

A black handgun is positioned on the left side of the frame, pointing towards a white dove. The dove is perched on a dark, textured branch that runs horizontally across the lower half of the image. The dove has a red eye and red feet. The background is a solid blue color.

# LSE

# Connect

*For alumni of the London School  
of Economics and Political Science*  
**Vol 21, number 2, winter 2009**

## **The rich, the poor and the planet**

Nicholas Stern on Copenhagen

## **My credit crunch**

Alumni swap stories

# **Give peace a chance**

What's left of the 'liberal peace'?



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## Editor's message



Welcome to *LSE Connect*, the newly designed and renamed LSE magazine for all our alumni. We have sought to make it easier to read, livelier and more opinionated – but no less serious. We have not gone for thick and glossy paper – with our truly international alumni, the increase in airfreight costs and impact on the environment would have been wrong. But we have gone for a clear and fresh design that we hope you will like.

And we are allowing alumni a greater say in our pages. In our last issue we invited you to tell us about how the financial crisis has affected your home or work life. We have had numerous entries – and captured just a few in the magazine.

Opinion is also being allowed a stronger place in the magazine, offering those working at LSE and alumni a chance to share views. We kick off with a piece by LSE's chaplain, David Peebles, explaining why his role is increasingly important to the School.

Elsewhere, the magazine will continue to keep you abreast of the intellectual developments within LSE. In this issue Lord Stern writes on the implementation of any agreement coming out of Copenhagen, Mark Hoffman on what is left of the 'Liberal peace' and Dr Michael Bruter on the psychology of the ballot box.

We pay tribute to LSE academics who have died in the last six months. Our obituary for Professor Antoine Faure-Grimaud is on page 45, while Lord Dahrendorf's intellectual impact is charted on page 6 and Peter Townsend's hugely influential work on social policy acknowledged by Professor Anne Power on page 19.

We also say farewell to Rodent's Rambles. The rodent is taking a well earned break and resting his paws – unlike Professor Rodney Barker who, although retired, will still be an avid reader of this magazine and contributor to LSE's intellectual life.

In addition, we bring you news of a new LSE research magazine – one that will showcase LSE research and chart its impact. We will produce just three issues of this magazine from March 2010 onwards at six monthly intervals. We would love to send you a copy but will have to make a small charge. If you are interested please visit the alumni website at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)

Please let us know your thoughts on this redesign – we welcome feedback.

Claire Sanders

## LSE Connect

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# HEADLINE NEWS

## The big draw



An important collection of drawings by some of the UK's leading political cartoonists has been unveiled by LSE and will be on permanent display at the School.

Recently rediscovered by the School, the pictures were mostly published in the early 1990s and portray leading names and events of the age. Between them, the artists represented have appeared in almost every major news publication in the UK.

One of the artists, Raymond Jackson (aka JAK), has since passed away, and Wally Fawkes (aka Trog) has retired from a life in cartoons but many of the others continue to contribute to the national broadsheets. Peter Brookes' work,

for instance, is regularly featured in *The Times*; James Ferguson contributes to the *Financial Times*; while Martin Rowson's work can often be found in *The Independent* and *The Guardian*.

The artworks range from depictions of leading figures such as Margaret Thatcher, John Major and Lord Ashcroft, to contemporary events, including the Middle Eastern peace process. The display also explores the wider role of LSE in contemporary society.

There are 63 drawings in total and almost all can be directly related to LSE publications such as the *LSE Annual Review* and *LSE Magazine*. In particular, there appears to have been a very healthy commissioning culture between 1992 and 1995, with cartoons by James Ferguson, Peter Brookes and Wally Fawkes forming a major artistic presence in both publications.

Henry Little, fine art consultant to LSE and curator of the display, said: 'As a collection, these drawings

speak volumes as to LSE's self-perception. Most notably, there is the desire to celebrate the academics who have contributed to the School's world renowned reputation. But also, crucially, to the historical position of the School within the great traditions of the subjects which it holds dear.'

The cartoons are on display in the Staff Dining Room, Old Building, open to all.

Pictured above, left to right: *Social Psychology* (c1995) by James Ferguson; *The Information Age: End of the Nation State* (1995) by David Parkins; John Ashworth (1992) by Peter Brookes; *The Explosive Divide* (1995) by Peter Clarke

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## Many eminent speakers have visited the School recently

**1 Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala**, managing director of the World Bank, spoke on the challenges and opportunities facing Africa.

**2 Rafael Correa Delgado**, president of the Republic of Ecuador, spoke on the international economy and the process of the citizen's revolution in Ecuador.

**3 Professor Amartya Sen**, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics and Lamont University Professor at Harvard, explored the idea of justice.

**4 Lord Mandelson**, first secretary of state, secretary of state for business, innovation and skills, and lord president of the Council, examined the electoral choice between Labour and Conservative.

**5 Daniel Ayalon**, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Israel, discussed the situation in the Middle East.



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



# Ralf Dahrendorf

## an intellectual genealogy

Academic genealogy, the practice of tracing your intellectual ancestry through your PhD supervisor or academic mentor, is a fast growing – if eccentric – field. Here, as a tribute to former director Lord Dahrendorf, who died earlier this year, **Jon Adams** places Dahrendorf's work in an academic family tree dating back to 1635.

Former LSE director Ralf Dahrendorf died on 17 June 2009. Although he had been a student in Hamburg, a politician in Bonn and Brussels, and would later take a post as warden of St Antony's College, Oxford, Dahrendorf called himself a Londoner, and it was to LSE that he would remain most closely associated. When he was made a life peer in 1993, he chose a title that cemented his connection to the School: Baron Dahrendorf of Clare Market.

Dahrendorf had been LSE director between 1974 and 1984, a tumultuous time in the School's history during which academic achievements were largely eclipsed by budget cuts and student protests, but he had first come to LSE as a Leverhulme research scholar in 1952, where he met his first wife and the mother of his three children.

There is another sense in which Dahrendorf's 'family tree' intersects with LSE. His intellectual lineage, too, grows out of and feeds into the history of the institution.

Recent years have seen a growing interest in tracing one's 'academic genealogy'. This isn't the same as an intellectual history, which seeks to trace the influence one thinker has on another, but settles instead for a simple mentor-mentee relation: your 'father' is your dissertation supervisor, your 'grandfather' is your supervisor's supervisor, and so on.

It's a task made easier by the provision of internet databases that allow academic genealogists to trace far enough back through the thicket of modern scholarship to wed themselves to one of the main branches tapering into the very origins of their discipline.

Especially popular with mathematicians, who have usefully compiled the vast Mathematics Genealogy Project (collecting more than 135,000 names), the practice now stretches to all academic fields. In the case of Lord Dahrendorf, it allows for speculation on the web of academic influence starting at LSE (see tree illustration), where **Karl Popper** was his supervisor.

Academic lineages are not always direct. Dahrendorf, for example, undertook two doctoral theses (his first in Hamburg), while Popper had two supervisors:

**Moritz Schlick** (1882-1936), founder of the Vienna Circle, and the German linguist **Karl Bühler** (1879-1963). Schlick's significance is largely measured by what Popper did not become: Popper's 'falsification' would emerge in reaction to everything he thought Schlick and the logical positivists were doing wrong.

But it is Bühler, Popper's supervisor in psychology, who is usually regarded as a stronger influence, and his lineage that we will follow. Bühler's teacher had been **Oswald Külpe** (1862-1915), a structural psychologist whose other students included the Marxist philosopher **Ernst Bloch** (1855-1977). Bloch's thinking, in particular, would come to influence **Theodor Adorno** (1903-69), with whom Dahrendorf would briefly work during 1954, and of whom he would later become a noted critic. Adorno wrote to a colleague at the time that he thought Dahrendorf 'a very talented man', adding: 'when it comes down to it, he hates everything we stand for.'

Külpe, in turn, had been mentored by **Wilhelm Wundt** (1832-1920) – an enormously influential psychologist who counted the Americans **James McKeen Cattell** (1860-1944) and **Granville Stanley Hall** (1844-1924) among his students, along with UCL professor **Charles Spearman** (1853-1945). Known for his work on statistics and psychology, it was Spearman who would introduce the theory of 'g' – the unit of general intelligence that has since proved so controversial in IQ testing.

As one of the founders of the discipline, there are no psychologist ancestors to Wundt. Instead, Wundt's teachers included **Johannes Peter Müller**

(1801-58) – a German physiologist and comparative anatomist. Müller's students, in turn – very distant relatives of Dahrendorf – included **Hermann von Helmholtz** (1821-94) and **Ernst Haeckel** (1834-1919). Helmholtz worked on everything from visual perception to electromagnetism, and proved an influential philosopher of science. **Albert Michelson** (1852-1931) was one of Helmholtz's students, who, with Edward Morely, would falsify the ether theory of light in the Michelson-Morely experiment. Along with Helmholtz, Michelson has the honour of having a moon crater named after him.

Receiving his doctorate in Bonn in 1822, Müller had been assistant to **Karl Rudolphi** (1771-1832), a Swedish naturalist who settled in Germany where he studied the life cycle of nematodes and (somewhat less constructively) argued that human races ought to be considered separate species. Rudolphi's supervisor had been **Christian Ehrenfried Weigel** (1748-1831), a German botanist who studied ferns. Only four years his senior, Weigel's supervisor was the luxuriantly named **Johann Christian Polycarp Erxleben** (1744-77), founder of the oldest veterinary school in Germany and son of Germany's first female doctor. Erxleben's doctorate was supervised by **Abraham Gotthelf Kästner** (1719-1800), an encyclopaedist and mathematician who – like Michelson and Helmholtz – also has a moon crater named for him.

Around 1700, the genealogical path straightens and clears: we have now entered the Germanic branch of the mathematician's family tree – here is **Christian August Hausen** (1693-1743), doctoral adviser to Kästner and early theorist of electricity. Hausen's doctorate had been supervised by **Johann Christoph Wichmannshausen** (1663-1727).

At this distance, there is little in the universities that is recognisably 'scientific', and certainly nothing like the distinctive and 'falsifiable' body of work that Popper's philosophy of science would recognise and to an extent come to define. Wichmannshausen was a philologist specialising in the near-Eastern languages. At this distance

'The majority of the best minds will end up being concentrated in only a few centres of learning'

the familiar institutional boundaries between disciplines just don't exist.

Once joined with the main line of the Mathematics Genealogy Project, information about who supervised whom is easily obtained: Wichmannshausen has **Otto Mencke** (1644-1707), whose adviser was **Jakob Thomasius** (1622-84), whose adviser was **Valentin Alberti** (1635-97), and here, in 17th century Leipzig, finally, abruptly, our trail runs cold.

Looking at Dahrendorf's 'ancestors', it becomes clear that any 'inherited' influence is slight. Karl Rudolphi and Karl Popper have little in common, save being extraordinarily clever men, fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to nurture that intelligence.

They end up on the same branch not because a torch of brilliance is being passed from generation to generation, but because the majority of the best minds will – in a relatively efficient system – end up being concentrated in only a few centres of learning – including, since the early 1900s, LSE.

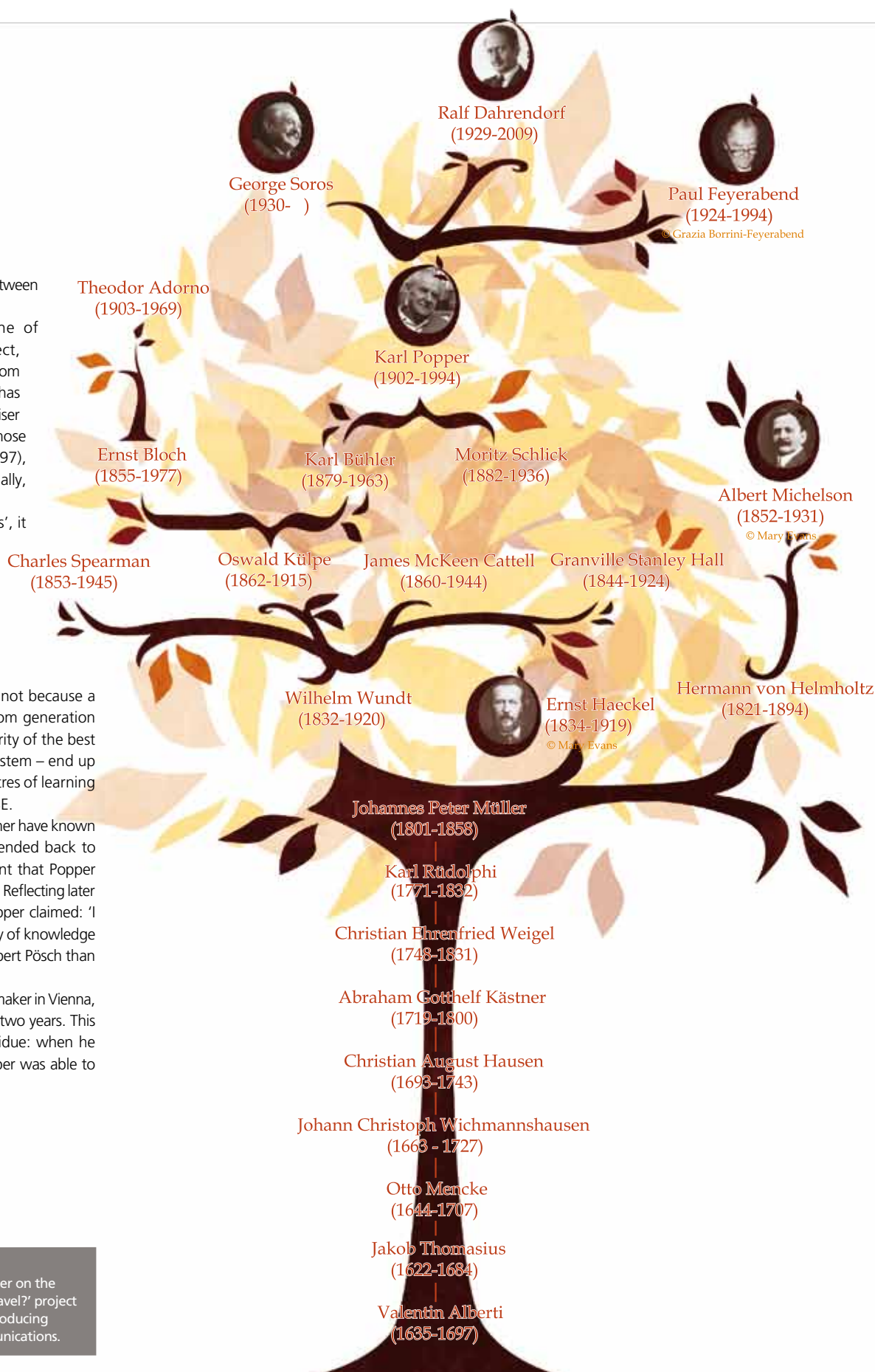
It's likely that Dahrendorf would neither have known nor much cared that his lineage extended back to Alberti. Certainly, we can be confident that Popper himself would not have been impressed. Reflecting later in life on his formative influences, Popper claimed: 'I believe I learned more about the theory of knowledge from my dear omniscient master Adalbert Pösch than from any other of my teachers.'

Adalbert Pösch? Pösch was a cabinetmaker in Vienna, to whom Popper was apprenticed for two years. This influence, at least, left a tangible residue: when he moved to New Zealand in 1937, Popper was able to build his own furniture. ■



#### Jon Adams

is a former research officer on the 'How Well Do "Facts" Travel?' project at LSE and is currently producing online videos for Communications.





# The rich, the poor and the planet

As climate talks approach a climax in Copenhagen, **Nicholas Stern** calls for decisive action to tackle the twin challenges of climate change and world poverty.

The 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), taking place in Copenhagen in December 2009, provides the climax to two years of negotiations over a new global framework to limit concentrations of greenhouse gases and deal with those impacts that cannot now be avoided.

Such an agreement is urgently needed. Concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have reached 435 parts per million (ppm) of carbon-dioxide-equivalent, compared with about 280ppm before industrialisation in the 19th century. But emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels, are causing that atmospheric level to rise by about 2.5ppm per year, and that rate is rising.

If we continue with 'business as usual', concentrations could reach 750ppm by the end of the century, leading to a probable rise in global average temperature of five degrees or more compared with pre-industrial times. It has been more than 30 million years since the temperature was that high. Floods and droughts would be more intense and global sea levels would be several metres higher, severely disrupting lives and livelihoods, and causing massive population movements and inevitable conflict across the world.

Sensible risk management means preventing concentrations from exceeding 500ppm of carbon-dioxide-equivalent and stabilising below 450ppm to avoid a temperature rise of more than two centigrade degrees, which would cause very major impacts. The longer we delay in initiating strong action against climate change, the more difficult it will be to reach a safe level.

