to her in hospital and hate mail sent to the hospital. The documentary, *Secrets of a Suffragette*, is due to be shown on 26 May and will be available to view on 4oD from early June 2013.

The WSPU's headquarters were for some time in St Clement's, now part of the LSE campus.



Mary Evans is LSE Centennial Professor in the Gender Institute at LSE. She took part in a panel discussion on the role of women in literature, the arts and academia at LSE's fifth Space for Thought literary festival earlier this year. The event, "Women writing history", celebrated the School's acquisition of the Women's Library collection.

No-one chooses to be a refugee

Latefa Guemar is no ordinary fellow. She is part of the Scholars at Risk scheme and a visiting fellow in the Gender Institute at LSE. Here she tells her story.



In 2012, I applied for the Reconnect with Research course at LSE. It was one of the many turning points in my life. Over the last ten years I have gone from being a young and optimistic female academic in Algeria, to a displaced mother of three in a tough and racist estate in Swansea, to a hopeful academic once again.

Last year I also wrote an article for *The Guardian* newspaper entitled: 'Academic refugees: "my hope is to contribute to this country – if I'm given the opportunity"'. In February I heard that the article had been shortlisted in the online category of the Migrant and Refugee Women of the Year Awards, which recognises outstanding media coverage of women and migration.

As the Reconnect with Research programme is part of LSE's Scholars at Risk scheme, which helps persecuted and displaced scholars and is supported by the Annual Fund, I also wanted to share my story with readers of *LSE Connect*. When I enrolled on the course, which is run by the Language Centre and the Centre for the Study of Human Rights and is designed to equip academics with the language skills to enable them to re-engage with academic work in the UK, I was at a low ebb.

As I explained in *The Guardian*, I became an academic because I was born at a rare moment in the history of Algeria when opportunities were opened up for women. The

support of my parents was backed up by post-colonial Algerian policies that provided free and equal access to higher education for all. I completed a bachelor's degree at Algiers University (USTHB) and was quickly accepted for a work placement in a research laboratory in Algiers, where I was later offered a permanent position as assistant researcher. I worked there and gained a diploma equivalent to a master's degree, until I was forced to leave the country.

As I progressed in my career, Algeria was changing. The National Liberation Front had come to power after independence but faced a struggle for power between rival groups. During these struggles political opponents, academics and journalists were imprisoned or assassinated. According to official records that I cited in *The Guardian*, some 250,000 people lost their lives, 20,000 simply "disappeared" and millions of people were forced into exile. My husband, a journalist and vocal opponent of the rise of fundamentalism, and I (viewed as a left-wing feminist for my involvement with workers' unions) were no different.

In December 2002 my husband fled, seeking asylum at Heathrow Airport. A few months earlier, in July, following several articles by my husband criticising the government, our flat had been ransacked. After receiving death threats and strange phone calls, in June 2003, heavily pregnant and with two small children, I too left Algeria. Getting out was surprisingly easy. Staff at the British High Commission in Algiers were kind, processing our visas at unusual speed. I thought our nightmare had ended. But it was simply the beginning of another one.

As I wrote in *The Guardian*, "Following UKBA [UK Border Agency] dispersal policy, my family was sent to Wales, where we were accommodated in a very disadvantaged area of Swansea. In addition to the culture shock – having to get used to a very different quality of life – almost immediately we started experiencing hostilities and racist attacks.

"When we signed the dispersal agreement, we had no idea where Swansea was, we had never been in Britain before. It was probably one of the longest journeys, a journey that never seemed to end. Nevertheless, Swansea looked so much like Algiers, a beautiful city by the sea and surrounded by hills. We were reunited as a family and more importantly we were safe and feeling protected. Our support worker was excellent. Learning that my husband was also a poet, she passed on his work to Dr Tom Cheesman at Swansea University, who translated and published his poetry. Knowing that I was a researcher, I was put in touch with Dace (Department of Adult Continuing Education) at Swansea University where I enrolled on an intensive English language course. Soon, I got involved in civil society, volunteering with the Swansea Bay Asylum Seekers Support Group (SBASSG) because I was shocked by the treatment of women who sought asylum for gender-based persecution."

As I underwent these experiences I never lost sight of my love of academia. I was determined to add theoretical understanding to my activism and personal experience, and so took a part-time BA in sociology at Swansea University, where I met Professor Heaven Crawley, director of the Centre for Migration and Policy Research at Swansea. With support from the

Council for Assisting Refugee Academics (CARA), I completed a master's and am now studying for a PhD at Swansea.

In addition, my work during the Reconnect with Research course and my presentation at the end of it led to a visiting fellowship at the LSE Gender Institute. Since then, my academic life has taken a completely different and exciting path. Being in a university like LSE has given me access to extraordinary resources and to events and debates that are either directly or indirectly relevant to my research.

I have already presented two papers, co-organised an international conference on Gender and Migration in Turkey and built up an extraordinary academic and professional network. I have been invited to run workshops and lectures at several universities, including University College London and Goldsmiths College, as well as at human rights organisations such as Medical Justice, which works to improve medical care for detainees.

The International Conference on Gender and Migration, at which I am representing the Gender Institute, is the first of its kind to be organised in Turkey under the New Islamic State. Female migrants in general have always been neglected by

researchers and policymakers and largely represented in a stereotypical manner as "passive dependants". Refugee women in particular are considered as victims and classified as a needy group. As there has been very little study of the plight of academic Algerian women who fled during the 1990s to countries other than France, my current research becomes even more relevant. The position of Algerian women in the UK, for example, is still virtually unknown. My aim is to inform policymakers in both Algeria and other hosting countries of the potential and knowledge that these women can bring in both contexts.

It is my experience that people who have experienced oppression and violence, or been close to death, find reserves of strength that enable them to look at life in a different way – searching for new horizons and opportunities. I hope to give more displaced people the chance to contribute to British academia, a chance that LSE has given to me. ■



Latefa Guemar is a visiting fellow in the Gender Institute at LSE. For more on the Scholars at Risk scheme, see lse.ac.uk/humanRights/scholarsAtRisk/Home.aspx

OPINION

Let students tell their own stories on visas

More should be done to highlight the plight of individual overseas students chasing visas, argues **Simeon Underwood**.

Here at LSE we recently had to deal with the case of an overseas PhD student who had to travel out of the UK as part of his studies. This student's visa expired on 31 January 2012. Not realising this, he "overstayed" in the UK by just a few days. He then travelled out of the country. On his way back, he was asked by the immigration officer at the airport why he was returning to the UK. When he explained he was a PhD student, the officer was very friendly and helpful and she stamped his passport to allow him entry for two months. She said that she had granted him full permission to study but that he should apply to the UK Border Agency (UKBA) from within the country to sort out his slightly untidy immigration status.

The PhD student therefore booked an appointment in April 2012 to apply for his student visa in person. He was assured that his application was valid and that it was OK for him to apply from inside the UK – but he was also told that the UKBA needed to make further checks. So he cancelled his travel plans and waited.

Come July, he was still waiting. We made enquiries on his behalf and were told, to our and his alarm, that his application was about to be refused because he had

been stamped into the UK as a student visitor. So the student then had to withdraw his visa application; leave the UK; gather the necessary documentation afresh to apply again from his home country; and – because of the disruption to his PhD programme – apply to us for an extension of registration. He applied for his visa in September. It was finally granted in October.

There are plenty more stories like this. Students who get tangled up with the UKBA have to pay for the privilege and they have to be patient. But I am not telling you all this to belabour the UK Border Agency. Instead I want to argue that the sector needs to change its strategy for lobbying on student visas.

Its main lobbying line so far has been the damage that government policy may do to universities in the future. This is supported by anecdote and selective use of data, most of it year-on-year rather than trend data over a sustained period. It has not been sufficiently evidence-based and has not worked.

So what should the sector do? I would propose that its approach should have two strands.

The first is to draw up a shortlist of winnable aims. Top of my personal shopping list – although this may be

divisive – would be restoration of the concept of "highly trusted sponsor" to its first intention, which was to give preferential treatment and support to institutions with good performance indicators in the key areas.

The second is where our PhD student comes back in. Student stories can have more impact on the public and politicians than arguments based in policy. And at LSE we can trust our students to be articulate advocates for their cause.

In June 2011 the government published a White Paper on higher education under the title *Putting Students at the Heart of the System*. It could give a good example itself by putting students at the heart of its visa system. ■



Simeon Underwood is Academic Registrar and Director of Academic Services at LSE. If you think you are in a position to help the School in its lobbying efforts in this area, you are welcome to get in touch with him at s.underwood@lse.ac.uk

A longer version of this article appeared in the *Times Higher Education* on 21 February 2013 – see timeshighereducation.co.uk/features/feature-tales-of-student-visa-bureaucracy/2001710.article



Charlie Beckett, head of the Department of Media and Communications at LSE, celebrates the Department's tenth birthday with a race through the extraordinary transformation in media in its first decade.

Is the world really changing rapidly or does it just appear that way? There's been a dizzying transformation in media and communications over the last ten years and one of its biggest effects is to make everything else seem to be spinning fast, too.

When a meteorite crashed into Russia injuring 1,200 people it was captured on dashboard video cameras that drivers keep rolling to avoid being blamed in an accident. The astounding images they recorded were then instantly spread around the world by ordinary citizens using social networks like Twitter or Facebook. Yet those companies and the technology they use didn't even exist ten years ago.

When the Syrian rebels first picked up their AK47s and RPGs to oppose President Assad they also reached for their smartphones. The footage of the innocent victims of the conflict were beamed direct to the world through YouTube and were picked up by mainstream Western media. The rebels also uploaded footage of

their own military efforts to encourage funding from supporters elsewhere in the Middle East. And when Israel and Hezbollah clashed in the same region, both forces took to Twitter to argue their cases in front of the world.

It is not just on the global stage that media has been transformed. Have a look at your own life. When did you last call anyone on a home landline? Does your five-year-old niece try to swipe the TV screen? Did you get in the car or on to the iPad for your last shop? And if you did get in the car recently, did you find the route on an App?

Ten years ago, we had an internet that had lots of websites but not much interactivity between them. In the last decade, however, we have moved from Web 1.0 to Web 2.0 and beyond. Put simply, hyperlinks allow us all to connect through the internet in collaborative, connected ways. The internet has become social.

A university like LSE has not been immune to the decade of media change. We now have a Department

of Media and Communications, created in 2003, and a news media think-tank, POLIS, set up in 2006. Both were responses to the growing importance of media in the world.

New media has also been a fantastic tool for LSE's teaching, with lectures recorded online, seminar debates extended through online forums and a world of information just a click away. LSE is now itself a media company with people downloading hundreds of thousands of its podcasts, reading its expert blogs and following both staff and students on Twitter or through Facebook. At the same time, the development of new learning platforms such as MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) in the USA, which provide very cheap distance learning, might herald a threat to existing educational institutions.

Of course, it's not just about the internet. We consume as much TV, radio and movies as before; it's just that we often do it with a second screen running at the same time. Increasingly we will watch and listen on mobiles – both phones and tablets like the iPad. And in this last decade, thanks to "time-shifting" devices like iPlayer or Tivo, we will do it when we want.

In some regions "Old Media" is still growing, with global newspapers sales actually on the rise last year. Television viewing is still soaring as developing



“ This was the decade in which media was at the heart of democracy, war, economics, sport and culture ”

economies switch on. But, even in poorer parts of the world, it has still been the digital decade.

Take Africa. Look at how SMS is revolutionising banking, with villagers using mobile phones to trade. Go to an African slum and you can see people wearing English football shirts because they can watch Premier League games featuring African footballers via satellite links. They can use the same mobile text systems to bet on the game, or to decide how to vote in an election and where to get medicine.

The digital decade has not all been good news. Do you trust Mark Zuckerberg with your Facebook photos from your wild teenage years? Why are governments spending so much tracking our lives? Will a hacker bring down the banks or a terrorist bring down a fly-by-wire aircraft? More generally, is the internet making us stupid? Have we forgotten how to read and to research? Have your Facebook friends replaced your real community?

The next decade promises even more change. New companies and gadgets will emerge. I have no idea what they will be. In the last ten years Facebook went from a garage to a \$100 billion business. And who would have guessed that a microblog that limits your posts to 140 characters would become a platform for presidents and popes?

