



LSE

Connect

For alumni of the London School
of Economics and Political Science

Vol 27, number 1, summer 2015

Rachel Glennerster and Eric Werker
count the cost of Ebola

Sonia Livingstone
on the digital lives of a teenage class

Ghosts of the past
LSE celebrates its 120th anniversary



Vacations

A Great Alternative to London Hotels

Vacation accommodation



LSE residences offer good quality, centrally located bed and breakfast accommodation to all during the winter, spring and summer vacations!

Ideal for an affordable stay in London, whatever your reason for visiting. In addition there is a ten per cent discount available for bookings made by LSE staff, students and alumni.



10% discount

for alumni, staff and current students (staff, student or alumni ID required)*



*Call us on **020 7955 7676** or email us at vacations@lse.ac.uk for your 10% discount promotional code!



Like us on Facebook facebook.com/LSEVacations



Twitter twitter.com/LSEVacations

www.lsevacations.co.uk

Editor's message



As I write this, LSE is in the middle of a special anniversary: 120 years ago this October it welcomed its first students to the School. Much has changed since 1895 but, as our cover image shows, reflections of historical LSE can still be found on campus. The *Ghosts of the Past* exhibition featured on our centrespread is just one of the ways LSE has been marking its 120 years; it has also been commemorating eminent names from the past, including Sir Arthur Lewis, remembered here by archivist Sue Donnelly.

LSE was founded for the betterment of society, and it holds true to that ideal today. It was with pride that the School announced in December 2014 the results of the UK's national research assessment (the REF), which commended LSE research, not just for its quality but for having made a tangible impact on public life. Some of the ways in which LSE's academics have made a real difference to the world are detailed here.

It has also been an extraordinary political year for the UK, with the general election in May. John Hills has analysed the record of the last government, the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition which pledged, on taking power in 2010, to work towards a society where "those in need are most protected". Do their policies bear this out, and who really has been hit hardest over the past five years?

The Institute of Public Affairs has also been focusing on issues of governance, namely what Magna Carta means to the UK today. Daniel Regan explains why the ConstitutionUK team have been travelling the country to find out what people really feel about the nature of the political system today.

Elsewhere in the magazine, Rachel Glennerster and Eric Werker of the International Growth Centre's Sierra Leone and Liberia programmes report on Ebola's economic impact, while *Africa at LSE* blog editor Syerramia Willoughby shares a more personal account of the tragedy. Sonia Livingstone tracks the digital connections of a teenage class; and Jen Tarr explains how she has been working to help chronic pain sufferers find other means of expression.

Please do feed back any comments on the pieces in the magazine by emailing lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk. It has been a fascinating issue to compile, and I hope you will find it just as interesting to read.

Jess Winterstein

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

LSE Connect

LSE Connect is published twice a year by the Press and Information Office at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Tel: +44 (0)20 7955 7060. Fax: +44 (0)20 7852 3658. Email: lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk

Commissioning editor: Jess Winterstein
Production editor: Fiona Whiteman
Alumni news editor: Chris Kendrick
Art and design editor: Claire Harrison
Assistant art and design editors: Ailsa Drake, Liz Mosley
LSE photography (unless stated): Nigel Stead
Editorial assistant: Hayley Reed
Printed by: Wyndeham

Published by The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. LSE holds the dual status of an exempt charity under Section 2 of the Charities Act 1993 (as a constituent part of the University of London), and a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 1985 (Registration no. 70527).

Copyright in editorial matter and in the magazine as a whole belongs to LSE ©2015. Copyright in individual articles belongs to the authors who have asserted their moral rights ©2015.

COVER: © Nigel Stead and LSE archives

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission in writing of the publisher, nor be issued to the public or circulated in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.

Requests for permission to reproduce any article or part of the magazine should be sent to the editor at the above address. In the interests of providing a free flow of debate, views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the editor, LSE alumni or LSE.

Although every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of material published in this magazine, LSE accepts no responsibility for the veracity of claims or accuracy of information provided by contributors.

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.

Printed on recycled paper



9

Features

GOVERNING THE UK

What did the Coalition really do for us?

John Hills analyses the impact of the last UK government **7**

Crowdsourcing the constitution

Eight hundred years on, is it time for a new Magna Carta? Daniel Regan reports on the views of the British public and alumnus Hamid Ghany offers a viewpoint from the Commonwealth Caribbean **9**

A political revolution

Tony Travers discusses the British general election's shock result **10**

The economics of Ebola

Rachel Glennerster and Eric Werker assess the economic impacts of Ebola and Syerramia Willoughby shares the moment when a distant tragedy became a very personal one **11**

The social network

Are the benefits of the digital age really reaching the kids? Sonia Livingstone describes the findings of the Class Project **14**

More than words

Images, sounds and movement can offer new ways of communicating about pain, argues Jen Tarr **16**

Knowing causes, effecting change

How does LSE research contribute to the wider world? Jess Winterstein highlights some case studies **19**



16

Regulars

Headline news **4**

Timeline tasters: Sue Donnelly shares highlights from LSE's History blog **23**

LSE campus: ghosts of the past **24**

LSE and me: alumna Arminka Helic **26**

LSE icons: from our picture archives **27**

Alumni at large: social entrepreneur Scott Gilmore **28**

News **31**

Research update **34**

Letters **35**

Student life **35**

Alumni: news, events, reunions and group activities **36**

LSE philanthropy: how you've helped **40**

Class notes **42**

Volunteering: Q&A with alumnus Nick O'Shea **44**

Obituaries **45**

Books **46**



35

HEADLINE NEWS

LSE RANKS HIGHLY FOR Research Excellence

LSE saw 2014 out on a high note, with the announcement of the 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) results in December 2014 confirming its position as a world-leading research university.



The REF is the UK's new system for assessing the quality of research in UK higher education institutions. An analysis of the results shows LSE at the top, or close to the top, of a number of rankings of research quality, including being ranked as the top university in the UK based on the proportion of "world leading" (4*) research produced.

The results also saw LSE named second in the UK overall when universities are ranked using a "grade point average" (GPA); the top university in its social science disciplines, whether using a GPA or the percentage of research receiving the top 4* grade as a measure; and joint second when universities are ranked according to the

percentage of research receiving either a 4* or 3* (internationally excellent) grade.

This is the first year where the UK's national research assessment has taken account of the impact of universities' research on public life, as well as its quality. Using these specific measures, LSE was ranked as the top university in the UK for research quality both when using an average score and when using the percentage of output receiving the top 4* grade, and the top university for impact in its social science disciplines, whether judged on GPA or the proportion of research impact awarded 4*.

Professor Stuart Corbridge, Provost and Deputy Director, who led the School's REF work

before handing over to new Pro-Director Julia Black, said: "These are outstanding results, which show that LSE continues to be a leader in research across a significant number of social science and humanities disciplines. The impact of our research demonstrates how the social sciences can be just as important as the natural sciences in making a difference."

The release of the REF also coincided with the launch of a new section on the LSE website which highlights the many ways in which the School's research has positively influenced public life (see page 19).

lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/REF2014/home.aspx ■

For the biggest stories from around the campus and beyond, see page 31



LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security launched

PAGE
31



Lord Myners appointed LSE Chair of Governors

PAGE
32



New Marshall Institute for Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship

PAGE
40

LSE EVENTS

MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE VISITED THE SCHOOL RECENTLY



1 **Judith Rodin**, President of the Rockefeller Foundation and widely recognised as an international leader in academia, science and development issues, visited LSE to discuss how people, organisations, businesses, communities and cities have developed resilience in the face of otherwise catastrophic challenges.

2 Leading American economist **Lawrence H Summers** spoke about his report *New Approaches to Progressive Policy*.

3 Nobel Peace Prize winner **Muhammad Yunus**, the founder of Grameen Bank and author of *Banker to the Poor*, spoke at an LSE Entrepreneurship event.

4 **Nemat (Minouche) Shafik**, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, discussed the Fair and Effective Markets Review which was launched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England in 2014.

5 **Tessa Jowell** became a Professor of Practice at LSE in 2014 working with LSE Cities and the Department of Government. Her inaugural lecture, "Democracy, decency and devolution", was chaired by LSE Director Craig Calhoun.

6 At an event in February 2015, **Angelina Jolie Pitt** and **William Hague** launched the UK's first Centre for Women, Peace and Security, to be based at LSE.



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

**WANT A REWARDING CAREER?
OR WORLD-CLASS EDUCATION?**



**HAVE BOTH WITH THE EXECUTIVE
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Creating tomorrow's policy leaders.

lse.ac.uk/empa/HaveBoth

WHAT DID THE COALITION REALLY DO FOR US?

On taking power in 2010, the UK's coalition government pledged that fairness would lie at the heart of its decision-making. But, reports **John Hills**, its policies hit some more than others.

The Conservative–Liberal Democrat Coalition that took power in May 2010 inherited a particularly tough fiscal climate. As a result of the global financial crisis affecting most major world economies, the UK net public sector debt had reached almost £1 trillion (£956.4 billion) by 2009/10 (62 per cent of GDP), while the current budget deficit stood at £103.9 billion (6.9 per cent of GDP).

The incoming government declared that its most urgent task was to tackle these debts. But strategic choices had to be made: should public spending be maintained in a Keynesian move to support economic growth, or cut, in order to pay down the debt quickly? Who should bear the burden of these efforts? It also insisted that fairness would lie at the heart of its decisions “so that those most in need are most protected”. Beyond deficit reduction, it set a further goal of improving social mobility and creating a society where “everyone, regardless of background, has the chance to rise as high as their talents and ambition allow them”.

The second part of our Cold Climate research programme, published in January, looks at what actually happened in major areas of social policy. It follows on from research published in 2013, and featured in the winter 2013 issue of *LSE Connect*, which reported on the Labour Party's record. So what happened?

A fundamental decision, announced in the Coalition's first “emergency” Budget, was to target deficit reduction through spending cuts (77 per cent) much more than tax increases (23 per cent). The rate of VAT did increase, to 20 per cent, hitting all consumers, but Income Tax personal allowances were made more generous (increasing from £6,475 to more than £10,000), corporation tax was cut and, from 2013/14, people earning over £150,000 saw their higher tax rate cut from 50 to 45 per cent. Alongside this, the Coalition shifted the boundaries of welfare provision, in many cases moving away from “progressive universalism” towards greater targeting. Eligibility was restricted for some benefits and services and extra conditions were

imposed, particularly for out-of-work benefits, along with tougher penalties for not meeting them.

Overall, the Coalition's measures have cut public spending (defined as total managed expenditure) by 2.6 per cent in real terms, from £674 billion in 2009/10 to £656 billion in 2014/15, but the cuts hit some services more than others.

Spending on health grew in real terms by 2.7 per cent between 2009/10 and 2013/14. This is a real increase, although it also represents a lower increase than the increase in need (for example, as measured by the increasing elderly population). Spending on schools also fell by less than one per cent up to 2012/13, and a Pupil Premium was paid to support pupils from low-income families.

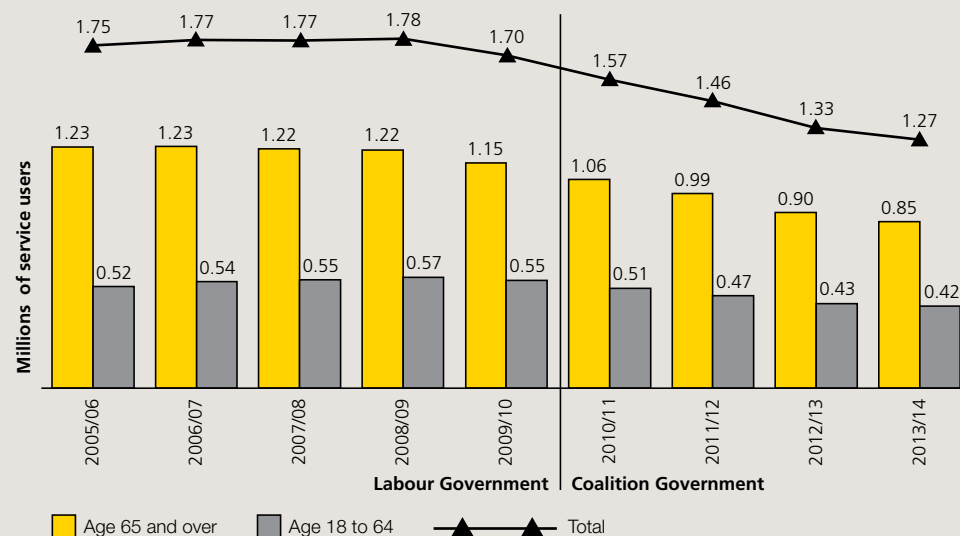
On the other hand there were big losers among “non-protected” services, particularly those provided by local councils. Between 2009/10 and 2014/15, local

government funding from central government in England fell by an estimated 33 per cent. Spending on housing and community amenities, which includes funding to build social housing, fell by 35 per cent between 2009/10 and 2013/14, and all main central government funding streams for neighbourhood renewal were removed.

Some services were particularly seriously hit. In adult social care, budgets for residential homes and other community services were cut by 7 per cent between 2009/10 and 2013/14, while the population aged 65 and over grew by 10 per cent. In fact, there were 25 per cent fewer places provided from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (see *Figure 1*) and intensified focus on supporting mainly, or only, those with the greatest needs.

Particular groups were differently affected by reduced services and benefits. Although the Coalition stressed the importance of the “foundation years” for young children, in fact families with children under five saw

Figure 1



Falling number of people receiving community-based, residential or nursing care services through local authorities, by age group, 2005/06 to 2013/14, England

Source: National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS)



significant cuts to services: real spending per child on early education, childcare and Sure Start services fell by a quarter between 2009/10 and 2012/13. In addition, tax-benefit reforms hit families with children under five harder than any other household type. In contrast, pensioners were protected by an uprating “triple lock”, requiring their pensions to be uprated each year by the highest of either earnings growth, price inflation or 2.5 per cent.

Figures for poverty rates and inequality are only available up to 2012/13, before many of the largest cuts in working age social security took effect, but modelling suggests that poverty and inequality will have risen since then. This reflects the generally regressive effects of the combined effects of benefit changes and tax reductions as illustrated in *Figure 2*. Those with incomes in the bottom half generally lost more from benefit cuts than they gained from the increased tax-free allowance. For people in the top half, the reverse was generally the case. Despite the aim that the better-off should contribute a greater share of income to addressing the fiscal crisis than the poor, the reverse has generally been the case.

While the government more widely took steps to stimulate home ownership through Help to Buy, housing policies made little impact on the supply of new homes overall. Between 2010 and 2013 an average of 139,000 new homes per year were completed, compared with 190,000 under Labour. There were 17 per cent fewer adult learners as course funding was curtailed and loans introduced. Centrally funded neighbourhood renewal activity was drastically reduced, while economic regeneration programmes performed well below expectations in terms of business and job creation. Despite government endorsements for voluntary activity and a “Big Society”, Third Sector budgets also fell, with cuts estimated between 50 and 100 per cent in some deprived neighbourhoods.

Progress was made in some areas, with employment showing considerable resilience, despite a reduction in the size of public sector employment from 19.4 per cent in 2010 to 17.2 per cent in 2014. On the other hand, falling real earnings affected living standards, consumption and tax revenues. The recovery in the labour market was partly driven by self-employment –

much of it marginal – which expanded to 15 per cent of the workforce, its highest level for 40 years. The proportion of unemployed people moving into self-employment grew from 8 per cent before the recession to 11 per cent, although their real average earnings sank (down 22 per cent).

Fears that the abolition of the Education Maintenance Allowance and the rise in university tuition fees would widen socio-economic gaps in further and higher education participation have not been borne out to date. In fact, the proportion of young people not in education, employment and training fell for the first time in a decade in 2013, and increasing numbers of disadvantaged young people applied to university.

In some policy areas the Coalition’s reforms went deeper into the content and design of services, living up to its promise of sweeping changes. Major reforms were introduced in the NHS for example, emphasising competition, decentralisation and a range of provider types (public, private and third sector). In education, the school curriculum and examination systems in England were overhauled, justified on the grounds of making them more rigorous, and a new system of teacher training was introduced. In adult skills training, the Coalition instituted changes to the length and quality of apprenticeships, designed to bring England closer to European systems. One of the most ambitious reforms was beginning a complete overhaul of working-age benefits and tax credits, bringing most of them into a single system, Universal Credit (UC), designed to incentivise work and get rid of complicated overlaps in means tests and taxation.

So what should we conclude overall? Although current public attention rests on “the cuts”, and it is too soon to establish their effects on social and economic outcomes, the Coalition’s large-scale reforms designed to reduce the size of the state, stimulate private and voluntary provision and increase personal responsibility may ultimately prove its biggest legacy. ■

Figure 2



Combined impact of tax and benefit changes May 2010 to 2014/15. Figures show percentage change in household disposable income by income group due to policy changes, compared with May 2010 system uprated by CPI

Source: De Agostini, et al (2014)/EUROMOD



John Hills is Professor of Social Policy and Director of the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion at LSE. For further information, detailed papers are available at: sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case



The UK's constitution is uncodified, meaning that there is no one document that sets out its fundamental principles and precedents according to which it is governed. Eight centuries after the Grand Charter was signed, **Daniel Regan** asks, is it time for a new Magna Carta?