Developing countries recognise and are angered by the inequity of the present situation. Current greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are largely due to industrialisation in the developed world from the 19th century. Yet developing countries are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which threatens the economic growth that is necessary to overcome poverty. Climate change and poverty, the two defining challenges

of this century, must be tackled together. If we fail on one, we will fail on the other.

Annual emissions of greenhouse gases in 1990, the baseline for the UNFCCC, were about 38 gigatonnes of carbon-dioxide-equivalent. Within a couple of years from now, the annual total is likely to reach 50 gigatonnes. If we are to eventually reduce atmospheric concentrations to a stable level below 450 ppm and avoid a temperature rise of more than two centigrade degrees, we will need to cut emissions to below 35 gigatonnes in 2030 and less than 20 gigatonnes by 2050. The challenge facing the world is to meet these 'carbon constraints' while creating the growth necessary to overcome poverty. These two objectives can be met together, as they must, only by cutting emissions per unit of output.

Any credible trajectory for annual emissions over the next few decades towards the eventual target requires the biggest emitting countries to make substantial cuts. For China, continued growth means that emissions per unit of output must reduce by at least a factor of four by 2030.

The United States, European Union and other big emitters, given their own growth ambitions, must achieve similar reductions in emissions per unit of output and very significant cuts in emissions in absolute terms. If we consider that projections for 2050 suggest that the global population will be about nine billion, annual emissions per capita, on average, will have to be no more than around two tonnes of carbon-dioxide-equivalent if the global annual total is to be less than 20 gigatonnes. Per capita annual emissions in European Union countries today are about 10 to 12 tonnes, while in the United States they are nearly 24 tonnes.

Most of the developed countries have set targets of reducing their annual emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 relative to the UNFCCC baseline of 1990. They must show ambition, as well as realism about the domestic political challenges they face, in adopting and implementing demanding targets for 2020, 2030 and 2040, if they are to convince developing countries that they are on a credible route to the 2050 target.



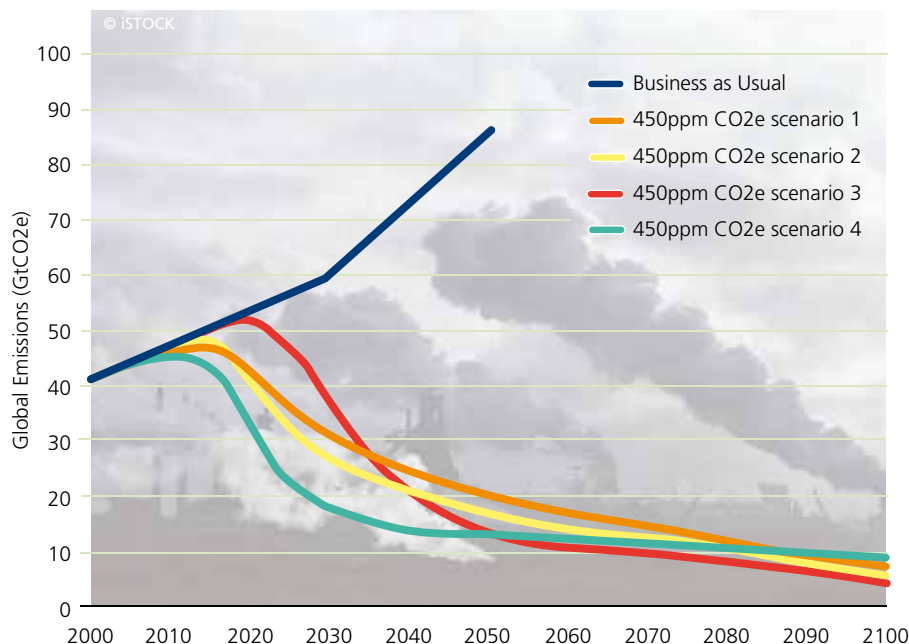
Developing countries should receive substantial help and support from the rich nations for their plans for low-carbon economic growth and for adapting to the impacts of climate change that are now inevitable over the next few decades. Many now have ambitious investment plans. Developed countries should also show strong support for measures to halt deforestation in developing countries, which can make a major contribution to reducing emissions quickly and at reasonable cost.

Based on recent estimates of the extra needs of the developing world in a changing climate, rich countries should be providing annual financial support by the early 2020s of about US\$100 billion for adaptation and US\$100 billion for mitigation. These sums should be in addition to existing commitments on official development assistance.

Rich countries must demonstrate to the developing world that low-carbon growth is possible, through investments in new technologies which should also be shared with developing countries to boost their mitigation efforts. We are already seeing extraordinary innovation by the private sector which will drive the transition towards a low-carbon global economy. Ultimately, these technologies could drive growth through an economic transformation surpassing that of the introduction of electricity grids, the railways or the internet. It promises to create an era of progress and prosperity.

Investments in energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies could also pull the global economy out of the slowdown over the next couple of years, and the transition to low-carbon growth would create the most dynamic and innovative period in economic history. There is no real alternative. High-carbon growth is

**'Climate change and poverty must be tackled together. If we fail on one, we will fail on the other'**



Sensible risk management means stabilising below 450ppm of carbon-dioxide-equivalent. Various emission pathways to achieve this are shown above

doomed, crippled first by the high price of fossil fuels and ultimately killed off by the hostile physical environment that climate change would create. Low-carbon growth will be more energy-secure, cleaner, quieter and more bio-diverse.

We should learn from the events of the past year that if risks are ignored and allowed to mount, the eventual consequences are much worse. If we do not start to tackle the flow of greenhouse gas emissions now, the stock in the atmosphere will continue to grow, making future action more difficult and costly. Other public expenditure can be postponed, but delaying on climate change measures is a high cost, high risk option.

The framework for a strong international agreement is now clear. Emissions must be reduced from about 50 gigatonnes carbon-dioxide-equivalent today to less than 35 gigatonnes in 2035 and below 20 gigatonnes in 2050. Developed countries must commit to a credible and realistic path to reduce their collective emissions

by at least 80 per cent by 2050, compared with the UNFCCC baseline year of 1990. And they must provide financial support to developing countries of US\$100 billion for adaptation and US\$100 billion for mitigation by the early 2020s, over and above commitments on official development assistance.

Climate change poses a profound threat to our economic future while low-carbon growth promises decades of increased prosperity. The choice in Copenhagen is stark and the stakes could not be higher. We know what we must do and we can do it. ■



#### Nicholas Stern

is chair of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, head of the India Observatory within the Asia Research Centre, and IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government at LSE.

## ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



### Ahmed Abdel Latif on green technologies

Enhancing the transfer of green technologies, particularly to developing countries, is critical for global efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions and a key element for reaching an agreement at Copenhagen this month.

Working for the Egyptian Foreign Service on the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Program gave me a valuable insight into the practical difficulties facing the implementation of local renewable energy

projects in developing countries, such as the installation of a wind turbine in a village.

At the Geneva based International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), where I now work, our initiative on Climate Change Technology and Trade, launched in June 2008, brings together experts and policymakers to identify ways of enhancing the transfer of climate related technology to developing countries and suggest concrete measures to take this forward.

To address the lack of empirical data on intellectual property rights and green technologies, the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Patent Office and ICTSD have formed a unique partnership to deliver a patent landscape in the area of energy generation, a survey of licensing practices in the same

area and a database containing patent information on green technologies. Initial findings will be presented at Copenhagen.

Enhancing the transfer of green technologies to developing countries is one of the most formidable challenges facing the international community at this critical juncture. International cooperation in this area requires intensified efforts as well as innovative solutions and partnerships.

*Ahmed Abdel Latif (LLM 1999) is programme manager for intellectual property rights and technology at the Geneva based International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD).*

# What is left of the 'liberal peace'?

As casualties mount in Afghanistan and western efforts at liberal peacebuilding come under increasing fire, **Mark Hoffman** asks whether peace is worth pursuing.

In the aftermath of the Cold War there developed a widely shared conviction about how to address post-conflict situations. Drawing on initial successes in Namibia, South Africa, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mozambique, the transformation of war torn societies through political and economic liberalisation became the norm.

Influenced by the immediate post-Cold War euphoria, captured in Francis Fukuyama's iconic book *The End of History and the Last Man*, the roots of this conviction were much deeper, stretching back to the core ideas of the Enlightenment itself. What came to be characterised as the 'liberal peace' argued that democracy and the market economy were intrinsically peaceful and mutually reinforcing.


By the mid-1990s this had coalesced into a package of interventions under the banner of 'liberal peacebuilding'. The core elements of this were a focus on democratisation and good governance, respect for the rule of law, the promotion and protection of human rights, the growth of civil society and the development of open market economies.

However, by the late 1990s, the presumed success of this package started to be called into doubt. In the challenging circumstances of Bosnia, Rwanda and East Timor amongst others, the results were uneven, bordering on disastrous. Perversely, in a number of cases, rather than fostering peace, the interventions by the international community led to a resurgence of political violence.

Liberal peacebuilding efforts were further tarnished by the Bush administration's intervention in Afghanistan and invasion of Iraq. Not only did the US-led coalitions make use of similar strategies – constitutional reforms, elections, reconstruction projects aimed at opening the economy to global dynamics – but they also cloaked themselves in the language of the liberal peace, bringing 'freedom and democracy' to the Iraqi and Afghan people. Whether fairly or not, liberal peacebuilding became conflated with the policies of a United States under the sway of the neo-cons.

So where did it all go wrong for the liberal peace? One school of thought argues that it was an elite driven, top-down, outside-in, technocratic and overly formulaic experiment in social engineering that lacked local legitimacy. The charge sheet reads along the following lines: it paid inadequate attention to the institutional conditions necessary for successful democratisation and market reform; didn't fully appreciate the tensions and contradictions within and between the various goals of peacebuilding; suffered from poor coordination; lacked the necessary resources; lacked the political will to stay the course; often operated on the basis of little or no detailed knowledge of local conditions.

This critical analysis doesn't question the underlying virtues of the liberal peace, but raises concerns about the manner in which it has been pursued in post-conflict societies. The main thrust is that the push towards economic and political liberalisation was pursued too rapidly for post-conflict societies to be able to manage. Rapid democratisation, including the holding of early elections, proved highly destabilising with the electoral processes exacerbating tensions. Similarly, the liberalisation of economies took place at a pace and extent that was well beyond the capacity of post-conflict economies to absorb. The solution, it is argued, is to concentrate first on building up institutional capacities and inculcate liberal values and practices over time.



'Not only has liberal peacebuilding done more harm than good, it is in reality an exercise in power that seeks to subjugate the non-west by creating dependency through chronically weak states'





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The difficulty with what became known as the ‘institutionalisation before liberalisation’ model is that it effectively countenances the use of illiberal, undemocratic practices to produce liberal democratic societies, an approach which has proved controversial in Bosnia.

A less optimistic variation on this theme is that the push for a liberal peace represents naivety and misunderstanding about the nature of politics in most post-conflict societies. Western institutions and practices of accountability are not easily transplanted to non-western political and legal cultures. The emphasis on individual rights, obligations and accountability doesn’t sit easily within cultures that emphasise community and the family over the individual. But the core problem, notably in Africa, is that the modern state, which is a necessary precondition for the success of the liberal peace, does not really exist. Instead we find forms of neo-paternalism – personal rule, ‘Big Man’ politics, nepotism and clientelism.

This merges into a more radical, critical approach: the charge that the pursuit of a liberal peace is a cover for the political and economic interests of the West. Not only has liberal peacebuilding done more harm than good, it is in reality an exercise in power that seeks to subjugate the non-west by creating dependency through chronically weak states. The implication is that the difficulties encountered by the liberal peace are not simply technical problems. The problem is with the liberal conception of peace itself.

However, many of liberal peacebuilding’s most trenchant critics offer little in the way of clear alternatives. Should we simply give up on the whole enterprise and, as Edward Luttwak famously argued, ‘give war a chance’? The argument is that we should let states fail, let wars reach their natural conclusion and let the victors get on with an indigenous process of reconstruction. This, it is claimed, might not produce a liberal peace but it would at least produce a stability and order. And, with luck, it might even produce a magnanimous ‘victor’s peace’.

The opposite perspective argues that there is no credible alternative to the liberal peace. Defenders argue that critics have produced a lopsided, uneven account of its track record and presented an all-encompassing ‘straw man’ picture of liberalism. The recognition that liberal peacebuilding is difficult is not a basis for abandoning it.

As a first step it would mean a move away from the paternalistic, technocratic one-size-fits-all approach to peacebuilding. Shifting to a more bottom up, society building approach, there is a need to engage creatively and constructively with local dynamics without falling into the trap of ‘romanticising the local’ or entrenching existing structures of violence and/or inequality. A peace that is built on the ground needs to reflect the interests, needs and aspirations of local populations rather than those of the international peacebuilding community. If we start by asking what ‘we’ hope to achieve then we are starting with the wrong question.

This leads to a rethinking of the nature of peace itself. Rather than assuming that peace is a coherent project which can be readily transplanted from one society to another, there needs to be a recognition that the nature and meaning of peace should be heavily debated and constantly evolving.

Inspiration for such an orientation could be drawn from Amartya Sen’s recent book on *The Idea of Justice*. Paralleling Sen’s move away from ‘transcendental institutional’ accounts of justice, it would recognise that peace is multi-faceted, pluralistic and that when the competing conceptions of peace circulating within a society run up against each other, there is no absolutist account that provides a privileged perspective from which to judge one being better than the other. Instead there needs to be an ongoing, continuous process of collective reasoning that injects more perspectives, more voices that can actually be heard, into an understanding of how peace might best be conceived and enacted in a given context.

This, in turn, just might ‘give peace a chance’. ■



### Mark Hoffman

is a lecturer in international relations in the Department of International Relations and associate dean for the General Course.

# My CRUNCH

In our last issue we asked LSE alumni to let us know how the financial crisis and subsequent recession had hit their lives and work. Many of you responded and here we present a selection of stories from the frontline.

## **The view from London's streets**

**Mike McCall** (Diploma in Social Science and Administration 1981). Now executive director of operations at St Mungo's, London's largest charity for homeless people

Working at St Mungo's brings me into contact with people who have slept rough in London for days, weeks, sometimes for years.

The charity's aim is to help the most vulnerable, persuade them to move from the streets into emergency shelters, and from there support them in their recovery. We have watched the credit crunch turn into a recession with a wary eye. Over 2008-09 more than 3,400 people were seen rough sleeping by London's outreach teams – a 15 per cent increase on the previous year – a mix of new sleepers, long-termers and returners. That more than half are new to rough sleeping in London highlights the need for preventative work.

For now our concern is that the recession is wiping out what job opportunities existed for those already sleeping rough. Without the capacity to improve their skills, education and work experiences, there is a real danger that rough sleepers become the permafrost of the homeless, those least able to improve their situation, overlaid by a new fall of snow.



## **The view from an African lawyer**

**Dorothy Tokunbo Ayeni** (nee Ajanaku) (LLM 1982). Now senior partner, Tokunbo Ayeni & Co (Legal Practitioners), Lagos

I run a small law firm in Nigeria and times are tough. The carpeting freeze on loans, overdrafts, money market outputs and government direct interventions have all hit us.

The crash and the attendant bewildering low prices in the oil sector and the stock exchange/securities markets have hit our clients – in turn reducing our work.

In order to survive, our law firm is taking lower fees (which will not cover overheads) and trying to branch into new areas. We fear that larger and more prosperous law firms can hold an almost monopolistic position in certain areas, and feel it is particularly important for smaller firms to network and fight their corner in these hard times.



## **The view from Germany's real estate**

**Dr Daniel Piazo** (BSc Economics 1994). Now managing director, IPD Investment Property Databank, Germany

I work in real estate in Germany and have watched an intriguing situation unfold. While the financial crisis has widened to an economic crisis within Germany, with an anticipated fall of four per cent in Germany's 2009 GDP, the impact on different sectors has varied.

Over the last decade, Germany's property market has been lampooned by cross border investors for failing to provide the capital appreciation that so many of its European neighbours offered in spades. In the last two years, that weakness has turned to a strength. As prices fell elsewhere, Germany held steady – and Germany has now leapfrogged the UK to become the largest capital-weighted real estate investment market in Europe. But the news is not all good – those foreign investors who came to Germany in 2005, buying at a high price in anticipation of a UK-style property boom, have been burnt.





### The view from an American charity

**Renee Lahey Zimmerman (MSc European Studies 1989).** Now executive director, Family Connections, California

As the executive director of a small non-profit social service organisation in East Palo Alto, California, staying afloat financially has gone from tough to tougher in these severe economic times. With more non-profits per square foot than all of its neighboring communities, East Palo Alto struggles to support a multitude of agencies.