For those of us who think that media matters, the real task is not prediction but understanding. We need to distinguish between all the hype around the flashy product launches and the reality of how people use and abuse the technology in their lives. Media matters because it is a big business and a pervasive part of people's home and working lives. It also matters because it is how we know about the world. This was the decade in which media was at the heart of democracy, war, economics, sport and culture. Digital has become the catalyst for many of the forces for change.

We don't know what the next ten years will bring, but if it's anything like the last decade it is going to be fascinating finding out. ■



Charlie Beckett is head of the Department of Media and Communications at LSE. Read his blog on journalism and society at blogs.lse.ac.uk/polis

Media and Communications at LSE

On 1 September 2003 a new LSE department founded by Professor Roger Silverstone opened its doors, with a faculty of 8 ready to receive 118 students. Today the Department of Media and Communications has doubled its faculty and 230 students are following its master's programmes and research training; a further 340 have attended its Summer Schools. Around 9,000 exam scripts have been marked and over 1,600 students from 109 countries have graduated, 40 with PhDs.

In 2006, the Department inaugurated POLIS, LSE's journalism and society think-tank: a hub of people and ideas where journalists and the wider world can examine and discuss the media and its impact on society.

For more information about the Department and its activities, see lse.ac.uk/media@lse

The Department of Media and Communications celebrates its tenth anniversary on 16 June 2013 with a conference on "New Trajectories In Media and Communications Research", open to all alumni. See lse.ac.uk/media@lse/events/Departments-10th-anniversary-conference.aspx

COMMUNICATING
research
THROUGH VISUAL MEDIA

Last August, when we started planning LSE's third Research Festival, it was suggested that

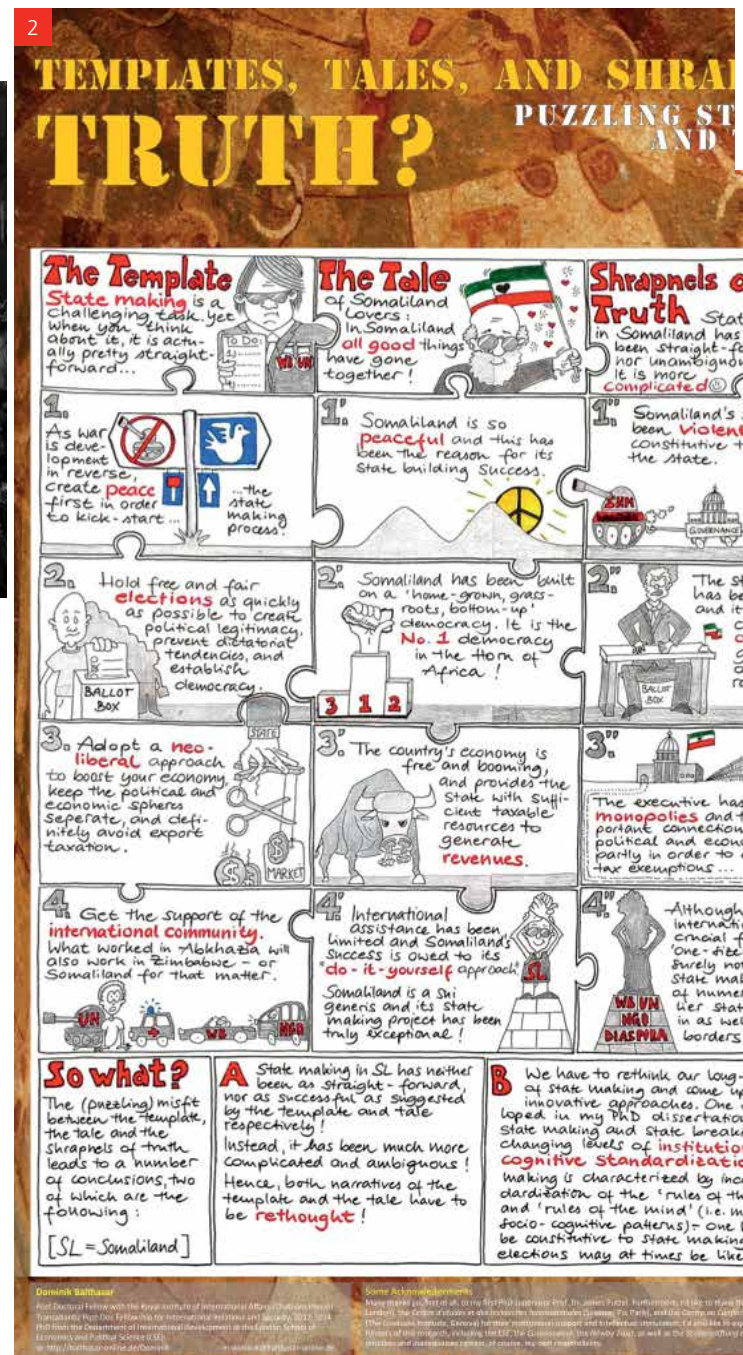
an exhibition of visual media, to take place during the Space for Thought Literary Festival and in the sleek surroundings of the School's New Academic Building, be its central event. Any initial anxiety about whether the submissions would be either numerous or beautiful enough for such an event was swiftly put to rest as the posters, photographs and films rolled in from students and staff at LSE, Cambridge, SOAS and UCL.

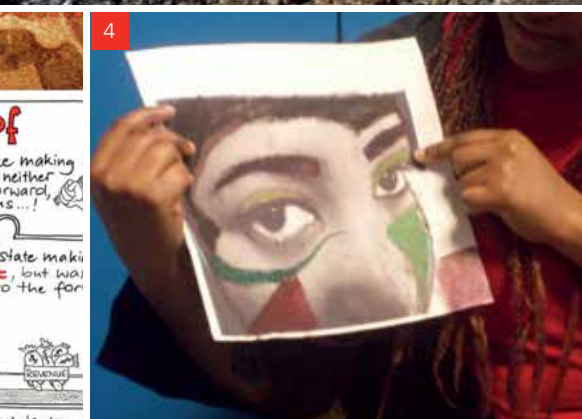
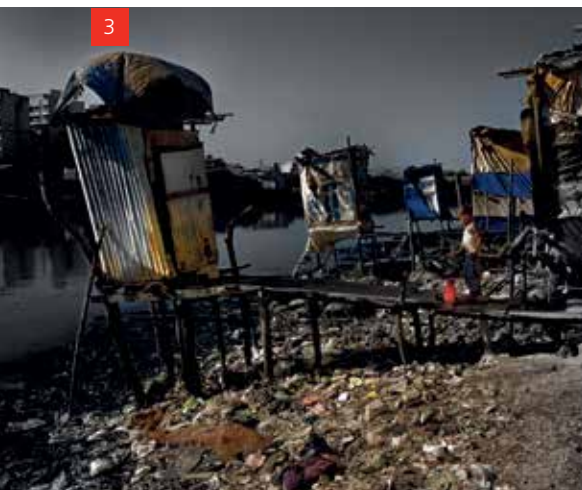


The exhibition, on 1 March, provided a brilliant showcase of research across these institutions, and a reminder of the importance, and fun, of communicating research through non-traditional media. The 19 posters, 10 films and 32 photographs on display had all been produced in response to the simple but challenging question “What is my research about?” – a question that had to be answered in one still image, a short film or a striking poster. For researchers more familiar with communicating their work through a thesis or conference paper this might have presented a significant challenge – it is no easy task to identify the essential elements in a vast piece of work, the nugget among many research findings, and then to convey that nugget in striking, clearly understandable form – but all of our entrants explored the question with enthusiasm, excitement and considerable visual panache, as the images here show.

In a world of democratised media, fast messages and multi-platform communication, many would argue that the ability to convey research in these ways is essential. Today's researchers are tomorrow's policymakers, commentators, leaders, teachers – all required to get their messages across convincingly, often at speed and ideally with style. LSE's Research Festival provides a great opportunity for them to practise these skills and, for those of us lucky enough to attend the exhibition, a chance to be reminded of the wonderful creativity that lies at the heart of the very best research. ■

Jane Hindle, on behalf of LSE Research Festival Committee (Louisa Green, Research Degrees Unit; Dr Sarabajaya Kumar and Jane Hindle, Teaching and Learning Centre)





State's demo...
then fragile and weak...
has frequently been
overshadowed by more
autocratic traits of
governance, partly in
order to consolidate
either narrow elite
bargains...

helped to establish
here have been im-
balances between the
economic elites, its
create massive

Limited in scale,
social assistance has been
for Somaliland. While a
-fit-for-all approach is clea-
rly not Somaliland, its
existing endeavour disposes
of **parallels** to ear-
ly making projects with-
out as without Somali

established concepts
with less normative. And
such approach is clea-
rly, in which I understand
as processes of
social and **socio-**
economic. Thereby, State
reading levels of Stan-
-e game' (i.e. institutions)
mental models and other
key reason why war can
be. While democratic
ly to be detrimental.

LSE



LSE submissions for the exhibition included:

1. Communist pre-election campaign, Greece – photo by Evangelos Georgas, Sociology.
2. Templates, tales, and shrapnel of truth? Puzzling state making and the case of Somaliland – poster by Dominik Balthasar, International Development.
3. Squatter's loo – photo by Dr Sunil Kumar, Social Policy.
4. "I am": beyond the eyes of others – photo by Dr Caroline Howarth, Social Psychology.
5. Internet and journalism online in Italy – film by Paolo Lucchino, Geography and Environment.
6. Revenue management – poster by Vassily Pigounides, Accounting.
7. Exploring different life arrangements – film by Dr Edgar Whitley, Information Systems.



Find out more about LSE Research Festival at lse.ac.uk/lseresearchfestival

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FIFTY YEARS OF Robbins

The Robbins principle that “university places should be available to all who were qualified for them by ability and attainment” is as powerful today as it was novel 50 years ago. **Nicholas Barr** and **Howard Glennerster** review the impact of the Robbins Report on the future of higher education and describe how LSE research shaped it.



Student in main entrance to Old Building 1964

Fifty years on it is difficult to remember what the higher education world was like in 1963 and what views were then current.

Only about 5 in every 100 young people went on to full-time degree courses, not all of those at university. Only 1 per cent of working-class girls and 3 per cent of working-class boys did so. Another 3 per cent of young people went on to teacher training and other non-degree courses. For many this was an acceptable, indeed inevitable, state of affairs. Many in universities were convinced that they were already scraping the bottom of the barrel – “more means worse”, to quote a notion popular at the time.

Lord Robbins, who had taught at LSE since the 1920s and had had many public roles, was asked to chair a Committee of Enquiry into the Future of Higher Education. True to his background he insisted that the findings had to be based on the best evidence available. He appointed the School's Professor of Social Statistics, Claus Moser, to head the research team, and the report was supported by five volumes of statistical evidence.

What the Report did – notably in the devastating Appendix One – was to explode the notion that only a tiny few were capable of benefiting from higher education. A steadily rising percentage of young people were obtaining the necessary qualifications to enter university. Many had the ability but were leaving school at 16 or even earlier. Many failed the 11 plus exam and went on to schools that offered no or few qualifications; yet their capacities, revealed in numerous surveys, suggested that they were capable of getting higher qualifications. There was a large pool of untapped talent. Restricted entry to higher education was a major barrier to the British economy.

Hence, the Report argued, the number of places in higher education should be expanded to ensure that all who were qualified and wished to enter should be able to do so. This recommendation provoked furious letters to *The Times* lambasting the Report's

“Robbins had transformed the notion of restricted access, but the Report had not transformed the finance of higher education to pay for the expansion”

utopianism. But the dam had been broken, and new universities began to be built.

Where had the ideas and evidence come from? To a large extent they had been nurtured at LSE. In the 1950s the modern sociology of education began there with the work of Chelly Halsey and Jean Floud. Their research showed that intellectually capable children from working-class homes often did badly at the 11 plus (the closest example being one of the authors of this article); if they did pass, they tended to leave school early. The research by Halsey and Floud was powerfully reinforced by the work of J W B Douglas, who had founded the first longitudinal study of a sample of children born in one week, in March 1946. The work came within the responsibility of the School's Population Investigation Unit, one of the major demographic powerhouses of all time. These children had been followed through their infant years and on through school; their health, family background and intellectual capacities had been measured and recorded. As Moser put it at the time, this was the “methodological equivalent of the eighth wonder of the world”. And the pool of talent revealed was incontrovertible. Meanwhile there was the influence of the very new human-capital school of economics. Investment in higher education paid off: the rate-of-return figures prove it. So a strongly LSE climate of ideas and research helped shape the Report.