June 2015 marks the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta, widely recognised as one of the founding documents of England's legal system. Since 2013, LSE's Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) has been reassessing the Grand Charter's legacy and examining its contemporary significance through a unique crowdsourcing initiative, ConstitutionUK. Its aim: to draft the first codified constitution for the country.

The project has provided some fascinating perspectives on how the Charter is perceived, how it relates to Britain's place in the world and, indeed, the broader question of what it means to be British in the 21st century.

Over the past two years, the team has travelled across the UK, engaging with people from all walks of life to hear what they have to say about how our country should be governed. One highlight was our celebration of democracy, the Constitutional Carnival at LSE. We also held open meetings around the country, including Glasgow, Liverpool,

Nottingham, Portsmouth and Cambridge, and sought views online, launching a major crowdsourcing platform in January as a way to encourage debate and discussion.

Eight centuries after the Grand Charter, ConstitutionUK asked Britons to reassess the nature of the political order and to consider whether it is time for a new Magna Carta. Online at constitutionuk.com, ten topics were laid down for the public to debate. These included broad constitutional questions such as: Is there still a place for the British monarchy in 2015? What rights should citizens have and should those rights be protected in the constitution? Should we remain part of the EU? What are British values and should they be written down in a constitution? The public were asked to generate ideas, to comment, debate and vote on these issues and more, which all fed into a new constitutional text for the UK.

The project has given us insight into how British people feel about the legacy of Magna Carta and about the nature

ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



As a foundation document of the British system of government, Magna Carta's impact has been felt far and wide over the 800 years of its existence. The former colonies of Great Britain, including most of the democracies across the Commonwealth Caribbean,

have been influenced by some of the principles enunciated in it, such as trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus and curtailment of the powers of the Crown in its overseas realms, to mention a few.

The 800th anniversary of the sealing of Magna Carta by King John at Runnymede will be observed in the United Kingdom by the Magna Carta 800th Anniversary Committee on 15 June.

In the Commonwealth Caribbean, we will also mark the date. The Constitutional Affairs and Parliamentary Studies Unit of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of the West Indies (UWI) Trinidad has been working to raise awareness about the document's

significance throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean, having been awarded a research grant by the Committee to promote Magna Carta.

The Analysis of the Impact and Influence of Magna Carta on the Commonwealth Caribbean project has been designed to accomplish three objectives: to serve as a Commonwealth Caribbean link to the Magna Carta 800th Anniversary Committee; to provide a platform leading up to the commemoration of the 800th anniversary by holding a series of public lectures throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean; and to raise the level of awareness throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean of Magna Carta in relation to democracy and human rights.

Sir Robert Worcester, chairman of the 800th Anniversary Committee (and former LSE professor and governor) launched the project on 18 October 2014 with a lecture at the UWI St Augustine Campus. Over the past eight months we have held events around the Commonwealth Caribbean, with eminent luminaries including retired judge Sir Brian Alleyne,

former Attorney General Parnell Campbell QC, St Lucian Ambassador to the OECS Dr June Soomer, Sir Marston Gibson, Chief Justice of Barbados, and Sir Dennis Byron, Chief Justice of the Caribbean Court of Justice.

We have been particularly interested in exploring issues around Magna Carta and its application to the Commonwealth Caribbean in respect of the link to human rights and the rule of law, and it has been fascinating examining how this document relates to our present-day constitutions. It may be 800 years old, but Magna Carta is as relevant today across the world as it has always been.

Dr Hamid Ghany (PhD Government 1987) is Co-ordinator of the Constitutional Affairs and Parliamentary Studies Unit at the University of the West Indies Faculty of Social Science and leads UWI's Magna Carta project.

of the political system today. The discussions reveal something of a schism between those Britons who are largely happy with the status quo and those who are eager to see fundamental change in our political system.

Of those who are happy with the status quo, many are proud of the legacy of Magna Carta, of the Bill of Rights, of Britain's contribution to human rights and of the dissemination of those rights and values through the imperial system. In contrast, those who seek to change the present system often reject this understanding of the legacy of Magna Carta. They dispute the view of Britain as a bastion of human rights and see the imposition of these values on the empire neither as a legacy to be proud of, nor as something that should be part of Britain's future.

What is interesting about these divisions is the questions they raise about values and ultimately about identity. What does it mean to be British in the 21st century? Can one be proud of the legacy of Magna Carta, yet anti-imperialist? Can one be British and at the same time European? What about identifying as republican; does that negate a claim to "Britishness"? What, indeed, does it mean to be Scottish, Welsh, Irish, French or any other nationality?

The way in which people answer these questions often points to the reality that social and cultural identity is as much the product of our familial, educational and social experience as it is of our belonging to some grand national unity.

The question "What does it mean to be British?" is not simply asking us to interpret our past or our present; it is also about how we wish to shape our future. Similarly, questions about the legacy of Magna Carta may reveal little about its historical impact and more about how we perceive that impact today: the vision of Britishness we wish to carve for the 21st century.

These are important questions that often remain unexplored in mainstream channels. Whether the majority of British people seek an entirely new identity through a new constitutional charter remains to be seen. But thanks to this unique crowdsourcing initiative, the IPA has provided – for the first time at LSE – a public platform on a large scale where questions about society, identity, values and the structure of our political system can be examined and debated. ■



Daniel Regan is Political and Public Engagements Officer at LSE's Institute of Public Affairs.

A political revolution

The British general election produced a shock result. After it had appeared that neither of the major parties could win outright, the Conservatives did just that. **Tony Travers** explains how rumours of the death of majority government proved simply wrong.

The Conservatives' re-election to Downing Street as a majority government was almost universally not predicted. Opinion polls had shown the Tories and Labour locked on 33-34 per cent of the vote for week after week. On the eve of the election, no fewer than ten polls suggested deadlock and the real possibility of a hung Parliament. In the event, David Cameron triumphed while the leaders of Labour, the Liberal Democrats and UKIP had all resigned within 14 hours of the polls closing. The Scottish National Party (SNP) won all but three seats in Scotland.

The Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition formed in May 2010 had provided a stable majority government for a full five-year Parliament. The relationship between Conservative and Liberal Democrat ministers had been surprisingly harmonious, particularly when compared with the Blair-Brown stand-off which was such a problem for Labour during the previous government.

The need for a coalition stemmed from the 50-year-long decline in Conservative-plus-Labour voting. In the 1955 election, the two major parties won more than 97 per cent of the votes cast. But in 2010, this figure was down to 65 per cent. It recovered marginally in 2015 to 67 per cent. The Conservatives won the recent election with a vote share of 37 per cent (38 per cent in Great Britain), which was somewhat higher than in 2010. For a government party to increase its vote share in this way is most unusual.

Given the pre-election polling, a "win" by either the Conservatives or Labour was expected to mean it would be the largest party, but not with a majority, suggesting that the era of single-party majority governments in Britain was coming to an end. The first-past-the-post voting system, however, where simply having the largest vote share in a

constituency wins the seat, proved instrumental in delivering Cameron a majority.

The election saw the SNP win 56 seats in Westminster with under five per cent of the GB vote. UKIP, by contrast, won one seat with 13 per cent of the vote. The Liberal Democrats were reduced to eight seats with 8 per cent of the vote. While such outcomes are fascinating for political scientists, they are unlikely to foster much confidence among a large section of electorate which is already sceptical (at best) about contemporary democracy.

The new Conservative government will have to set public expenditure and taxation plans in early summer. Chancellor George Osborne remains committed to reducing the budget deficit to zero by 2018-19 and also to cutting taxes. Public spending as a share of GDP is now expected to fall to 36 per cent by 2019. This figure is below the 42-43 per cent average seen over recent decades in the UK and was last seen consistently in the late 1950s.

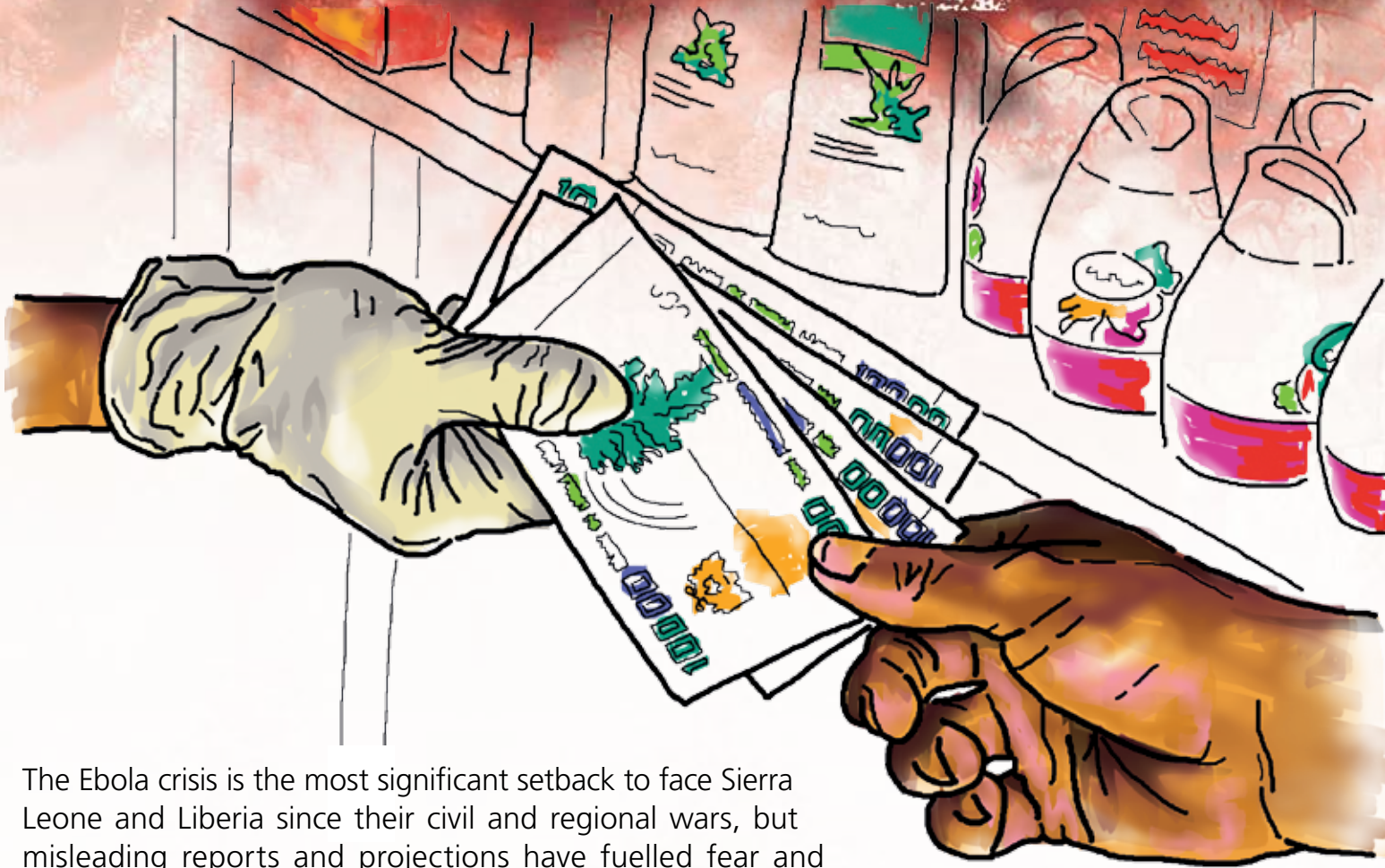
Moreover, commitments to increase NHS and pensions expenditure, while protecting schools and international development, mean that there will inevitably be continuing deep cuts to defence, local government, police, housing, transport and capital investment. Some of these latter services have been cut by over 25 per cent since 2010. The British State will be radically different by 2020.

LSE held its own "election campaign". Why not visit our General Election blog to see how we covered the contest? **blogs.lse.ac.uk/generalelection** ■



Tony Travers is Director of LSE London and a visiting professor in the Department of Government.

THE ECONOMICS OF Ebola



The Ebola crisis is the most significant setback to face Sierra Leone and Liberia since their civil and regional wars, but misleading reports and projections have fuelled fear and exacerbated the crisis. **Rachel Glennerster** and **Eric Werker** report on the true economic impacts of the outbreak.

On 31 July 2014, one of the authors of this article (Dr Rachel Glennerster), like so many others in Sierra Leone, crowded round the radio with friends to hear President Koroma announce a state of emergency: two entire districts were placed under a cordon sanitaire and all bars across the country were closed, in addition to the gradual closure of land borders with Guinea and Liberia, in a desperate attempt to stop the spread of the Ebola virus.

Just the previous month, when the other author (Professor Eric Werker) met with Liberian ministers in Monrovia to discuss economic reforms, Ebola had mainly been a health issue in a rural area

where Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone meet. Now, however, it was spreading rapidly in the slums of Liberia's capital, Monrovia, and was about to do the same in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. Fear was spreading even faster than disease and a lack of reliable information was exacerbating that fear. This pattern was to repeat itself and become more pronounced over the next few months, with damaging economic consequences.

The Ebola crisis is, without doubt, the most significant setback to face Sierra Leone and Liberia since their devastating civil and regional wars. Until the onset of Ebola, the countries had experienced rapid and consistent growth, unlocked by peace,

reformist governments, foreign investment and significant foreign assistance financing infrastructure development and improvements to national education and health systems. Then the outbreak, and peoples' responses to it, began to reduce economic activity, slow the pace of reform (as governments turned to the crisis itself) and halt foreign investment as firms pulled their workers out.

The impact on the economies of Sierra Leone and Liberia was significant and immediately tangible, but there was no way to say accurately what exact damage Ebola would do to the residents beyond the health effects themselves. For the same reason that weak health systems in the countries were unprepared to

“What is becoming clear from our work is that the indirect economic impacts of Ebola will touch many more lives than the disease itself”

respond to the outbreak, so too were national data-gathering exercises unable to provide accurate and consistent measures of the economic impact.

While transport disruptions and the risk of infection made it difficult to collect reliable data, agencies and ministries also faced incentives to attract attention and money by accentuating the negative, without taking into account the negative impact this might have on others. A good example is the WHO's decision to characterise the death rate from Ebola as “up to 90 per cent”. In other words, it could be less than 90 per cent but the WHO wanted people to focus on 90 per cent. This was certainly a good way to attract attention. What does not appear to have been taken into account, however, is that warning people of almost certain death is unlikely to be a good way to encourage them to seek care, a critical element in reducing the spread of the disease. A related problem is that, with all agencies and sectors focusing on the negative, raising the alarm and seeking support, it is hard for policymakers to know which sector is being hit the hardest and how to prioritise assistance.

Having had a long-term engagement with the region, the LSE-based International Growth Centre (IGC) has been able to provide reliable data and analysis on the economic impact of Ebola in Liberia and Sierra Leone throughout the crisis. The IGC, co-directed by LSE and the University of Oxford, has had an office in Sierra Leone since 2010 and an office in Liberia since 2013. Together, these programmes have funded over 70 research projects on Sierra Leone's and Liberia's development, and our researchers have extensive experience in these countries, in some cases dating back more than a decade.

These programmes have enabled us to provide policymakers, NGOs and the public with data that have sometimes contradicted the claims being made by interested parties and/or from less reliable data sources. Research pre-Ebola on the impact of investment in rural roads, for example, included us tracking monthly food prices across Sierra Leone.

Contrary to media reports of rising food prices, our findings showed that average food prices were in reality following a seasonal pattern similar to previous years. The results have fed into food security planning by the government and donors. Similarly, previous work on firm-level employment and contracts in Liberia has proved useful in estimating the impact of the crisis on these firms.

The impact of Ebola on employment

Informal economic activity provides employment to 68 per cent of Liberia's work force and over 90 per cent of Sierra Leone's. It is also a sector dominated by female workers – 75 per cent of Liberia's female workforce is informally employed, compared to 60 per cent of the male workforce. Unfortunately, the informal sector is particularly vulnerable to the panic and fear that accompanied the Ebola outbreak. A standard reaction to uncertainty is for people to cut back on discretionary purchases such as eating a snack on the street, buying new clothes or having their hair done. This sector was also hit by emergency restrictions on transportation, markets, bars and restaurants. What is becoming clear from our work is that these indirect economic impacts of Ebola will touch many more lives than the disease itself.

In Sierra Leone, collaboration between IGC researchers and the World Bank has shown that employment of household heads in urban areas decreased from 74 per cent to 66 per cent from August to November 2014 but rose back to 69 per cent in January/February 2015. Non-farm household enterprises in Sierra Leone, which have suffered a 54 per cent decline in revenue, provide employment for just over a quarter of household heads. The six-month failure rate of these businesses has quadrupled. The data indicates that the urban informal non-farm sector has been disproportionately hit by the crisis, suggesting that aid for post-Ebola economic recovery should be targeted here.

A project funded by IGC Liberia has recorded a similar impact on employment in the capital city of Monrovia. In a survey taken between 6 December 2014 and 9 January 2015, the research team found that nearly half of the respondents had lost their job since the start of the Ebola outbreak, the rest reporting that they were working less than they would prefer owing to a lack of employment opportunities. This decline in employment was attributed to Ebola by 91 per cent of respondents.

People in Monrovia also reported that their incomes had dropped dramatically. When asked how much they earned in the seven days prior to the survey, as well as how much they earned in a normal week before Ebola, they reported on average a 74 per cent decrease in income, from an average reported income of \$43 USD per week before the Ebola outbreak to \$11 USD per week in December. Mapping the responses to geographic areas of Monrovia allows aid organisations and public health workers to target their response better, and future rounds of data collection will sharpen the strength of these estimates.