With shrinking portfolios, many local family foundations and even the larger Community Foundations have responded to the financial downturn by giving out fewer dollars. Government contracts have also been hit. With California now handing out IOU's to pay its bills, we wait with baited breath as local and county governments wrestle over how and when to make the dreaded cuts.

So which source of funding, while still tough to come by, remains steady? Although we did not increase the amount raised over 2008, the donations received from individual donors, our steadfast core of supporters, remained the same. A heartening testimony to my belief that while times are indeed tough, we will weather this storm and come out fine on the other side.



### The view from a Kenyan in America

**Eddie Mandhry (MSc International Relations 2005).** Now associate director of programs, Global Kids Inc, New York

As a Kenyan citizen, I am proud of my new president. The one who happens to be the leader of a country other than my own. On 5 November 2008, along with millions around the world, I sat with my eyes glued to the TV witnessing the election of Barack Obama, America's first African-American president. The moment seemed uniquely special because 7,360 miles away, Kenyans were in the throes of euphoria. Ironically, our president Mwai Kibaki (BSc Econ 1959) triumphantly declared 5 November a national holiday in honour of Obama's victory.

Soon enough the stinging reality of the financial crisis crept back in. As chance has it, I also happen to be a non-immigrant temporary worker living in New York City, thanks to the oft-maligned H-1B specialty occupation visa program. As I write, the US unemployment rate stands at around 9.7 per cent. As job losses mount, protectionist talk in the form of 'Hire/Buy American' provisions serves to elevate the anxieties of hard working non-immigrants equally concerned about the state of the American economy. On 17 February 2009, president Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This stimulus bill contained the Employ American Workers Act (EAWA). The act prevents companies receiving funds through the Troubled Asset Relief Program from displacing US workers when hiring H-1B specialty occupation workers. In times of crisis policies change fast. I am presently unaffected by the provision, but other temporary workers may not be so fortunate.



### The view from an entrepreneur

**Jay Bregman (MSc Media and Communications 2004),** pictured above. Now co-founder of eCourier.co.uk

My business, eCourier, is a perfect barometer of the recession.

I set the company up in 2003 after having taken a Management and Entrepreneurship course before starting my degree and then having several hair-pulling experiences at the hands of London same day courier firms. The idea was to take a traditional, unsexy, fragmented industry and change the fundamentals using technology. We built a platform that drives service and efficiency by giving eCouriers handheld computers with GPS which our clients can



track online and via a real-time optimisation algorithm we call 'Larry' which allocates incoming orders to eCouriers. We have a fleet of purple and pink vans and bikes with the strapline 'happiness delivered'.

The downturn has ravaged our industry, with a 30 per cent decline in volume, but we've still managed to win 53 on the Sunday Times Microsoft Tech Track 100 list of the fastest growing Technology companies in the UK. And now for some good news: we have seen record uplifts in September with significant uptrading across all sectors. Too soon to tell, but we think we're seeing the purple shoots of recovery.

### The view from a recent graduate

**Jan Sramek (BSc Mathematics and Economics 2009),** pictured top right. Now emerging markets trader at Goldman Sachs

As exams loomed last summer we heard it over and over again – fresh graduates are facing the toughest job market in years, finding it hard to get any job, let alone the career they had planned.

I have found reality quite different. In the good years, employers hire hundreds of graduates, and wait for natural selection to do its job. The situation could not be more different now. Having laid off thousands of employees, there is suddenly so much work to do that most companies need every pair of hands they can find.

This means two things. Firstly, firms really care when hiring and seek people who can add value from day one. Secondly, once on the job, the sky is the limit when it comes to getting early responsibility, doing well, and being rewarded for it.

Some students have spent the last year complaining. Others spotted the opportunities, and leveraged them to get off to an amazing start to their career. Many things are changed in a recession – the fact that good performance yields results is not.

*Racing Towards Excellence*, a book I co-authored during my final year at university, offers no-nonsense advice on achieving career and academic success. Howard Davies, director of the School and a board member of Morgan Stanley, wrote the foreword.





### The view from a journalist

**Danny Schechter (MSc Political Sociology 1969). Now editor of Mediachannel**

The credit crisis and following financial meltdown was a story journalists missed – with the result that we were all ill-prepared for the crisis.

But some of us did try. In 2006 I released a film called *In Debt We Trust: America before the bubble bursts*, exposing Wall Street's role in subprime lending and arguing that a collapse was coming. The film was well received by those who saw it – most of the TV channels rejected it considering me an 'alarmist' and a 'doom and gloomer.'

I followed up with the book *Plunder: investigating our economic calamity* (Cosimo Books, 2008) which came out a week before the mighty Lehman Brothers declared bankruptcy. I also analysed the media failure alongside the financial failure. My article on how the press globally, including the UK, missed the story was the lead in the *British Journalism Review* earlier this year.

I've not given up on the subject. I have focused on the criminal aspects of this catastrophe in a new film and book called *The Crime of Our Time*, planned for an autumn release. I favour a 'jail out', not just a bailout.



### The view from the Beltway, Washington DC

**Jon Englund (MSc International Relations 1981). Now managing principal of Coalition Incubator LLC**

I was listening to the radio as I was navigating a much dreaded eight lane thoroughfare called the Beltway,

which rings Washington, DC. The station was doing a story on how a 'silver lining' related to the recession was that major cities were experiencing less traffic due to the contraction of economic activity. Less business means fewer cars on the road.

Why was I stuck in a traffic jam, then, I wondered? And then the punch line to the story... Washington, DC was an exception due to the continued expansion of the federal government.

When my public policy consultancy lost a major contract recently due to tightening contributions to non profits, I was grateful for my wife's relatively stable position working for the House of Representatives, where the budgets for committees and individual congressional offices have not been hit. Maybe it's not so bad dealing with a little Beltway traffic. ■

**Thank you to all those who sent in contributions for this article.**



## A London memento with a touch of class

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Charles Booth's maps are now available for sale as reproductions featuring streets colour-coded according to Victorian social status, from 'upper-middle and upper classes – wealthy' to 'lowest class – vicious and semi-criminal'!

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**10 South West: Wandsworth**  
**11 Outside South: Peckham**  
**12 South East: Blackheath**



# Blazing trails

LSE alumni are fast emerging as successful entrepreneurs in China. **Brendan Smith** follows the careers of two of them and reflects on what their rise says about modern China.

Above: Bright lights of Beijing's central business district (CBD)

'The biggest challenge facing entrepreneurs in China today is the lack of a credit environment'

Twenty years ago it would have been difficult to talk about LSE alumni as entrepreneurs in China. Even as recently as the late 1990s, LSE graduates in China were largely working for Chinese, foreign or international government agencies or hoping to gain a well paid job at one of the many multinationals entering the Chinese market.

Over the last ten years, however, there has been a marked change. China has moved towards a more transparent regulatory structure, one that has allowed small and medium-sized businesses to thrive – and with them LSE entrepreneurs. The traditions in Chinese culture of being your own boss and running your own business are finding a new expression.

## Alex Lin

Founder and CEO, Chinavalue.net



manager for Intel in China, and later vice president

at one of China's large computer manufacturers, Tsinghua Tongfang, he credits his experience at Intel as key to establishing his own business.

In 2004 Alex launched Chinavalue.net, which he describes as 'a professional, social, media network, where members exchange information, knowledge and business know-how'.

The company currently has 25 full-time employees in Beijing, and 'over 350,000 part-time employees spread across the country'. These 350,000 play a critical role in providing information content and contacts through Chinavalue.net. They are also shareholders in the company, with their share value fluctuating according to the usefulness of the information they provide – as measured in web hits, new web links and new members brought in. Alex claims that this business model has been key to the ability of Chinavalue to grow rapidly. Indeed, he envisages further growth – with 20 million members by 2012.

The biggest challenge facing him and other entrepreneurs in China today, however, is the lack of a credit environment, one where banks and investors actually judge a start-up on its commercial merits, rather than on personal relations. 'The Silicon Valley culture does not exist in China,' he says. On top of this, a weak legal basis and lack of enforcement on contracts also

presents a challenge for an emerging entrepreneur – although there have been improvements in the last four years. ‘A younger and better educated generation of government officials, bankers and investors is emerging who understand the challenges and risks for budding entrepreneurs,’ he says.

Alex speaks passionately about LSE, describing the School as a place where students have graduated and gone on to change the world. He has similar ambitions for Chinavalue.net, aiming to be one of the country's largest online societies, influencing business culture and practice and much more in China, over time.

For those keen to follow in his footsteps Alex comments: ‘A young entrepreneur faces tough challenges in China, particularly in the internet sector. While a young graduate in Silicon Valley can attract an angel investor, in China this practice does not exist yet. There is a higher mountain for an entrepreneur to climb and it can be a lonely trek, though highly rewarding over the long term.’ He advises LSE graduates keen to establish themselves as entrepreneurs in China to gain experience with a leading multinational or a large Chinese company, and to take time to develop their own business plan rather than jumping in feet first.

See [www.chinavalue.net](http://www.chinavalue.net)

## Duncan Clark

Chairman, BDA China



Duncan graduated with a BSc Economics from LSE in 1990 and went on to work for Morgan Stanley in London and Hong Kong. However, in 1994, he embarked on his remarkable adventure in China. Duncan arrived in Beijing with three suitcases and knowing three people. Fourteen years later he is chairman of one of the most influential telecommunications advisory firms

## ‘A young entrepreneur faces tough challenges in China, particularly in the internet sector’

in China and the Asia region. The company employs 50 people in Beijing, and a further 12 in New Delhi. It advises companies seeking to participate or invest in Asia's most dynamic markets, specialising in the telecommunications, media and technology sectors, as well as other high growth segments, such as education and renewable energy.

Duncan describes a successful entrepreneur as having a ‘balance between audacity and pragmatism’, adding that entrepreneurship is about ‘knowing the limits of one's own capabilities, experience or knowledge’ and then seeking ‘partnerships and alliances with those who can fill those gaps’. Like fellow entrepreneur Alex Lin, Duncan also comments on the challenge of attracting capital at an early stage of a company's development. ‘I was fortunate to have a highly ethical and supportive founding partner in a Chinese academic named Dr Bohai Zhang – the “B” in BDA, together with “D” for Duncan and “A” for Associates,’ he says. ‘The partnership with Dr Zhang, and a one year retainer to work for Morgan Stanley in China, allowed BDA the initial breathing space to get started.’

But why leave the comfort zone of working with a major multinational in Hong Kong and London for the insecurity of being an entrepreneur in the Chinese market? Duncan says he was driven by several factors. ‘In Hong Kong in the early 1990s I saw an entrepreneurial vibrancy, which London lacked. I was exposed to a culture where setting up a firm takes only an hour, costs less than a thousand dollars, and allows the choice of a grandiose name such as Splendid Fortune Limited,’ he says. ‘I no longer saw setting up a business as requiring grovelling to an all powerful bank manager for a loan.’

On telecommunications he felt China was the future and the place to be, given the anomaly that 1.2 billion Chinese were served by only one million mobile phones.

Duncan believes that for foreign entrepreneurs to make it long term in China, they need to earn respect, but not to curry favour with clients, governmental officials or business partners. He recalls one story early in BDA's existence, when he gave a presentation on China Mobile in France – noting both its achievements and anti-competitive behaviour. He was given a dressing down from a senior China Mobile executive. The following week he was quite hesitant about boarding the flight back to Beijing and attending a previously scheduled meeting with China Mobile. Yet the same senior executive stretched out his hand and welcomed him saying: ‘After fighting we become good friends!’ He subsequently recommended two clients to BDA.

For Duncan, LSE remains a ‘special place’. ‘I enjoy returning there, and gave a lecture to the China Development Society during one of my more recent visits. BDA is also involved with LSE activities in China, specifically LSE's recruitment fairs, and we consistently recruit LSE alumni.’

See [www.bdachina.com](http://www.bdachina.com) ■



### Brendan Smith

(PhD 1999) is LSE's representative to China.

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# LSE in Asia

Since 2004 we have been organising Asia Forums to enhance the School's profile around the region. We began in Bangkok in 2004, and have subsequently been to Hong Kong, Delhi and Singapore. In each case we were pleased to have the prime minister (or chief executive in Hong Kong) to open the event.

The aim of the series is straightforward. LSE has a significant Asian community, there are over 1,500 Asian students in the School, perhaps a thousand of whom are studying for master's programmes. We also carry out a lot of research on socio-economic questions related to the continent. We do not see ourselves as simply a degree factory, shipping Asians into London, filling them full of equations and sending them back home. Our engagement with Asian countries is much closer than that, and the Asia Forums have allowed us to show off the range of our research.

Next March we shall hold the fifth event in Beijing and we have invited foreign minister Yang Jiechi, to make a keynote opening address. He is an alumnus

of the School from the mid-1970s, when – as part of an attempt to warm up bilateral relationships after the cultural revolution – two groups of Chinese students came here. We are also taking a strong group of our faculty to China.

One positive feature of the forums so far has been the presence of alumni both from the individual country, and from the rest of the region. They were all very welcome, and it gave a 'family' feel to the events which we would not have been able otherwise to duplicate. So I very much hope that any of you who are within reach of Beijing on 26 March next year will join us.

An extra feature is that we will be holding a graduation ceremony on the day before. Most of our students and their families like to come to London for graduation. But it is an expensive trip, so we think we ought to offer the option of a graduation ceremony, with the full LSE livery, accessible more cheaply for those living in the region.

At the Forum itself, we will be talking about financial developments in China. I, for the last six years, have been a member of the Advisory Board of the China Banking Regulatory Commission and have followed financial reform in China quite closely. The

Chinese are now thinking hard about where they go next with their reform programme, particularly in the light of the very visible meltdown in Western financial systems.

Then there is climate change. Nick Stern will be in Beijing. He has been advising the Chinese already on their position at the Copenhagen summit. China has a particular problem. Its economy has grown very rapidly, so the kind of targets for cuts in emissions which are debated in Washington and London do not look appropriate. But the most recent speeches by the Chinese leadership show that they are now very seriously engaged with the topic. Once again, it is a timely subject to debate. We will also be discussing the challenges of developing health care systems, led by Professor Julian Le Grand, and Professor Arne Westad will be discussing China's foreign relations.

So we hope that our fifth forum will be intellectually exciting, as well as being an opportunity for old and new friends of the School to get together. ■

Howard Davies is director of LSE.

## LSE ASIA FORUM BEIJING 25-26 March 2010

### CHINA AND THE WORLD: THE CHALLENGES OF CHANGE



The 5th LSE Asia Forum will visit Beijing in 2010. The forum brings together senior academics from LSE with eminent figures from the worlds of government, policy and business to discuss key current issues relating to globalisation, with a particular emphasis on Asia.

Speakers will include Howard Davies, Professor Lord Stern, Professor Julian Le Grand and Professor Arne Westad, who will each be joined by high profile figures from across the world. Special guests will also include Professor Michael Yahuda and Professor Christopher Hill who both taught at LSE in the 1970s.

There will be an Alumni Reception on the evening of Thursday 25 March with the one day forum following this on Friday 26 March – please visit the website for further information.

The forum is free and open to LSE alumni to attend but you must register in advance. There are limited places, and places are allocated on a first come first served basis.

**Registration opens 1 December 2009. Register at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/asiaforum](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/asiaforum)**

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# In the soup



Are soup kitchens a good thing? **Anne Power** and **Laura Lane** describe LSE research that informs this debate and continues the tradition of the great LSE academic, Professor Peter Townsend, who died earlier this year.

Dating back to the Middle Ages, 'soup runs' have provided food on the streets to the needy or homeless. And just as the poor have always been with us, so has the controversy about providing for their needs in this way.

Today, issues such as whether soup runs perpetuate the problem of homelessness, as well as having a negative effect on the neighbourhoods where they operate, are particularly relevant to the central London borough of Westminster – which had more people sleeping rough in 2004 than the rest of the city put together. As Christmas looms, these issues are once again of concern to charities and residents.

To understand what actually happens in areas where 'soup runs' operate, Crisis (the national charity for single homeless people), Westminster City Council and Communities and Local Government commissioned LSE Housing to provide an independent and objective perspective on soup runs in the borough, based on talking to soup run providers, users and the organisations that support and help homeless people.

The research was able to draw on data from the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) which charts the ebb and flow of people onto and off the streets. In 2008 its outreach teams in Westminster had contact with 1,633 people. Of

those, 454 were 'long term' rough sleepers, meaning that they had been sleeping on the streets for two consecutive years; 913 were classified as 'flow' or first time rough sleepers; 266 were 'returners' who had returned to sleeping rough after an absence of at least one year.