In retrospect the Report was not right about everything. A major area where it lacked courage (or perhaps was politically astute) was in its plans to finance expansion. Initially, the numbers were so small that it seemed possible to continue as before. The Exchequer would fund universities, there would be no tuition fees and the state would finance, quite generously, the living expenses of students. The

optimism of the 1960s made this look possible. But before long the Treasury began to have doubts and sought ways to save money. Student grants became less generous and expansion slowed down, eventually stagnating during the 1980s. Robbins had transformed the notion of restricted access, but the Report had not transformed the finance of higher education to pay for the expansion.

Not all LSE's thinkers had had their ideas accepted. In evidence to the Committee, Alan Peacock and Jack Wiseman of the Economics Department argued that the growing cost of expansion should be met in a different way. Students should pay for their higher education at least in part through loans which they would obtain from the state and repay through the tax system. For the Committee that was a bridge too far. Yet many years later it was a bridge that had to be crossed. By the late 1980s, 25 years after the report, the participation rate in higher education was around 14 per cent, low by international standards, in part because places were largely publicly financed. A small student loan was introduced in 1990, partly replacing the grant. The reform provoked two separate controversies: whether the loans were well designed; and whether the principle was right. Many at LSE, including Peacock and Wiseman, Mark Blaug and Howard Glennerster in the 1960s, and Nicholas Barr from the 1980s, have argued that loan repayments should be collected as an income-related payroll deduction alongside income tax (in the jargon, loans should have income-contingent repayments). From 1998, loans in the UK have been of precisely this sort, an aspect which is no longer controversial.

Nevertheless, the controversy about the principle remains. So what are the arguments for financing higher education in part through student loans? The

first argument concerns fairness. “Free” is just another word for “someone else pays”. The people who go to university – still – are disproportionately from better-off backgrounds. Thus undue reliance on taxpayers redistributes wealth from people who are less well off to people from better-off backgrounds whose degrees will help them to remain among the better-off. Separately, the evidence is powerful that it is not student loans which primarily deter access for people from poor backgrounds, but lack of attainment in school. Thus the most powerful levers to widening participation are added emphasis on early child development, approaches that support pupils who are struggling, and policies to encourage young people to stay on in school.

The second argument is that what economists call “skill-biased technological change” is increasing the demand for skills. To remain competitive, countries need large, high-quality systems of higher education. Recently, the LSE Growth Commission has argued that one of the UK's great strengths has been its system of higher education, an outcome largely based on the Robbins expansion.

However, policy faces a potential train crash. On the one hand there are pressures for the expansion of higher education. But those demands face longer-term pressures on public finances, notably the striking rise in the number of old and very old over the next 30 years. This is accompanied by the impact of an increasingly competitive global economy which limits a country's capacity to increase taxes, or is felt to do so. England, at least, has developed an answer to that dilemma, even if it could be improved upon. And it is one of which, we suspect, Robbins would have approved.

The central Robbins vision of high-quality higher education, open to all with the ability and aptitude to benefit, is alive and more relevant than ever. ■



Nicholas Barr is Professor of Public Economics at LSE



Howard Glennerster is Professor Emeritus of Social Policy at LSE.

For more on this topic by the authors, see the following articles: ‘The higher education White Paper: the good, the bad, the unspeakable – and the next White Paper’ by Nicholas Barr, in *Social Policy and Administration*, 46/5 (October 2012); and ‘A graduate tax’ by Howard Glennerster, Stephen Merrett and Gail Wilson in *Higher Education Review*, 1/1 (1968), republished as ‘A graduate tax revisited’ by Howard Glennerster, *Higher Education Review*, 35/2 (spring 2003).

On Tuesday 22 October LSE will be holding a one-day event, *Shaping Higher Education Fifty Years After Robbins*, supported by the LSE Annual Fund, to include a public lecture open to all. Details of the lecture will be advertised from mid-August at lse.ac.uk/events

ALUMNI VIEWPOINT

Tessa Blackstone on what the Robbins Report meant for women's education.

When the Robbins Report was published, only one in four undergraduates were women and for postgraduates the proportion was even lower. The poor representation of women was a consequence of prevailing social attitudes in the 1950s. Girls were not expected to enter careers in professions such as law, medicine and accountancy, nor to embark on routes to senior management in the public or private sector. Teaching, especially in primary schools, and nursing were common career choices, neither of which required a university degree. Many others were encouraged to become secretaries or to work in junior administrative jobs. Consequently, fewer girls than boys took their A levels at school and some of those who did made no university application.

There is no evidence that the universities themselves discriminated against female applicants; the problem was that there were not enough of them. The exceptions were the medical schools,

many of which had a 10 per cent cap on female entry, thus discriminating against young women who wished to study medicine.

The research done for the Committee identified the underrepresentation of women studying for degrees. However, the case for the expansion of university places made in the Report rested more on the overall figure of only 8 per cent of the 18-year-old age group going into higher education than on the fact that only two per cent of girls in this age group attended. Nevertheless, the recommendation to expand the number of places greatly had a direct benefit for women. Many of those who took advantage of the new opportunities to become graduates were women, since the growth of universities coincided with shifts in attitudes about women's roles promoted by the feminist movement in the late 60s and early 70s. Thus Robbins

helped to shape the social revolution in the role of women during the last three decades of the 20th century.

Baroness Blackstone (PhD Sociology 1969) is a Labour life peer in the House of Lords and former education minister.



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LSE CAMPUS



This January, staff began to take up residence in **32 Lincoln's Inn Fields (LIF)**, the £56 million pound redevelopment which, alongside the forthcoming Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, marks the latest chapter in LSE's ambitious estates strategy. The building's opening was celebrated with an event attended by HRH The Princess Royal (pictured opposite) in April.

The Grade II listed building, which was built in 1903 for the Land Registry, is now home to the Department of Economics, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, Centre for Economic Performance, Centre for Macroeconomics, STICERD, Spatial Economics Research Centre and the International Growth Centre.

Located on the largest public square in London, 32 LIF has been renovated to a high level with a design that balances the historical aspects of the building with the modern demands of 21st century academia. With five floors of academic offices and three lower floors of teaching and student activity areas, including two Harvard style lecture theatres, the building can cater for up to 1,000 students.



Work on the recently named **Saw Swee Hock Student Centre** is also progressing well, with the building on target to open by the end of this year. The striking design by Irish architects O'Donnell & Tuomey is now on display and those interested can watch the building as it goes up via the live webcam on LSE's website.

The Saw Swee Hock Student Centre will include the Students' Union, Accommodation office and LSE Careers Service, as well as areas for relaxing and socialising, including a pub, internet café, gym and dance studio and a multifaith prayer centre. The School hopes it will greatly enrich the student experience at LSE and become a student hub at the heart of campus.

Engaging communities IN LEARNING FOR EQUALITY

While studying development management at LSE, **Gautam Patel**'s interest in ground-level change was propelled by Professor Stuart Corbridge's course on how people engage as individuals and communities with the government, in rural India. He went on to work for the governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat before establishing the not-for-profit Sajeevta Foundation in Gujarat to engage underprivileged communities actively in learning for equality.



Before joining LSE I was working for the UK government on school education reform in Oxfordshire, combining this with evenings as a youth worker in a deprived inner city area. Just before I began studies at LSE I spent the summer with an education initiative working in urban slums and with rural communities in India. The stark difference between the two countries was immediate, in their history of systems, practices and interactions of governance and in particular in the life experiences of poor people.

Through the Development Management course at LSE we explored how particular institutions and organisations impact development, and how incentives and sanctions shape behaviour. Professor Stuart Corbridge introduced us to studying the outcomes of social development initiatives through understanding the relations of rural Indian communities. My own dissertation took me to rural West Bengal to observe directly people's experience of participating in governance. By the end of the course I was committed to working on how poor people can interact effectively in the community, with service providers and with the government to change their lives. I wanted to contribute new thinking and practice to the development sector.

The complexities that allow (and often disallow) the poor to transform their social and economic situation have continued to be a focus through my professional life. After working with the governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat it became clearer to me that being in poverty is not due to a failure of effort, or a failure of services. Instead there are deeper historical and cultural factors in which are embedded a mix of agendas, some of which succeed in forcing people to remain in poverty. What I find most exciting are the ways to work with communities and individuals to change how they relate to the world. With these emerging thoughts, three years ago we established the not-for-profit Sajeevta Foundation in Gujarat to explore how to engage underprivileged children and communities effectively in learning for equality that enables them to transform their lives.

The Sajeevta Foundation has been demonstrating, through ground-level action and research, that contextualised learning and improved teaching practices can transform the attitudes of children, families and teachers. Our aim is to support underprivileged children to become independent learners, helping them make a success of life.

Initially we found that the children did not have the concentration or motivation to read for more than two minutes or to write out their own story. Proper discussions were impossible because the children were used to competing against each other with conflict.

So we began by regularly working in collaboration with the family, school and wider community. We set up mentoring learning journeys for children, with individual case-files, so that the children could be guided through their studies and record their experiences. We built in individualised learning for each child to enhance their understanding of key subjects. And we helped the children look to the future, giving them the opportunity to envisage their future and prepare them for more long-term goals, whether in further education, training or employment.

Learning involves joy, challenges, failures, perseverance and courage. There is a complex mix of learning habits that every child will need in order to succeed in a variety of subject and skill areas. Learning "how to learn well" is all the more important when the children are from families without experience of learning habits and routines essential for school and higher education. The underlying principle is a shift of ownership of the learning to the child. The Sajeevta Foundation works directly with children and adults and offers workshops and training to share our best practices to transform the way that a community engages with learning, and to build up the abilities in children to be highly effective learners. ■



Gautam Patel (MSc Development Management 2007) is a co-founder of the Sajeevta Foundation, working for equality in learning for underprivileged children in Gujarat. For more information, please see www.facebook.com/sajeevta or email gautam.sajeevta@gmail.com

Naming of the Lionel Robbins Building, July 1978

Lord Robbins is pictured far right outside the Library building named after him. Shown with him, left to right, are Professor Ralf Dahrendorf (then LSE Director), Professor Charlotte Erickson and Huw Wheldon.

Our article 'Fifty years of Robbins' reviews the impact of the Robbins Report on the future of higher education – see page 21. For more pictures like this, see LSE Library's photostream at [flickr.com/photos/lselibrary](https://www.flickr.com/photos/lselibrary)



ALUMNI AT LARGE

CUITO CUANAVALE

– a turning point in the battle to end apartheid

In the year that marks the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, a violent and sustained period of fighting within the Angolan civil war, LSE alumnus **Edward Crowther** (BSc Economics 2002), location manager with the HALO Trust, talks to *LSE Connect* about a devastating legacy left behind by the significant battle that still affects the lives of local communities a quarter of a century later.



Cuito Cuanavale is a small town on the Cuito River in the Cuando Cubango province of Angola. From the outside it appears to have little strategic importance, but in late 1987 and early 1988 it became the focus of a fierce and prolonged battle, which ended on 23 March when the Angolan army, supported by Cuban forces, repelled the advances of the South African Defence Force-backed UNITA, the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Today, 23 March 1988 is a date that resonates with many for its perceived role in heralding the end of South African apartheid (see boxed section).

During this battle – and all across Angola throughout the 27-year civil war – both sides laid thousands of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. The vast majority were placed in and around towns and villages that

are still today recovering from years of fighting and attempting to develop economies that will enable their communities to cope with expanding populations. Despite the historical and political significance afforded to the town through its associated battle, the minefields around Cuito Cuanavale remain, making it one of the most heavily mined areas in Africa.

Edward works with the HALO Trust, an NGO operating in Angola and other landmine-afflicted countries. From 2011–13, he spent 18 months working with local field teams to remove mines from Cuito Cuanavale and communities in three other provinces in the country.

He explains: “Even now, years after the war ended, living within these communities can still be hazardous. Landmines have a devastating impact on people’s lives beyond the very obvious physical perils they pose. Basic

everyday tasks such as collecting water, growing food and fetching firewood – staples of family life – can often demand travelling through a minefield. Mine-littered roads deny vehicular access too, cutting off communities from the outside world.”