Our research in partnership with the Liberian NGO Building Markets (founded by LSE alumnus Scott Gilmore, see page 28), which focuses on small and medium enterprises, shows that firm employment and new contracts in Liberia have largely suffered, specifically in Monrovia. However, it is interesting to note that there is little difference between the most and least affected counties outside Montserrado (Monrovia's county); this supports research from Sierra Leone that shows widespread indirect economic effects regardless of incidence of Ebola cases.

The impact of Ebola on food security and food prices

Even in non-crisis years, food security is a persistent problem in Sierra Leone and Liberia. It is therefore difficult to gauge accurately the impact of Ebola on food security. Over two-thirds of those canvassed across Sierra Leone had experienced food insecurity

in the week prior to the survey, with 71 per cent of households reporting having to take at least one of six steps, including eating less expensive or less preferred foods, reducing portion sizes and the number of meals eaten, reducing consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, selling assets to buy food, or borrowing food. Quarantined areas, or those with a larger number of Ebola cases, were not more likely to experience food insecurity than other areas. A similar survey in Monrovia found that 88 per cent of households exhibited at least one sign of food insecurity in the week prior to the survey.

Despite widespread press reports of skyrocketing food prices, repeated rounds of IGC-funded research of markets across the country, carried out by Innovations for Poverty Action, have found that average prices for domestic and imported rice, cassava and palm oil in markets in Sierra Leone have followed a remarkably similar pattern to those in previous years. For palm oil and gari (processed cassava), the number of traders in 2014 is sharply below previous years, again reinforcing the finding that the informal sector is particularly badly hit by the crisis.

There are a few markets where prices are substantially higher than average, and there are more of these in 2014 than in previous years. The challenge for those responding to Ebola is identifying how to target aid effectively to areas that have been affected by transport restrictions and are facing higher food prices, without flooding the market and causing prices to drop. We have been supporting the effort to target responses by participating in an international food security working group, as well as sharing our data with the World Food Programme.

Using research in a crisis

Thorough and reliable research can be instrumental in informing response efforts and spending priorities. As attention turns to rebuilding post-Ebola, it is vital not just to continue to produce demand-driven research and analysis to address pressing policy questions, but to ensure that those findings are presented appropriately and through effective forums so that they reach the policymakers and donors who can make best use of the data.

In response to Ebola we have funded six projects in Sierra Leone and Liberia touching on issues including

agricultural markets, traders, food security, firm-level impacts, socio-political determinants and impacts, trust in government, health-seeking behaviour and the impact on the poorest. Most of that research is still in progress. It is our hope that it will ensure that the response is efficient and targeted to areas that need help most, while also preparing Sierra Leone and Liberia for the post-Ebola recovery. ■

See the *IGC Economics of Ebola* page for updates and bulletins on the results of the research: theigc.org/economics-of-ebola-research



Rachel Glennerster is Lead Academic for IGC Sierra Leone and executive director of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab.



Eric Werker is Country Director for IGC Liberia; he is also an associate professor at Harvard Business School.

Touched by the pain of Ebola

Africa at LSE editor **Syerramia Willoughby** recounts how her distant sympathy for Ebola victims and their surviving families became a raw and uncompromising personal pain.



Syerramia with her father in the 1970s

Bound together in the tight left-hand corner of western Africa, the fates of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia are intertwined. So when the World Health Organisation announced that there was an outbreak of the Ebola virus in Guinea, it was no surprise to hear that cases were also being investigated in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

As the editor of the *Africa at LSE* blog, I naturally found the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone of interest. Yet my interest was more than just professional. Not only had I grown up in Sierra Leone, but I had family and friends in the country, including my father, Dr Victor Willoughby, who was a leading physician in the country.

I devoured all reports on the disease. Yet, despite the natural sympathy I felt about the disastrous effect Ebola was having on people's lives and

livelihoods, having not lived in the country for over 20 years, I felt disconnected and distant from the tragedy unfolding in the country and sub-region.

On Saturday 13 December 2014, my dad became the latest doctor to succumb to the disease. I had spoken to him five days earlier and been filled by immense foreboding as he described just how decimated the health landscape was in the country. Despite having precautions in place at his private practice, he told me then that he had treated someone for Ebola for two weeks who had not shown the usual symptoms.

I have always admired my father's dedication to his profession. He was always at the disposal of his patients and was one of the few doctors not to leave the country during the civil war, so it was unthinkable that he would shut down his surgery during the Ebola crisis.

For five days, my life was all about waiting to make the next phone call. There was hope, in the form of ZMaB, a precursor of the experimental drug ZMapp which had successfully treated American health workers. The Sierra Leone government went to great lengths to secure the last two doses in the world of this drug from Canada. However, it was not to be. My dad died from a heart attack the morning the ZMaB was to be administered, the 11th doctor to die from Ebola in Sierra Leone.

At times like this, it is very easy to ponder what could have been, but I choose to be comforted by the fact that he had excellent care and that he stayed true to the values of his profession to the very end.

Read the full blog post at blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2015/01/21/touched-by-the-pain-of-the-ebola-epidemic



Walk into any classroom today and you'll find a mix of smart phones, tablet computers and smart boards – for reading, viewing, searching, sharing and connecting. Walk into any family home and here too you cannot fail to observe the plethora of screens and other digital paraphernalia.

At school, the ubiquity of digital devices has led educators and policymakers to speculate about how technology in the classroom is transforming the nature of learning and literacy, the relations between students and teacher, and the relevance of curricular knowledge to the wider society.

In the home, discussions are often more anxious, bemoaning the loss of parental authority, fearing the array of risks associated with screen and networked cultures, and nostalgic for social and ethical norms that are under pressure, if not already lost. Yet here too there are excited predictions about new opportunities for children and young people to develop their interests, gain expertise, participate, create and connect.

Indeed, as digital networks increasingly underpin social relationships of all kinds, the logic of the digital age seems to dictate that connection is good and disconnection bad. In our public and private lives, more connections are called for, planned for and celebrated.

The prize was a civic one – to see the rainforest and learn about the lives of people in developing countries – but also promised “an amazing journey of self-discovery”, connecting individual and collaborative activities across school, home, and community, locally and globally, through digital networks.

Our interest was in the “digital” dimension of the World Challenge. The participants were meant to connect with each other locally and globally to co-ordinate shared activities and monitor progress. Several digital networks were established to enable this: an email network for the participants and teacher at school; an intranet to record their progress and funds raised; a website to explain about the wider

“While digital networks can connect home and school, youth and adults, local and global spheres, both teachers and young people have a lot invested in keeping their lives separate”

Challenge, with forums to network with those in other schools.

Yet we observed a catalogue of minor but telling problems over the year, and for us they exemplified related difficulties of digital technology that we witnessed in classrooms, after-school clubs and efforts to connect school and home. We watched the teacher try to demonstrate the World Challenge website to the students on the day that the school's internet went down. On another day she had forgotten her password. When she posted meeting minutes on the school's intranet, it turned out that the students did not know how to access it. And so on.

This is not to say the project failed – it was successful. But it succeeded as a highly local, largely “offline” effort. The young people met face to face after school to review their progress and discuss the next tasks. They organised fundraising events at school (a parent quiz night, a cake sale, an Easter egg hunt) and in their neighbourhood (babysitting, car washing, bag-packing in an upscale supermarket). Only after they finally got to Malaysia were the photos of the trip delightfully uploaded to Facebook for all to see.

So isn't this the digital age? Well, yes. But the imperative to connect is not as straightforward as often supposed. For, while digital networks can connect home and school, youth and adults, local and global spheres, both teachers and young people have a lot invested in keeping their lives separate, under their own control and away from the scrutiny of the other.

For instance, we suggested to both the teacher and the students that it would be helpful to set up a Facebook group to co-ordinate World Challenge activities. The teacher thought this a good idea, but worried that it would give the students access to her profile, her personal life. Unbeknown to her, however, the students had already set up a Facebook group to co-ordinate themselves, but they didn't want to give a teacher access to their profiles either!

That managing disconnections was a choice rather than, as may be supposed, just incompetence, was most clearly shown by the school's highly effective school information management system. This documented each child's attendance, behaviour and achievement, permitting a detailed tracking of progress and problems to be mined by the teachers. The school was not digitally incompetent; it merely appeared so in its abortive efforts to connect to students, parents and the wider world. Is this a way to maintain its authority? To protect its traditions and fend off proposed alternatives or destabilising innovations?

One might also ask, why didn't the young people take up the invitation to “meet other Challengers” or participate in the World Challenge website (via Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Twitter, etc)? Here we need to look at the rest of young people's lives. As parents become increasingly protective, ensuring that they are either at school or at home and not “hanging about” outside or unaccounted for, it may have seemed rather liberating to meet up to bake or knock on neighbours' doors to offer help or even pack bags together in the supermarket. The importance of face-to-face communication has not waned now that other alternatives exist, and young people too can tire of being stuck at home staring at a screen.

Despite this, it cannot be said that nothing much is changing for young people in the digital age. However, although the World Challenge – and other episodes we observed over the year – was undertaken conscientiously and often pleasurably, a critical outside eye must surely note the elements of individualised competition, reproduction of social advantage, lack of digital literacy and missed

opportunities regarding the potential to build creative connections with others. While in part it can be argued that “the kids are alright”, contrary to the many fears and media panics about growing up in the digital age, we should also be concerned that many of its exciting opportunities – to code or geek out, to create or campaign – remain far from the ordinary experience of many young people. ■

This article draws on the work of The Class, conducted with Julian Sefton-Green as part of the Connected Learning Research Network, led by Mimi Ito and funded by The MacArthur Foundation. See clrn.dmlhub.net/projects/the-class and www.parenting.digital



Sonia Livingstone is Professor of Social Psychology. She is based in the Department of Media and Communications and was Principal Investigator of The Class project. A book on the project will be published later this year.



METHODS SUMMER PROGRAMME

17-28 August 2015

Enhance your research skills at LSE this summer

Intensive short courses in:

- Qualitative and Mixed Social Research Methods
- Quantitative Social Research Methods
- Methods for Economists

**15% discount
for LSE students
and alumni**

lse.ac.uk/methods

+44(0)20 7955 6422 • summer.methods@lse.ac.uk



MORE THAN WORDS

Tim CC ND 4.0.

Chronic pain can affect every part of a person's life, but exactly how that pain feels can be very hard to convey. **Dr Jen Tarr** explains why the Communicating Chronic Pain project has been exploring alternative ways to “talk” about pain.

Imagine being in pain every day. You find it difficult to work, sleep or socialise. Your family and friends are tired of hearing how bad you feel. Sometimes you think they don't believe you. You're on multiple medications, all of which have side effects. Your doctor isn't sure why you're in so much pain, and you struggle to communicate the impact it is having on your life.

Millions of people around the world experience similar scenarios every day. In the UK, around 10 million people are regularly affected by chronic pain, leading to significant time off work and impact on their quality of life, according to the British Pain Society. In the United States, the American Academy of Pain Medicine estimates that chronic pain affects around 100 million people: more than cancer, diabetes and coronary heart disease combined.

Chronic or persistent pain is defined as pain that lasts longer than the normal time it takes for tissue to heal, which is generally considered to be three months in the absence of other criteria. There is no objective test to discover whether someone is in pain or how much pain they are suffering, so clinicians rely on self-reporting, through numerical ratings (“on a scale of 1 to 10, how strong is your pain?”) and/or a standardised list of descriptive words and line drawings of where the pain is, such as the McGill Pain Questionnaire. Pain, however, is challenging to describe, and research on pain communication shows that both patients and clinicians are often dissatisfied.

Against this background, as researchers in the Department of Methodology we have been examining the ways in which chronic pain sufferers might express themselves using non-verbal and non-textual methods of communication, such as images, maps, drawings, sounds, physical theatre and memes. Through evaluating new ways of communicating about pain, we have aimed to help people in pain communicate their experience using strategies that don't rely simply on language.

The first part of our research explored how people share non-verbal chronic pain communication online. Through an examination of pain-related images on the photosharing site Flickr, memes on Tumblr blogs and videos on YouTube, we analysed networks produced by people with pain and the strategies they use to express their experiences.

We then held a series of arts workshops in London with people with pain, interested clinicians and carers. The first workshop paired a neuroimaging expert with a visual artist to explore ways of imaging and imagining the body in pain. The second involved producing digital photographs of objects representing pain and thinking about the transformation of that pain. The third workshop focused on sound, with participants bringing in sounds that they felt represented their experience and relationship to pain; we then “treated” these sounds, putting them together to create recorded soundscapes. The final workshop explored how physical spaces relate to

pain, through a series of exercises involving images, drawings and physical theatre.

We found that while non-textual forms of pain communication don't replace language, they do offer opportunities to communicate more evocatively and with more precision. Images and memes found online can be both pointed and poignant. The experience of producing something creative together in the workshops opened up dialogue and enabled people to step outside their usual roles in relating to their own and others' pain. Participants commented that it was “excellent to learn new concepts and ideas – the power of producing a photograph and the release it gives you is limitless”; that they would remember “that I don't have to think of pain as individual and incommunicable”; and that “sound is a useful way to communicate – importantly because it teaches you to listen!”

A handful of the images that came out of the project are shown here, but more materials can be seen, watched and heard at www.communicatingchronicpain.org ■



Dr Jen Tarr is Assistant Professor of Research Methodology in LSE's Department of Methodology, and principal investigator on the Communicating Chronic Pain project. Her co-investigators were Dr Elena Gonzalez-Polledo, Dr Flora Cornish and Dr Aude Biquelet.



1



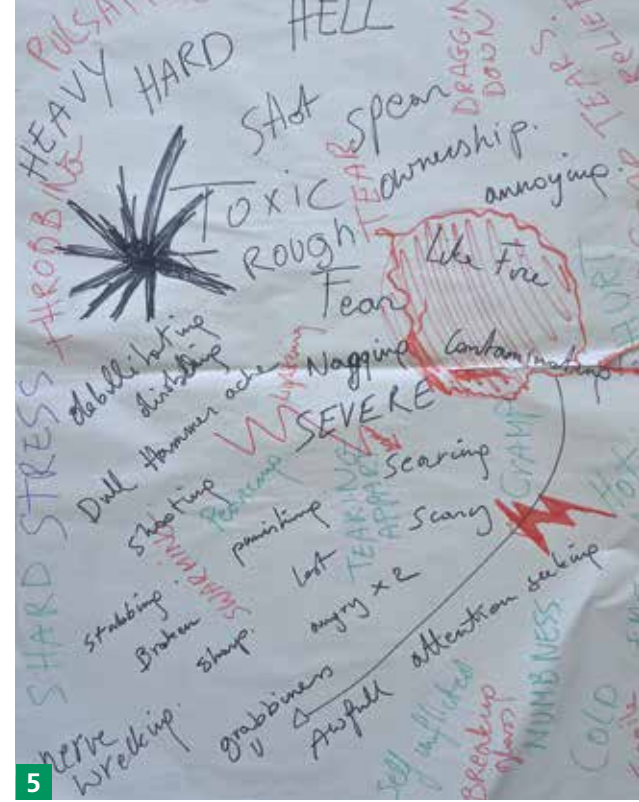
2



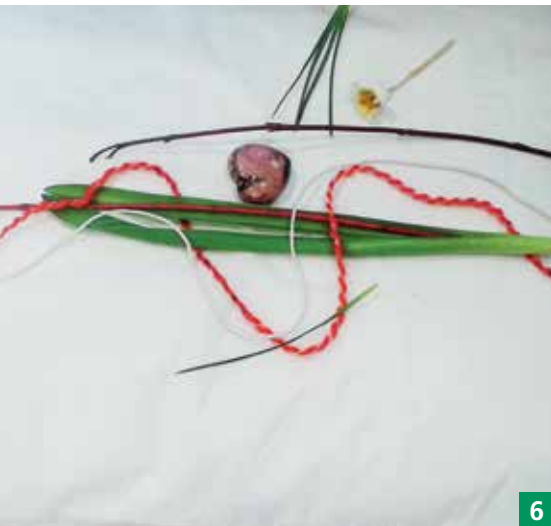
3



4



5



6



7

"THE FIRST WORKSHOP
PAIRED A NEUROIMAGING
EXPERT WITH A VISUAL
ARTIST TO EXPLORE WAYS OF
IMAGING AND IMAGINING THE
BODY IN PAIN"



8



9



10



Enterprise



Social science in action, worldwide

Urban futures: planning change in Barcelona

"The teachers at LSE are brilliant and their talks show us the theory behind our practice. Let's say that the things we do have been given a name!"

Carme Gual Via, Head of International Relations in the Hàbitat Urbà Department of Barcelona's Town Hall

Carme was among 15 senior town planners and architects from Barcelona who spent a week at LSE on a customised "urban futures" programme, expanding their knowledge of urban planning, housing policy, city governance and regeneration projects. Alongside seminars with academics from the Department of Government, the Department of Geography and Environment, LSE Cities and the Grantham Research Institute, they visited the Greater London Assembly, Southwark Regeneration Team and Westminster City Hall for some London-specific case studies. Practical workshops and public lectures later in the year will focus on how change can be implemented in Barcelona and the next practical steps which need to be followed.