What makes Westminster so appealing to this disproportionate number of rough sleepers? London has, of course, the appeal of a big capital city and it is also a major transportation hub with Westminster at its heart. In addition, Westminster has a large concentration of services for homeless and vulnerable people and some may find it comforting to sleep in an area where there are other people bedded down. Understandably, many have pointed to the high level of soup runs operating in the borough as a major attraction. But it seems to be a somewhat circular problem.

In 2007 the Soup Run Forum, a grouping of providers who aim to support homeless people on the streets, found 29 groups active in Westminster in one week and estimated that there were between 30 and 40 operating but that many of these did not go out frequently. More recently there has been increasing coordination among organisations which operate soup runs.

These mobile food services have faced criticisms – it has been argued that they help to sustain potentially

'Soup runs should be encouraged to disperse away from such a heavy concentration in central London'





be central to the ethos and approach of most of the soup runs, which are largely staffed by volunteers. One volunteer explains: 'It's the interpretation of what you read in the gospel – being humane to a fellow man. It is not an exclusively Christian mission.' Such volunteers see themselves as offering not only food, but companionship and support in a more informal way than many professional services do.

Residents living close to soup runs expressed worries about them, including anti-social behaviour, the creation of 'no-go' areas and litter. They suggested that soup runs be moved from residential areas, believing that there were better alternatives than handing out free food on the streets.

One of our recommendations is that soup runs should be encouraged to disperse away from such a heavy concentration in central London. There should be increased day centre provision, particularly during evenings and weekends, and free food in churches that already open their doors to homeless people.

There also needs to be better coordination between soup runs to reduce duplication of work and over-provision, as well as more direct collaboration between soup runs, outreach services and the police.

A more rapid response to people newly arrived on the streets would also prevent them becoming entrenched in the street-based lifestyle. Further, to prevent people returning to the streets, those who were once homeless but are now housed need increased support.

There is an urgent need for action to deal with the complex social needs of destitute migrants, such as Ludwik, with no recourse to public funds, and of those, such as David, who have fallen through the social cracks in our society – without action to address these needs many individuals will and do already become isolated, vulnerable, and homeless, forming a steady stream onto the streets. ■

damaging street lifestyles and, indirectly, support drug or alcohol addictions. Their approach of offering food and clothing on a 'no questions asked' basis is in contrast to the mainstream statutory services – such as day centres – which have become focused not just on providing basic services but also on moving people off the streets.

LSE Housing researchers spoke to over 100 soup run users and 30 homeless service providers. We found that people using soup runs did so mainly to fulfil the basic needs of food, drink and clothing, but also for social contact, a daily routine and support out of hours when other services are closed. We also found that it was not just rough sleepers that used the service, but vulnerably housed and excluded people as well.

David, a British man in his 50s, was one of the people we interviewed. He has been on the streets for a number of years and uses soup runs on a regular basis. He said: 'People do depend on them to survive. There are different bottom lines for different people, for example some couldn't beg but could shoplift. If soup runs were to stop they would need to be replaced with something better.'

This sentiment was echoed by Ludwik from Poland. He said that he uses soup runs for a 'source of life' and that without them people would suffer. 'It would be a tragedy for the people who are new to being homeless. For those who have been here longer they know how to manage on the streets.'

We found that most organisations that provide soup runs are committed to providing food on the streets for as long as it is needed. The role of faith seems to



## Peter Townsend

Peter Townsend, an outstanding professor of social policy at LSE, who died on 7 June 2009, was my most inspiring teacher when I came to the School as a graduate student in the 1960s, writes Anne Power. He remained a role model ever since – always pushing the boundaries of the possible to benefit the most disadvantaged.

Throughout his life he argued that we should judge the quality of our own society by how we treat its least fortunate members. I will never forget how he made us students feel we could change the world. At the time of his death he knew how much there was still to do. I like to think that the report, *Soup Runs in Central London: the right help in the right place at the right time?*, is in the Townsend tradition – and chimes with his lifelong fight against poverty and exclusion.

See [lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/PeterTownsendTribute.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/PeterTownsendTribute.aspx) for tributes to Professor Townsend from colleagues, students and friends.



**Laura Lane**

is a researcher and LSE Housing project officer.



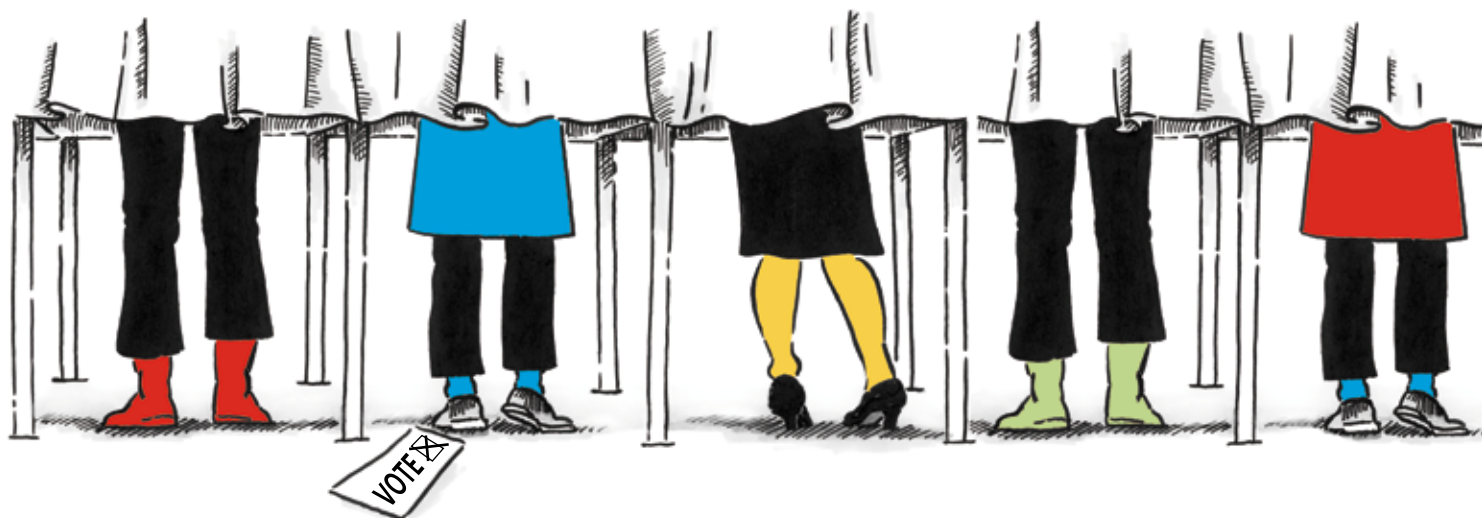
**Anne Power**

is professor of social policy in the Department of Social Policy at LSE.



The report *Soup Runs in Central London: the right help in the right place at the right time?* is available from LSE Housing in the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, see [sticerd.lse.ac.uk/lsehousing](http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/lsehousing)

# Secrets of the ballot box



**Michael Bruter** has won a major European research grant to bring electoral psychology to LSE. Here he explains why he wants to get inside voters' heads in the sanctity of the polling booth.

At some point next year, British voters will be invited to cast their vote in what most political scientists expect to be a significant 'realignment election'. Good old election time! You may remember the rather solemn entrance, the ritual questions to verify your name and address, being handed your ballot paper and... and what? It is extraordinary how little political scientists know about what actually goes through the minds of voters while they are in the secrecy of the polling booth, form in hand, ready to cast their vote in what is probably the most intense moment of civic communion between a citizen and their democracy.

This is precisely the object of a €1.2 million project financed by the European Research Council, which I will carry out over the next five years to explore new perspectives in electoral psychology, and create Europe's first and only research structure specifically dedicated to this field.

The project was selected amongst thousands of competing applications across dozens of disciplines. The call for applicants represented an ambitious competition organised by the European Union to support cutting edge research led by leading young European scholars.

What will British voters think about when they decide whether to give another go to a Conservative government 13 years after John Major's historic 1997 defeat, or, instead, to defy all opinion polls and re-elect Labour for an unprecedented fourth consecutive term? We know about the issues many people will have considered in the months that precede the election:

expense scandals, economic and financial crisis, military involvements in Iraq and Afghanistan, and so on. But elections are not reduced to a mere context and a few topical issues. Election after election, we know that up to 30 per cent of voters, once in the polling booth, do not end up behaving as they were expected to just a few days earlier. For many of us, the act of voting retains a certain solemnity, and as a result, some deeper and older psychological attributes sometimes counteract our more epidemic reactions to short term issues and context at the time when it really matters.

The project, which I will direct, with Sarah Harrison as research officer, thus includes an ambitious research plan aimed at capturing what goes on in the minds of voters as – and just before – they vote. It will be conducted in the USA, the UK, Australia, France, Spain, Austria and Hungary and will use an extensive array of cross-cutting methodologies: mass surveys, repeat interviews, experiments, focus groups, and direct observation. It will explore the 'hidden part' of voters' minds, the projection of their perceived civic responsibility, their electoral memory, and the psychological mechanisms at stake when voters decide.

This is an ambitious project. Electoral psychology has the potential to address questions which have puzzled electoral specialists for decades. Ultimately, this project will aim to capture what citizens try to express through their vote in elections and referendums, how they see their role in contemporary democracies and how they relate to their political institutions and systems.

The other essential aspect of the project is that it will create the first and only research structure to focus on electoral psychology in Europe. Attached to the Department of Government the new structure will be interdisciplinary and will be of interest not only to many political scientists, but also to many scholars in social psychology, research methods, communication, history and European studies.

Activities will include monthly seminars with prestigious speakers structured along annual themes, regular research workshops, and large international conferences, the first of which will be held in 2010 and the next in 2014. Some of the seminar series themes for the coming years include electoral psychology and referendums, the decisions of 'last-minute' voters, and the political psychology of protest. The project will provide for one new fully sponsored doctoral student each year and we look forward to collaborating with some extremely prestigious partner institutions in other countries. ■



**Dr Michael Bruter**

is a senior lecturer in political science and European politics in the Department of Government.





# Where the world comes to debate

More than 50,000 people a year flock to LSE's public lectures and debates. What makes these events stand out on the global stage? **William Wallace** takes a look behind the scenes.

'I'm so glad I came to LSE,' one of my former MSC students told me in Athens a few months ago. 'It wasn't just the lectures, and the quality of the other students; it was the chance to hear politicians and officials from all over the world, as well as leading intellectuals, almost every evening every week. There must be few other places where I could sit in on global public debate as closely as this.' It was easy for me to agree; I've been to many of LSE's public lectures and panel discussions over the past ten years, and wish I could have found time to go to many more.

LSE's events programme is now one of its most distinctive assets, for students, staff and outside visitors alike. It's a tremendous advantage to be based in the middle of London, with political leaders, lawyers, businessmen and financiers, as well as academics, passing through. LSE's ethos and reputation, of academic research and study directly related to public policy, helps to attract those who make or influence policy elsewhere; so does the international character of its staff and students. But it still takes a major effort of preparation and organisation to manage an events





programme which in the 2008-09 academic year rose to 227 events, with over 50,000 attendees – half of these drawn from within LSE, half from outside.

Regular lecture series, planned well in advance, provide the backbone of the programme: the Malinowski lecture, Lionel Robbins, Stamp, Lakatos, the Miliband series, and several more. These focus reflectively on long-term trends and controversies – but can nevertheless move markets. Paul Krugman's three Robbins Memorial lectures, in June 2009, on 'the return of depression economics', were streamed across dealers' screens in London and New York as he spoke.

Alongside these, a steady stream of visitors to London passes through LSE's lecture theatres – some invited well in advance, others asking to speak at the last minute. The recent G20 summit in the UK gave LSE the opportunity to hear President Yudhoyono of Indonesia, alongside commentaries on the issues from George Soros and Jeffrey Sachs. But then President Medvedev of Russia accepted an invitation to speak to staff and students at the end of the summit, his presence attracting an eager audience.

Some of the most hastily arranged meetings have been among the most dramatic. When on 11 September 2001 the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre took place, Tony Giddens as director asked me to organise a panel on its implications for the students arriving little more than a fortnight later. What I'd envisaged as a few hundred people in the Old Theatre turned, under the guidance of LSE events programme managers, into

**'As the reputation of LSE events has grown, so the number of outside attendees has grown with it'**

an all-ticket affair in the 1,000 seat Peacock Theatre: a highly-charged 90 minutes, sparked off by a panel of academic staff, with students from different countries and divergent perspectives raising questions from the floor.

The LSE style is for open debate, with questions to speakers from around the lecture hall. Presidents and Nobel prize winners therefore find themselves challenged by students, sometimes from their own country, sometimes more expert on the topic than they might have anticipated and less deferential than they are used to. Since these are public lectures, advertised outside LSE and open to the wider public, speakers and chairs can never be sure exactly who is in the audience – which can on some occasions raise difficult security issues. When Zoran Djindjic, then prime minister of Serbia, came to speak in 2002, some London-based Serbs in the audience were vocally hostile, creating a tense and nervous atmosphere; he was indeed killed by opponents in Belgrade a few months later.

I've slowly understood from chairing difficult meetings how closely, though discreetly, LSE security staff liaise with the police about potential threats and prominent visitors. What the audience sees is only the surface of security: LSE students acting as

stewards, carrying microphones from one participant to another as they intervene from the floor, showing latecomers to their seats and tactfully discouraging hecklers from making uninvited interventions.

One echo of past disruption came with a lecture from Kemal Dervis, then Turkish finance minister, in 2002. It was, he said, almost the first time he had visited LSE since he had joined in the occupation of the Director's office in 1968. He touched on his progression from rebellious student through World Bank economist to government minister: an illustration to the many current students from Turkey in the audience of how unexpected one's future career might be.

The LSE programme has grown rapidly over the past ten years, from the 50 or so meetings in 1999-2000 to well over 200 today. The opening of the New Academic Building, with the 400-seat Sheikh Zayed theatre and space for receptions after meetings, has increased our capacity to handle simultaneous meetings and different sizes and styles of events, from large scale lectures to specialised discussions. We sometimes now hear students protest that there is an embarrassment of choices, with competing

## NEW ACADEMIC BUILDING

Located on Lincoln's Inn Fields, LSE's New Academic Building offers an extensive range of new world class facilities including flat floored and tiered lecture theatres seating up to 400, Harvard style theatres and a range of seminar and executive meeting rooms.

For further information about hiring conference space in the New Academic Building, or to arrange a viewing of the new facilities, please contact [event.services@lse.ac.uk](mailto:event.services@lse.ac.uk) or call 020 7955 7461.

**[lse.ac.uk/lseeventservices](http://lse.ac.uk/lseeventservices)**



attractions in the early evening on successive nights, in different lecture theatres.

As the reputation of LSE events has grown, so the number of outside attendees has grown with it: lawyers from the courts nearby, officials from Whitehall at the other end of the Strand, MPs and peers from Westminster, ambassadors and diplomats from the West End, journalists, academics from other universities. The development of podcasts now means that these lectures are also available to a distant audience. The figures suggest that this distant audience is growing rapidly. Between 50,000 and 75,000 people download podcasts from the LSE website every month. LSE podcasts are also carried on UChannel ([uc.princeton.edu](http://uc.princeton.edu)); in the last quarter of 2008, downloads from there were running at over 200,000 a month.

The 2008-09 programme ended with a lecture by Amartya Sen, on 'The Idea of Justice'. It had started with Danish minister Connie Hedegaard and Hilary Benn MP discussing a new international response to climate change. The months between have included a series on the relationship between law and government, with judges from the UK, other states and international courts contributing, and another on the future of European integration focused around the 2009 elections to the European Parliament. The Centre for Human Rights, LSE IDEAS, the Centre for Global Governance, the Asia Research Centre and the Gender Institute sponsored lectures, alongside the Departments of Philosophy, International History, and Management, and a cross-disciplinary series entitled 'Space for Thought'.