According to HALO, anti-tank mines on roads pose a far greater problem in Angola than in any other mine-affected country in the world today. They



hamper commerce by restricting the flow of goods and impede healthcare by preventing government and NGO-led initiatives such as vaccination and education awareness programmes from being able to reach certain communities.

Edward continues: "We have worked with communities unable to farm their own land – arable land they are desperate to use to create a sustainable livelihood that supports their families. People who are willing and able to provide for themselves are prevented from determining their own futures. It affects generation after generation."

But, thanks to the work of HALO and its local field teams in Angola, there is better news on the horizon.

Slowly yet surely, the landmines are being located and destroyed – enabling communities to resume everyday life.

While not perhaps envisaging the career path he ended up taking when he began his Economics degree in 1999, Edward is aware that his experiences at LSE contributed significantly to the choices he made. "When I arrived at LSE, I thought I was taking the first steps towards a career in banking. That was the plan but something changed for me. I began to think in different, broader terms, with a more questioning – maybe even political – focus. It wasn't just the academic side of things; I shared meals with students who were refugees from places I'd never even heard of. It opened my mind," he states.

After graduating from LSE, Edward volunteered with a small NGO in Cambodia which led him to pursue a master's in Development Studies at SOAS. He then spent two years with Médecins Sans Frontières in Papua New Guinea and Pakistan, before joining the HALO Trust in 2011. ■



Edward Crowther has recently moved from Angola to Sri Lanka to assume the role of location manager with HALO's teams tackling the landmine legacy of another lengthy civil war. You can learn more about the work of the HALO Trust at www.halotrust.org

From Castro to Mandela – a small town with a large footprint

Fidel Castro once made the assertion that "the history of Africa will be written as before and after Cuito Cuanavale". If the writing of history is the preserve of the victor, as is often claimed, then he was making a very deliberate point about a separate, politically greater battle.

For all that the outcome of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale in 1987-88 is still contested, it arguably helped to bring about the beginning of the end of apartheid – even though it formed just one part of Angola's bloody

27-year-long civil war, which continued until 2002 and resulted in 500,000 deaths and over one million Angolans being internally displaced.

While the battle didn't signal the end of the civil war, its broader ramifications were so significant that Nelson Mandela would later recognise it as a defining moment in African history, stating: "Cuito Cuanavale was the turning point for the liberation of our continent – and of my people – from the scourge of apartheid."

On 23 March 1988, the majority of SADF troops, under orders from Pretoria, retreated after their

tanks failed to breach a massive minefield laid on the banks of the Cuito River. South Africa's regional agenda was revised to such an extent that it was forced back to the negotiating table; it was ultimately the beginning of the end of apartheid.

In a marked gesture in South Africa's Freedom Park, outside Pretoria, the names of 2,070 Cubans who died in Angola join those of South Africans who died during the anti-apartheid struggle.



LSE and India

LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun joined British Prime Minister David Cameron in February as part of the biggest delegation a British prime minister has ever taken anywhere in the world. Professor Calhoun sought to reiterate the Prime Minister's message that Indian students are "incredibly [welcome] to study and work in the UK" as well as to explore how to shape LSE's future engagement with this vital part of the world through meetings with Indian policymakers and LSE alumni. To coincide with the trip, LSE announced several new initiatives related to India.

India scholarships: 50 new India postgraduate scholarships have been created, to enable students from India to study for a master's degree at LSE starting in 2013. The LSE India Scholarships will range from £3,000 to £32,000, depending on financial need, and are open to all Indian students who hold an offer of a place on an LSE master's programme by 30 April 2013.

Professor Calhoun said: "LSE has enjoyed a strong relationship with India

for over a century. This has included welcoming thousands of Indian students to study at the School during this time. We want to ensure that LSE's doors are open to all talented students, regardless of financial circumstances."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/02/IndiaScholarships.aspx

Gender and equality research: the School also announced a major

collaborative research programme on gender equality in India with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in Mumbai.

LSE's relationship with TISS, established in 2007, has been supported by the Jamsetji Tata Trust, which has provided £1.8m to fund joint research projects and the exchange of faculty members and PhD students between TISS and LSE's India Observatory. LSE and TISS are working

towards building on this collaboration with a focus on women's issues.

The Tata Trust is keen to support a joint programme of research, advocacy and action to create a safe and enabling environment towards achieving gender equality in India. This programme involves an action research initiative that would input to strengthening existing public institutions and policy to respond to gender issues. This will involve further exchanges of research students, alongside the clear input into policy.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/02/LSETISS.aspx

Green growth programme: a major green growth research programme in India was launched. Experts from the School are to work with research partners in India for green growth in the Indian state of Karnataka. The experts, based in Karnataka, will provide research and policy advice on sustainable and equitable economic growth in the Karnataka State.

Speaking at the launch in Bangalore, Professor Calhoun said: "This is important work which will make a significant difference to local people, and will act as a model for other state governments in India. It is also a great example of the contributions social science can make."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/02/IndiaGreenProgramme.aspx

LSE's complaint about the BBC Panorama programme *North Korea Undercover*

Alumni may be aware of the School's recent complaint about the BBC's conduct in relation to its Panorama programme, *North Korea Undercover*, aired in April.

The programme had been produced using as cover a visit to North Korea which took place in March in the name of the Grimshaw Club, a student society at LSE. Furthermore, undercover journalist John Sweeney

had misrepresented himself as an LSE academic. LSE had no advance knowledge of this trip and the BBC has admitted that the students were deliberately misled as to the involvement of the BBC in the visit.

The issue became public when, on Saturday 13 April, LSE sent an email to all students and staff alerting them to the details behind the programme. The email was sent as the School had serious

concerns that the broadcast could affect students and staff personally in future and had a duty of care to inform the School community that the undercover footage had been gained by fraudulently using LSE's name.

LSE had two key concerns: firstly, that the students were not given enough information to enable informed consent, yet were given enough to put them in serious

danger if the subterfuge had been uncovered prior to their departure from North Korea. Secondly, that by using LSE's name as cover, the BBC may have seriously compromised the future ability of students and staff to undertake legitimate study of North Korea or other high risk countries.

This is an issue which reaches far wider than simply one institution, which is why the British Academy, Royal Society and Universities UK also put out statements condemning the BBC's actions.

At the time of going to print, the School had written to the BBC Trust to complain about its production of the programme.

LSE CONTINUES TO CLIMB the world reputation rankings

LSE has risen to 25th in the third annual *Times Higher Education* World Reputation Rankings. This represents a year-on-year increase for the School, which was previously ranked at 29th in 2012 and 37th in 2011.

The rankings are based on a survey of nearly 17,000 experienced, senior academics from almost 150 countries. Participants are asked to name a handful of universities that they believe to be the best in the world.

LSE is the fifth highest UK university in this year's rankings and one of only nine UK institutions in the Top 100. The School is also bucking the trend for western institutions, which tend to be dropping down the rankings.

The Director of LSE, Professor Craig Calhoun, said: "It is great to see that LSE continues to be held in high esteem and that the importance of social sciences is increasingly being recognised around the world.

"League table metrics and rankings can change from year to year but the key task for LSE is to remain focused on producing world class research and teaching that engages with real-world problems. Hopefully, if we succeed in this task, the strong reputation will continue to follow."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/03/ReputationRankings.aspx

UK INVESTS £51m in International Growth Centre



The UK government has announced a major £51m investment to the International Growth Centre (IGC) to enable it to expand its work from 12 to 15 countries.

The IGC, which is based at LSE and in partnership with the University of Oxford, provides independent and demand-led growth policy advice directly to governments, based on rigorous analysis and frontier research. It is funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

The £51m investment will enable it to continue operations in existing partner countries across South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, but also to expand its work through a renewed focus on key growth concerns. The IGC has already helped governments in Pakistan, Rwanda, Bihar and Bangladesh to reform their tax structures in order to boost revenue

collection and has assisted governments in Ghana, Zambia and Mozambique to work towards harnessing wealth from their mineral resources.

LSE Professor Robin Burgess, director of the IGC, said: "Increasing economic growth is critical to improving living standards for millions of people in the developing world to lift them out of poverty. Providing concrete evidence based on rigorous analysis and frontier research on what policies work to engender economic growth is a key offering of the IGC to policymakers across Africa and Asia. We are delighted that DFID's continued support will enable us to deepen and expand our work in bringing the worlds of research and policy closer together."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/03/IGC.aspx



LSE IDEAS ranked among world's most influential think tanks

LSE IDEAS is one of the top 50 think tanks in the world according to the Think Tank and Civil Societies Program's 2012 league tables.

The centre for international affairs, diplomacy and strategy at LSE is ranked 45th in the world in the latest league table, as well as in the top three university think tanks in the field of international affairs.

It was assessed against many criteria, including the publication of the organisation's work by peer reviewed journals, books and other authoritative publications, its ability to retain elite scholars and analysts, academic reputation and its reputation with policymakers. The table also takes into consideration the organisation's ability to produce new knowledge or alternative ideas on policy and its ability to bridge the gap between the academic and policymaking communities and between policymakers and the public.

Professor Arne Westad, director of IDEAS, said: "These rankings are recognition of the hard work everyone involved with IDEAS has put in over the past few years. We're continually seeking to challenge the conventional wisdom and to engage the diplomatic and foreign policy community with the very best forward looking, policy-oriented research. There's much more we want to achieve, and we'll be striving to do even better next year."

The full rankings are at gotothinktank.com/2011-global-tank-index

UK's Democratic Audit moves to LSE

One of Britain's leading NGOs tracking the health of democracy, human rights and freedoms in an evidence-based way has moved to LSE.

The Democratic Audit (DA), funded by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, has built a reputation for independent, high quality and committed research into the evolution of democratic practices, governance accountability and civil and human rights in the UK over more than two decades. It has moved from the University of Liverpool to LSE's Department of Government and is co-directed by Dr Jonathan Hopkins and Professor Patrick Dunleavy.

Dr Jonathan Hopkins, co-director of Democratic Audit, said: "The state of democracy affects every citizen so it is vital we understand not only how it is

evolving in the UK but how the UK's governance compares to the rest of the world. Following great work previously done under the leadership of Dr Stuart Wilks-Heeg, we will continue to closely monitor how government decisions, changes in law and developments in party politics and the constitution affect the quality of the UK's democratic life. With Euro-elections and a referendum on independence for Scotland due in 2014, a general election due by spring 2015, and an in/out referendum on Britain staying in the EU perhaps coming after that, the political debate around British democracy has never been more intense."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/03/DemocraticAudit.aspx

STUDENT LIFE

by **James Strong** (MRes Political Science 2009,
PhD International Relations 2012)

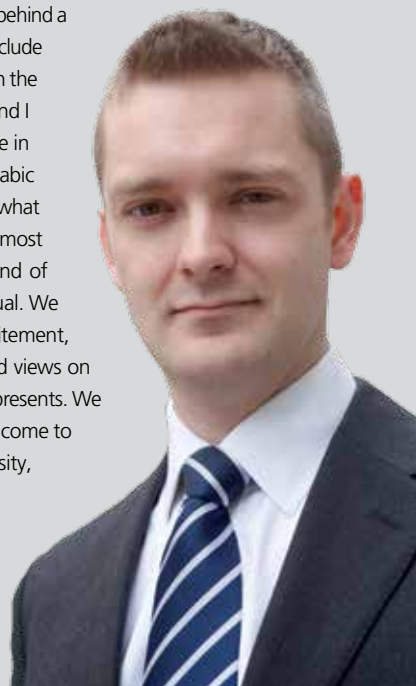
*"I'm from about 13 miles",
I point south, "that way."*

It's an odd thing, coming to LSE from London. Relatively few of us do it, and yet for me it was entirely logical, as well as necessary. It was necessary because that's how I paid for my PhD, by living at home with my parents instead of having to rent somewhere without an income. It was logical because the rest of the world already comes to LSE. Why go elsewhere, when people from every part of elsewhere are already here?

With my fellow master's students I traded stories of how we'd learned about each other's countries. Yes, *Minister* for the Americans, *The West Wing* for the Brits – this was before *Borgen*. I taught one class in which we had the entire UN P5 represented, alongside Brazil, Germany and two African states; there were 13 of us. As a sub-warden I learned a mid-Atlantic strain of international English, riding elevators instead of lifts and hunting down vacuum cleaners instead of hoovers. I did my best to enlighten my overseas compatriots on the many uses of the word "sorry" in proper English English, and on the superlative implications of "quite" (as in "quite good") when deployed by an otherwise reserved Brit.