Joining the trade policy debate

The proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the US and the EU is the largest free trade agreement of its kind and is the subject of heated discussions in many sectors. An LSE Enterprise-managed report for the European Public Health Alliance assessed the potential health impact of the TTIP, suggesting priorities for the European public health community during the negotiations.

LSE Enterprise also worked with the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office to bring together opinion formers and decision makers from the UK and Germany for discussions on how the TTIP would affect labour rights and social standards, comparing national sensitivities and identifying common interests.

Meanwhile the European Commission has commissioned LSE Enterprise to conduct a trade sustainability impact assessment into the free trade agreement being planned between the EU and Japan, assessing the potential economic, social and environmental effects for both parties.

LSE Enterprise: delivering LSE's expertise to governments and organisations around the world.
We can help you make it happen. Call us on **+44 (0)20 7955 7128** / email **enterprise@lse.ac.uk**

Web: lse.ac.uk/enterprise Twitter: [@lseenterprise](https://twitter.com/lseenterprise)

blogs.lse.ac.uk/lseenterprise



Knowing causes, effecting change

Whether they're safeguarding the interests of refugees or improving our weather forecasts, LSE researchers are seeking not just to answer the world's big questions but to ensure their findings contribute to making the world a better place, writes **Jess Winterstein**.

For 120 years, LSE has been striving not just to understand the causes of things but to use its collective knowledge to improve society. It is only recently, however, that the School has sought to quantify the way its research has gone on to contribute to the wider world.

Defined by Research Councils UK as the "demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy", research impact is taking on increasing importance in academia. As part of its 2014 REF submission, LSE scrutinised the way its academics have been working to get their findings to people who could use them. What emerged was a fascinating snapshot of the breadth of LSE's influence, which led to the School being ranked the top university in the UK for the impact of its social science research (see page 4).

Here are just a few of the ways in which LSE academics have helped shape the world. Over 60 more are showcased online, some alongside short films. To find out how, for example, Professor Michael Mason has helped the Palestinian Authority combat climate change, Professor Deborah James has been fighting cutbacks in legal aid funding, or Professor Gerben Bakker's research has supported the development of the creative industries, see lse.ac.uk/researchimpact



Protecting the human rights of refugees and displaced persons

For the past decade, Dr Chaloka Beyani, Associate Professor in LSE's Law Department, has been working to protect the rights of refugees and displaced persons. He has helped

steer the formulation of treaties and constitutions in Africa and, as UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, sought to prevent conflict through negotiation and consensual legislation.

Dr Beyani's expertise in international human rights law has enabled him to effect real change when it comes to protecting vulnerable people. In 1999-2000, alerted to the fact that many people responsible for Rwandan genocide had infiltrated refugee camps in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, he chaired a research project investigating the application of the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention, denying refugee status to those who have committed war crimes, crimes against peace or crimes against humanity.

When violence broke out in Kenya following disputed elections, killing 1,500 and displacing approximately 200,000 more, Chaloka Beyani was appointed by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the team charged with overseeing the drafting of a new constitution. The team went to every part of the country to find out what the people's needs were. The new constitution was approved by 67 per cent of Kenyans and came into effect in August 2010. It has been the engine of wider reforms in Kenya, inspiring a rebirth of the country, renewed peace as well as democracy, good governance and human rights protection. Dr Beyani is now performing a similar role in Zambia and South Sudan.



Preserving citizens' interests on the internet

Government policy with regard to the internet is often based on the assumption that the rapid growth of internet technology will democratise access to information networks and

enable previously disenfranchised citizens to participate fully in contemporary debates and marketplaces. In reality, however, corporate interests, the commercial value of digital information and the state's interest in monitoring citizens' online activities can take priority over "open" access to the internet and citizens' rights worldwide are gradually being marginalised.

LSE Professor of New Media and the Internet Robin Mansell has been working to change this imbalance. Through examining policies for digital technology markets, copyright infringement, and network security and online privacy, she has aimed to put citizens' rights at the heart of public policies relating to internet access and privacy.

Over the course of her career, organisations as diverse as UNESCO, British Telecom, TalkTalk and the UK Home Office have used her findings. In 2005, UNESCO drew on Professor Mansell's research to signal a major shift towards a knowledge society policy with a focus on people and fairness, while her recommendations helped inform its United Nations review of the Millennium Goals in 2013.

Professor Mansell has challenged received opinion about the effect of digital piracy on the creative industries, arguing that legislation aimed at suppressing illegal downloading might be counterproductive, and has worked, post 9/11, to ensure that government strategies to use the internet to counteract terrorism do not compromise citizens'



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

EXECUTIVE LLM

PROGRAMME FOR WORKING PROFESSIONALS

**An innovative and intellectually exciting
part-time degree programme designed
for working professionals**

Study for the LLM by taking a
set of intensive modules over
a period of three to four years.



For further information, please visit:

lse.ac.uk/ellm

■ Arbitration / Dispute Resolution

■ Corporate / Commercial /
Financial Law

■ Constitutional / Human
Rights Law

■ International Law

■ Media Law



LSE Language Centre provides a range of language programmes for students, academic staff, alumni and the general public. Over 2,000 people take a course with us every year. We offer:

English for Academic Purposes

– foundation and pre-sessional programmes

English for Business – summer school and
tailor-made programmes

Degree options in: French, German, Linguistics,
Literature, Mandarin, Russian and Spanish

Certificate courses in: Arabic, Catalan, French,
German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese,
Russian and Spanish – including business options in
selected languages

Tandem Learning – find a buddy, exchange your
languages, attend language events

If you would like further information, contact
languages@lse.ac.uk or go to our website
www.lse.ac.uk/languages



Language Centre



rights. The lead expert representing all of the social sciences during a year-long study of online crime which involved the Home Office, MI6 and service providers, she emphasised the need for a citizen-based policy and her research contributed to the evidence base that defeated the Communications Data Bill 2013.



Improving weather forecasts to avert disruptions, damage and disaster

We all know the frustration of being caught unawares by the weather, but an incorrect weather forecast can have a far greater impact than the inconvenience of getting too

wet or too hot. Even fairly common weather with no extreme meteorological elements can produce costly disruptions to the ways in which families, communities and societies function.

Problems such as changes in demand and disruptions to power and water supplies, travel systems or communications networks can have huge impacts on people, businesses and the economy. There is therefore a strong need for more informative weather predictions, which enable people with different needs and levels of understanding to plan for, and manage their responses to, changing weather conditions.

A team of researchers at the LSE Centre for the Analysis of Time Series (CATS), led by Professor of Statistics Leonard Smith, have been helping government and industry address this by developing ways to forecast the weather better and to improve contingency planning.

"Weather Routlette" offers a simple framework for evaluating the performance of forecasts by translating the probabilities into effective daily interest rates. It can be easily used by energy traders and weather centre managers to communicate the results of weather forecasts. It has been recommended by the World Meteorology Organisation in guidance that has been officially disseminated to its 191 member countries and territories.

CATS researchers have also been helping the Royal National Lifeboat Institute identify weather conditions that tend to cause a high rate of incidents and those that are more likely to result in serious or life-threatening incidents. This will inform planning decisions such as

where to position lifeboat crews or the best time to perform maintenance on a station's equipment.



Making the world a better, safer place for women

Professor Christine Chinkin, recently appointed Director of LSE's new Women, Peace and Security Centre (see page 31), has long used her expertise to change the way that

governments work to protect women's rights.

International law has largely ignored fundamental issues of gender inequality and has tended to marginalise women in both its formal and informal institutions, while women's absence from the public sphere has meant that international law has often been blind to the violation of women's human rights, including violence against women because they are women.

Professor Chinkin has used her expertise to encourage policymakers to rethink and restructure international law so that it upholds women's rights rather than rendering them invisible. She has helped extend and protect women's rights across a range of issues that violate international human rights law – including violence against women, sexual violence in armed conflict, lack of access to justice and human trafficking.

She was involved at an early stage in establishing the Istanbul Convention, the world's first legally binding instrument to create a comprehensive international legal framework to prevent and combat violence against women, protect victims and end the impunity of perpetrators. The UK signed up to the Convention, which contains provisions that flow directly from Professor Chinkin's research, in 2012, calling it "unprecedented" and "vital".

Professor Chinkin's research was also drawn upon in 2009, when the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) introduced a programme on post-conflict access to justice for women harmed during conflict. The OHCHR also referred to her work when developing its Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, which have been adopted by the UN General Assembly.



Improving aircraft performance and passenger safety

Research by LSE Lecturer in Mathematics Dr Amol Sasane, among others, is being used by the Boeing Company to optimise the aerodynamic performance of their aircraft, improving

not just fuel efficiency but also flight safety.

Whether developed in response to military requirements or as a means to improve performance, fuel efficiency or passenger safety in commercial and private aircraft, new aircraft designs tend to include an increased number of control systems and surfaces, which increases the number of tools available to pilots to help them achieve the most aerodynamic performance.

Traditionally, these control systems used algorithms – mathematical formulae – that assumed that the aircraft's control effectors (such as ailerons and rudders) would react in a straightforward, or linear, way, failing to take account of possible non-local interactions between the different systems.

Dr Sasane and his co-authors' research led to what is now known as the dynamic inversion control law to deal with these non-local and non-linear interactions. Their work is the foundation of an invention patented and used by the aerospace company Boeing to design flight control systems that overcome a problem in flight control that arises in newer, more sophisticated aircraft designs.

The Boeing Company is using the invention to design flight control systems for aerial platforms, but it is also applicable to any space, sea, under-sea or ground vehicle whose dynamics are controlled through a number of advanced control systems, suggesting the potential for substantially greater future impact in other sectors and industries. ■



Jessica Winterstein is Deputy Head of the LSE Press Office and editor of *LSE Connect*.

This article draws on a small selection of the case studies showcased on LSE's new Research Impact web pages. Find the full Impact Case Studies for all these academics, and many more, at lse.ac.uk/researchimpact

An exclusive offer from the LSE Students' Union Shop

Hand-embroidered Commemorative Plaque

This stunning Commemorative Plaque features a hand embroidered Beaver Crest, double mounted with a choice of black or silver frame. This will grace any office or study wall in recognition of your time studying at the LSE.

Personalise your Gift

Make this gift unique with your chosen personalisation details such as your name and year of graduation.

Price **£75**

Available to order from **www.lseshop.com** where we offer international postage or collect in-store option.

Alternatively visit us directly at the LSE campus store.

**LSE
STUDENTS'
UNION**



Framed size approx. 40cm x 30cm / 16" x 12"

This offer is supplied by our partner First Class Honours. All goods are despatched, where appropriate, within 28 days of order receipt. P&P starts at just £11 and despatches can be made to anywhere in the world; full details are provided on the website.

WWW.LSESHOP.COM

A radical vision

LSE 120th
ANNIVERSARY

When you think of LSE, what comes to mind? Having been at the School for nearly a year now, I can confidently say it's a place that defies expectations. But before LSE was even on my personal horizon, I "knew" certain things about the institution: that it was a social science powerhouse, attracting leaders in their field and the very brightest students from around the world; that it was focused on answering some of the most pressing questions for today's leaders; and that its aspirations to improve society stretched far beyond its relatively small London campus.

One hundred and twenty years ago this coming October (1895) LSE's very first students began their academic journey at the School. Unlike today's cohort, they had no history to fall back on, no research they could do to prepare for their time here.

In those days, lectures were held in rented rooms in the Adelphi on John Street, and students would have been greeted by the School's first director, WAS Hewins. The School may have been in its infancy, but it attracted the best from its very start, with lecturers

that first academic year including Bertrand Russell, on German social democracy, and WM Acworth, who focused on railway economics – a hugely important topic for the School at the time.

Times, of course, have changed. LSE is now firmly rooted off Aldwych, and over 125,000 students have passed through its doors from almost 200 countries. It has pioneered key academic subjects, including anthropology, criminology, international relations and sociology, and can count 16 Nobel Prize winners and countless world leaders among its graduates and faculty.

To mark LSE's 120 years, we have been charting its history and celebrating the people, places, events and sometimes quirky facts that have all served to make the School what it is today. I invite you to take a trip down memory lane with us at lse.ac.uk/lse120 ■



Adrian Thomas is Director of Communications and Public Affairs at LSE.

Did you know?

In the epilogue to *Pygmalion*, Eliza Doolittle attends classes at LSE to help her become a successful florist!

The LSE beaver mascot has a name – he's called Felix. Why? LSE's motto comes from Virgil's *Georgics*. The full quote is "*Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*" ("Happy is he who has been able to discover the causes of things").

In 1970 LSE student Bob Mellor founded one of the UK's most influential civil rights groups – the Gay Liberation Front. Their first meeting was held in the School's St Clements building.

LSE once had a British Rail locomotive named after it, which was unveiled at Euston Station in 1985. Its nameplate now lives in the George IV pub on campus.

TIMELINE TASTERS



A Nobel journey

Born 100 years ago, William Arthur Lewis overcame the "usual disabilities" faced by people of his race to become one of LSE's best teachers and a Nobel Prize-winning economist. **Sue Donnelly** charts the rise of LSE's first black academic.

In 1933, Arthur Lewis left his home in St Lucia to study commerce at LSE. The Commerce degree covered economic theory, economic history, statistics, accounting, commercial law and elements of geography and was taught by LSE luminaries such as Lionel Robbins, Friedrich Hayek, John Hicks and Arnold Plant, the Professor of Commerce. It was, Lewis later declared, a "marvellous intellectual feast".

Four years later, Lewis obtained a first-class degree but was rejected by the Colonial Services for an administrator's post in Port of Spain, Trinidad – the Colonial Office did not appoint local candidates. Fortunately for LSE, he obtained a PhD scholarship and completed his thesis, 'The economics of loyalty contracts', in 1940.

Despite academic success, Lewis recalled that his race meant that he was "subjected to all the usual disabilities – refusal of accommodation, denial of jobs for which he had been recommended, generalised discourtesy and

the rest". His appointment as a temporary assistant lecturer at LSE in 1938 (later extended to four years) reflected this ambivalence. The decision to appoint him was unanimous, but the LSE Director, Alexander Carr-Saunders, restricted his teaching and justified the appointment to the Court of Governors by stating: "He would ... not see students individually but in groups. The Appointments Committee is, as I said, quite unanimous but recognise that the appointment of a coloured man may possibly be open to some criticism. Normally, such appointments do not require the confirmation of the Governors but on this occasion I said that I should before taking any action submit the matter to you."

Despite this, Lewis undertook a heavy teaching burden during LSE's wartime evacuation to Cambridge, with classes containing both LSE and Cambridge students. Described as "one of our best teachers" by Hayek, he was also recommended by the School to the Colonial Office as "the most suitable member of staff" to produce a report on mining and industrial development in the colonies,

being appointed secretary to the newly formed Colonial Economic Advisory Committee in 1943. Although Lewis later described this work as "largely a waste of time", it helped shaped his work on development economics.

Lewis left LSE in 1948; his later career encompassed the University of Manchester, the Ghanaian government, the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Development Bank and Princeton University. In 1979, 41 years after LSE employed him on a one-year teaching contract, Sir Arthur Lewis was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics for "pioneering research into economic development research with particular consideration of the problems of developing countries". ■



Sue Donnelly, LSE Archivist, cares for the School's historical record and raises awareness of its fascinating history.

For more on LSE's history, see blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsehistory

Down memory lane

Past and present met at this year's LSE Photo Prize exhibition, which took an unusual photographic journey through LSE's history. Entitled *Ghosts of the Past*, the inventive photo project was displayed earlier this year as part of the School's 120th anniversary celebrations.

The haunting array of photographs conjures up reflections of LSE's past, while at the same time revealing something of its present day. They were created by merging images from the LSE archives with pictures of today's students and campus. Using juxtaposed shots of the same campus location, each photo creation shows just how much – or how little – the School has changed over the years.

Students and staff also had the opportunity to submit their own creations, with LSE Postroom Operative Pawel Opaska named winner for his photograph (right) "Ghost in the Library".

Pawel Opaska said: "For a long time I believed that a picture taken by a camera should not be changed – either it is good or it isn't. I had to give up this stance when I realised that nowadays photos are images; with what was captured by the camera a base to be improved, retouched and manipulated. I was looking for LSE archive pictures that could fit with the pictures I have taken myself, and I think what strikes people most is the contrast between the new, modern, illuminated and colourful interior of the library and the simple, black-and-white person in front of it."

View the pop-up exhibition online at

lse.ac.uk/intranet/LSESocial/LSEPerspectives/2015/03-March/Home.aspx

Keep up to date with LSE's 120th anniversary celebrations at lse.ac.uk/lse120 and #LSE120.



- 1 "Ghost in the Library", LSE Photo Prize 2015
Ghosts of the Past Winning Entry by Pawel Opaska
- 2 Houghton Street, c1970 and present day
- 3 Beatrice and Sidney Webb, c1942
- 4 St Clements Press Building, c1959 and present day
Waterstone's, Clare Market
- 5 The Three Tuns, Houghton St, c1930s and present day
- 6 Keep-fit class in the gym, c1981 and Saw Swee Hock Student Centre gym, present day
- 7 Lionel Robbins Building, 1978 and present day
- 8 LSE Library, 1964 and present day
- 9 Shaw Library, 1964 and present day



GOODBYE Shakespeare

Arminka Helic had no interest in politics until war broke out in her homeland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and she found her passion for English literature replaced by a desire to help stop the bloodshed.