The 2009-10 programme will be as busy – while allowing space to add in extra speakers and topics as opportunity arises. At the time of writing, I'm anticipating some sharp questioning from the audience myself when I open the LSE European Institute Perspectives on Europe series with the question of 'What is Europe, where is Europe?'. I expect to be challenged by students from several countries – including Britain – as to what I consider the core of Europe to be, and what its periphery. Some years ago I received an outraged email from a Turkish student, after a similar lecture, accusing me of insulting her country. The following year she showed me round Ankara. In the intervening months she had talked to me about Turkish politics and society, and she had learned from discussions with teachers, visiting lecturers and other students that many large questions can be answered from different perspectives. That's part of what the LSE events programme offers, to staff as well as students, and to outsiders. Do come and join in the debate next time you are close to the Aldwych. ■



#### William Wallace

is emeritus professor of international relations at LSE, and (as Lord Wallace of Saltaire) deputy leader of the Liberal Democrats in the House of Lords. His October 2009 lecture 'What is Europe? Where is Europe?' is available as a podcast, see [lse.ac.uk/events](http://lse.ac.uk/events)

## OPINION

# Faith in dialogue

It comes as a surprise to some that LSE has a Chaplaincy, with a full-time Church of England priest. However, when they discover the range of activities the Chaplaincy provides, it becomes apparent that such a role is of increasing worth to the life of the School. For while LSE as an institution remains properly secular, the majority of our students come from societies where religious belief is the norm. Indeed, the various religious student societies have an active membership exceeding that of the gym and other sports facilities combined. As a kind of mini United Nations, LSE has in its midst religious communities of just about every kind.

That is why fostering of good and ongoing interfaith relations is central to my work. Within the academic year, the Chaplaincy not only provides resources for our Christian community but also hosts an inter-faith forum in which representatives from each of the religious societies get to know each other and put together a package of activities. Over the year this will include visiting various religious buildings in London, such as St Paul's or the Neasdon Hindu Temple, as an introduction to a particular religious tradition. There is also an annual interfaith holocaust memorial, which includes students reading from various Holy Scriptures, a guest speaker and music from the School choir (this is not an act of worship but an act of solidarity at which all, religious or not, may participate.) The Chaplaincy also organises meals, discussions and lectures, and last year hosted a Muslim-Jewish hip-hop band. These events are often funded by the School, through the discretionary fund of Professor Janet Hartley, pro-director, teaching and learning.

Underlying all of this activity is the desire to enable students from different religious and political backgrounds to forge friendships. Inevitably students are affected by international politics and in a place like LSE, which is so diverse, tensions can arise as students express their views. Well, that is as it should be. I certainly remember doing the same as an undergraduate. When, however, emotions run high they can create an atmosphere where some feel intimidated and that is certainly not acceptable. The friendships and trust which the interfaith work of the Chaplaincy nurtures can help in easing these tensions.

Such work does not grab the headlines for it is quiet and behind the scenes. Nor is it easy, particularly in an institution like LSE with a high turnover of students. To help strengthen it, the School is committed to building a new multi-faith and interfaith suite of rooms in the proposed new student building. These will include new Islamic Prayer Rooms and high quality social space for all religious societies to use. The principle is not to create some kind of all in one 'spiritual' space with which no-one would actually identify, but rather allow each society to have the suite of rooms to themselves at different times and make it their own. However, for this to work it will require the cooperation of all involved, for it will be run by the societies themselves. From this base it is hoped that the contribution that the Chaplaincy makes to LSE will increase both in breadth and depth. ■



**David Peebles**  
is LSE chaplain.







Stimulating, cosmopolitan and very much a part of the 'real world'... there are many benefits to LSE's location at the heart of London. But its urban location also poses challenges, including how to maintain and develop its campus within the confines of London's narrow, city streets. This year saw the School step up its work to create the world class campus its reputation deserves, with a focus not only on practicality but on exemplary and inspirational architecture and design.

### New architecture

While the New Academic Building has helped ease the pressure of student numbers, the biggest cultural change to date will be the development of an impressive and modern new Students' Centre. In what will be the first new building on LSE's Aldwych campus for 40 years, St Philips will be demolished to make way for a £21.5 million Students' Centre.

The building will be designed by O'Donnell and Tuomey Architects. Their sensitive and sustainable design was chosen from a shortlist of six after a vote by students, staff and alumni. Under the proposals, the centre will 'glow with light and activity at night and be engaging, open and social at all times'. Housing a number of student facing services, it is due to open in 2012.

### New art

LSE's ambitions do not stop at new buildings. Two commissioned pieces of artwork have been unveiled this year, highlighting the School's desire to both enhance the student experience and contribute to the public art of the capital.

**Bluerain** (pictured above), which sits on the corner of the Lionel Robbins

Building, is an interactive installation that translates the research going on inside the Library into a striking piece of artwork. Designed by San Francisco based sculptor Michael Brown, and made possible thanks to the generosity of Peter Boesch and LSE alumnus Darril Hudson, the piece is designed to function both as a work of art and a point of reference to reveal the Library location.



## Bluerain: A donor's story

When young American Darril Hudson enrolled for his MSc in International Relations at LSE in 1958 it was two years after the Hungarian Revolution and at the end of the McCarthyite period in the United States.

'It was a tense era but an enormously exciting time to be studying international relations,' he says. 'The Cold War was at its height and there was an air of paranoia. LSE, through its Cold War Studies Programme, became an extremely important centre for understanding and analysing these developments.'

Following his MSc he went on to complete a PhD in International Relations at LSE and to write *The Ecumenical Movement in World Affairs* published in 1968. 'One of my supervisors was Professor Geoffrey Goodwin, a hugely influential figure in the School at the time, and it was he who helped me conceive and develop the idea for my book,' says Darril. 'I have many happy memories of my time at LSE and am delighted to have donated this artwork to puzzle students now and in the future.'

Bluerain was made possible by the generosity of Darril Hudson and his late companion of 33 years, Peter Boesch.

On first glance the work is simply a shimmering cascade of light, but a closer look reveals this 'blue rain' as words flowing through each other. These are the searches going on inside the Library as well as titles of materials being checked in and out and recent additions to the Library's collections. Although the activity within the Library feeds the installation, the piece stands alone as an innovative piece of art.

A second installation, by renowned sculptor Richard Wilson, has also been unveiled on the northwest exterior of the New Academic Building. **Square the Block** (pictured right) both mimics and subtly subverts the existing façade of the building, making a corner here where there was none before.

Viewed from the ground, the five storey high sculpture appears to have been twisted and compressed as if by a giant hand of greater tectonic forces. Curated by the Contemporary Art Society, the piece is the result of an ambitious project and, it is hoped, sets a benchmark for public sculpture in the city. ■



'Two commissioned pieces of artwork have been unveiled this year, highlighting the School's desire to both enhance the student experience and contribute to the public art of the capital'



# Education in a बढ़ती इज़ाज़त

I found the Indian ethnography I studied at LSE fascinating, and after graduating in 1984 I went to India and travelled for several months. The teaching of Professor Jonathan Parry on Varanasi's funeral priests and Professor Chris Fuller on the temple system of Madurai, and their explanations of religion, caste and class in India, were the start of a lifelong learning process for me.



© CHAITANYA PRASAD

In 2003 I visited the slum communities around the airport in Delhi and came face to face with the dilemma facing modern India, where rapid development has done little to change the lives of the poorest 20 per cent of the nation. Education is fundamental to that dilemma. School attendance is low and drop out rates remain high in the poorest sector of society. Most state schools teach only in Hindi, which excludes students from getting professional jobs. Only through greater equality in education will the poorest communities participate in the benefits of shining India. Widespread

illiteracy, low social status and low self confidence, mistrust of authority and the need to work long hours cleaning or labouring mean that children are not sent to school, but left to wander the streets, to care for siblings, or taken to work.

Back in India this Easter I spent two weeks photographing a project for slum children in Delhi which tackles non-attendance and drop out head on. Saakshar ('literate') rents three small rooms where a total of 100 children are prepared for mainstream school each year, and 100 receive support and encouragement after being 'mainstreamed'. With school attendance rising from 33 per cent to 70 per cent in six years, children and parents are all smiling.

Anita Paswan is one of the children they first

helped. She is 13 years old and wants to be a lawyer. She lives with her parents and four of her brothers and sisters in the Nasirpur slum, in one room with a low corrugated ceiling. Asha Kumar, the founder of Saakshar, spoke to Anita's parents about how their children's education will help them financially, and now they are keen to let Anita finish her studies and get established in a job before she gets married. Anita's family and all her neighbours, along with the other 200 children currently attending Saakshar, are Scheduled Caste – what used to be Untouchable.

I asked Anita what difference education would make for her future marriage. She answered that uneducated girls are treated badly by their mother-in-law for being stupid. An educated girl will get a better husband, she said, an educated man who is understanding will love her and respect her parents. After a year of preparation from Saakshar, Anita moved to mainstream school five years ago and



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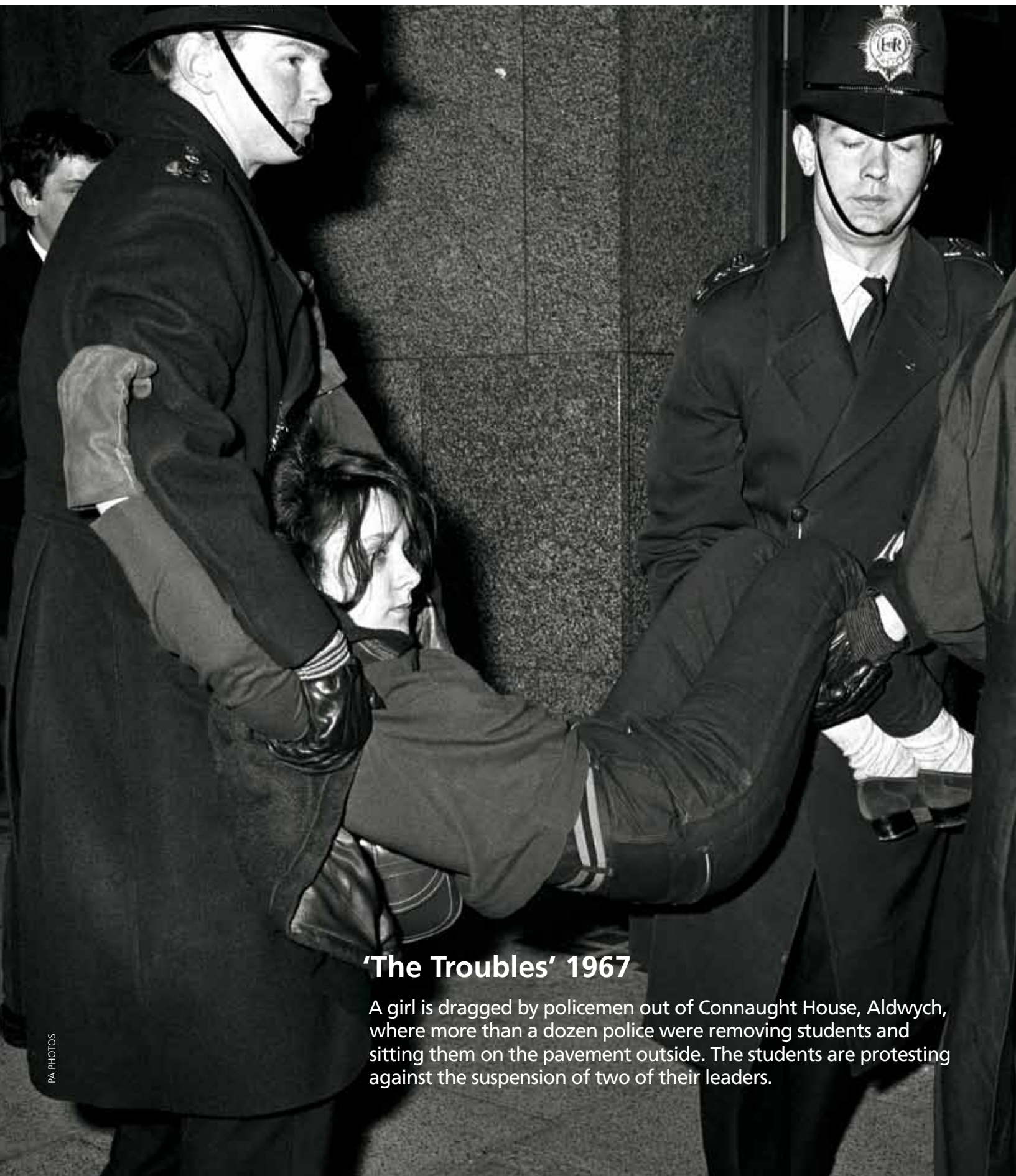
Anita Paswan in the one room Nasirpur slum she shares with her parents and four of her siblings

this year she came highest in her year group in her exams. She would love to be a lawyer, but her parents cannot pay to send her to a school where she would get an education in English. 'What to do?' asks Asha Kumar. A volunteer has offered to start teaching Anita English, but will it be enough? And what about the nine million others who still get no education at all? ■

## Ralph Williamson

(BSc Social Anthropology 1984), pictured left with some of Saakshar's children, is college chaplain and website editor at Christ Church, Oxford.

*The Saakshar School Appeal is raising money to help Saakshar get slum children in Delhi into school, see <http://saakshar.chch.ox.ac.uk>*



## 'The Troubles' 1967

A girl is dragged by policemen out of Connaught House, Aldwych, where more than a dozen police were removing students and sitting them on the pavement outside. The students are protesting against the suspension of two of their leaders.



# LSE THANKYOU



## Global support for scholarships for talented students

Thanks to the support of alumni and friends, this term LSE welcomed more than 250 students who have received scholarship support made possible by philanthropic gifts.

One such student is Bulgarian student Dimitar Karadzhov, who is the recipient of the Adam Glinsman Scholarship. 'The scholarship I have received didn't just give me money; it gave me new aspiration, faith, confidence and security. I believe the only way to show my appreciation is not by words, but by doing something equally good for somebody else.'

In the 2009-10 academic year alone, LSE has awarded over £12 million in student assistance. Scholarships such as these mean that talented students from the UK, EU and elsewhere in the world can be given the opportunity and experience of studying at LSE, regardless of their financial means.

In 2009, more than 5,000 students graduated from the School, of whom 58 were recipients of scholarships. This included the second graduating class of Stelios Scholars, who completed their undergraduate degrees in a range of business related subjects. One of the ten graduates, Mikeshe Vora (BSc Economics 2009), said: 'This scholarship has given me the opportunity to make something of myself. I wouldn't even be here had it not been for that overwhelming act of generosity and I could not be more thankful.'

'Since the start of my university career I have experienced some of the best moments of my life and I have made more than worthy friends to share those moments with. Recently I secured a job for the summer in an investment bank and I only hope that, one day, I can support someone else at LSE in the same way.'

For more information on supporting scholarships at LSE, please email [development-office@lse.ac.uk](mailto:development-office@lse.ac.uk).

## Abraaj Capital helps establish private equity programme

Dubai-based private equity firm Abraaj Capital has donated £4 million to LSE to help establish private equity as a full academic discipline within the Department of Finance.

Through this generous donation, LSE will create a new programme incorporating the endowed Abraaj Capital Chair in Private Equity and a full research agenda, as well as a new MSc in Finance and Private Equity for 20 students per year. This balanced programme of teaching and research will complement the existing work of the department and strengthen the School's world class reputation in teaching and research in finance.

Abraaj Capital also supports LSE students from the Middle East undertaking postgraduate studies in a wide variety of disciplines through the PJD Wiles Scholarships.

## Annual Fund making a difference to LSE

Thanks to the support of alumni, governors, parents, friends and staff, the Annual Fund has had its most successful year to date. Over £790,000 in unrestricted funds has been raised and will be used to support projects that have an immediate and positive impact on everyday life at LSE. This year's donations represent a £125,000 increase on last year's totals.

Including the UK government's contribution from its Matched Funding Scheme, where for every

£3 raised LSE receives a further £1 match, this year's Annual Fund contributions will be worth over £1 million to LSE, enabling even more vital projects to be funded.

For a complete listing of projects that the Annual Fund supported from funds raised during the 2007-08 academic year, or for more information on supporting LSE, please visit our website at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/makingadifference](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/makingadifference)

The winning design for LSE's new Students' Centre. The consultation phase was supported by the Annual Fund





## Lord Dahrendorf

The German Friends of LSE have honoured the memory of Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, director of LSE from 1974 to 1984, with the donation of a bronze bust sculpted by renowned German artist Bertrand Freiesleben.

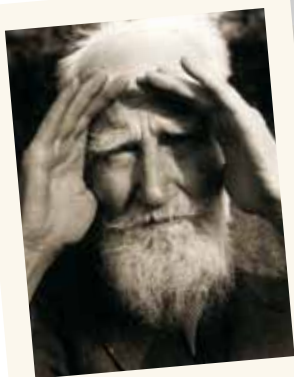
The official unveiling of the bust took place in the Old Building atrium on Friday 24 September 2009, at a special event with guest of honour Georg Boomgaarden, German ambassador to the UK.

Lord Dahrendorf is also honoured by the Lord Dahrendorf Scholarships, generously supported by Deutsche Bank, which support students from developing countries to study on master's programmes within the Department of Finance.