It is apparently a universal truth that there are only two places on the LSE campus where students have conversations: doorways and staircases. One cannot spend any time here (and I've been here four and a half years, and counting) without getting trapped occasionally behind a multinational, multilingual gaggle unable to conclude their urgent exchanges anywhere other than in the middle of a busy thoroughfare. Frequently I find I cannot even eavesdrop, because the language in use is not English but Spanish or Mandarin, Arabic or Urdu – possibly even Xhosa. It's fantastic. It's what I wanted when I came here, and what I think most striking about the place as I reflect at the end of four years of study, still shamefully monolingual. We all benefit hugely from the vibrancy, the excitement, the colour, and the range of perspectives and views on big issues that this smorgasbord of cultures represents. We need Brits, too, of course. It would be odd to come to London, despite the city's unparalleled diversity, and not to meet any Londoners. But I stayed in London to experience the world, and I was not disappointed.

*James Strong is now Executive Officer
to the Director of LSE.*



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LSE100 RECOGNISED in Teaching Excellence award

LSE100 has been named runner-up in the Teaching Excellence category at the inaugural Guardian University Awards.

LSE100, known as “The LSE Course: understanding the causes of things”, is the most significant reform to LSE undergraduate education in three decades. It is an innovative interdisciplinary course that introduces LSE undergraduates to the different ways of thinking like a social scientist, by exploring some of the great debates of our time from the perspectives of different disciplines.

Dr Jonathan Leape, director of LSE100, said: “I am delighted that LSE100 has

been recognised for its innovation in this way. It’s a tribute to the tremendous team effort that has gone into developing and delivering the course. LSE100 has pioneered a new approach to supporting the development of intellectual breadth, in a higher education environment of increasing academic specialisation, while strengthening students’ higher order academic skills.”



Journalist and former World Bank economist awarded honorary degrees

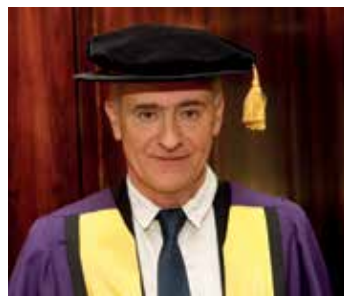
LSE has awarded two honorary degrees: to Professor Justin Yifu Lin, former senior vice president and chief economist of the World Bank, and journalist Nick Davies.

The award of an Honorary Doctorate is one of the most prestigious awards that the School can bestow. It is conferred on those who have made an outstanding contribution to the increased understanding, or appreciation of “the causes of things” and their practical application in the social sciences or related fields.



Justin Yifu Lin is professor and honorary dean at the National School of Development at Peking University. He was senior vice president and chief economist of the World Bank from 2008-12, where he guided the Bank’s intellectual leadership and played a key role in shaping the economic research agenda of the institution. The author

of 23 books, he is a deputy of China’s People’s Congress and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.



Nick Davies has been named Journalist of the Year, Reporter of the Year and Feature Writer of the Year for his investigations into crime, drugs, poverty and other social issues. He has been a journalist since 1976 and is currently a freelance, working regularly as special correspondent for *The Guardian*. The author of four books, he also makes TV documentaries and has, in the last two years, been involved in publishing secret material obtained by Wikileaks as well as writing more than 90 stories on the phone-hacking scandal at News International.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/archives/2012/HonoraryDegrees.aspx

LSE PEOPLE

Dr Jo Braithwaite, Department of Law, has been appointed Academic Fellow of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple for her outstanding contribution to legal teaching and research.

Professor Ricky Burdett, LSE Cities, has joined the Airports Commission, which is chaired by former LSE director Howard Davies. The Commission has been tasked with identifying, and recommending to the government, options for maintaining the UK’s status as an international hub for aviation.

Dr Vincent Cuñat, Department of Finance, has been awarded the 2012 Brattle Group Distinguished Paper Prize for a paper he co-authored. The paper was judged to be “exceptional” by *The Journal of Finance*.

Latefa Guemar, Gender Institute, has been shortlisted in the online category of the Migrant and Refugee Women of the Year Awards for an article published on the *Guardian Online* which tells of her experience of being a refugee scholar. (See page 14.)



Professor Mary Kaldor, Civil Society and Human Security Research Unit, has been presented with

the Dr Jean Mayer Global Citizens Award at the Institute for Global Leadership at Tufts University.

Professor Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Department of Geography and Environment, has been voted as president-elect of the Regional Science Association International.

Professor Edward Page, Department of Government, has been awarded the Political Studies Association Innovation in Teaching Politics Award for his innovative teaching methods.

Professor Stavros Panageas, Department of Finance, has been awarded the Smith Breeden first prize for his co-authored paper ‘Technical growth and asset pricing’. The award was given to the best paper in any area other than corporate finance.



Professor Christopher Pissarides, Department of Economics, has been

appointed personal economic adviser to the president of Cyprus, Nicos Anastasiades. He will head a small team advising the new government on all aspects of economic policy.

Professor Michael Power, Centre for the Analysis of Risk and Regulation (CARR), has been awarded an honorary doctorate by Uppsala University in Sweden. He was one of only two academics awarded the honorary doctorate from the Faculty of Social Sciences.

A book by **Professor Paul Preston**, Cañada Blanch Centre, has been selected as *The Sunday Times* History Book of the Year. *The Spanish Holocaust: inquisition and extermination in twentieth century Spain* was also one of six books shortlisted for the Samuel Johnson Prize for Non-Fiction.



Professor Danny Quah, Department of Economics, has been awarded the Hanban’s Confucius Institute Individual

Performance Excellence Award of the Year for his work promoting a greater understanding of China’s place in the world.



Dr Jane Secker, Centre for Learning Technology, has received a Mover and Shaker award from the *US Library Journal* for her work on information literacy.

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Hallmarked sterling silver case	30 metre water resistance
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Research update Join the global debate at LSE

For more research highlights see lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/researchHome.aspx. You can also browse a collection of videos of current research projects at lse.ac.uk/videoandAudio on the research channel.

LSE Health makes major contribution to leading health policy journal

Academics based at LSE Health have co-authored five research papers in the latest issue of *Health Affairs*, the leading US journal of health policy thought and research.

Four of the five papers were funded by research grants from the US-based Commonwealth Fund awarded to LSE Health and led by Dr Sarah Thomson and Professor Elias Mossialos. The issue also highlights the international work of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, of which LSE is a founding partner.

The papers cover health care cost containment strategies, cost-sharing, drug prices, reimbursement and pricing policies, and health system performance.

lse.ac.uk/LSEHealthAndSocialCare/publications/HAJ/HAJAPRIL2013ISSUE.aspx



LSE Growth Commission publishes recommendations for UK growth

Skills, infrastructure and innovation are the essential drivers of the productivity growth on which the UK's future prosperity depends. So while there are understandable concerns about the currently flat-lining economy, it is even more important to focus on vital long-term investments in these three areas. That requires stable and well-informed policy frameworks anchored in a broad political consensus on a new vision for growth.

These are among the conclusions of the LSE Growth Commission, which published its final report in January. *Investing in Prosperity: skills, infrastructure and innovation* is based on evidence taken in a series of public sessions from leading researchers, business people, policymakers and UK citizens.

Professor John Van Reenen, who co-chairs the LSE Growth Commission with Professor Tim Besley said: "Economic problems that have built up over many decades will not be resolved in the space of a few years. So it is vital to develop policies that look beyond the next budget cycle, the next spending review and the next parliament. This is a manifesto for growth. We challenge the main political parties to form a consensus for long-run investment to achieve prosperity for our nation."

lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/units/growthCommission/newsAndEvents/ReportLaunchPressRelease.aspx

Too much blame placed on popular prejudices against rape victims for low conviction rates

Rape law reformers who have failed in their efforts to significantly increase the number of convictions are placing too much blame on the role of popular prejudices against rape victims, according to new research from Helen Reece, an expert in violence against women, based in the Law Department.

In an article 'Is elite opinion right and popular opinion wrong?', published in *The Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*, Helen Reece says that the influence of "rape myths", the preconceptions and stereotypes about women which are said to negatively affect the way police and jurors consider evidence, has been overstated. She also argues that the broad consensus regarding the low conviction rate as a terrible blot on the legal landscape is unjustified when rates are compared with those of other serious crimes.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/03/Too-much-blame-placed-on-popular-prejudices-against-rape-victims-for-low-conviction-rates.aspx

Survey charts emergence of new class system

The traditional view of a Britain made up of working, middle and upper class people is no longer accurate, according to one of the largest studies of its kind.

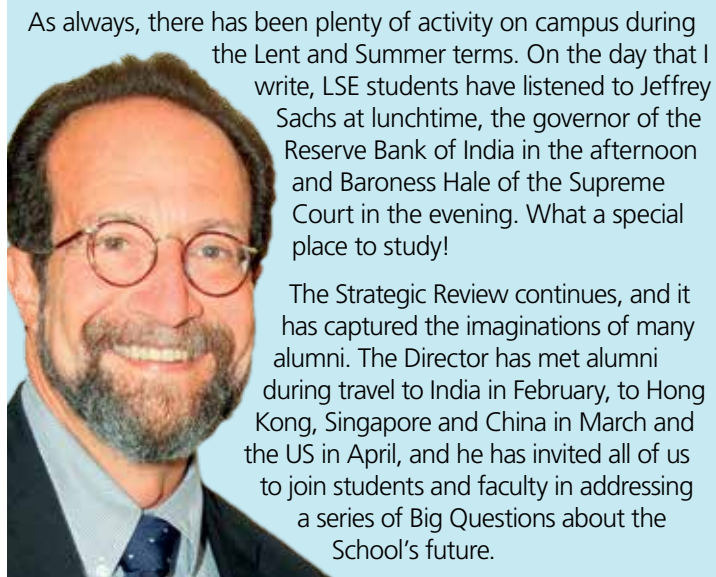
The Great British Class Survey (GBCS) of 161,000 people has charted the emergence of a new class system comprising seven groups in Britain, blurring the conventional boundaries between the "middle" and "working" classes. It was led by BBC LabUK, and leading sociologists Professor Mike Savage, LSE's Department of Sociology, and Professor Fiona Devine from the University of Manchester. The results of the web survey are published in April's issue of the journal *Sociology*.

According to GBCS, only 39 per cent of Britons now fit the stereotypes of middle and working class – those in the established middle class and the traditional working class.

Professor Savage said: "Occupation has been the traditional way to define a person's class, but this is actually too simplistic. In fact, social class goes far wider than that: economic, social, and cultural dimensions all play an important role. So economic capital: income, savings, house value; social capital: the number, and status of people we know; and cultural capital: the extent and nature of cultural interests and activities all play a part."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/04/NewClassSystem.aspx

MESSAGE FROM THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION CHAIR



As always, there has been plenty of activity on campus during the Lent and Summer terms. On the day that I write, LSE students have listened to Jeffrey Sachs at lunchtime, the governor of the Reserve Bank of India in the afternoon and Baroness Hale of the Supreme Court in the evening. What a special place to study!

The Strategic Review continues, and it has captured the imaginations of many alumni. The Director has met alumni during travel to India in February, to Hong Kong, Singapore and China in March and the US in April, and he has invited all of us to join students and faculty in addressing a series of Big Questions about the School's future.

He and I have been delighted with the alumni response so far – keep your answers coming!

We also enter into another period of applications for alumni to serve for the 2013-15 term of office for the LSE Alumni Association – a call that we hope you will heed as we work to ensure continued alumni input into the future direction of the School.

Finally, don't miss your opportunity to tell us what you think about alumni services, events and communications in the 2013 LSE Alumni Survey. Find out more at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/survey2013

Jeffrey Golden

(General Course 1971, PhD International Relations 1972-75)
Chair, LSE Alumni Association

UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

PRE-DEPARTURE EVENTS

Events bringing together LSE offer holders with recent alumni and current students, organised by alumni groups around the world take place in June, July and August. For further details, visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events

2013 CHRISTMAS CONCERT AND RECEPTION

Join us for a special Christmas reception prior to the annual LSE Choir and Orchestra Christmas Concert in December. For further details, visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events



LSE Reunions 2013

Having celebrated a reunion with alumni who graduated in 1959 and earlier at the 50 Plus Reunion in May, this summer we also welcome back to the School alumni who graduated in the 1960s and 1970s:

Classes of 1970-79: 12-13 July 2013 and
Classes of 1960-69: 26-27 July 2013

Highlights of the reunion weekends include a welcome reception on Friday, hosted by LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun, academic lectures and Gala Dinners at the House of Commons.