It was never my plan to study at LSE. As a 21-year-old in socialist Yugoslavia, I had just graduated from the University of Sarajevo in English language and literature. I wanted to be a Shakespeare scholar. Politics did not interest me.

Then the war interfered. In May 1992 my homeland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, became the scene of the worst violence on European soil since the second world war – a place of rape camps, ethnic cleansing, genocide and mass displacement.

Five months later I was separated from my family, and found refuge in London. My passion for English literature was replaced by a passion for truth and survival – by my desire to see my family alive and my country safe. I would talk about the war to anyone who cared to listen, naively thinking that by telling the truth I could somehow help to stop the bloodshed.

During one of those truth-telling conversations, my interlocutor told me: “You might be right, but you sound like a communist apparatchik. You need a UK education if you want to be taken seriously. You need to learn how to present your arguments.”

It was true: Bosnia today is very different, but the environment I grew up in did not encourage differences of opinion or permit the questioning of authority, the lifeblood of any university in a democracy.

So a few days later I said farewell to Shakespeare and went to LSE. I found the International History department and knocked on the door of Dr Stevenson. I told him “My name is Arminka Helic. I am from Bosnia-Herzegovina. My country has been destroyed and no-one believes me when I say how or by whom. I am told I need to be educated in the UK at a good university. Please could I study here?”

He asked me to sit down. We talked, and that is how my relationship with LSE started.

I had no money for tuition fees, no proof that I had a BA from Sarajevo University, or that I was who I said I was. But somehow LSE decided to believe me and to open its doors to me, and for that I will always be grateful.

I had a job at Häagen-Dazs and secured some funding from the Soros Foundation. In the autumn of 1994 I was enrolled as a part-time MSc student in the Department of International History. I had time to work and time to study. A typical day involved talking Operation Barbarossa in the morning and serving Peanut-butter Burst in the evening after my lectures.

I loved every moment of being an LSE student. I remember my first essay being marked B minus minus, and my tutor Dr Boyce patiently explaining to me that an essay was not a stream of consciousness but a well-presented argument. He told me to imagine I was in a courtroom trying to persuade a judge and jury. I have never forgotten that advice.

So what did LSE do for me? It took me in, gave me a chance, gave me a voice and opened my mind. It gave me something to hold on to. When everything was falling apart around me, LSE stood by me, taught me to think, to present an argument, to listen to others and to believe in myself.

The war in Bosnia has long ended. I left LSE and set off on a journey of not only trying to better myself but trying to help others. Everything I learnt at LSE has served me well, either as an opposition adviser on defence and foreign policy or as a Special Adviser to the Foreign Secretary. I used my life experience and LSE’s critical way of thinking to probe, to examine, to argue and to present my ideas.

“LSE took me in, gave me a chance, gave me a voice and opened my mind”

Earlier this year I returned to LSE to watch William Hague and Angelina Jolie Pitt launch the UK’s first academic centre for Women, Peace and Security, part of a campaign against war-zone rape that we began in the Foreign Office and are now continuing. I am proud that my university will play a leading part in the worldwide effort to end conflict-related sexual violence, which has destroyed the lives of millions of people, including many in Bosnia.

A short while after, I made my maiden speech in the House of Lords. As I stood up to speak, I remembered LSE for giving me a chance, its staff for teaching me how to express myself, and the many other people in Britain who helped me on my way when it really mattered. ■



Baroness Helic (MSc International History 1996) was a British Special Adviser (SPAD) to former British Foreign Secretary William Hague until March this year and helped launch the UK’s Global Sexual Violence Initiative. She was created a Life Peer in September 2014.

Graham Wallas, c1920s

Graham Wallas was one of LSE's founders, alongside Sidney and Beatrice Webb and George Bernard Shaw. The four Fabians decided to establish the School following a bequest of £20,000 by Henry Hunt Hutchinson, who wished to advance the Fabians' objectives of a fairer society. For more about the Fabian Society, including an online archive of pamphlets and committee minutes, visit LSE's Digital Library at digital.library.lse.ac.uk/collections/fabiansociety



ALUMNI AT LARGE

SCOTT GILMORE



Scott Gilmore



In 2001, **Scott Gilmore** (MSc International History 1996) took leave from his career as a diplomat with the Canadian Foreign Service to join a UN peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste. It didn't go as planned but, via a noisy landlord, it led him to create what has become Building Markets, a social initiative championing local entrepreneurs in developing countries that connects them to new business opportunities.

When Scott Gilmore arrived in Timor-Leste, he was full of wide-eyed hope at the prospect of making his own contribution to the process of supporting the country's recovery following almost 25 years of conflict. That hope was quickly replaced by his perception that the international community was unable to create meaningful jobs or generate an economic recovery, even though the operating budget of the UN was larger than the GDP of the country itself. His despondency was short lived, in unusual circumstances.

Over the course of a week he was woken up each morning at a hideous hour by a sanity-sapping banging outside the bedroom window of the flat he was renting. Deciding that enough was enough, he took it upon himself to confront the source of the noise.

"That was when I discovered that it was my landlord, a man named Senhor Antonio, hammering at the rusted hulk of a burnt-out bus," recalls Scott. "Curious and a little delirious, I asked in fairly blunt terms what he was doing. It transpired that he was using my monthly rent to refurbish minibuses burnt in the conflict, and to hire and train local boys as mechanics and drivers."

What Scott witnessed over the following months was a triumph of local entrepreneurialism; Senhor Antonio became one of the largest employers in the town, providing bus services across the country. Through his initiative, vital links between communities were restored.

Traditional aid agency programmes were, to his mind, nowhere to be seen. It became clear to Scott that Timor-Leste's development was actually being built

by budding entrepreneurs like Senhor Antonio, using the small amounts of international money leaking into the local economy – such as Scott's rent.

At this stage, the Peace Dividend Trust that would become Building Markets was no more than an idea floating in Scott's mind. After Timor-Leste, he moved on to work in Afghanistan and saw a similar pattern of entrepreneurialism – and the concept of a social entrepreneurship initiative began to take real shape.

"In Afghanistan I saw that only a tiny per cent of donor spending was entering the local economy. Most of it was spent on shipping in goods and expertise from abroad," says Scott. "So, based on what we had seen with local entrepreneurs putting income to good use in Timor-Leste, I gathered an informal group of aid and

peacekeeping professionals and we eventually managed to set up a pilot with the UN to see if we could create a path of least resistance between local entrepreneurs and the procurement officers of the largest donors.”

Getting the green light to launch the pilot in Afghanistan was one thing; carrying out the necessary work and building the local connections was an altogether more complex task. “We were testing a new idea, backed by a new donor, in the midst of a war. Our staff walked the streets of Kabul and regional centres like Lashkar Gah, searching for local businesses,” recalls Scott. “Once we identified suitable prospects, we would then train them on international contracts and help them bid on tenders. All the time, we were confronted by social and cultural challenges – at both ends of the relationship – that required patience and no small amount of diplomacy.”

On top of that, the Building Markets team was working in areas almost routinely defined as dangerous environments. “Security and the safety of our staff was paramount: we eventually had over 100 people working ‘outside the wire’ and had to spend a great deal of time and money ensuring everyone was safe. We managed a perfect track record over the six-year life of the project.”

There was also the challenge of convincing international companies and buyers that Afghan businesses not only existed, but were competitive and able to win contracts on merit. “The whole purpose of our initiative was that it wasn’t aid or charity,” says Scott. “It was about providing valid business propositions with the window to market – to demonstrate that a great network of talented people already existed that could take control of their nation’s economic development.”

Q&A with Scott Gilmore

Why did you choose to study at LSE?

It was the prospect of central London, world-class professors, and an incredibly eclectic student body. What’s not to love?

What did you learn at LSE that has helped you most in your career?

It wasn’t necessarily what I learned, but how I did so: we were taught how to absorb and synthesise large amounts of information in a short period of time.

What’s your favourite LSE memory?

The first thing that springs to mind is debating politics with my colleagues from all over the world over beers at the Three Tuns.

Did you have a favourite academic at LSE?

Professor MacGregor Knox. He was possibly the most demanding professor I had, but as a result I learned a great deal.

In the years since, Building Markets has replicated its model successfully in countries such as Haiti and Liberia, confronted by similar challenges. What has been the secret to it? “Introducing innovative ideas anywhere can be challenging. Trying to fund and test those ideas in a sector (international development) that is risk averse and smothered in red tape is even harder. We have found having a simple model that demonstrably works is invaluable. It can overcome those obstacles more often than not. To date we have helped local entrepreneurs in these countries to win over \$1.2 billion in new contracts, creating the equivalent of over 65,000 jobs.”

Scott has now moved out of the CEO position to launch a social impact investment fund with London-based City Financial. The fund will invest in Building

Market’s network of local entrepreneurs, with a view to expanding into West Africa and Southeast Asia. He does so with one example that resonates and remains a driving force behind his work. “Our team in Timor-Leste helped a man who had a small rural business to win a relatively small contract for about \$500,” says Scott. “He used the profits to buy two bikes so his young daughters could ride to school, which they had been unable to attend because it was too far away. It was such a small amount of money, but it had a dramatically positive effect on this family. I was completely blown away by it.” ■

Scott Gilmore was talking to Chris Kendrick, LSE Advancement.



GLOBAL *Business* CAREER SUCCESS

? READY

*Stand out from the crowd.
Be intelligent about global business.*

Executive Global Master's in Management.
The LSE alternative to an MBA.

THINK LIKE US? SUCCEED WITH US>

Visit lse.ac.uk/globalmim



Department of
Management



New Centre for Women, Peace and Security launched

On 10 February, First Secretary of State William Hague and UNHCR Special Envoy Angelina Jolie Pitt launched the UK's first academic Centre on Women, Peace and Security. The Centre, to be based at the School, will focus on the participation of women in conflict-related processes and on enhancing accountability and ending impunity for rape and sexual violence in war.

Marking a collaboration between LSE, Mr Hague, Ms Jolie Pitt and the UK government, the centre will support the aims of the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), co-founded in 2012 by Mr Hague and Ms Jolie Pitt, by bringing academic expertise to bear on preventing crimes of sexual violence, holding perpetrators to account and protecting the rights of survivors. It will also provide a postgraduate teaching programme in Women, Peace and Security, leading to an MSc degree, from 2016.

Professor Christine Chinkin, who will lead the new centre, said: "I am honoured to be the inaugural director of such a ground-breaking initiative. I look forward to working with colleagues across and beyond the academic world in helping to make the world a better place for women." Ms Jolie Pitt said: "I am excited at the thought of all the students in years to come who will study in this new Centre. There is no stable future for a world in which crimes committed against women go unpunished. We need the next generation of educated youth with inquisitive minds and fresh energy, who are willing not only to sit in the classroom but to go out into the field and the courtrooms and to make a decisive difference."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/02/WPSCentre.aspx

Eminent historian to be next Philippe Roman Chair at LSE

Why did the West come to dominate the globe? How does social development decide the fate of nations? And how has war had a positive effect on the course of human history? These are among the issues explored by the latest academic to take up the Philippe Roman Chair at the School.

Professor Ian Morris (pictured), a renowned historian and award-winning author, will succeed Professor Matthew Connelly as the holder of the chair in history and international affairs, which is based at LSE IDEAS, for 2015-16.

Currently a professor in the Department of Classics at Stanford University, Ian Morris's research studies long-term trends in history to understand contemporary issues facing the world today. As such, he engages with fields such as archaeology, linguistics, and genetics to analyse 15,000 years of human history.

He has authored a number of wide-ranging and award-winning books, including *Why the West Rules... For Now*; *The Measure of Civilization*, a history of social development through 15 millennia; and *War! What Is It Good For?: conflict and the progress of civilization from primates to robots*, a provocative study of how war has changed human society for the better over the course of history, which was named a Book of the Year by the *Financial Times* in 2014.

Professor Morris said: "I am delighted to be taking up this post. My work aims to offer new ways of thinking about the history, and future, of human history, and I look forward to exploring these issues with academics and students during my year at LSE."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/03/PhilippeRomanChair.aspx



LSE's reputation continues to rise

LSE has been ranked the top university in London and third in the UK in the Complete University Guide league tables for 2016. The Guide assesses the UK's 126 universities using markers such as student satisfaction and graduate prospects. LSE is named third in the UK, behind Cambridge and Oxford, and the top university in London. The School is also placed in the top ten for 11 of the 12 subjects it offers. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/04/GoodUniversityGuide.aspx

The School is also ranked highly in the latest *Times Higher Education* World Reputation Rankings. The 2015 rankings place the School 22nd in the world, a climb of two places from last year and a continual rise since the reputation rankings were first established. LSE was previously 37th in 2011, 29th in 2012, 25th in 2013 and 24th in 2013. This year the School is only one of five UK institutions in the top 30.

The rankings are based on the world's largest invitation-only survey of academic opinion, featuring 10,500 respondents from 142 countries, who were asked to give their insight into the academic prestige of institutions from around the world.

Commenting on this year's rankings, LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun said: "That LSE continues to be so well-regarded around the world is a credit to the sustained work and engagement of our staff, students and alumni – both at home and overseas. LSE's priority will continue to be a focus on teaching excellence, recruiting the world's best students and staff, and producing world-leading research which makes a real difference. If we do that right, then the strong reputation will inevitably follow."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/03/THEWRR2015.aspx

Global recognition for think tanks LSE IDEAS and Public Policy Group

Two LSE research groups, the foreign affairs centre LSE IDEAS and political analysts/consultants the Public Policy Group, have jointly been named the second best university think tank in the world in a global survey.

LSE IDEAS is also ranked seventh worldwide in the category of “think tanks to watch”, while its 2014 report of the LSE Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy, *Ending the Drug Wars*, is named the tenth best policy study produced by a think tank worldwide. Professor Danny Quah, chair of the Expert Group, said: “This shows that not only is LSE producing cutting edge economic research on global social issues, but that this work is also having a profound impact on policy debate.”

The rankings are compiled by the Think Tanks and Civil Society Program at the University of Pennsylvania, and are considered the most comprehensive and most well-known think tank ratings in the world. The results are based on nominations from thousands of experts, journalists, public and private donors and policymakers from around the world.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/01/ThinkTankRankings.aspx

Lord Myners appointed LSE Chair of Governors



The School was delighted to announce earlier this year that its Court of Governors had approved a recommendation that Lord Myners be appointed as its next Chair of the Court of Governors and of the Council, in succession to Peter Sutherland. Lord Myners' appointment began on 1 February 2015.

Paul Myners has had a career of great distinction in business and public service. From 2004-08 he chaired the Tate, presiding over a period of considerable development in both the collection and the fabric of the galleries themselves. He was also

the chair of Marks and Spencer from 2004-06, with other past chairmanships including the Guardian Media Group, Land Securities and the Low Pay Commission. He was also a member of the Court of the Bank of England from 2004-08. These chairmanships were relinquished when he was appointed Financial Services Secretary at HM Treasury in October 2008 and created a Life Peer. Paul Myners sits in the House of Lords as a non-aligned peer.

Peter Sutherland has served as chairman since 2008. His term of office has seen rapid and profound changes in the higher education sector and at the School. Throughout, Mr Sutherland has brought outstanding wisdom and leadership of the highest quality to the School's Court and Council. LSE is deeply grateful to him for the support and the stability he has provided during a period of significant challenge and transformation.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/archives/2014/LordMynersChairOfGovernors.aspx

LSE announces new Institute of Global Affairs

LSE has announced a new Institute of Global Affairs (IGA), to be led by Professor Erik Berglof.

The IGA includes a number of constituent Centres – IDEAS, the Middle East Centre, the Saw Swee Hock Southeast Asia Centre, the recently-launched Centre for Women, Peace and Security and Centres for Latin America, Africa, the United States, and South Asia, with more planned.

Professor Berglof, who took up his post on 1 February 2015, will help to realise the School's high ambitions for the IGA across the full breadth of its research, public engagement and teaching mission. He said: “I am very excited about this opportunity to leverage the impressive intellectual capital of LSE to strengthen the institution's global footprint. IGA aspires to apply rigorous thinking to have impact on the key global policy challenges.”

On the appointment, the School's Director Professor Craig Calhoun said: “It is a major coup for LSE to secure the appointment of Professor Berglof to this important leadership position. Erik is a leading figure in his field and an innovator in bringing the high quality knowledge from academic research to bear on policy and political issues. The School is fortunate to be able to draw on his experience in academia and transnational institutions.”

Professor Berglof joins the School as Professor in Practice in the Department of Economics. He has had a distinguished career as an economist, most recently as the Chief Economist and Special Adviser to the President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Prior to joining EBRD, he was director of the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics (SITE), a professor at the Stockholm School of Economics and a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/01/ErikBerglof_IGA.aspx

LSE awarded £1 million of scholarships to study inequality

The Leverhulme Trust has awarded LSE 15 doctoral scholarships, worth £1 million over the next three years, for students to undertake interdisciplinary research on “the challenge of escalating inequalities”. LSE is only one of 14 universities to receive the awards, which were launched as a means to support the future generation of researchers in progressing to doctoral study in the UK.

The prestigious scholarships, worth £70,000 each, will be affiliated with LSE's new International Inequalities Institute and directed by Professor Mike Savage, head of the Department of Sociology. These awards, the new Institute – which opens in May 2015 – and a forthcoming MSc programme on Inequalities and Social Science are all part of the School's increased focus on interdisciplinary research which tackles inequality and social cohesion.