Lord Dahrendorf, died in June 2009, aged 80. An article tracing his intellectual ancestry appears on page 6 of this issue.



## LSE: a history in pictures



LSE's rich pictorial history is about to be unlocked by LSE archivists, thanks to the contributions of alumni and friends. Supported by the Annual Fund and a legacy gift from John B Selier, LSE: a history in pictures will create a major new visual resource for the School and the wider community. The initiative will digitise more than 1,000 photographs relating to the history of the School and make them easily accessible for viewing and use via Flickr, [www.flickr.com](http://www.flickr.com)

The images date from the 1890s to the 1990s, and document the student experience at LSE including

pictures of staff, students, buildings and significant events throughout the School's history. More than 200 photos are already online.

The project, which was launched at the start of November 2009, will be completed by May 2010.

Alumni and other viewers will be given the opportunity to share related knowledge and comments, and even offer personal image contributions to enhance the official collection. Visit Houghton Street Online for further details: [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)



Members of the Legacy Circle with scholarship students at the legacy lunch

## Legacy of giving at LSE

The School took the opportunity to personally thank supporters for their commitment to the School's Legacy Programme at the annual Legacy Futures Lunch in the Shaw Library on 29 June 2009.

Alumni, retired staff and friends met to celebrate the legacy programme and to highlight the impact of legacy support at LSE. BSc Government student and Pamela Currie Legacy scholar Soraya Zahid thanked donors for their support at the event: 'This scholarship has made a significant impact on my life. I am forever indebted to Pamela Currie and although I will never be able to thank her personally, I hope my gratitude will be evident through the hard work I put into my studies and the positive changes I hope to make at LSE and also in the world. I hope that I can continue to excel by ensuring that I use my intellect to better society and to contribute to the development of humanity.'

Since the Legacy Programme began, more than 120 supporters have chosen to join the Legacy Circle and the total impact of the programme, including completed bequests and face value intended pledges, currently stands at over £18 million. Recent legacy gifts have supported talented students at LSE and provided teaching space in the New Academic Building.

One such gift, the legacy of former staff member Bob Rawson and his wife Dilys, was recognised in August 2009 with the unveiling of a memorial stone in the Old Building atrium. The stone commemorates both the commitment that Bob and Dilys gave to students during their lives, and their generous legacy bequest to LSE, which will be used to endow a scholarship to support postgraduate students in the Department of Geography and Environment.

### Remember LSE?

Has LSE left a lasting impression on your life? If you would like to share your LSE stories, visit Houghton Street to see how it has changed, or find out more about playing a part in the School's future, please contact the School's legacy officer, Viet Anh To on +44 (0)20 7852 3654 or at [v.a.to@lse.ac.uk](mailto:v.a.to@lse.ac.uk), or view our new legacy brochure online at [lse.ac.uk/supportingLSE](http://lse.ac.uk/supportingLSE)



### City slickers

A major new centre for urban excellence will open at LSE next year. LSE Cities will focus on the future of the city and is founded by LSE and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society.

Funded with an endowment of £1 million from Deutsche Bank each year over a period of five years, LSE Cities will be located in the Department of Sociology and directed by Ricky Burdett, LSE centennial professor in architecture and urbanism.

LSE Cities will build on the successful five year collaboration of the Urban Age project and will continue to hold the annual Urban Age conference. Through new executive teaching programmes, summer schools, research projects and advisory consultancies, it will assist urban decision makers to investigate and apply socially and environmentally sensitive innovations.

Deutsche Bank chairman Josef Ackermann and LSE director Howard Davies announced the centre in July. Josef Ackermann said: 'Urban Age has helped policy makers and urban practitioners ensure the stability and growth of cities as diverse as Shanghai, São Paulo, Mumbai, New York and London. In establishing LSE Cities, Urban Age will continue developing a grammar of success for metropolitan areas.'

### Shining a spotlight on teaching

Over 150 staff attended the inaugural LSE Teaching Day in June. The Teaching Day demonstrates the School's commitment to teaching, building on the work of the Teaching Task Force. Opened by director Howard Davies, the keynote speech was delivered by Dr Jonathan Leape, senior lecturer in economics and director of the new LSE100 course. He outlined the aims and format of the new course (formerly known as Thinking Like A Social Scientist) which will be piloted from Lent 2010, see right.

Participants at the Teaching Day were able to attend some excellent presentations alongside plenty of opportunities to network with colleagues from across the School. The workshops, seminars and panel discussions covered wide ranging topics including: innovative approaches to teaching; engaging with students; the latest technologies and resources; and funding for teaching initiatives.

Professor Janet Hartley, pro-director for teaching and learning, closed the day with the presentation of the Teaching Excellence Awards at a wine reception and echoed the view of many participants in describing the day as a success. Many thanks to

all who contributed. For more, see

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

teachingDay



### Thinking like a social scientist

LSE launches a pioneering and innovative compulsory course for undergraduates in 2010. LSE100: the LSE course aims to deepen and broaden students' understanding of social scientific thinking, helping prepare students both for their time at the School and their future careers.

An initiative of the LSE Teaching Task Force, LSE100 will introduce students to key methodological tools through three-week, interdisciplinary 'case study' modules. Students will examine some of the important issues of our time and attend lectures by renowned experts.

'LSE100 is centrally located in LSE's traditions' says LSE director Howard Davies. 'We should be engaging with big policy issues of the day and

this course puts the School and all its undergraduates right into the centre of that debate. I think it will be a real added trump card for LSE graduates in the future.'

The first ever compulsory course in the undergraduate programme, classes will be limited to 12 students working mostly outside the 'comfort zone' of their own department. Teachers will be drawn from a broad range of departments and the course will use innovative technology to support skill development, help gauge understanding and stimulate engagement.

LSE100 will launch on a pilot basis in January 2010 and become compulsory for all incoming first year undergraduates the following year.





## League table updates



LSE has been ranked as the world's top specialist social science university in the World University Rankings 2009 published by the *Times Higher Education*.

The rankings assess 621 universities around the world and the league table of specialist universities is a new category, introduced in part because of concerns that the main table does not fully reflect the excellence of specialised institutions like LSE.

In the main table, LSE is ranked equal 67th, a position similar to 2008 and 2007, but one which the School has vigorously argued is unrealistically low because of incomplete methodology used to draw up the rankings. In contrast, the most recent Research Assessment Exercise found LSE had the highest percentage of world leading research of any UK institution.

LSE also maintained its ranking as fourth in the world for Master's in Management programmes in the *Financial Times*.

The ranking, which surveys alumni three years after graduation, places LSE fourth out of 50 institutions for its MSc Management and Strategy programme, previously called the Master's in Management. LSE is the only UK institution in the top 10 and is placed third highest overall in alumni salaries. For the third year in a row the programme is ranked as the top single institution one year MSc.

## LSE gets First for going green

LSE has been awarded a First for its commitment to environmental management and is the second greenest university in the UK according to the 2009 People & Planet Green League, published in the *Times Higher Education*.

LSE director Howard Davies said: 'Our enthusiastic and committed staff and students will be delighted that their hard work has been recognised. It is not so easy to go green in the heart of London.'

131 universities were surveyed for the league table. Of these, only 20 were awarded Firsts.

Dr Victoria Hands, environmental and sustainability manager at LSE, said: 'Our vision for the future is a zero-carbon, zero-waste university campus producing leaders who can tackle challenges such as sustainable development and climate change. The passion and commitment of staff is being incorporated into an Environmental Management System which fits well with the day to day business of LSE and helps to deliver its objectives.'

For more on LSE's environmental work, see [lse.ac.uk/collections/environment](http://lse.ac.uk/collections/environment)

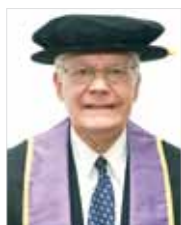


## Honorary fellows

One of the UK's leading barristers, Lord Grabiner QC, a senior adviser to Morgan Stanley, David Helleniak, and emeritus professor of government at LSE, George Jones, received honorary fellowships at presentation ceremonies in July.



**Lord Grabiner of Aldwych** is a commercial lawyer and one of the UK's leading barristers. Made a Queen's Counsel in 1981, he became a bencher in 1989, and was a recorder (judge) of the Crown Court from 1990-99. He has been a deputy High Court judge since 1994. He was made a life peer in July 1999. A graduate of LSE, Lord Grabiner was chair of the Court of Governors of LSE from 1998 until 2007.



**David Helleniak** is senior adviser to Morgan Stanley, having been its vice chairman until 2009. From 1977-79 he served in the United States Government, first as executive assistant to the deputy secretary of the Treasury and then as assistant general counsel (domestic finance) of the Treasury. He was a member of Barack Obama's education policy committee during the 2008 US presidential election campaign.



**George Jones** has been emeritus professor of government at LSE since 2003. He was professor of government between 1976 and 2003. The convenor of the Department of Government from 1984-87, he has also been active in the projects of LSE's Greater London Group, as a member since 1966, vice chair from 1982-95 and chair from 1995. He was awarded an OBE in 1999 for services to the National Consumer Council.

## Picturing poverty in a major exhibition at LSE

A major photographic exhibition curated by the Centre for the Study of Global Governance (CSGG) and LSE Arts was held at LSE this summer. Accompanied by a series of events, Viewing Restricted: [re]presenting poverty explored poverty and its portrayal across five global cities, providing a new perspective and aiming to challenge perceptions of 'the poor'.

Five photographers, Jessica Dimmock, Mishka Henner, Sharron Lovell, Subhash Sharma and Ali Taptik, were selected from an international open competition for their innovative approaches and willingness to deconstruct their interpretations of poverty in London, Mumbai, New York, Istanbul and Shanghai. The initiative was enabled by a grant from the LSE Annual Fund and in-kind support from Harvard International plc, whose CEO is Daniel Harris (BSc Econ 1981).

'Photography has possibly been the single biggest influence in informing perceptions of poverty, presenting us with images as diverse as starvation

in Africa to obesity in the Bible Belt,' said Dr Hakan Seckinelgin, research associate at CSGG. 'If images present a narrow, stereotypical view, or do not tell the "whole story", then what implications does that have for our understanding of other people's experiences, for aid agency and government policies, and the issues surrounding complex process such as poverty?'

Mishka Henner, who examines poverty in the London borough of Hackney, said: 'Traditional ways of photographing poverty often fail to convey the hidden mechanisms that are deployed through technological and bureaucratic means to restrict people's access to essential services.'

Jessica Dimmock, Mishka Henner and Sharron Lovell also participated in the Talking Pictures lecture series that accompanied the exhibition. Podcasts can be found at [lse.ac.uk/resources/podcasts/publicLecturesAndEvents.htm](http://lse.ac.uk/resources/podcasts/publicLecturesAndEvents.htm)



## Stories from LSE

A series of films celebrating the School through individual stories was launched last term. Stories from LSE aims to give an insight into life at the School through the tales of people who study and work here.

Three films have so far been launched, with more planned over the coming months. The first, *The Professor's Story*, profiles Conor Gearty (pictured), professor of law and former director of the Centre for the Study of Human Rights at LSE, highlighting his passion for teaching and his thoughts on what makes teaching at LSE so special.

Students from non-traditional backgrounds who came to LSE through LSE Choice, a scheme aimed at identifying the most talented people from London state schools and colleges, are the focus of the second film, *The Student Story*. And the third, *The Musician's Story*, features professional student musicians studying at the School.

All Stories from LSE can be viewed at [lse.ac.uk/videoAndAudio/storiesFromLSE/Home.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/videoAndAudio/storiesFromLSE/Home.aspx)

## LSE Executive Summer School 2010



Building on the highly successful launch of the Executive Summer School in June 2009, LSE will be expanding its programme of high level courses for 2010. The programme aims to deliver cutting edge research to global professionals from both the private and public sectors. Each week-long course provides executives with a great opportunity to learn from some of the School's leading faculty and to network with professionals from across the globe. Courses offered in 2010 will include Leadership, Management, Corporate Finance, and Climate Change. For more information, see [lse.ac.uk/executivesummerschool](http://lse.ac.uk/executivesummerschool)

## LSE people

**Maria Bell**, LSE librarian, was awarded the Helen Greer Award for 2009 for her particularly outstanding contribution to European Documentation Centre librarianship. As well as providing assistance and guidance in tracing EU documentation for LSE staff and students, Maria works with the European Commission and European Information Association training information professionals in understanding and using EU information resources.

**Professor Nicholas Barr**, Department of Economics, has been appointed to a New Industry, New Jobs, Universities and Skills advisory panel. The panel will advise the UK government on how to generate ideas across the whole of its New Industry, New Jobs agenda, linking it with the skills and higher education agenda and challenging conventional policy in this area.

**Professor Paul Cheshire**, Department of Geography and Environment, has been awarded the 2009 European Investment Bank European Regional Science Prize. The prize recognises the outstanding contribution of academics to the advancement of regional science. He received the prize for his life long trajectory in and contribution to urban economics.

**Professor Christine Chinkin** and **Professor Sarah Worthington**, Department of Law, were elected fellows of the British Academy in recognition of their outstanding scholarship. Professor Chinkin specialises in human rights law and was a member of the fact-finding mission to Gaza for 2009. A barrister and former president of the Society of Legal Scholars, Professor Worthington is currently a pro-director at LSE.

They join an elite group of fellows at the Academy, which is devoted to inspiring and supporting the nation's best work in humanities and social sciences.

**Emeritus Professor Stanley Cohen**, Department of Sociology, has been awarded the first British Society of Criminology Outstanding Achievement Award. The award celebrates outstanding contributions

to the discipline by members of the British Society of Criminology.

**Dr Franz Dietrich**, Department of Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method, was awarded the fifth Social Choice and Welfare Prize, jointly with Professor Christian List, Department of Government. The prize, which honours scholars under 40 who have made excellent contributions in the area of social choice and welfare theory, was awarded for their work on the theory of judgment aggregation.

**Professor Henrietta Moore**, Centre for the Study of Global Governance, has been appointed to the Scientific Council of the European Research Council for four years. The council, funded by the European Commission, sets a research strategy across Europe, monitors quality and performance and steers the communication of research.

**Professor Mike Power**, Department of Accounting and the Centre for Analysis of Risk and Regulation, has been awarded an honorary doctorate in economics by the Senate of the University of St Gallen, Switzerland, in recognition of outstanding contributions to the field of accounting, auditing and risk management.

**Professor John Van Reenen**, Centre for Economic Performance, has been awarded the 2009 Yrjö Jahnsson Award in Economics, Europe's most prestigious prize for economic researchers. He shared the award with Fabrizio Zilibotti, University of Zurich, who is an LSE alumnus. The award is given over two years in cooperation with the European Economic Association to a European economist under the age of 45.

**Dr Martina Viarengo**, Centre for Economic Performance, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. The fellowship was awarded in recognition of Martina's research on education policy and economics and also to acknowledge her recent award of the Newton International Fellowship.



## Young Londoners hear about a black and bright future at LSE

Hundreds of young black Londoners and their families came to LSE for an event in October designed to inspire them to aim at the very top in the world of education.

The second Black to the Future conference attracted 380 people to hear more about their options for the future and get some encouragement from leading members of Britain's African-Caribbean community.

The main speaker was Yvonne Brewster, founder of Britain's leading black theatre company, who told the teenagers: 'Life isn't about finding yourself, life is about creating yourself.'

The conference was designed to help address the low academic performance of many young African-Caribbean students in the UK – offering advice, inspiration and practical help – and another is already being planned for 2010.

Niaomi Collett, widening participation officer at LSE, said: 'Students of all ages from across London attended and we hope they will have gone away inspired to aim higher, think bigger and most importantly to be able to make informed choices about the future. We want to see more of these young people coming into higher education and to LSE – for some of them this conference may just have been the first step on that road.'



## STUDENT LIFE

**Jerusha Kimani**, a third year Government and Economics student, gives a round up of recent life on campus.

The questions ranged from the academic: 'Where do I buy books?' to the gastronomic: 'Where is the best place to eat?' and there were slightly more controversial ones: 'What is the best society to join on campus?'

LSE's first ever student Orientation week was off to a good start. A few hours in and I felt that not only had I given these eager freshers an introduction to their time at LSE but done some learning of my own too.

The list of questions was exhaustive and challenging, covering many different aspects of campus life. And there were occasions when despite being an LSE student for the past

two years, I found myself correcting an answer as I faced yet another new and exciting LSE campus development.