There is still time to book your place at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events

EVENTS AND REUNIONS

The Alumni Relations team organises an extensive programme of events and reunions at the School, supports the events organised by special interest alumni groups and works closely with international alumni groups on events around the world.

Since the last issue, LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun delivered his first alumni lecture to a packed Sheikh Zayed Theatre, two special interest groups have held dinners and we hosted our first ever brunch event for alumni as part of LSE's annual Literary Festival.

We hope that you enjoy the selection of photographs and reports (opposite) from recent alumni events in London. Turn to page 39 to see photographs from recent international alumni events.

MUSICAL INTERLUDES

Spring and Christmas receptions for alumni

Alumni returned to campus to celebrate the festive and spring seasons at receptions prior to LSE Choir and Orchestra Concerts at St Clement Danes Church. These are now popular annual events in the alumni calendar.

Alumni enjoy the Christmas Concert reception





Alumni lecture: Professor Calhoun

HERALDING A NEW DAWN

Alumni lecture series

We kicked off a new year of alumni events at the School with Professor Craig Calhoun's inaugural Alumni Lecture as LSE Director. Professor Calhoun, whose lecture focused on the current state and future direction of the School, was joined by Rishi Madhani (BSc Economics 2005, LSE governor and former SU General Secretary 2005-06) as chair. Listen to the podcast of Professor Calhoun's lecture at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/CClecture2013



Sir Jeremy Heywood delivers the keynote speech

INAUGURAL DINNER CELEBRATIONS

Special Interest Group annual dinners

The LSE Civil Service, Government and Public Policy alumni group hosted their inaugural dinner, with a welcome delivered by The Rt Hon Margaret Hodge MP (BSc Government 1966) and a keynote speech from Cabinet Secretary Sir Jeremy Heywood (MSc Economics 1986).

Do you have an idea for an alumni-led event? We are always interested in hearing about new ways in which we can create and deliver engaging alumni events.

Email: alumni.events@lse.ac.uk or visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events for more details

BRANCHING OUT BRUNCH

LSE Space for Thought Literary Festival alumni event

Forty alumni gathered at a networking brunch before enjoying an afternoon of literary events at the 2013 LSE Space for Thought Literary Festival. This year's festival explored the theme of Branching Out, which was selected partially in celebration of the festival's fifth anniversary, traditionally marked by wood.



Alumni enjoy the Branching Out Brunch

BRITAIN'S LABOUR MARKET: CONFOUNDING THE SCEPTICS

Special Interest Group event

In March, Mark Hoban MP (BSc Economics 1985), Minister of State for Employment, returned to the School to provide alumni with the British Government's perspective on the surprising resilience of Britain's labour market and set out how members want to support more people getting into work.



From left: Professor Julian Le Grand and Mark Hoban MP

SPOTLIGHT ON THE FRIENDS OF LSE IN...

Hong Kong

Thirty glorious years commemorated in Hong Kong



Every student on Houghton Street will no doubt at some point become aware of the significance of a breakfast meeting in 1894 between members of the Fabian Society that led to the founding of LSE. Even with great prescience Sydney and Beatrice Webb, George Bernard Shaw and Graham Wallis might have struggled to appreciate just what the legacy of that small gathering might one day mean to generations of students.

In that same spirit, Friends of LSE in Hong Kong started out as an informal gathering of people with a common bond. In the early 1980s, Ken Topley (BSc Government 1949) would arrange low-key receptions in dimly lit civil service offices for a handful of fellow LSE alumni to reminisce about their days at the School, usually over a gin and tonic or two.

Contrast that with the more than 200 LSE alumni who came together at a prestigious gala dinner in March to celebrate the alumni group's 30th anniversary and to recognise the friendships generations of Hong Kong-based alumni have made through their shared experiences of LSE and continued passion for the School. They were joined by LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun who was undertaking his first trip to East Asia as Director, which also included stops in Singapore, Beijing and Shanghai.

Michael Thomas QC (LLB 1954) remains proud of the alumni group's extraordinary development. He was introduced to the group by Ken in 1983, and when the latter left Hong Kong, he invited Michael to take over the responsibility of coordinating social gatherings. Michael duly became the founding chair of the

Friends of LSE in Hong Kong as it assumed a formal identity.

The group quickly evolved into something far greater than a social club. Michael recalls: "I had arrived in Hong Kong as attorney general to advise and assist the governor Teddy Youde on the lengthy negotiations then just starting between UK and China to settle the future of the five million people who lived here. So among our more cerebral activities in those early days, we held a seminar to discuss the provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration."

Over the past three decades, the Friends have developed strong ties with the School, and alumni from the past seven decades have connected through the group. LSE directors and numerous academics have visited Hong Kong to deliver lectures and engage with alumni and prospective students, and in 2005 the second LSE Asia Forum was hosted in the city.

William Lo (BSc Accounting and Finance 1984) was chair of the group at the time. He recounts: "It was the first official outreach event hosted by the School and the Friends of LSE in Hong Kong and the second of a series of Asia Forums that have helped to raise the profile and reputation of LSE and its local alumni groups in the region and promoted intra-regional alumni dialogue and communication."

William also remembers the impact of the SARS epidemic: "Who can forget the isolation imposed by the restriction on air travel and the sight of people with their faces covered in white masks? But on the positive side the good wishes from the School, the revitalisation of the alumni activities and communication with LSE meant a great deal."

Current chair Kenneth Lai (BSc Economics 1993) is proud of the role the Friends play in the life of the School. "The most significant thing is the rapid increase in the number of LSE alumni now based here in Hong Kong," he says. "With continuous effort through our events, word of mouth and active searching through social media channels, we manage to reach a large percentage of the local alumni population of over 2,000 people. We have developed an alumni community comprising not only local-born alumni, but also settlers from all over the world."

Kenneth's point about the "alumni community" will resonate with members of the more than 50 officially recognised alumni groups spanning the globe, which form a vital link between alumni and their alma mater and ensure that different generations of graduates are never too far away from fellow alumni, no matter where they are in the world.

Find your nearest group at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups

Full interviews with Michael, William and Kenneth are available at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/hk30

Read about Professor Craig Calhoun's trip to East Asia at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/CCAsia2013

Alumni events are advertised by email to all alumni in the UK and on www.alumni.lse.ac.uk. Wherever possible an event report and podcast is created of the event so that all alumni are able to experience it – visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events for more details

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION GROUPS ROUND-UP

LSE alumni groups organise hundreds of events around the world each year. Here we have captured moments from a small selection of those events. If you would like to get involved with the network of over 70 international groups, contact networks and special interest groups, visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups



German LSE Alumni Meeting 2012 in Tuebingen, October 2012
with Dr Martin Lodge.



LSE Alumni Association Chile AGM to elect the Executive Committee of the Friends of LSE in Chile, where Roberto Moris was appointed president, January 2013

In the picture, Roberto Moris, Ignacio Figueroa, Loreto Molina, Angélica Figueroa, Ana María Troncoso, Arturo Errázuriz, Ignacio Morandé and Andrés Alonso.



Alumni Association Denmark event, February 2013

Danish MP Dr Lykke Friis (MSc European Studies 1992), Peter Appel (LLM 1990) and chair of the Alumni Association Denmark Nina Lange (MSc Statistics 2006) with their copies of *LSE* by former LSE Director Ralf Dahrendorf.



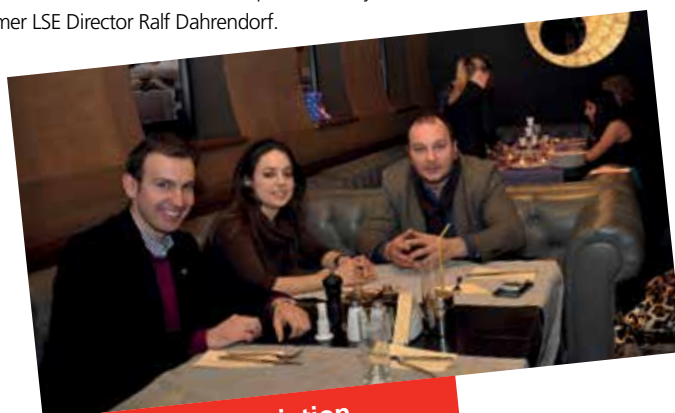
LSE Alumni Association Singapore Welcome Dinner for Craig Calhoun, March 2013

Left to right: president of the Singapore association Garich Lim, alumni Professor James Tang and Professor Saw Swee Hock, LSE Director Craig Calhoun and vice-president Miao Fongtien.



Greek LSE Alumni Second Annual Conference
April 2013

Yannis Stournaras, Minister of Finance, speaking at the conference.



LSE Alumni Association Macedonia dinner, March 2013

LSE THANKYOU



Sporting chance

LSE has forged a reputation as a rich breeding ground for future leaders in business and governments, and premier social scientists. However, alumni such as Olympic marathon

runner Mara Yamauchi (née Myers, MSc Politics of the World Economy 1996) also demonstrate that sporting excellence and LSE are by no means strangers.

Current LSE students continue to set high standards in the sporting arena: in the past year, three were selected for the GB Olympic fencing squad, GB men's under-23 rowing and senior squads, and the England under-20s rugby squad. Another trialled for the US women's Olympic squad.

The LSE Student Ambassadors for Sport programme will ensure that elite athletes can combine their LSE education with the pursuit of their chosen sport. Through the initiative, athletes will share their achievements with fellow LSE students and demonstrate that involvement in sport need not compromise academic success – and can actually complement it. The project has been awarded £30,000 by the LSE Annual Fund to help with training, equipment, travel and registration costs over a two-year period.

Professor David Marsden endorsed the initiative's application to the Annual Fund. Professor Marsden, who has taught at LSE since 1980 and is currently an associate in the Labour Markets Research Programme, is convinced that sporting activity can be a valuable part of the student experience at LSE and can do much to enrich students' time at LSE.

Having rowed with and coached the LSE Rowing Club, Professor Marsden commented: "For me this has been a form of participant observation: I was struck by the tremendous camaraderie among the students, quite distinct from that in the classroom, where relations can at times be quite competitive. In a boat, as in any team, people have to work with and support one other. The students also gently teased an ancient academic about his rowing

Mellon Fellowship Programme launched at LSE Cities

A new initiative that puts humanists at the heart of the study of urban life was launched by LSE Cities in February 2013 thanks to a US\$900,000 grant made by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation.

This major new initiative will run for approximately four years and comprises two parts: the Mellon Fellowship Programme at LSE in Cities and the Humanities, and the Urban Research Network. The intellectual objective core to both components is to connect humanities scholars from literature, philosophy, anthropology, film

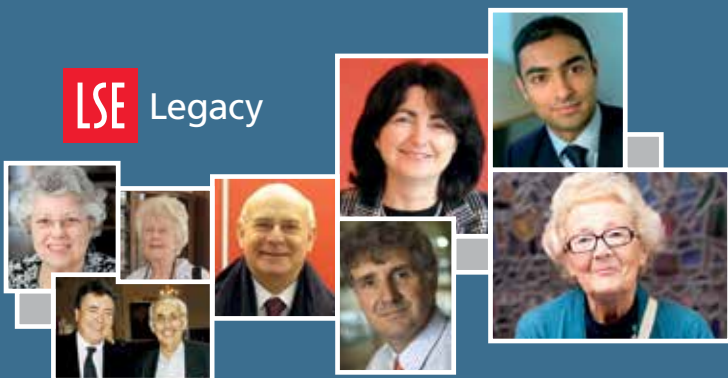
studies, art and architectural history more closely to urban research and teaching at LSE.

From autumn 2013, the first Mellon Fellow will spend nine months at LSE, where they will engage humanists in the study of urban life, as pursued by LSE Cities, and be involved in postgraduate teaching and research.

The second strand of the initiative, the Urban Research Network, aims to create an international network of institutions embedded in cities in rapidly urbanising regions of the world, in particular in the US, Asia and



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technique and showed him how to improve it."