Professor Savage said: “Over the past decade, there has been a significant growth of inequalities both within and between nations. There is also a growing acceptance that the wider inequalities between all groups – including the advantaged – are affecting social cohesion, solidarity, social welfare and well-being. These dramatic changes have led to an increase in interdisciplinary energy to address this topic at LSE and were the motivation behind the creation of the new Institute, which will seek to better understand the causes and consequences of widening inequalities.” lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/12/Leverhulme_award.aspx

LSE PEOPLE

Virginia Beardshaw, LSE governor and Council member, and chief executive of I CAN Children's Charity, has been awarded a CBE for services to Children with Special Needs and Disabilities in the 2014 New Year Honours.

Dr Daniel Beunza, Management, has won the Sustainability Award from the Academic Network of the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI) for his research on responsible investment with his co-written paper 'Why talk? A process model of dialogue in shareholder engagement'.



Professor Craig Calhoun, LSE Director, has been named Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences for his substantial contribution to wider social science in a variety of contexts.

Dr Leonidas Cheliotis, Social Policy, has been awarded the 2015 Critical Criminal Justice Scholar Award from the American Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (Critical Criminal Justice Section). He has also been awarded the 2014 Best Public Intellectual Special Issue Award from the US Council of Editors of Learned Journals, Modern Language Association (MLA), for his guest-edited special issue of *South Atlantic Quarterly*.

Professor Kevin Featherstone, Hellenic Observatory, has had

his book *The Road to Maastricht: negotiating economic and monetary union* named on the "100 books on Europe to remember" book list, compiled by the European Parliament.

Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of LSE, has been awarded the European Book Prize of 2014 for his work *Turbulent and Mighty Continent: what future for Europe?* The European Book Prize (Prix du Livre Européen) seeks to promote European values, and to contribute to European citizens' better understanding of the European Union as a cultural entity.

Nicholas Humphrey, Emeritus Professor of Psychology, has been awarded the 2015 Mind and Brain Prize by the Centre for Cognitive Science of the University and Polytechnic of Turin. The Prize is awarded to scientists whose research has significantly advanced the comprehension of the functioning of the human mind and brain.



Dr Ruth Kattumuri, LSE India Observatory and Asia Research Centre, has received the Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Award 2014 in recognition of her contributions and dedication to worthy causes, and her achievements in keeping the flag of India high.

Professor Julian Le Grand, Social Policy, has been awarded a knighthood for services to social science and public service in the 2014 New Year Honours.

Claire Milne, Media and Communications, has been awarded an MBE for services to the telecommunications sector in the 2014 New Year Honours.



Professor Eileen Munro, Social Policy, received the President's Medal of the Operational Research Society. The shared honour was for the Munro Review of Child Protection – a high-profile review of state-managed child protection activities in England, conducted for the Department for Education.

Dr Karl Newton, LSE Advancement, has received an Outstanding Contribution Award from the Institute of Fundraising in recognition of his standing within the fundraising research profession and his long and successful record at LSE since joining in 1998.

Professor Ragnar Norberg, Statistics, has been awarded an honorary degree (doctorate) by Heriot-Watt University. He was a founder member of the Risk and Stochastics group and the 2015 Risk and Stochastics Conference at the

Royal Statistical Society will be held in his honour.

Professor Christopher Pissarides, Economics and LSE Nobel Laureate, has been named as a winner of the 2015 Kiel Institute Global Economy Prize. The prize is awarded to honour influential personalities in politics, business and science.



Professor Danny Quah, Economics and Saw Swee Hock South East Asia Centre, has been ranked number two in *The Economist's* eye-catching statistical landmarks of 2015, for his work looking at the world's economic centre of gravity from 1980-2050.

Dr Mareike Schomerus, International Development, has been named runner-up for the Cedric Smith Prize 2014 for an extract from her LSE PhD thesis 'The Lord's Resistance Army in the Juba Talks: syncopated rhythms in conflict resolution'. The prize is awarded by the Conflict Research Society for the best piece of peace and conflict research.

Professor Lord Nicholas Stern, IG Patel Chair of Economics and Government, received the Joseph A Schumpeter Award 2015, which is awarded by the Schumpeter Society for innovative achievements in the field of business, economics, or economic policy.

LSE Connect ONLINE

Your alumni magazine is now available at lse.ac.uk/alumni/LSEConnect



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.

"Nurture" more important than "nature" for overweight children

Parents' lifestyles, rather than their genes, are primarily responsible for their children being overweight, according to research by the Centre for Economic Performance.

Researchers compared the weight of biological and adopted children to that of their parents to determine whether children inherit their weight problems or whether they are the result of the environment they grow up in. They found that when both adoptive parents are overweight, the likelihood of an adopted child being overweight is up to 21 per cent higher than when the parents are not overweight. Because these children are adopted their weight problems can be largely attributed to their parents' lifestyles rather than their genes.

Dr Joan Costa Font, Associate Professor of Political Economy, said: "The good news is that our research shows that we can do something about children's weight problems."

In their analysis the researchers took into account a number of factors, including the parents' education and age and the children's age and gender. They also took into account characteristics that adoptees may have which make them more or less susceptible to being overweight or obese than biological children.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2015/02/NurtureMoreImportantForOverweightChildren.aspx



Sharp rise in teenage childbearing during Iraq War

The Iraq War led to a sharp rise in teenage childbearing, according to research by LSE's Valeria Cetoirelli, a PhD candidate in demography. Her research shows that teenage fertility in Iraq rose by more than 30 per cent between 2003 and 2010 due to increased early marriage among less-educated girls.

Ms Cetoirelli said: "This trend is worrisome because married teenagers have lower status in the home and may be at higher risk of domestic violence. Teenage childbearing is also linked to higher risk of maternal deaths and poorer health outcomes for children."

Her study shows these negative effects may be magnified by the fact that early marriages occur mainly among girls with no education or only primary schooling. Iraqi women with secondary or higher education are far less likely to marry at a young age.

"These findings have implications for policymakers and civil society organisations. More strategies are needed to expand girls' access to secondary education and restore an overall sense of security in their daily lives," Ms Cetoirelli added.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/12/Iraqfertility.aspx

Poverty has touched the lives of more than half of UK's millennium generation

More than half of the children born in the UK at the turn of the millennium have experienced poverty at some point during their first 11 years.

A new study, edited by Lucinda Platt, Professor of Social Policy and Sociology, also found that more than one in six of the 13,000 "children of the new century" have been brought up in persistently poor families.

"Our findings are concerning because poverty is undoubtedly bad for children," said Professor Platt. "It can have a negative effect on their educational attainment, health and behaviour in childhood, and can have adverse consequences in adulthood. Long durations of poverty put children at particular risk of poorer outcomes during their school years and in later life."

"Lone parent families are more likely to be workless, and it is this that puts them at a higher risk of persistent poverty. Similarly, disability is associated with poverty because of the impact it can have on employment. However, children from minority ethnic groups were also more likely to be persistently poor than White children, even after accounting for whether one or both parents were employed. This reflects, for instance, the lower average wages of Pakistani and Bangladeshi adults."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/12/

PovertyTouchedLivesHalfUKsMillenniumGen.aspx

UK is fourth most entrepreneurial economy in the world

The 2015 edition of the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI), co-authored by LSE's Professor Zoltan, has ranked the UK as Europe's most entrepreneurial economy, a rise of five places to fourth globally since the last GEI was published.

This year's ranking is the UK's highest position in the history of the index, and its improvement is due to progress in entrepreneurial attitudes and abilities, the research finds. However, entrepreneurial aspirations – a measure of how innovative, risk taking and internationally oriented UK entrepreneurial ventures are – remains a relative weak spot for the UK when compared to other leading countries.

The study was carried out by researchers from LSE, Imperial College Business School, University of Pécs and George Mason University. They found that the UK's greatest strength in entrepreneurship is its entrepreneurs' ability to provide unique products or services that are not currently offered by other businesses in the same market.

Professor Zoltan Acs, co-author of the study and LSE Professorial Research Fellow, said: "The challenge for the UK, then, is to make its entrepreneurs more innovative, growth seeking and internationally oriented." The authors suggest that UK government policymakers could use the GEI index to identify and alleviate the bottlenecks that hold back UK's entrepreneurial performance.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/11/

UKFourthEntrepreneurialEconomy.aspx

LSE LETTERS

WE WELCOME LETTERS
BY POST OR EMAIL



Please send correspondence 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.

Thank you LSE

I am 73 and was once upon a time a high street solicitor with highly computerised offices using my programs. I bless the luck that put me into LSE, not for what I there learned – sadly LCB (“Jim”) Gower who interviewed me, inspired me (hitherto a mathematician) and whom I liked very much, immediately left to set up the law faculty in a Nigerian uni – but for what subsequently I have been introduced to through the magazine from LSE over the years. And it is better every edition.

Thankyou very much for my continued and continuing education.

Robert Mitchell (LLB 1963)



Lighting the way

In 1981, I organised a Third World Art Exhibition for the LSE 1980s Fund, raising over £40,000 for our overseas students. A hundred exhibits came from their countries. One, from the Middle East, full of light, was entitled “The name of God”, and the then President of the Royal Academy commented in the catalogue on how this artwork enriched our environment and culture.

This has recently been made explicit in the new Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, where its Faith Centre’s visual design and symbolism express experiences and concepts of light not considered in *LSE Connect*’s otherwise excellent articles on the subject. Why, in the West, have so many of our cognitive values excluded the spiritual nature and “sacredness of the human person” referred to by the Pope in his 2014 address to the European Parliament?

Yvonne Craig (Certificate Social Science 1947) London, UK

STUDENT LIFE

Life can throw up unexpected challenges, as philosophy student **Natasha Valladares** knows only too well. Here, she explains how LSE’s Disability and Wellbeing Service has helped support her academic journey at the School.

LSE: that’s my answer when people ask where I go to university, and everybody knows what it stands for. Not just “London School of Economics”, but world-class research, lectures from the minds of our time, a diverse studentship that specialises in all aspects of social science. These are certainly the things I knew about LSE when I applied.

What I didn’t know, and what many don’t, is that LSE is one of the UK’s biggest university contributors to bursaries and outreach – something I was immensely glad of as one of the first students to experience the hike in tuition fees. With my bursary in hand I continued to discover things about LSE.

I made friends, tried a few Freshers’ events, started writing for *The Beaver*. I began my courses for the BSc Philosophy and Economics, but realised that I much preferred the philosophy and switched to a full degree in Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method. I also started taking outside modules in Social Policy and began to apply my philosophy studies practically to education and crime policies. University life was everything I’d hoped for but, while I was flourishing academically, physically I was deteriorating. At the end of my first year I started to fall to pieces – I had my mind but my body wasn’t co-operating.

I thought a university as prestigious as LSE would have no time for students who were functioning at anything less than 100 per cent. I thought my failing health would be my problem and didn’t expect a world-class university to have time for one girl having a run of bad luck when compared to hundreds of fit and able students. I thought my academic career was over. As it turned out, I was wrong.

With several chronic health conditions, I currently see up to five specialists a week alongside my university timetable. And while I keep an eye on my hectic

schedule and medications, LSE keeps an eye on me.

A quietly dedicated team exists within the School known as the Disability and Wellbeing Service.

Aside from arranging for study support and exam arrangements, they prioritise my health and liaise with my – equally understanding – teachers to enable me to have it all. They were the ones who helped me come to terms with having a chronic illness, and who helped me apply for financial and travel support.

I came to LSE to get a degree, and can honestly say I wouldn’t be able to achieve one without them. The support I’ve received has enabled me to maintain my ambitions and independence when they seemed to be slipping away. So when I say that I study at LSE, I say it with pride and gratitude for a university that turned out to be so much more than just world-class.



Update – significant progress in supporting alumni engagement with the School

One of the key objectives for the Alumni Association Executive Committee during our 2013-15 term has been to help promote further engagement between LSE and its alumni community, with a view to supporting LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun's strategic vision for the future of the School.

I am delighted to report that the Association and alumni volunteers have contributed to that process in a number of telling ways. Over the past year alone, these include but are not limited to:

- 90 pre-departure events organised and hosted by alumni across the globe to welcome and help familiarise almost 1,700 offer holders with life at LSE, with London and with the alumni network
- 260 alumni volunteers supporting the LSE Careers service, offering their time and guidance to help students through various career panels and presentations
- a network of over 1,300 alumni mentors providing expertise and professional advice to student and alumni mentees
- 130 alumni volunteering their time to respond to almost 550 queries from offer holders and prospective students through the Email an Alum service provided by LSE's student recruitment team
- 35 alumni attending recruitment fairs in the UK and internationally.

An alumnus's take on the value of volunteering can be found on page 44.

The School's programme of international outreach events is also supported extensively by alumni – through co-ordination, sponsorship and attendance.

Last year a combined 700 alumni attended the LSE Asia Forum in Kuala Lumpur and the LSE Forum in Dubai, travelling from around the world to participate.

Elsewhere, and linking with the Director's extensive travel programme, alumni hosted successful events in Colombia, Canada, USA, Mexico, Turkey, Singapore, Ghana and South Africa – further demonstrating the global reach of LSE.

In total, annually more than 2,300 alumni volunteer with the School, supporting student recruitment, careers services and alumni relations programming. We estimate that the School benefits from over 11,000 hours of formally volunteered alumni community time each year – a substantial contribution to the life and development of LSE. Thank you to everyone for your contribution. It is recognised and valued by the Alumni Association, and by the School leadership.

Patrick Mears (LLB 1979)
Chair, LSE Alumni Association



LSE Alumni Association – Leadership Forum

This year's Leadership Forum will bring key alumni volunteers back to campus on 11 and 12 September 2015. The programme will include introductions from Patrick Mears, chair of the Alumni Association, and Professor Craig Calhoun, LSE Director, an academic lecture and interactive workshops.

Alumni leaders will have the opportunity to network with their peers from 90 alumni groups around the world, share best practice and discuss issues that are key to the continued enhancement of School/ alumni engagement.

The Leadership Forum will also feature a Volunteer Thank You Reception on the Friday evening. This important event enables the School and Alumni Relations to formally thank alumni volunteers and recognise their contribution and dedication to LSE and the Alumni Association.

Ensuring your views are heard

The Alumni Association is your way of staying connected with the School and each other and we want to ensure its future is shaped by alumni. The Executive Committee of the Association will be working with Group Leaders ahead of the Leadership Forum to agree topics for the interactive workshop sessions. If you would like to propose a topic to your country Group Leader for discussion at the Leadership Forum, please do get in touch with them direct. Details of the alumni leadership in your country can be found at alumni.lse.ac.uk/alumnigroups



DEMONSTRATING LSE'S GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

As part of LSE's 120th anniversary celebrations, alumni around the world are invited to reconnect with the School and each other. During the course of 2015 and 2016, the regional LSE Global Forum series will reinforce LSE's identity as a global university by bringing the School's world class academics to you, while celebrating the achievements of our alumni around the world.



Hosted by LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun, the LSE Global Forum series will provide you with an opportunity as an alumnus/alumna to learn about the latest developments on campus, meet

LSE thought leaders and discuss ground-breaking research on the issues that are shaping lives and societies on a global scale.

The first LSE North America Forum took place in New York on Friday 15 May, with over 250 alumni gathering at the exclusive New York Athletic Club for an afternoon of LSE led events. Highlights included a state of the School address delivered by Professor Calhoun, a panel discussion on "American decline: fact, fiction, or none of the above", with Professors Mick Cox, Peter Trubowitz and Danny Quah, and the conferment of an Honorary Doctorate on Dr Janet Yellen, economist and chair of the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve.

Richard Goeltz (General Course, Economics, 1963) also received the inaugural Distinguished Alumni Leadership Award for his profound contribution to LSE.

Following on from North America, the series will travel to Asia, with forums scheduled to take place in Singapore and Hong Kong in October 2015. The full programme details will be announced in due course.

Further LSE Global Forum series events are scheduled to take place in Europe, the Middle East, India and Latin America. Please refer to alumni.lse.ac.uk/GlobalForums for the very latest news and information on the series.

Please keep us updated on where you are in the world so we can reconnect with you at the next Global Forum in your region. You can update your details online at alumni.lse.ac.uk/login



SPOTLIGHT ON **GREG**

The **LSE Global Real Estate Group (LSE GREG)** is an international special interest alumni group co-ordinated for and by alumni to foster business relationships among LSE alumni working in the real estate sector.

The group has regional contacts across many of the world's major cities, with shared objectives to analyse new practices, discuss topical events and facilitate business with other members of the LSE GREG community. There are around 300 members worldwide, each of whom is currently working in a role within the broad spectrum of the real estate industry, including but not limited to advisory, investment, law, development, debt, planning and architecture roles.

Continuing the work of their predecessors, Yahya Abdulla (BSc Economics 2004) and Asha Lad (BSc Mathematics and Economics 2004) took over as president and vice president respectively of LSE GREG in 2014. Their vision for the group is to continue its growth as a powerful global network of knowledge exchange, enabling real estate professionals to share information, resources and opportunities. Given the international nature of the LSE alumni audience, they will be leveraging the power of digital platforms as well as the LSE Alumni online community to improve communication and support

professionals across the world in connecting with one another.