As I interacted with the newly inducted graduates and undergraduates (the former taking in the surroundings with slightly more austerity!) I recognised the great expectations that come with being a fresher. I could not help but reflect, with more than a tinge of melancholy, that this will be my final year. And yet I feel I would love to extend my stay at LSE, not only because of the great academic environment which has helped me shape my political and economic views of the world but because I have grown to love the London campus feel too. And it really does keep getting better. Granted, the Brunch Bowl (a favoured hang-out spot) is no more, but in its place there is the ultra-modern fourth floor restaurant – it's a fair trade. And with the Quad decor having adopted a more luminescent feel, furnished with futuristic chairs, it has certainly ditched its previously 'dingy' appearance and feels more like walking onto the set of Star Trek.



Inevitably came the million dollar question 'Where is the Library?' Giving directions was made easy because the building is now identifiable by the Bluerain installation – lights which spell out words associated with research going on in the Library (it gives a stunning and slightly more legible view at night). I have always appreciated the contemporary design of the Library. However, I have not always been able to use the Library to study, often finding it too quiet to study in. But with the latest feature of the Library – the social interaction space on the ground floor – it is a two-in-one venue... serious, focused study can be spiced up with intervals of socialising with friends.

So I ended the Orientation week feeling slightly nostalgic for my own fresher days but determined to carry on enjoying and engaging with all aspects of life at LSE, even as finals loom.



## LSE Space for Thought Literary Festival 2010

The LSE Space for Thought Literary Festival 2010 will be held from 11 to 13 February 2010. The festival, now in its second year, will bring together expertise from across many sectors to explore what can be learnt in the borderlands between social science, natural science and the humanities about mind, self and society. Highlights include the exploration of dance and its correlations with social movements coordinated by the Philosophy Department, a panel on war and conflict reporting organised by POLIS, and a music theatre event initiated by the Language Centre with input from LSE academics and students.

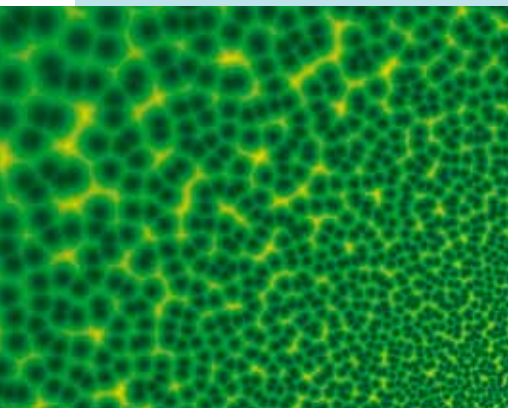
For more information, please see [lse.ac.uk/collections/spaceForThought/LiteraryFestival2010](http://lse.ac.uk/collections/spaceForThought/LiteraryFestival2010)



## Research update Join the global debate at LSE

LSE will be producing three issues of a special magazine to showcase and highlight LSE research, charting its influence and impact on world affairs. Contributors will include academics as well as politicians and policy makers. Edited by eminent *Newsweek* journalist, Stryker McGuire, the first issue will be out in March 2010, with subsequent issues six months apart. Alumni can subscribe to the first three issues of the magazine at a special introductory rate of £20 for the three issues. If you are interested in receiving this magazine, please visit the alumni website at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)

### Tighter controls needed on 'stem cell tourism'



by researchers from the BIONET Expert Group.

The report calls for countries to develop more effective regulation of experimental stem cell procedures by insisting on rigorous clinical studies and ethical reviews before they can be offered as treatments. It sets out 30 recommendations for the ethical and structural development of European-Chinese

Vulnerable patients who travel abroad for unproven and potentially unsafe stem cell treatments need to be better protected, says a report published

collaborative research in the biological and biomedical sciences.

The BIONET project is a Sino-European collaboration based at LSE. For more information, see [bionet-china.org](http://bionet-china.org)

### Benefits of regularising irregular migrant status

Around 400,000 'irregular' migrants living in the UK could benefit if a scheme were introduced to regularise their status, based on five years of crime free residence, according to LSE researchers.

The LSE London study was carried out by Ian Gordon, Kathleen Scanlon, Tony Travers and Christine Whitehead for the Mayor of London. It argues that regularisation could add some £3 billion to national GDP.

Download a copy of the report at [lse.ac.uk/collections/LSELondon/research.htm](http://lse.ac.uk/collections/LSELondon/research.htm)

### Pros and cons of public engagement

The 'myth' that academics are not interested in communicating their work to the public has been challenged by a new report by academics at LSE's BIOS centre.

'Public Culture As Professional Science' by Professor Sarah Franklin, Dr Kevin Burchell and Kerry Holden found that scientists are more positive about public engagement than is commonly perceived. But

despite a mostly positive response, there was widespread concern that formalising and incentivising public engagement could lead to routine 'box ticking' and undermine the very reasons it is being undertaken.

Download the report at [lse.ac.uk/ERD/pressAndInformationOffice/newsAndEvents/archives/2009/10/Scope.pdf](http://lse.ac.uk/ERD/pressAndInformationOffice/newsAndEvents/archives/2009/10/Scope.pdf)

### Women in the boardroom improve governance but not performance

Having more women in the boardroom can improve a company's governance but can also have a negative effect on its bottom line, new research has shown.

Dr Daniel Ferreira, Departments of Management and Finance at LSE, and Professor Renée Adams, University of Queensland, studied a sample of US firms. They found that boards with more women are more effective when looking at measures such as monitoring and that women directors had better attendance records than their male counterparts.

But they also found that, on average, firms with proportionally more women on their boards were less profitable with a lower market value, suggesting that in well-governed companies increased monitoring could have a negative effect.

Dr Ferreira said: 'This is a complicated picture. Our research shows that women directors are doing their jobs very well. But a tough board, with

more monitoring, may not always be a good thing. Clearly the message is not that we need fewer women on boards. A board is not, after all, exclusively directed towards profit. However, we can see that when you meddle with boards there may be unintended consequences.'

Download the report at [personal.lse.ac.uk/FERREIRD/gender.pdf](http://personal.lse.ac.uk/FERREIRD/gender.pdf)



### Global regulation of nanotechnology essential to manage risks

The first systematic comparison of US and EU approaches to the environmental, health and safety risks (EHS) of nanomaterials has been published.

'Securing the Promise of Nanotechnologies: towards transatlantic regulatory cooperation' calls for the creation of mandatory reporting requirements in order for regulators to obtain comprehensive information about the commercial use of nanomaterials. It also urges improved US-EU coordination of nanomaterials regulation and highlights the need for US and

EU governments to step up international efforts to create the scientific foundations for assessing the potential risks of nanotechnologies.

The research, led by LSE Professor Robert Falkner, involved academics from LSE, the Environmental Law Institute, Chatham House and the Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. More at [lse.ac.uk/internationalRelations/centresandunits/regulatingnanotechnologies/nanohome.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/internationalRelations/centresandunits/regulatingnanotechnologies/nanohome.aspx)





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

## Growing similarities

The recent article, 'How Does Your country grow?', (*LSE Magazine*, summer 2009), was of special interest. Gobind Nankani, executive director of the recently established LSE-Oxford International Growth Centre (IGC), emphasised working in close partnership with country stakeholders and being attuned to how they view their challenges. In place of a prescriptive approach rooted in theory, a more pragmatic, country specific problem solving effort is envisioned.

The new initiative seems very attractive. Coincidental with the publication of this article was the release of the most recent Encyclical Letter, *Caritas In Veritate* by Pope Benedict XVI (29 June 2009). The Encyclical Letter treats a broad range of Papal concerns, not the least of which is human development. Development programmes, if they are to be adapted to individual situations, need to be flexible; and the people who benefit from them ought to be directly involved in their planning and implementation.

One hopes that the similarity in approach found in the IGC and Encyclical Letter is not a cause for alarm in London, Oxford or Rome.

**Hugh Conway** (MSc Econ 1965)  
Alexandria, Virginia, USA



## World of difference

I always enjoy reading *LSE Magazine* but was disturbed in the last issue ('A world of difference', summer 2009) to read Michael Cox's assertion that Bush blitzed Gaza with 'Obama's implicit support'.

History has demonstrated time and time again that the younger Bush liked to act unilaterally... albeit, like a Christian crusader of old, with an occasional look heavenward for apparent guidance. Obama's foreign policy is substantially different from that of the younger Bush and much more like the senior Bush who assembled coalitions and was widely respected in the world.

Certainly President Obama's attempt to build bridges and dismantle the policies of the last eight years, many of which relied on torture and illegal wiretapping of US citizens, suggest a different presidential style and one more attuned to American values and morality.

**James Alban-Davies**  
(BSc Econ 1968)  
New York, USA



## Alumni in government

I was somewhat disappointed in reading Howard Davies's view ('Surviving the crunch', *LSE Magazine*, summer 2009) that the best outcome he could think of for LSE graduates, in these uncertain economic times, is that more of them may end up in, lower paying (and therefore less satisfying?) government jobs, which might, at best, 'shake up government service around the world'.

As a public servant in the Canadian government, I feel I can attest to the fact that many of my most influential and well respected colleagues are also LSE graduates, and have made significant contributions to the policy processes of this country over the years.

Admittedly, private sector and investment banking may have greater pecuniary rewards for the many graduates who pursue these routes. My personal view is that having more LSE graduates pursue government careers provides significant global rewards. At a minimum, it is certainly more than just a 'silver lining' or 'not a bad thing'. LSE should celebrate its graduates who choose to serve the public interest – as it rightly does just a few pages later ('A world of difference: Obama's team') where the LSE credentials of some of President Obama's key government advisers are so proudly highlighted.

**Judy Gelbman** (MSc Econ 1994)  
Ottawa, Canada

## ANY QUESTIONS?

### Mysterious mammals

I read with interest about the missing penguin in the last issue ('LSE news: Sad march of the penguin', summer 2009). However, what I would like to know is what happened to the School's mascot, the Beaver?



I was at LSE in Cambridge 1940-42 and after the war from 1946-48 and remember that there was a life size model of a beaver, together with the complete School motto, mounted on a board. I think that, at least in Cambridge, it resided in the Union facility. Did this make it back to London at war's end? What happened to it?

I have very many fond memories of my LSE days and this is one of them. On a recent visit to the School I made some enquiries but without any success. Maybe one of your older readers could help.

**Basil Lewis** (BCom 1948)  
Los Angeles, USA



## MESSAGE FROM THE

## Alumni Association chair

The biennial LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum took place at LSE from 25 to 27 September 2009 when LSE's alumni group leaders got together to make new friends, to catch up with old ones and to discuss future plans.

We also elected the new Alumni Association Executive Committee and its five subcommittees. You can read more about the Forum

below and see the event reports and photos on Houghton Street Online at: [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk).

On Houghton Street Online you can also:

- keep up to date with alumni and School news
- track alumni events and reunions
- participate in the mentoring programme as a mentor or mentee

- find the latest news about LSE, including public lectures and events, with video recordings and podcasts

Why not join the 18,000 registrants who use our online alumni community to stay in touch with the School and with each other?

**George Davidson**  
Chair, LSE Alumni Association

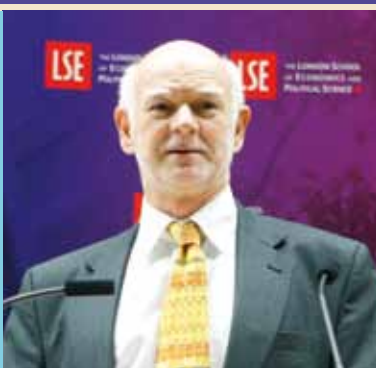


## UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

### Alumni Lecture Series

LSE director Howard Davies will be our next guest speaker, on **9 February 2010**

[www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk) to book your place



### LSE ASIA FORUM

### LSE Asia Forum

**25-26 March 2010, Beijing**

Includes an exclusive alumni reception on Thursday evening

[lse.ac.uk/asiaforum](http://lse.ac.uk/asiaforum) for more details



### LSE rewind 2010

Reunions for the classes of 2000 to 2004 (**10 July**) and the classes of 2005 to 2009 (**4 September**)

[www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk) for more details



## LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum 2009

We were joined by nearly 60 delegates from 34 countries across the world, representing 35 alumni groups and contact networks, at the LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum on Friday 25 and Saturday 26 September 2009.

We enjoyed two days of vigorous discussion and debate about the many ways the Alumni Association can contribute to LSE and to alumni activity such as predeparture and welcome home events, faculty visits, Houghton Street Online, engaging with students, fundraising, membership recruitment and retention in alumni groups, running alumni groups and best practices, regional collaboration and mentoring.

LSE's director, Howard Davies, reviewed the state of the School and his plans for its future, while Robin Hoggard, Cath Baldwin, Fiona Sandford and Aled Dilwyn Fisher updated us on external

relations, recruiting, careers services and the LSE Students' Union.

Professor Michael Cox reflected on China's future as a world power and Shami Chakrabarti (LLB 1991), director of human rights organisation Liberty, was the guest speaker for Saturday's dinner at the Royal Overseas League, looking back over the 60 years since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights came into force.

The new Executive Committee met on Sunday morning to plan the Alumni Association's initiatives for the next two years. The committee comprises George Davidson (chair), James Afedo, Rafael Almeida, Chris Bodell, John Casey, Leon Desbrow, Pablo Halpern, Ami Kotecha, Kenneth Lai, Fiona MacDonald, Karina Robinson, Greg Sullivan, Collin Tseng Liu and Michael Williams.





# Events and reunions



From left: Classes of 1984 to 1987 – celebration feast at Shakespeare's Globe; Classes of 1959 and earlier – lunch aboard the Silver Sturgeon

The LSE alumni relations team organises events and reunions for LSE's alumni at the School and works with our alumni country and special interest groups to organise events overseas. Here's a round up of what we've been up to over the past few months.

## Alumni events

Michaelmas term got off to a busy start with networking events in October organised by the Women's Alumni Network and the LSE Media Group, featuring alumnae Janet Gaymer (LLM 1978) commissioner for public appointments and Jana Bennett (MSc International Relations 1978), director, BBC Vision.

## Expectation fulfilled? Obama's first year of hope

The Alumni Lecture Series resumed in November in the Sheikh Zayed Theatre in the New Academic Building with a panel discussion chaired by Professor

Michael Cox, co-director of LSE IDEAS, the School's centre for the study of international affairs, diplomacy and grand strategy.

Pippa Malmgren (PhD International Relations 1991) and Michael Williams (PhD International Relations 2006) gave their assessments of the first year since Obama's election, reviewing his economic, foreign, defence and security policies. Their presentations provoked lively debate and discussion between the audience, the chair and the panellists, and the event was followed by a drinks reception.

The next event in the Alumni Lecture Series will take place in February, when our guest speaker will be LSE director Howard Davies.

## Alumni reunions

LSE's reunions are all about bringing you, your friends and LSE together back at campus to relive the past, to celebrate the present and to embrace the future. During 2009, in May we organised reunions for the classes of 1959 and earlier and in July, for the graduates of 1984 to 1987.

## Classes of 1959 and earlier

We were joined in May by over 300 alumni from the graduating classes of 1959 and earlier for the 50+ Reunion. LSE director Howard Davies welcomed attendees in the Old Theatre with an update on

recent developments at the School, followed by lunch and a cruise on the splendid Silver Sturgeon, taking in the sights of the Thames.

The keynote address in the afternoon came from Professor Nick Barr (MSc Economics 1967), who spoke on 'The impact of the demographic time bomb'.

## Classes of 1984 to 1987

In July, over 250 alumni from the mid 1980s returned to LSE to celebrate their reunion. The welcome from the director on Friday evening was followed by a reception and buffet supper, attended by many academics from the era.

Events continued on Saturday with three fascinating panel discussions looking at 'The Boom and Bust Economy – is history repeating itself?', 'The Way We Were – 1980s', and 'Super brands – from local to global', and lunch in the Homage Restaurant of the Waldorf Hotel.

The reunion ended with a Celebration Feast in the spectacular surroundings of the Underglobe at Shakespeare's Globe, which also offered everyone the opportunity to look round the exhibition of the theatre's history.



## LSE Alumni Association of Argentina

The LSE Alumni Association of Argentina (LSE AAA) was founded in 1996 by a group of like minded alumni, with two main objectives: to share experiences of studying at LSE, and to foster links between Argentina and the School. Today, we have over 250 members and organise regular social, professional and academic events.

### Events

In August 2009, LSEAAA was delighted to host Professor Charles Goodhart (pictured), director of the Financial Regulation Research Programme at LSE, who gave a fascinating talk on 'The Regulatory Response to the Financial Crisis'.

This was a joint event with Universidad del CEMA (UCEMA), and was followed by a drinks reception in the UCEMA boardroom, hosted by Jorge Streb, its research director. Professor Goodhart's speech generated considerable interest among the audience, which included several former chairmen of the Argentine Central Bank and key local economists.