Annual Fund chairman Peter Jones OBE (BSc Statistics 1964) said: "Sport can contribute significantly to a student's memories of LSE: almost 50 years since I graduated, I still meet with teammates from the LSE football team. It further cements our relationship with the School."

The Annual Fund grant will ensure the initiative has an immediate impact on students' lives. LSE Student Ambassadors for Sport is one of 58 student-led projects within a total of 67 School-wide initiatives benefiting from Annual Fund support this year, which help to enrich the LSE experience offered to students in and beyond the classroom.

For more information about the LSE Annual Fund visit www.lse.ac.uk/annualfund

Latin America, and to expose a new generation of humanists to the social science urban culture.

Ricky Burdett, Professor of Urban Studies and director of LSE Cities, who will oversee the initiative with Richard Sennett, Professor of Sociology, said: "It will take our work to another level, engaging those who design and manage cities with a new generation of scholars and practitioners who focus on fundamental humanistic questions on what it means to inhabit the contemporary city across the globe."

Alumnus's landmark scholarship gift

A landmark renewal of philanthropic support has brought the cumulative giving of one of the School's valued and long-standing donors to over £1m.

Bill Bottriell (BSc Economics 1978) founded the Bottriell Scholarship in 2002, and since then has been influential in providing opportunities for underprivileged UK students to study at LSE. To date, the scholarship has helped 20 students realise their dreams of higher education in a variety of subjects and his recent gift is set to continue this tradition.

Bill has had a long-standing association with the School since graduating with a BSc in Economics in 1978. He is currently a member of the LSE Court of Governors and a member of the School's Development Committee. The first of his family to attend university, Bill appreciates as well as any other the importance of providing an LSE

education to those who aren't able to fund themselves.

He commented: "As an alumnus myself, I feel a moral imperative to ensure that the next generation of bright and enthusiastic young minds aren't denied the same experiences I benefited from due to circumstances outside of their control."

He retains a strong belief that his scholars will repay the faith that he has invested in them. "I am incredibly proud of all the Bottriell scholars," he said. "I am confident they will go on to do great things and to give others the same chance that they were given."

The Bottriell scholars come from a variety of backgrounds, and have studied various subjects including law, social policy, geography, government and accounting. All are extremely grateful for the support they have received.

"I feel it is impossible to overstate the difference the scholarship made to me," said Christopher Randall (LLB 2010). "Being awarded the scholarship let me know that somebody somewhere had confidence in me, and when one knows this it can only improve one's confidence."

"I would never have been able to start my way down this very long road of study without Bill there to back me up," said Christopher Blunt (BSc Philosophy 2010).

The latest recipient of the scholarship, Zaahirah Adam, currently studying the LLB course, emphasised how Bill's support has enabled her to concentrate more fully on her studies. "I have discovered a new form of determination to succeed and continue on the search for knowledge, so I, just like Bill, can give back to society and inspire others."

From left: Bill Bottriell with current Bottriell Scholars Lucy Hulbert, Zaahirah Adam and Lee Brown



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

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.

1982



Hans Christian Iversen (MSc International Relations), a former strategy director for Walt Disney in Europe and a leader in corporate transformational change programmes, has been appointed managing director at MorganFranklin Limited in London, the UK subsidiary of the international financial and technology consultancy.

1985



Tim May (BSc Sociology and Economics) is currently seconded, for half of his time, to Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg, Sweden, where he is assisting with the strategic development of the Mistra Urban Futures Centre. His research is also supported by grants from the Arts and Humanities and Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Councils.



Howard Stevenson (BSc Social Policy) was recently appointed as Professor of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies at the University of Nottingham's School of Education.



Professor Adrian Wilkinson (BSc Industrial Relations, MSc Economics 1986) has been named on a prestigious shortlist of the top 20 international HR Thinkers. Professor Wilkinson is director of Griffith University's Centre for Work, Organisation and Wellbeing and his research for the past 20 years has focused on employment participation and promoting the voice of the employee.

1986

Thomas P Maloney (MSc Economic History) has been appointed library services and education technology coordinator for the State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

1987



Professor Bob Galliers (PhD), former LSE Information Systems and

Innovation Group (ISIG) professor, was the recipient of the prestigious Association of Information Systems (AIS) LEO Lifetime Achievement Award in 2012. The LEO award, established in 1999, recognises truly outstanding individuals in the field of information systems. It is the second time it has been given to a former LSE ISIG professor: Professor Frank Land received the award in 2003.

1990



Robert San Pe (LLB), a partner of global law firm Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, has become an adviser to Burma/Myanmar's opposition leader and Nobel laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi. Robert has been providing advice and assistance in areas such as foreign investment regulation. In November 2012 he participated as Aung San Suu Kyi's personal representative at a Wilton Park (UK Foreign Office) conference on responsible foreign investment in Burma.

1993



Michaela Bergman (MSc Social Anthropology) was recently appointed as the chief counsellor for social issues at the European



Bank for Reconstruction and Development. She joined the Bank in 2005 as the first social specialist. Prior to 2005 she worked in South, Central and South East Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe.

1995

Alex Capri (MSc International Relations) has joined KPMG LLP as a managing director in the US Tax practice. Based in Houston, he will lead the Trade and Customs Services team in the Southwestern US and serve as the national oil and gas leader for the Trade and Customs practice. Previously Alex was based in Singapore and Hong Kong as a partner and regional leader for KPMG Asia Pacific.



1996

Joshua Weinberg (MSc Media and Communications) has been named vice president, integrated content strategy, innovation and execution at the Discovery Channel. He previously served as Discovery's vice president of communications, directing programme publicity for the network, launching programmes including Discovery's *Curiosity* series and several seasons of *Deadliest Catch*. Prior to Discovery, Joshua served as senior account executive at the boutique New York/Washington public relations firm newsPROs and was previously part of the launch team for BBC America.

1997

Alan Luke (MSc Public Policy and Administration) has been appointed assistant director, commissioning and contracting at the NHS Bexley Clinical Commissioning Group.

Previously, Alan was interim community contracting manager at NHS South East London.

1999



Dan Sarooshi (PhD Law) has been elected to a senior research fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, a post which he holds in conjunction with a professorship of Public International Law at the University of Oxford.

2003

Amy Cooper (BSc Management Sciences) is founder of Secret Seed Society. She returned to LSE to speak at a TEDxLSE event about why she has set up a club for children who enjoy growing and cooking food. She is now collaborating with architect Oscar Rodriguez to present to architects and developers the significant value of building-integrated agriculture.



Dr Zoltan Csedo (MSc International Health Policy), owner and general manager of Innotica Group, a knowledge enterprise in Central and Eastern Europe, was recently appointed

as a member of the Committee on Business Administration at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in the Economics and Law section. He also serves as a member of the management board of the Hungarian Association of British Alumni, one of the most active alumni networking organisations in Central and Eastern Europe.

Christopher Mainella (LLM)

has been appointed a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba, Trial Division in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Christopher practised law as a crown prosecutor in Manitoba and as counsel for the Minister of Justice in Ottawa, Ontario for 18 years. While studying at LSE, Christopher also did a secondment with the Crown Prosecution Service of England and Wales. At the time of his appointment he was general counsel with the Public Prosecution Service of Canada.

2008

Andrew Rabens (MSc

International Relations) is a special adviser for youth engagement at the US State Department's Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. Andrew's role focuses on helping empower young people in the Middle East and North Africa to positively affect their communities and countries. His work is part of a larger ongoing commitment by the US government to support active citizenship and greater political and economic opportunities for young leaders.

Class note provided by Partnership for Public Service

2009

Faisal Irshaid (MSc International Relations) currently works as a journalist for BBC Global News. His role sees him cover the Middle East and North Africa, reporting on political affairs in the region.

Francisco Soares Machado

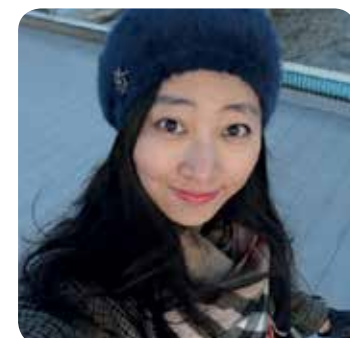
(LLM) was recently appointed adviser

to the Portuguese Minister of State and Finance, where he takes on responsibility for the financial sector, in particular banking sector bail-outs. Previously Francisco worked as a corporate and financial lawyer at Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira, a Spanish-based law firm.

2010



Egill Thor Nielsson (MSc Social Anthropology) is a visiting scholar in the strategic studies division of the Polar Research Institute of China, contributing to the Arctic development index project. He participated in the 5th Chinese National Arctic Research Expedition during the summer of 2012, which saw R/V Xuelong become the first Chinese vessel to sail through an Arctic shipping route.



Lang Xiao (MSc Media

Communication and Development) is currently working as an analyst in the telecommunications and media industry. Lang has founded ARTouch (www.artouch.org), a non-profit organisation which observes the development of Chinese artists in the UK creative industry through a political economy perspective and a developmental approach.

REUNION AMBASSADORS

During the 2012 class reunions, one alumnus travelled from New Zealand to share his cohort's celebrations on Houghton Street. That he was prepared to spend 23 hours on a plane to attend a weekend event in London demonstrates the impact LSE has had on his life.

His story is remarkable in that it is not remarkable. At each reunion there are similar tales of alumni who have returned to campus from locations all over the world to reminisce with old friends in familiar surroundings.

With people making such a commitment to attend and join in their reunion, there is a certain pressure to deliver a programme of events that will live up to their expectations. Reunion ambassadors help make this possible, by generously volunteering their time to ensure that each reunion lives long in the memory of those who attended it. Here, four alumni who have previously volunteered as "reunion ambassadors" share their experiences.



Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy 1991)

My years at LSE were filled with inspiring people and I couldn't pass up the chance to bring them together again.

The reward for me was the enthusiasm with which people responded to the invitation to get together, and the even greater enthusiasm at being together at LSE again after almost 20 years. It took me back to my student days, when there were many times when we pulled together to voice the requirement for better student services.



Keir Hopley (BSc Government 1983)

When I received an approach from the Alumni Relations team, I could not resist the opportunity to be involved in shaping what I hoped and expected would be a really good weekend during which people would reunite after maybe 30 years of not having seen each other.

Chairing proceedings and helping to make things go smoothly was a real pleasure. In particular, the Gala Dinner

in the Houses of Parliament was a magnificent occasion

– in which I was privileged to have a speaking part! I would urge anyone considering being a future reunion ambassador to do it: you will be supported all the way by the Alumni Relations team and, above all else, you will have a lot of fun.



Chris Cooper (BSc Economics 1996, Research Fee Economics 1997)

The thought of coming back to campus for a reunion always appealed to me. But I had never even contemplated what being a "reunion ambassador" might entail. However, when I took the call from the Alumni Relations team, I was fairly easily convinced.

I would say the most rewarding aspect for everyone who attended – not just the ambassadors – was catching up with a lot of old faces. The fact people wanted to return to London from all over the world to share in our joint memories reminded us all how precious our LSE student days were.

We may all move on professionally (and geographically) after LSE; it's great to be able to come back and remember the place that played such a part in our development.

Lucy Cohen

(née Stylianou,
BSc Government 1986)

I loved my time at the School in the mid-1980s and becoming a class chair for my reunion seemed like a good way to give something back.

The most rewarding – if demanding aspect – of the role concerned the programme of events: ensuring that it worked and that it would truly inspire and engage the alumni who attended was quite a challenge. From the comments received during and after our reunion weekend, it was apparent that we managed to do just that.



The voices of the alumni audience form a central part of LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun's Strategic Review. This academic year he has sought your views on, amongst other things, what makes LSE distinct and what you think a leading social sciences institution should resemble in the years to come.

This is a very deliberate approach – you know the School intimately, are part of its fabric and can help to shape its future, including the opportunities that LSE provides for you to come back and visit the School.

In July 2014 we are holding an Alumni Reunion Weekend, welcoming back all alumni to the School, with a particular focus on graduating classes celebrating a significant anniversary year. If you would like to learn more about reunion ambassador roles for your cohort, please contact reunions@lse.ac.uk.