"We hope to use the strong foundations built by the previous leadership team to enhance local, regional and global communication between members and develop the LSE GREG identity across the tier-1 real estate alumni landscape by working closely with the LSE Alumni Relations team and the Real Estate academic department," commented Yahya, who is head of Middle East Capital Markets at global real estate advisory firm, Cushman & Wakefield. "As part of our mandate, and in addition to our digital networking, we seek to host a series of conference and networking events across the globe."

Under the current leadership, an inaugural London event was held on campus in the New Academic Building during the Michaelmas term 2014. The theme was "Since the crisis", featuring four leading speakers from different parts of the real estate industry, including LSE professor Paul Cheshire. Each panelist shared their views on how the sector has changed since the global financial crisis, followed by an interactive Q&A.

Get involved with your specialist network

LSE GREG is one of nine Special Interest Groups designed to help alumni stay connected to the School through personal and professional interests. The other groups are:

- Banking and Finance Alumni Group
- Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Alumni Group
- LSE Entrepreneurs Alumni Group
- Information Systems Alumni
- Joint School Society
- Lawyers' Alumni Group

- LGBT Alumni Contact Network
- Media Alumni Group

Through these alumni-led groups, you can share knowledge and expertise while building your professional networks and international links. Each group committee works with academic departments to ensure group activities reflect topical academic research and current affairs.

Find out more about LSE Special Interest Groups at alumni.lse.ac.uk/specialinterestgroups

The event, sponsored by Cushman and Wakefield, was followed by a networking session connecting around 75 alumni with each other and current students interested in entering real estate.

As part of LSE GREG's drive to improve accessibility, speaker presentations, photos and a podcast have been posted online, alongside a full catalogue

of group content. It can be found at alumni.lse.ac.uk/greg. If you would like to join the group or find out more about its programme of events, please contact alumni@lse.ac.uk ■



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION **GROUPS ROUND-UP**

Highlights of alumni events around the world in the first half of 2015



**DIRECTOR'S WELCOME
PARTY, JAPAN, APRIL**



**GERMAN AND
HUNGARIAN
GROUPS SKI
WEEKEND,
MARCH**



**LAWYERS' GROUP
ANNUAL DINNER,
MARCH**



**KARACHI CHAPTER
LAUNCH EVENT, JANUARY**



**HONG KONG SPRING HIKE,
FEBRUARY**



**MIDLANDS FRIENDS
AGM, FEBRUARY**

Record gift of £30 million marks exciting landmark in the history of philanthropy at LSE

A transformative gift of £30 million from philanthropist Paul Marshall will enable LSE to establish the Marshall Institute for Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship later this year. The Institute will be dedicated to improving the impact, effectiveness and appeal of philanthropy and social entrepreneurship. The gift, the largest private donation in LSE's history, will support both the programme and its facilities.

Founded by Paul Marshall and Sir Thomas Hughes-Hallett, who will be its inaugural chair, the Institute plans to work with the best of the world's thinkers to solve the worst of the world's problems. It will inform and co-ordinate the efforts of activists, researchers, private citizens, foundations, corporations, public bodies and social entrepreneurs.

The Institute will become a leading centre of expertise in the field of philanthropy and social enterprise, providing research, teaching and a collaborative forum to enable current and future leaders in the field to use research-based knowledge that addresses social issues, advances public and private enterprise, informs citizenship, and puts philanthropic funding to best use.

"LSE has always been a pioneer and innovator in teaching and learning," said Paul Marshall. "Exactly the qualities we are seeking for The Marshall Institute. Furthermore London is the most exciting city in the world, a crossroads for global commerce, learning and creativity, and it is fitting that our new Institute will be situated at the heart of this great city. It is a great honour to team up with LSE to launch The Marshall Institute."

Sir Thomas Hughes-Hallett added:

"There is great need and demand for an institution that combines practical experience and academic rigour to produce the future leaders of philanthropy and social entrepreneurship. The combination of a major gift from such an experienced philanthropist and social entrepreneur

as Paul Marshall with the international reputation of LSE allows us together to create this international centre in London. I am excited and honoured to have been appointed as its first chair."



LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun added: "LSE was founded to address the great social challenges of our age – from poverty to urban growth and economic development. Our research has informed effective philanthropy worldwide over the past 120 years and our graduates are among the world's leading social entrepreneurs. The Marshall Institute brings extraordinary new capacity to this effort. It will nurture deeper understanding of how philanthropy and social entrepreneurship work, and deliver improvements in philanthropic performance and leadership."

The Institute is to be located in 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, the former Cancer Research UK building which LSE acquired last year. More information on the Marshall Institute for Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship can be found at lse.ac.uk/marshallinstitute

Lord Layard-led seminal study on the enjoyment of life supported by £1.2 million John Templeton Foundation award

A landmark award from the John Templeton Foundation is enabling LSE to provide policymakers with a quantitative model of what determines an individual's enjoyment of life and their behaviour to others, both as children and adults.

Building on research by the School and its partners over the last ten years, the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP) will create the first model of its kind. The three-year project is being led by Professor Lord Layard, and includes a number of interventions for adults seeking a route to meaningful, pro-social living. One series, entitled "Exploring what matters", will be a vehicle for worldwide public education.

"People want more from life than just material progress – they want a life which gives joy," said Professor Lord Layard. "This raises the big question, how can greater enjoyment of life become a realisable goal for policymakers and individuals? Thanks to the generosity of the John Templeton Foundation and the hard work of our colleagues in LSE Advancement, we now have a real opportunity to start providing answers."

LSE is grateful to the John Templeton Foundation for its partnership and its pertinent interdisciplinary research focus on human purpose.

THE VIRTUOUS CIRCLE: THE POWER OF SCHOLARSHIPS

In March the School hosted its annual Donors and Scholars receptions to celebrate the role scholarships play in ensuring students are able to accept their offer of a place at LSE. Guests heard from scholarship recipients, donors and LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun on why philanthropy matters to them and to LSE.

Cato Stonex (BSc International Relations 1986), donor of two named scholarships supporting PhD and undergraduate students, and **Simon Toner**, a PhD scholar of his in the Department of International History, shared their relationship as benefactor and beneficiary.

Donors and Scholars receptions celebrate philanthropy at LSE but also underline our desire to widen participation at the School to all those talented and committed enough to study here. Why is that important?

Cato Stonex (donor): My view is that LSE shouldn't be a finishing school for children of the better off. There are plenty of other places that can do that. The School needs to retain its integrity, and to continue to attract the best students and the best teachers. LSE does not have the advantage of large endowment funds that a lot of the big American schools have to offer places to people, so we have to use philanthropic scholarships as an alternative way of funding.

Simon Toner (scholar): If very bright people with a lot of potential miss out, so does LSE. Without this scholarship, I would have had to drop out. I'm sure there are lots of people in a similar situation so it's enormously beneficial and important, both to students and to the School.

What are the main advantages to scholars of an LSE education?

Cato: It's coming to a place where, whatever your subject, you are surrounded by people with different perspectives. You meet people from all over the world and it forces you to think globally. In my line of work I invest

other people's money: having a global perspective and realising there are many ways of doing things and many ways that societies work has been tremendously helpful. If you can help other people to participate in that, it's got to be a good thing.

Simon: I have friends at LSE from all over the world, and with the international focus of our work it's a great help. One might be working on Latin America and another on Africa, and we can have these comparative discussions. You won't necessarily have that at every university so it's been fantastic for me. Not only that, but the sense of community is huge – there's a really strong support network here.

Simon, does the support you have received encourage you to give in a similar way in the future, should you be able?

Simon: Yes, definitely. I am eternally grateful to Cato. I plan to enter academia so while I might never have huge amounts of money this has made me want to get involved in additional ways such as alumni relations and in encouraging people to donate by speaking about my experiences. It's a cliché but it makes a difference to someone's life – like Cato has done to mine.

Cato: You can come back to speak on your subject, too. LSE's continuous programme of events benefits hugely from people across the world. Alumni can contribute in many ways; I got lucky financially so I can pass it on in that sense. But it's not just money – in fact that's often the least of it. I've always said to those I've been able to support that if they do get fortunate in whatever way then they can contribute, whether it's by coming back and talking, or recruiting LSE students as interns. That strengthens the School and our ability to compete. It is like rolling a snowball down a hill – I've been able to help 18 people and they in turn might be prompted to do various things. My little contribution is a way to start the ball rolling.



Two alumni share their LSE stories for annual giving appeals

The Annual Fund and Centennial Fund are the School's two primary annual giving programmes designed to harness through philanthropic support the participation of alumni and friends all over the world. Each year, letters written by LSE alumni demonstrate their relationship with LSE and why being involved as donors matters to them.

For 2014/15 we asked John C Phelan (General Course Economics 1985) and Rishi Madhani (BSc Economics 2005) to author appeals that shared their LSE stories with the wider alumni audience. John outlined how, quite aside from the contribution his LSE education made to his career as an investor, a relationship that began when he arrived in London "wet behind the ears with a duffel bag and not much else" has blossomed into a 30-year association with LSE and friendships with alumni around the world.

Rishi, a School governor, described the value he has gained from his association with the LSE identity and brand. His interest in politics began and was cultivated while a student – he ultimately became general secretary of the LSE Students' Union – and in the decade since he graduated, the School has been a near constant in his life.

Both appeals are helping to raise funds for the School's strategic priorities, with donors able to identify a preferred area for their gift – including student support, teaching and research initiatives, student experience projects and large School programmes such as campus development.

Thank you to John and Rishi for their time and support – and to the thousands of alumni who have already supported the School through an annual gift this year. To find out more visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/annualfund

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.

1977

Judith Cefkin

(MSc International Relations) has been appointed US ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu. Prior to this Judith served as the State Department's senior adviser for Burma. Other recent assignments included deputy chief of mission (DCM) at the US Embassy in Bangkok, and DCM at the US Embassy in Sarajevo.

1978



Donald Baer

(MSc International Relations) has been appointed as chair of the Board of Directors of PBS, a US Public Broadcasting Service, and has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Meredith Corporation. Donald is currently chair and chief executive

officer of Burson-Marsteller, a global public relations and communications firm, and chair of research firm Penn Schoen Berland.

1981

Professor Oluyemi Osinbajo

(LLM) has been declared as Vice President-elect of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The now President-elect Muhammadu Buhari announced Professor Osinbajo as his running partner at the end of last year. Professor Osinbajo is also a senior advocate of Nigeria and senior partner in the law firm of Simmons Cooper Partners, and a professor of law at the University of Lagos. Previously he has served in various roles within the United Nations. He spoke at the LSE Africa Summit on campus in April.

1981

Ruth Porat (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management) has been appointed chief financial officer of Google. Ruth will leave her role as finance chief at Morgan Stanley, where she has worked in various roles since 1987.

1990

Meredith Amdur

(MSc Government) has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Wanted Technologies, a supplier of data analytics in the human capital market. She was previously vice president of digital strategy at DirecTV, and has also served as general manager of strategy and development for Microsoft's Online Services Division.

1992

Abigail Abrash Walton

(MSc Political Theory) has joined the faculty at the Department of Environmental Studies at Antioch University New England. Her new roles include co-director of the Center for Climate Preparedness and Community Resilience, and director of the Advocacy Concentration. Abigail is also principal and founder of ActionWorks, a public interest consulting firm.

1992

Tim Cadogan

(BSc International Relations) has been appointed as a new independent director on the board of Slickdeals, the

largest consumer-driven deal sharing platform. He is the chief executive officer of OpenX, an advertising technology company that helps publishers grow their businesses.

1992

Thomas Piketty (RFE Economics, PhD Economics 1993), economist and bestselling author of *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, has topped the *Prospect Magazine* table of world's most influential thinkers 2015. He is a professor at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS) and the Paris School of Economics.

1996



Dean Fealk

(MSc Comparative Politics), a partner at the San Francisco office of DLA Piper, has been selected to join the inaugural class of the US Presidential Leadership Scholars programme. Scholars are chosen from a variety of sectors – private, public, non-profit, military, and academia – who have the desire and capacity to take their leadership strengths to a higher level in order to help their communities and country.

1996

Adeline Ng

(LLB) has been appointed as vice president of strategy for Asia, Middle East and Africa at the Intercontinental Hotel Group. Adeline was previously with the WhiteWave Foods Company, where she held multiple roles in strategic planning and finance.

1985 and 1987

Two LSE alumnae have been appointed as Director: research base in the UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) as a job share. **Rebecca Endean** (BSc Economic History 1985), right, has moved from the Ministry of Justice, and **Jenny Dibden** (BSc Government 1987, MSc 1988) has moved from the Department for Work and Pensions.



1997**Bill Durodié**

(MSc European Social Policy) has been appointed Professor and Chair of International Relations at the University of Bath. He has also been invested as a visiting professor to the China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong (CELAP) in Shanghai – one of China's top four party schools.

2000**Daniel Lobo**

(MSc City Design and Social Science) has been promoted to director of the Awards, Education and Advisory Group at the Urban Land Institute, Washington DC. He will continue to manage a wide portfolio of global awards and competitions, as well as conducting several urban advisory panels.

2001**Bevan Narinesingh**

(LLM) has been appointed as executive director of the Trinidad and Tobago Fair Trading Commission. He previously worked as a senior legal officer at the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat.

2002**Alexei Bonamin**

(LLM) has been appointed as publications officer of the International Bar Association's (IBA) Capital Markets Forum. Alexei is currently a partner at the Banking, Finance and Capital Markets Group at TozziniFreire Advogados, Brazil. He is also a lecturer in Law at Fundação Getulio Vargas, a global university and think tank.

2003**Elisabeth Smith**

(General Course) has been named as the new president and chief executive officer of Acutec Precision Machining, an aerospace and power generation manufacturing firm. Elisabeth previously held positions as director of strategic operations and interim quality director at Acutec.

2005**Dessislava Bell**

(BSc Economic History) has launched Bijoux Place, an online jewellery start-up with a social purpose. Sales of Bijoux Place jewellery drive giving to the Woman to Woman initiative, which provides education and funding opportunities to women in

India. Dessislava is also the creator of Zaggora, a fitness clothing brand.

2006**Zimran Samuel**

(BA Anthropology and Law) has been awarded the Jordan's Publishing Award for Junior Family Law Barrister of the Year 2014, recognising his work on cases involving honour based violence. Zimran is a barrister at 42 Bedford Row Chambers and an elected member of the Executive Committee of the Bar Human Rights Committee (BHRC).

2006**Aditya Sharma**

(BSc Economics) has been promoted to vice president of TA Associates, a global growth private equity firm. Aditya will focus on investments in companies in India and other emerging markets.

2009**Jason Knauf**

(MSc Politics and Communication) has been appointed communications secretary at the Office of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry. Previously Jason was director of corporate affairs at the Royal Bank of Scotland.

2009**Nisha Mistry**

(MSc City Design and Social Science) has been named director of the Urban Law Center at Fordham University School of Law in New York City. The centre focuses on the role of law and legal institutions in urban environments. Previously, she served as a Mayor's Office fellow and non-resident fellow with the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program.

**LSE**

THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

Hold your event at LSE

From small meeting rooms for eight, through to the 1,000-seat Peacock Theatre, LSE offers a wide choice of centrally located conference facilities, available to hire for events, meetings, lectures and larger conferences.

For further details or enquiries please contact LSE Event Services,
tel: **+44 (0)20 7955 7087**, email: event.services@lse.ac.uk or
web: lse.ac.uk/lseeventservices

10% discount
for LSE alumni

VOLUNTEERING

In 2014/15 more than 2,000 alumni across the world have demonstrated their affinity for LSE by signing up to volunteer with various School initiatives. Their participation ranges from fulfilling leadership roles within the Alumni Association to co-ordinating pre-departure events in-country for offer holders and providing mentoring support to current students and recent graduates.

Nick O'Shea (BSc Economics 1999) is an economist who has been volunteering with LSE for a decade by sharing his own experiences since graduation. Nick co-created Resolving Chaos, an initiative which uses economic modelling and theory to solve social policy problems. Here he talks to *LSE Connect* about what motivates him to volunteer for the School.

Q: You're a co-founder of Resolving Chaos, which creates the economic case to radically change services for people with multiple needs. Is it fair to say your LSE education continues to inform your professional life?

A: Very much so. I found early on that a career in banking wasn't right for me, but that the knowledge I'd gained and developed at LSE would be useful for my career in other ways.

In 2010, I was an in-house economist on the Comprehensive Spending Review. Seconded to the Department for Communities and Local Government I provided the financial analysis and designed a cost-benefit model for the Supporting People programme that led to it securing a four-year settlement of £6.5 billion. I found myself reaching for my LSE textbooks once again, leaning heavily on the work of Dr Chris Dougherty on econometrics.

I realised I needed to make an economic case for doing something new – millions of pounds are spent on people with really difficult lives but afterwards their lives are still terrible. The cost isn't the issue: but to spend that money when the outcomes are so bad doesn't make sense.

How did you first become involved with LSE as a volunteer?

I joined alumni on LSE Careers' "Corporate Careers with a Conscience" panel in 2005, and something just clicked: I think I've been back as a volunteer every year since.

In addition to meeting and supporting current students, I've enjoyed building relationships with fellow alumni and LSE staff. At that first event I met alumna Shami Chakrabarti and subsequently became involved with Liberty – a charity for which I'm now a trustee – and I have a tremendous friendship with Shaun Harris and the LSE Careers team. I hope in the process I add value. I know I continue to gain from my connections with the LSE community.

What have been your highlights while volunteering with the School?