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

Abrams, Hilton John BSc Econ 1954

Aitman, Lionel Malcolm BSc
Accounting and Finance 1979

Ayles, Cyril George
BSc Geography 1958

Ayre, Professor Peter Christopher
Ingham BSc Economics 1961

Banks, Shirley Registration and
Assessment Officer, Academic
Registrar's Division

Bealey, Professor Frank William
BSc Government 1948

Bertolotti, Piero BSc Economics
and International History 1959

Blank, Sarah Margaret
BSc Economics 1948

Burdett, Dr Julia MSc Voluntary
Sector Organisation 1992, PhD
Social Administration 2004

Sir John Burgh KCMG CB, BSc
Government 1950

Clayton, Professor Emeritus Keith
Martin PhD Geography 1958

Cornwall-Jones, Myfanwy Marjorie
Diploma Mental Health 1969

Cremieu-Alcan, Lili Jean
BSc Economics 1951

Deschenaux, Dr Claude
Research Fee Accounting 1962

Anthony Thomas Dunn,
BSc Economics 1949

Duncan, Clyde Emerson
PhD Law 1981

Ennals, Eleanor
BSc Government 1946

Fielding, Professor Antony BSc
Statistics and Mathematics 1965,
MSc Operational Research 1966

Fletcher, Peter James BSc Econ 1957

Jean Esther Floud CBE
(née McDonald), BSc Econ 1936

Garnett, Professor John Clark BSc
Economics 1961, MSc International
Relations 1962

Glimmerveen, Arie BSc Philosophy
1981, Research Fee Philosophy 1982

Gould, Hannah Rachel BSc
Economics 1950

Grant, James Albert Sinclair
LLB 1967

Hamilton, Lorna Rose
BSc Sociology 1971, Research Fee
Social Psychology 1972

Hemingway, Geoffrey Sykes
BSc Government 1950

Hext, Samuel BSc Econ 1953

Holubowicz, Romuald Paul
MSc Economics 1950

Howells, Richard William Lawson
LLM 1953, PhD Law 1967

Howick, Allane Grant Tennant MSc
Voluntary Sector Organisation 1995

Huffer, Dr Donald Breeze
Mendham MA 1958

Hyde, Greta Mary
BSc Economics 1967

Jackson, Milenka Marie Certificate
Social Science 1955, Certificate Social
Science and Administration 1956,
Certificate Mental Health 1957

Jamshed, Mariam
BSc Management Sciences 2010

Jarrett, Christopher
BSc Economics 1954

Jenkins, Wycliffe Joseph
Prydderch BSc Economics 1953

Kenen, Dr Peter Research Fee 1957

King, Anthony John MSc Sea-Use
Law and Economics 1993

Knight, Timothy Ronald
BSc Econ 1956

Langsdale, Philip Richard
MSc Economics 2005

Lappert, Martin Josef
BSc Economics 1951

Letwin, Professor William MSc
Philosophy of the Social Sciences 1950

MacGuire, Alec BSc Sociology 1957

Marchant, Frances Alison Diploma
Social Work Studies 1973

Marriage, Adrian John Henry
BA Econ 1948, MA Sociology 1951

Meltzer, Dr Howard Ian
MSc Psychology 1975

Nathan, Eli LLB 1949

Osborn, Norman Edward LLB 1955

Owuor, Charles Stephen
General Course 1970

Palmier, Dr Leslie Hugh
BSc Economics and Sociology 1949,
MSc Social Anthropology 1956

Prince, Masry Michela
BA Sociology 1952

Psaila, Walter
BSc Money and Banking 1961

Schott, Professor Rudiger
Occasional Student 1960

Smith, Robert
MSc Operational Research 1992

Strang, George Gibson Diploma
Applied Social Studies 1965

Sutcliffe, Jack BSc Government 1956

Taylor, Anthony Stafford
BSc Government 1951,
MSc Government 1954

Taylor, Laurence
BSc Accounting and Finance 1957

Watson, John Charles
BSc Sociology 1951

Wilmot, Vivienne Rosemary
BSc Economics 1952

Winter, Walter Eric
Occasional Student 1954

Yenal, Professor Oktay
BSc Economics 1955

Yurasko, William Harry
General Course 1961

Stanley Cohen, 1942-2013



Stanley Cohen, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at LSE, died on 7 January 2013 after suffering from Parkinson's disease. The following is an extract from an LSE blog of condolences – see blogs.lse.ac.uk/condolences/2013/01/08/stancohen

Stan grew up in South Africa and was an undergraduate sociology student at the University of Witwatersrand. He left in 1963 for London where he completed his doctorate at LSE while working as a social worker. He lectured in sociology at the University of Durham and then the University

of Essex, where he was Professor of Sociology from 1974.

In 1980, Stan and his family went to live in Israel where he became director of the Institute of Criminology at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem and also became active in human rights work on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He returned to LSE as a visiting centennial professor in 1994 and in 1996 was appointed Martin White Professor of Sociology. In 1998 he was elected as a fellow of the British Academy.

Stan has written about criminological theory, prisons, social control, criminal justice policy, juvenile delinquency, mass media, political crime and human rights violations. His books include *Images of Deviance* (1971); *Folk Devils and Moral Panics: the making of the mods and rockers* (1972); and *Against Criminology* (1988).

His most recent book, *States of Denial: knowing about atrocities and suffering* (2001), dealt with personal and political reactions to information, images and appeals about inhumanities, cruelty and social suffering. *States of Denial* was chosen as Outstanding Publication of 2001 by the International Division of the American Society of Criminology and was awarded the 2002 British Academy Book Prize.

While in the Department of Sociology, Professor Cohen played a crucial role in the establishment of the Centre for the Study of Human Rights at LSE in 2000.

LSE BOOKS



A selection of recent books by LSE academics and alumni. For more information on books by LSE authors see 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.

LSE AUTHORS



Growing the Productivity of Government Services

Patrick Dunleavy, with
Leandro Carrera
Edward Elgar, 384pp
£25 p/b £75 h/b

In the first in-depth empirical treatment of the organisational productivity of unique national government agencies, the authors analyse UK taxation, social security, regulatory agencies and IT and management changes in NHS hospitals.

Multinationals and Economic Geography: location, technology and innovation

Simona Iammarino, with Philip McCann
Edward Elgar, 544pp £39.95 p/b £120 h/b

Geography is becoming increasingly important for MNEs and MNEs are becoming progressively more important for economic geography. The pivot on which this vital relationship turns is the creation, diffusion and management of new knowledge.



City Suburbs: placing suburbia in a post-suburban world

Alan Mace
Routledge, 196pp
£29.99 p/b £105 h/b

City Suburbs considers contemporary Anglo-American suburbia. Drawing on research in outer London it looks at life on the edge of a world city from the perspective of residents.



Rethinking Agency: developmentalism, gender and rights

Sumi Madhok
Taylor and Francis,
256pp £65 h/b

The author proposes a new theoretical framework for agency thinking by examining the ethical, discursive and practical engagements of a group of female

development workers in north-west India with developmentalism and individual rights.



Constitutional Nationalism and Legal Exclusion

Mara Malagodi
Oxford University Press,
340pp £30 h/b

This book is a detailed case study of Nepal's post-1990 constitutional experience. It examines the complex relationship between law and politics, and emphasises the role of cultural identity in making institutional choices relating to the Nepali Constitution.



Sail On, O Ship of State

Eds: Johanna Möhring,
Gwythian Prins
Notting Hill Editions, £10 h/b

Since 1945, there has been an ascendant narrative in international affairs which blamed the nation-states of Europe for the double catastrophes of the first and second world wars and has invested hope in a new post-nation-state world order which arose

from those ashes. This collection of essays is a first attempt to restore the nation state to its rightful place: at the heart of the people, centre-stage in politics.



Ethnographies of Doubt: faith and uncertainty in contemporary societies

Mathijs Pelkmans
I B Tauris,
256pp £54.50 h/b

Drawing on a wide range of cases, from spirit mediums in Taiwan to Maoist revolutionaries in India, from right-wing populists in Europe to converts to Pentecostalism in Central Asia, the authors analyse the ways in which doubt is overcome and, conversely, how belief-systems collapse.



Ordinary Ethics in China

Charles Stafford
Bloomsbury, 320pp
£19.99 p/b £55 h/b

Drawing on a wide range of anthropological case studies, this book examines the kinds of moral and ethical issues that emerge (sometimes almost unnoticed) in the flow of everyday life in Chinese communities.



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FEATURED ALUMNI BOOK

TOBY'S ROOM

Pat Barker (BSc International History 1965)
Penguin, 272pp £7.99 p/b

Pat Barker returns to the first world war in *Toby's Room*, a dark, compelling novel of human desire, wartime horror and the power of friendship.

Moving from the Slade School of Art to Queen Mary's Hospital, where surgery and art intersect in the rebuilding of the shattered faces of the wounded, *Toby's Room* is a riveting drama of identity, damage, intimacy and loss.

Pat Barker is an award winning writer; her books include the highly acclaimed Regeneration trilogy, comprising *Regeneration*, which has been made into a film, *The Eye in the Door*, which won *The*

Guardian Fiction Prize, and *The Ghost Road*, which won the Booker Prize. The trilogy featured in *The Observer's* 2012 list of the ten best historical novels. She is also the author of the more recent novels *Another World*, *Border Crossing*, *Double Vision* and *Life Class*.

In February, Pat took part in Branching Out, the 2013 Literary Festival at LSE, where she spoke on Art in Conflict alongside Dr Suzannah Biernoff. In their joint session, they explored art's responsibility to war, and the links between art, literature, science and history.



ALUMNI BOOKS



Future Asia: the new gold rush in the East

Rajiv Biswas
(BSc Economics 1980) Palgrave Macmillan, 216pp £26.99 h/b

Future Asia looks at the key trends reshaping the global economy, and how an economic revolution driven by Asia will sweep through the old world order in the next decade, bringing widespread political upheaval for governments, companies and individuals.

Alienation and the Carnivalization of Society

Jerome Braun
(Research Fee Industrial Relations 1973) with Lauren Langman, Routledge, 214pp £28 p/b

This book examines alienation from both a sociological and psychoanalytic perspective, revisiting classic

treatments of the topic (Marx, Simmel, Weber) and exploring its relevance to understanding post-modern consumer society.



The Compositor in London: the rise and fall of a labour aristocracy

Dr Cyril Cannon
(BSc Sociology 1957, PhD Sociology 1961) St Bride Library, 285pp £30 p/b

In the early days of letterpress, every letter had to be manually selected, placed and spaced. Only a trained and literate worker could manipulate type into pages ready to print. The compositor was thus considered an aristocrat among the working men because his skill was essential. For 500 years the compositor's craft was fundamental to communication; the digital age has effectively changed the world of printing beyond recognition. Dr Cannon's thesis, published in 1961, explores the role of the compositor and the work in which they were so skilled.

Climate Change and International Trade

Rafael Leal-Arcas
(PhD European Studies 2002) Edward Elgar, 544pp £110 h/b

In this insightful book, Leal-Arcas seeks to answer the question: How can we make best use of the international trading system experience to aim at a global climate change agreement? In doing so, he contributes to developing the architecture for a post-2012 global climate agreement and, in the process, identifies and proposes new approaches to climate change mitigation by linking it to the international trade system.

The Emerging Markets of the Middle East: strategies for entry and growth

Tim Rogmans
(BSc Economics 1987) Business Expert Press, 145pp £17.59 p/b

This book is the first of its kind to include the information, insights and frameworks that are required to develop entry and growth strategies for the Middle East in the new turbulent environment following the global economic crisis and the Arab Spring.



A Post-War Half Century: Christmas letters 1962-2011

Eberhard George Wedell
(BSc International Relations 1947) with Rosemarie Wedell, Memoir Club, 230pp £20 p/b

During the second half of the last century the Wedells began to send a letter to their friends and relations, telling them about their lives during the year.

The first letter in 1962 details Professor Wedell's work as Secretary of the Independent Television Authority, while the 2011 letter reflects on life after his wife Rosemarie's death in 2010. During the half century concerned, Professor Wedell moved from London to take up a chair at the University of Manchester, and when Britain joined the European Community in 1973 he was put in charge of the Employment Policy Division in Brussels. In 1982 he founded the European Institute for the Media. Rosemarie developed her work in Religious Education at home and abroad, exploring the inter-faith challenges in China, India and Zambia.

The publication of these diaries, unedited and end-to-end, provides a fascinating slice of contemporary history as experienced by one ordinary family during its post-war half century.

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