A constant highlight has been the sense of passing on something to people who are stood where I once stood – at a time when the next decisions they make could impact on the next 20 years of their lives.

Stand-out moments are my first event – I know people came to see Shami but I was thrilled to be on the same panel – and, more recently, chairing careers discussions myself. This year I also participated in LSE Careers' Meet an Alum programme for current students who are looking at careers in economics and social enterprise.

What do you gain from the experience?

Above all else, hope for the future. Over the past ten years I have noticed that more and more current students are thinking in terms of careers addressing social inequalities; they are looking to apply their LSE education to a challenge that matters to them.

During Meet an Alum this year, a Chinese student revealed how she plans on using her time at LSE and in the UK to define how her career can have an impact on social issues back in China. Hearing stories such as hers gives me a sense of fulfilment, of making a contribution to someone's life at a formative stage that could ostensibly have an impact spanning decades.

I am also a firm believer that as volunteers we do something useful, but also gain immeasurably from the experience. Away from LSE I volunteer with my old primary school in London, and with "Tuesday Club" – a disco for 250 adults with learning disabilities. I come away from that each week with energy, clarity and perspective.

Why do you feel inclined to give something back to LSE?

Education is central to remedying social inequality and many of the issues that matter to me in my professional life and to the other charities I support. It has the capacity to drive social mobility, to understand and relieve poverty.

That's why I volunteer with my primary school, and it's why I also want to give my time to LSE. They are two very different institutions that contributed to very different stages of my own academic development, but they both have untold capacity to positively influence the decisions students like me make for the rest of their lives.

What would you say to alumni considering volunteering with the School?

Do it! We may not realise it as students, but I'm now acutely aware that having LSE on my CV makes a profound difference. As volunteers our association is enhanced further – we are regarded as highly skilled technicians who are prepared to get our hands dirty: that shines through and is noticed by employers.

At LSE in particular, it's not dramatic to suggest that the people we are providing informal advice to now from across the world could go on to become industry or political leaders.

On top of all that, you will take from the experience infinitely more than you put in.

If you are interested in participating in Meet an Alum or volunteering for other career activities please email Maddie Smith at m.l.smith@lse.ac.uk



LSE OBITUARIES

LSE is sad to report the deaths of the following alumni and staff. There is a more comprehensive list of obituaries available on the alumni website alumni.lse.ac.uk complete with links to published obituaries where available. The online list will also include those whose deaths have been reported since *LSE Connect* went to print.

Ahmed, Isteaque

BSc Accounting and Finance 2011

Allen, Victor BSc Economics 1949

Allport, Valerie Diploma in Social Policy and Administration 1968

Anton, Professor Frank
BSc Geography 1950

Boddy, John BSc 1958, LLB 1964

Bolton, Iain
MSc European Studies 2003

Bongoma Koni Botoke, Jacques
RFE 1965

Brighton, Pamela
BSc Economics 1967

Cameron Watt, Donald
Professor of International History

Campbell, Professor Alan
RFE Law 1951

Chakraverti, Sauvik MSc
Government 1990

Chapman, Patricia CASS Social Policy and Administration 1958

Cuff, Edward BSc Sociology 1962

Davidoff, Professor Leonore MA
International History 1956

Dickman, Aubrey Certificate in Business Administration 1957

Dietz, Dr Graham MSc Industrial Relations 1997, PhD Industrial Relations 2002

Fabb, Alan BSc Economics 1953

Fishman, Professor William
BSc Economics 1958

Fletcher, Michael
BSc Economics 1964

Frankel, Professor Ernst
BSc Economics 1952

Frimpong-Ansah, Professor Jonathan BSc Economics 1954

Gaisie, Professor Samuel
MSc Demography 1963

Gavron, Lord Robert LSE Governor from 1997

Glynn, Dr John
PhD Government 1950

Goldschmidt, Phillip
BSc Accounting and Finance 1984

Goldsmith, Patricia
Certificate in Social Science and Administration 1949

Grattan-Guinness, Professor Ivor
MSc Philosophy 1966, PhD 1969

Hacon, Richard BSc Sociology 1950

Halsey, Professor Albert BSc Economics 1950, PhD Sociology 1954

Harrison, Judith Diploma Social Administration 1978

Hibbs, Professor John
MSc Economics 1954

Hornby, William MSc 1950

Hutchinson, Philip
BSc Economics 2006

Juurela, Teuvo LLM 1985

Komatireddy, Ravi MSc Accounting and Finance 2007

Lancaster, Dr Carol MSc International Relations 1966, PhD 1972

Lethbridge, David
BSc Economics 1958

Lord, Geoffrey BSc Economics 1962

Manock, Alan BSc Economics 1957

Manzie, Sir Gordon
BSc Government 1960

Mason, Rt Hon Lord Roy Mason of Barnsley Certificate in Trade Union Studies 1951

May, Christopher
MSc Government 1968

Mead, Professor William
BSc Geography 1939, PhD 1946

Mead, John MSc Sociology 1969, MPhil Sociology 1971

Mills, Ambassador the Honourable Donald BSc Demography 1950

Mishan, Professor Ezra MSc Economics 1949, RFE 1954

Morcinek, Adrian MSc Social Policy and Administration 1993

Murphy, Christopher
BSc Economics 1983

O'Brien, Paul MSc Industrial Relations 1969

Oreggia, Dr Eduardo
PhD Regional Planning 2003

Plimpton Plakias, Jane Alumni and Friends of LSE in America (AFLSE) Professional Services

Price-Williams, Dr Douglas
PhD 1964

Ranger, Professor Robert
BSc Economics 1966, PhD Government 1973

Rowley, Margaret CSSA Social Policy and Administration 1954

Scammell, Dr Lorna
PhD Economic History 1981

Shafran, Michael
BSc Accounting and Finance 1957

Sharma, Padmadeo
BSc Economics 1954

Sinclair, Dr Simon
MSc Anthropology 1992, PhD Anthropology 1995

Spafford, Professor Dufferin
BSc Economics 1963

Taylor, Ralph MSc Social Policy and Administration 1994

Thompson, Sydnor 1951

Thornton, Dr Neil PhD 1969

Tyrell QC, Alan LLB 1954

Tyson, Dr Moya
BSc Economics 1950

Vaughan, Peter LLB 1963

West, Edwin BSc Geography 1952

Westwood, Ganga PhD Social Administration 1983

Whear, Rachael BSc Economics 1944, PhD Economic History 1951

White, Dr Norman BSc Economics 1960, PhD Economics 1974

Whyte, Philip BSc International Relations 1988, MSc Politics of the World Economy 1989

Wichert, Sabine RFE 1968

Wollaston, Canon Barbara
BSc Sociology 1964

Wright, Colin Diploma in Personnel Management 1969

Yew, Lee Kuan 1946

Zreigat, Seem MSc City Design and Social Science 2006

Professor Ulrich Beck 1944-2015

On New Year's Day 2015, LSE lost one of its most famous and distinguished faculty members. Ulrich Beck was among the first Centennial Professors recruited to LSE in 1997, remaining an active part of the School until his death. Beck studied law and philosophy before turning to sociology, in which he did his PhD under Karl Martin Bolte at Munich. In his renowned 1986 book *Risk Society: towards a new modernity*, Beck suggested that the basic orientation of modern society had shifted away from material production towards coping with risks. He would go on to develop this perspective into his famous theory of "second modernity". Beck approached sociology with passion, seeking to illuminate the big issues of the age and the place of individual lives within them. In his lectures, seminars and innumerable personal conversations at LSE, he was a warm and positive presence. He moved students and influenced colleagues. He will be missed.

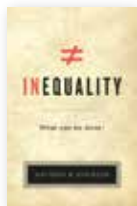
Read LSE Director Craig Calhoun's full obituary at blogs.lse.ac.uk/condolences/2015/01/05/ulrich-beck





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, visit alumni.lse.ac.uk

LSE AUTHORS



Inequality: what can be done?

Anthony B Atkinson
Harvard University Press,
400pp £19.95 h/b

To reduce inequality, argues the author, we have to go beyond placing new taxes on the wealthy to fund existing programmes. He recommends ambitious new policies in five areas: technology, employment, social security, the sharing of capital, and taxation. This book voices informed optimism about the possibilities for political action.



The Global Transformation: history, modernity and the making of international relations

Barry Buzan and George Lawson

Cambridge University Press, 414pp
£59.99 h/b £19.99 p/b

The "long nineteenth century" (1776–1914) was a period of political, economic, military and cultural revolutions that re-forged both domestic and international societies. By taking this global transformation as the starting point for international relations, this book repositions the roots of the discipline and establishes a new way of both understanding and teaching the relationship between world history and international relations.



Social Rights and Human Welfare

Hartley Dean
Routledge, 194pp £95 h/b
£29.69 p/b

This book offers a comprehensive overview of social rights in theory and practice and critically explores how social rights underpin human wellbeing. It discusses social rights as rights of citizenship in developed welfare states and as an essential component within the international human rights and human development agenda.



Private Wealth and Public Revenue in Latin America: business power and tax politics

Tasha Fairfield
Cambridge University Press,
364pp £65 h/b

The author develops a theoretical framework that refines and integrates the classic concepts of business's instrumental (political) power and structural (investment) power to explain the scope and fate of tax initiatives targeting economic elites in Latin America after economic liberalisation.



Democracy as Death: the moral order of anti-liberal politics in South Africa

Jason Hickel
University of California Press,
288pp £48.95 h/b £24.95 p/b

The revolution that brought the African National Congress (ANC) to power in South Africa was fractured by internal conflict. In analysing this conflict, Jason Hickel contributes to broad theoretical debates about liberalism and democratisation in the postcolonial world. The author interrogates the Western ideals of individual freedom and agency from the perspective of those who oppose such ideals.



Government Paternalism: nanny state or helpful friend?

Julian Le Grand with Bill New
Princeton University Press,
232pp £19.95 h/b

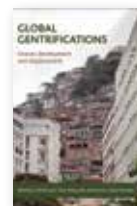
This book considers whether the state should guide citizen decision making in positive ways and if so, how this should be achieved. Looking at examples from both sides of the Atlantic and around the world, it examines the justifications for, and the prevalence of, government involvement and considers when intervention might or might not be acceptable. Building on developments in philosophy, behavioural economics, and psychology, the authors explore the roles, boundaries, and responsibilities of the government and its citizens.



The Politics of the Human (The Seeley Lectures)

Anne Phillips
Cambridge University Press,
157pp £49.99 p/b £15.99 p/b

The human is a central reference point for human rights. But who or what is that human? Drawing inspiration from Hannah Arendt's anti-foundationalism, the author rejects the idea of "humanness" as grounded in essential characteristics we can be shown to share. She stresses instead the human as claim and commitment, as enactment and politics of equality.



Global Gentrifications: uneven development and displacement

Eds: Hyun Bang Shin with Loretta Lees and Ernesto López-Morales
Policy Press,
416pp £80 h/b £27.99 p/b

Under contemporary capitalism the extraction of value from the built environment has escalated, working in tandem with other urban processes to lay the foundations for the exploitative processes of gentrification worldwide. Informed by case studies from cities in Asia, Latin America, Africa, Southern Europe and beyond, this book critically assesses the meaning and significance of gentrification.



The Uses of Space in Early Modern History

Ed: Paul Stock
Palgrave Macmillan, 288pp
£60 h/b

In this book, leading experts explore the use of space in two respects: how spatial concepts can be employed by, or applied to, the study of history, and how spaces and spatial ideas were used for practical and ideological purposes in specific periods. Together, the contributors represent a comprehensive range of disciplines concerned with space and history, allowing for an unusually broad variety of case studies and perspectives.

ALUMNI BOOKS

50 Politics Classics: freedom, equality, power

Tom Butler-Bowdon

(MSc International Relations 1996)

Nicholas Brealey Publishing, 366pp £12.99 p/b

Politics is contemporary by nature but influenced by key writings and ideas from history; ranging from the great thinkers in political philosophy such as Aristotle, Marx and Machiavelli, to the practitioners of power including Lincoln, Churchill and Mandela. *50 Politics Classics* explores the books, speeches and pamphlets that really changed minds – and changed the world in the process.

The Dressmaker of Dachau

Mary Chamberlain

(MSc International Relations 1970)

The Borough Press, 336pp £14.99 h/b

Chamberlain's novel focuses on Ada Vaughan, a beautiful and ambitious seamstress who is stuck in her dreary life in Lambeth. A chance meeting with the enigmatic Stanislaus von Lieben catapults Ada into a world of glamour and romance. When Stanislaus suggests a trip to Paris, Ada is blind to all the warnings of war on the continent, and soon her hopes for a new start turn to despair.



Future Crimes: a journey to the dark side of technology – and how to survive it

Marc Goodman (MSc

Management of Information Systems 2000) Bantam Press, 464pp £20 h/b

Criminals are often the earliest, and most innovative adopters of technology. Burglars can activate baby monitor cameras and analyse social media to spy on families. Terrorists can download the recipe for Spanish flu and use 3D printers to produce weapons. In *Future Crimes*, Goodman raises tough questions about the expanding role of technology in our lives, but also empowers readers to better understand and protect themselves against technological threats.

Wasted: how misunderstanding young Britain threatens our future

Georgia Gould (MSc Political Science 2011)

Little Brown, 416pp £14.99 p/b

Too often public debate divides Britain's youth into the "feral rats" of the London riots and the "posh

boys" of Eton. Gould travelled across the UK to uncover the values, aspirations and challenges of young people. *Wasted* reveals that far from being the apathetic, materialistic, drunken problem they are often portrayed as, young people in Britain have the aspirations, creativity and desire to answer the many challenges we face in society.

The Arab-Israeli Conflict in American Political Culture

Jonathan Rynhold (MSc International Relations 1993, PhD International Relations 1998)

Cambridge University Press, 304pp £19.99 p/b

US support for Israel has increased since 9/11. Rynhold analyses dialogue and opinion on the Arab-Israeli conflict in the United States since 1991. He seeks to demonstrate that support is not based on the pro-Israel lobby, but rather is deeply rooted in American political culture.

FEATURED BOOK

The Modern Mercenary: private armies and what they mean for world order

Sean McFate

(PhD International Relations 2011)

Oxford University Press USA, 272pp £19.99 h/b

The Modern Mercenary seeks to pack some salience around the private military industry – an issue much written about but little understood. It is based on doctoral work that Sean McFate completed in the Department of International Relations under Professor Chris Coker at LSE.

A former US paratrooper and private military contractor, McFate writes from the vantage point of an industry insider no longer beholden to its interests. He outlines how the private military industry is more secretive than the military or intelligence community. Highlighting the US, where Congress has oversight hearings on the Department of Defense and CIA and journalists can use the Freedom of Information Act, he asks why private military companies can claim their information is protected as "proprietary knowledge" and deny access to data.

McFate draws on historical references to underpin his concerns for the future, citing evidence from the Middle Ages, when contract warfare



Creating Value in Nonprofit-Business Collaborations: new thinking and practice

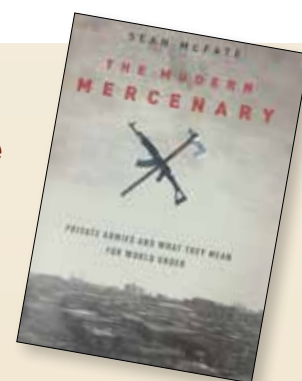
Maria May Seitanidi

(PhD Management 2005)

with James Austin

John Wiley & Sons, 320pp £36.99 h/b

This step-by-step guide helps business managers and non-profit practitioners looking to achieve successful cross-sector partnerships. With more than 100 case examples from around the globe, the book reveals how collaboration between businesses and non-profit organisations can effectively co-create significant economic, social, and environmental value for society, organisations, and individuals.



was common, to show that unemployed or unsupervised mercenaries become bandits, engage in racketeering, take over fragile states, and even start wars or elongate them for profit. An industry invested in conflict portends more war.

Among the questions he tackles is whether private military companies operating in the field can be genuine forces for peace and profit-making entities simultaneously. Using examples such as ever-thinning UN peacekeeping missions, humanitarian relief efforts and counter-piracy initiatives in Africa's Gulf of Guinea, he argues that they can – under the right market circumstances, when it is possible to reap the benefits and mitigate the risks.

The Modern Mercenary is an informative tour of a highly opaque sector, guiding the reader on how we might draw on lessons of the past to harness and regulate an industry that will have a profound impact on international relations in the century ahead.

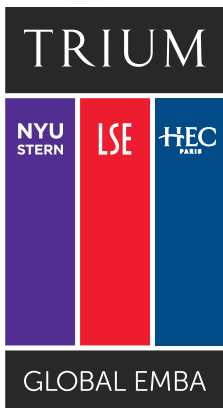
Chris Kendrick

THEY HAVE MORE IN COMMON THAN YOU THINK.



Yes, it's complicated... the relationship between biodiesel and soybeans. Increasing energy demands and rising food staple prices present complex economic, political and social challenges. **TRIUM Global Executive MBA**, a world-class alliance among **NYU Stern School of Business**, the **London School of Economics** and **HEC Paris**, prepares senior-level executives to transform complex business challenges into global business opportunities.

Learn more at TRIUMEMBA.ORG/LSE



NYU STERN | LSE | HEC PARIS



UK +44 (0)20 7107 5170
EUR +33 (0)1 55 65 59 94
USA +1 212 998 0442



TRIUMEMBA.ORG



INFO@TRIUMEMBA.ORG