Also in August, we organised our first ever pre-departure event in Buenos Aires, which was a great success. The event offered the opportunity for offer holders to meet alumni and current students and find out all they needed to know about studying at LSE and living in London.

### Committee

Our Association is steered by a committee, which comprises:

President: **Pablo Trevisán**  
(LLM 2001)

**Eduardo Boccardo**  
(MSc Government 2007)

**Joaquín Ibañez** (LLM 2005)

**Janie Hulse Najenson**  
(General Course 1996)

### Contact us

All alumni registered with LSE as living in Argentina should receive emails from us advertising forthcoming events – if not, please update your details with LSE through Houghton Street Online or contact the Alumni Relations team.

If you would like to get involved in our events and activities, or have any queries, we would be delighted to hear from you – please see our pages on Houghton Street Online, join our Facebook group or email [ptrevisan@estudiotrevisan.com](mailto:ptrevisan@estudiotrevisan.com)



## LSE Global Real Estate Group

The LSE Global Real Estate Group is a global, special interest alumni group which fosters business relationships among LSE alumni practising in real estate, while bettering real estate as an asset class.

### History

LSE GREG was founded in August 2005, the result of a brainstorm by LSE alumni at MIPIM, the world's premier real estate summit). Our first meeting was held in the Vera Anstey Room at LSE in August 2005, with founding members Chris Parry (BSc International Relations 1996), James Walton (MSc Real Estate, Economics and Finance 1999), Francesc Fages (MSc Real Estate Economics and Finance 2004) and Christian Feghali (MSc Regional and Urban Planning 1996). James Walton took over the presidency from Chris Parry in March 2006, and increased the group's membership, developed its constitution and put in place the network of GREG contacts.

### Network

The group has regional contacts in every continent and is growing its country networks, with members from all aspects of property. Its committee comprises:

President: **James Walton** (MSc Real Estate, Economics and Finance 1999)

Vice president: **Mark Spiteri** (BSc Economics and Industrial Relations 1997)

Treasurer: **Bakul Joshi** (LLB 1981)

Asia: **Chris Parry** (BSc International Relations 1996)

Europe: **Charles Savary** (MSc Regional and Urban Planning 2005)

North America: **Ted Kim** (BSc Econ 1987)

South America: **John Bloomfield** (BSc Econ 1979)

Africa: **Ami Kotecha** (BSc International Trade and Development 1989)

### Events

LSE GREG holds regular meetings in London and Paris, events in North America and Asia, and has a presence at MIPIM in Cannes and EXPO Real in Munich. Meetings debate shifts in market practice, break conventional value models and explore arbitrage opportunities where possible, with recent topics including:

- analysis of the US hotel/resort market
- opportunities in the La Défense district of Paris
- Sri Lankan business and real estate

Its most recent London quarterly, in September 2009, was entitled 'The Legality, Format and Function of Online Real Estate Auctions', and generously hosted by Richard Auterac, European director and auctioneer, Jones Lang LaSalle at its London offices. Guest speakers were Peter Taylor (formerly of Olswang) Auctioneering Legal Review Group; Nick Schofield, director, GoIndustry UK Ltd, Bill Lange, president and CEO, LFC, and the event was chaired by Peter Clegg (BSc Industrial Relations and Human Resources 1999), Muckle LLP.

### Membership

Membership is free for all LSE alumni and students actively practising in real estate. For more information on membership, forthcoming events and past webcasts, please see [www.lsegreg.com](http://www.lsegreg.com)





# LSE Alumni Association of Belgium

The new LSE Alumni Association Belgium (LSEAB) held its official first Annual General Meeting in Brussels on 23 August 2007, and since then has quickly developed into a dynamic and lively alumni community organising a wide range of events.

## Mission statement

Our mission is to:

- Strengthen the network of alumni and friends of the School for professional, academic and social purposes
- Serve as a point of contact between the School and its alumni and friends
- Assist the School in attracting students and staff, in organising special events and in fundraising for specific objectives
- Enhance the visibility of the School in Belgium and abroad

## Events

We organise a programme of regular social events in Brussels, plus an annual pre-departure event, which brings together students about to leave for LSE with current students and alumni – in 2009 this event attracted over 50 attendees.

We have had the honour of keynote addresses from LSE director Howard Davies (pictured) at two events: 'Where will the financial market turmoil lead us?' at the Fortis headquarters in February 2008, and 'The Credit Crunch and Its Consequences' at the Residence of the British Ambassador in March 2009.

Other special events have included a debate in which three leading experts (including Dr Razeen Sally, senior lecturer in international political economy, LSE) discussed the key issues relating to the challenges of the European Union's economic relations with China, and a members only book launch for Etienne de Callataÿ's new book *Confessions of an Ordinary Economist: the lessons*

*from the financial crisis*, introduced by Baron Paul Buysse CMG, CBE.

We have also worked closely with the LSE Careers Service and Sciences Po to organise the European Internships Fair, which brings together Brussels employers with students from two of the most prestigious social science universities in the world. The fair will take place again in March 2010.

## Advisory Board

Our Advisory Board was founded in March 2009, and comprises a group of highly accomplished and respected individuals, who provide advice and inspiration to the LSE AAB team. Its current members are:

Robert Abbott (LSE visiting fellow), associate, GPlus Europe and former deputy director general, World Trade Organisation; HE Rachel Aron, ambassador of the United Kingdom to Belgium; Baron Paul Buysse CMG, CBE, chairman, Bekaert; Etienne de Callataÿ (MSc Economics 1987), chief economist, Bank Degroof; HE Karel De Gucht, European commissioner; Philippe Jadoul, president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium; Patrick Janssens (Diploma in Statistics 1984), mayor of Antwerp; Syed Kamall (MSc Statistics and Mathematics 1989), member for London, European Parliament; Claude Moraes (Law 1991), member for London, European Parliament; Lode Willems, director external affairs, Fortis and former ambassador of Belgium to the UK; Peter Witt (LLM 1968), partner, GPlus Europe and former deputy permanent representative of Germany to the European Union.



## LSEAB team

President: **Lieven Brouwers** (MSc International Relations 2006)

Co-president, webmaster, membership secretary: **Florian Köbele** (MSc International Political Economy 2007)

Treasurer: **Jens Werner** (General Course 2001)

Communications officer: **Laurent Donceel** (MSc International Political Economy 2007)

Event coordinator: **Joana Cruz** (MSc European Politics and Governance 2007)

Former president: **Olivier Van Horenbeeck** (MSc European Studies 2003)

Founder and honorary president: **Jens Audenaert** (MSc Economics 2003)

## Membership

All alumni with Belgian nationality or residing in Belgium receive our email newsletter free of charge, and we also operate a contributing

membership scheme. Membership is free for one year from graduation, and €20 per year thereafter, to help finance our basic working costs (website, newsletter, preparation of events) and provide other alumni benefits. Members get privileged access and discounted pricing to social, professional and intellectual LSE AAB events.

## Contact us

Thanks to everyone who has participated in our events and activities over the last two years. If you live in Belgium and would like to get involved or find out more, please see our website [www.lsealumni.be](http://www.lsealumni.be) or email [info@lsealumni.be](mailto:info@lsealumni.be).

# Pre-departure events

LSE pre-departure events are designed to give those about to start a course at the School an opportunity to meet with alumni and current students and to find out what studying at the School and living in London is really like.

The events are organised by alumni groups worldwide with the support of the LSE Student Recruitment Office and the Alumni Association. The map below gives an idea of the scale and spread of the events – 61 in 37 countries between July and September 2009.



## CANADA

Toronto

**USA**  
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas/Fort Worth, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington DC

## COLOMBIA

Bogotá

## PERU

Lima



## CHILE

Santiago

## SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Zurich

## AUSTRIA

Vienna

## NORWAY

Oslo

## GERMANY

Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg

## BELGIUM

Brussels

## FRANCE

Paris

## SPAIN

Madrid

## BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo

## NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

## SWEDEN

Stockholm

## ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

## ITALY

Milan, Rome

## SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg



**POLAND**

Warsaw

**BULGARIA**

Sofia

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Prague

**HUNGARY**

Budapest

**KAZAKHSTAN**

Almaty

**RUSSIA**

Moscow

**JORDAN**

Amman

**CHINA**

Beijing, Shanghai

**JAPAN**

Tokyo

**HONG KONG****BANGLADESH**

Dhaka

**PAKISTAN**

Karachi

**KENYA**

Nairobi

**THAILAND**

Bangkok

**MALAYSIA**

Kuala Lumpur

**SINGAPORE****NEW ZEALAND**

Wellington

**INDIA**

Calcutta, Mumbai, New Delhi

**SRI LANKA**

Colombo

## GROUPS ROUND UP

LSE alumni groups around the world organise a wide variety of events, including talks from visiting LSE academics, career networking events and social gatherings. Here are some recent highlights – for more event reports and all the latest news, please see the Alumni Groups section of Houghton Street Online.

### Canada

In October, the Toronto Chapter of the Canadian Friends of the LSE hosted a Joint Universities Pub Trivia Night, with teams from LSE, Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Syracuse, and Penn-Wharton.

### Chile

Friends of LSE in Chile welcomed Professor Arne Westad, professor of international history and co-director of LSE IDEAS, to Santiago in May, for a talk on the historical roots of the different international conflicts in the world today.

### Hong Kong

Friends of LSE in Hong Kong events in 2009 have included a breakfast lecture and discussion with Professor Paul Davies, LSE Cassel Professor in Commercial Law, and a reception to welcome Fiona Kirk, LSE's new director of development and alumni relations.

### India

In September, LSE Alumni Delhi and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) jointly organised a lecture by Dr Ayona Datta, lecturer in LSE's Cities Programme. Around 40 alumni and NIUA policymakers were welcomed by Professor Chetan Vaidya, director of NIUA, who spoke about its policy and research work in the urban sector in India, followed by Dr Datta's talk entitled 'A City Without Slums: everyday places of illegality in Delhi's squatter settlements'.

### Israel

The LSE Alumni Association in Israel hosted a beachside cocktail reception in Tel Aviv in September, to celebrate the new Jewish Year, and plans to hold more events early in 2009.

## Jordan

LSE alumni in Jordan are in the process of creating an alumni group, with a committee comprising Towfic Shomar (PhD Philosophy 1998), Haneen Odeh (MSc Social Policy and Planning 2007) and Issam Abu-Aisheh (BSc Economics 1998). The committee is planning to hold regular events, and would like to hear from Jordanian alumni via Houghton Street Online.

## The Netherlands

The LSE Dutch Alumni Group has recently formed a new committee, comprising: Robert Van Schaik (MSc International Relations 1998), president; Ilja Boelaars (MSc Economics 2007); Jeroen William Broekema (MSc Global Politics 2007); and Marine Wallace (Diploma in Business Studies 2000).

The Group will be organising regular drinks evenings in 2010 at Cafe Luxembourg in Amsterdam, scheduled for Thursday 7 January, Thursday 4 March and Thursday 6 May. For more information, please see Houghton Street Online or email [nl.lsealumni@gmail.com](mailto:nl.lsealumni@gmail.com).

## UK: Midlands Friends of LSE

The Midlands Friends' 2009 activities included visits to the Loughborough Bellfoundry Museum, BBC Birmingham and Morgan Motors in Malvern, with the latter including a fascinating tour as part of the company's 100th anniversary.

Our 2010 programme will include our AGM on Saturday 13 February in the new pavilion at Worcestershire County Cricket Club (speaker to be confirmed) and our biennial visit to LSE. To join our mailing list, please contact our honorary secretary, Margaret Griffiths, on 01886 853543 or at [griffiths958@btinternet.com](mailto:griffiths958@btinternet.com)

## Special interest groups

### Lawyers' Alumni Group

The Lawyers' Alumni Group continued its very successful networking events with its 'Summer Drinks Soirée' in the New Academic Building, with speeches from the outgoing and incoming heads of the Law Department, Professor Hugh Collins and Professor Martin Loughlin, and from the founding chair of the group, David Goldstone (LLB 1952).

The group's next event will be its annual dinner due to take place in February 2010.

### LSE Media Group

The LSE Media Group's networking events in June and October featured guest speakers Charlie Beckett, director of POLIS, and Jana Bennett (MSc International Relations 1978), director, BBC Vision. These lively evenings brought together alumni with students and staff from the Department of Media and Communications, who generously sponsored the events, and more are planned for 2010.

### Women's Alumni Network

The LSE Women's Alumni Network held two sector specific networking events in 2009. The first, focusing on banking and finance, took place in early July and was hosted by Elisabeth Stheeman (Diploma in Business Studies 1988) at Morgan Stanley, with guest speaker Karina Robinson (BSc International Relations 1986), chair of the LSE Alumni Professional Mentoring Network. This was followed by a law event in October, hosted by Jane Hollinshead (LLB 1989) at Addleshaw Goddard, with guest speaker Janet Gaymer (LLM 1978), commissioner for public appointments.

## MENTORING AND CAREERS

### Alumni Professional Mentoring Network

The Alumni Professional Mentoring Network is a career networking resource that allows LSE alumni to give back to the alumni and student community by sharing some of their valuable professional experience and expertise.

The network has recently relaunched on Houghton Street Online, LSE's online community for alumni and friends, and now offers a much improved and more user friendly platform.

#### How it works

Mentors set up a short profile, and mentees browse the secure online system to find the mentor best placed to answer their questions (such as what a particular organisation is like to work for, how to switch sectors) and initial contact is made by email.

#### Becoming a mentor

We're always on the lookout for new alumni mentors, so if you have more than two years' professional experience that you would be happy to share with other alumni and/or LSE students, why not become a mentor? To find out more and set up your profile, please see [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)

#### Finding a mentor

The network is open to all alumni to access – all you need is your Houghton Street Online username and password. To set these up, please go to [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk) and click on Registration.

### Alumni Association Mentoring Committee

The network is steered by a committee of alumni volunteers, both mentors and mentees. The new committee for 2009-11 was appointed by the Alumni Association Leadership Forum in September, and is chaired by Karina Robinson (BSc International Relations 1986). Its members are Gurprika Bhatia (MSc Accounting and Finance 2008), Rewa Bouji (MSc Management 2003), Amanda Cupples (LLM 2005), Asha Lad (BSc Mathematics and



Economics 2004), Henry Mooney (MSc International Political Economy 2000), Sook Yee Muk (BSc Management 1997), Rajesh Nair (MSc Social Research Methods and Statistics 1998), Adam Raphael (General Course 1999), Kate Starkey (MSc Theory and History of International Relations 2002), Alexander Strecker (General Course 1990) and Bernard Wall (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management 1990).

#### To find out more...

If you have any queries, need help accessing Houghton Street Online or would like to get in touch with the committee, please contact Nat Holtham, deputy head of alumni relations, on [n.holtham@lse.ac.uk](mailto:n.holtham@lse.ac.uk) or +44 (0)20 7955 6756.

## LSE Graduate Advance

LSE Graduate Advance is a new initiative from the Careers Service, offering an expanded range of career planning and job search support for recent alumni, including:

- Careers advice
- Careers seminars, fairs and forums
- Search for job vacancies
- Job search skills
- Sector specific alumni networking groups
- LSE Graduate Advance blog

As well as bespoke support for recent alumni, the Careers Service is able to offer all alumni access to its online vacancy board in My Careers Service.

Please see [lse.ac.uk/careersService](http://lse.ac.uk/careersService) to find out more about the LSE Careers Service.





# Class notes

This section allows alumni to share details of their latest news and achievements – for many more, please see the Class Notes section on Houghton Street Online, [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)

Wherever possible, we list the details of an individual's degree(s) followed by the subject and the year of graduation: eg John Smith (BSc Economic History 1980). House style is to list simply BSc/MSc without the additional Econ.

Where we have no record of the subject, we list the known department, and if we do not have this information, we list what we have, eg BSc Econ. Alumni in this section are listed under the year in which they first left LSE, with additional degrees included in their entry.

## 1962

**Geoffrey Fry** (BSc Government, PhD Government 1967) is emeritus professor of British government and administration at the University of Leeds. In 2008, he published the third volume in his trilogy of books on British politics of the 20th century, entitled *The Politics of the Thatcher Revolution: an interpretation of British Politics 1979-1990*.

## 1973

**Russell Lansbury** (PhD Industrial Relations 1973) was awarded a Member of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday honours list in June 2009, in recognition of his 'service to industrial relations as an educator and researcher and through contributions to the development of human resources and labour-management policies'. He is professor of industrial relations at the University of Sydney and president of the International Industrial Relations Association, and was formerly a chair of the LSE Alumni Association in Australia.

## 1975

**Janice Bellace** (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management), Samuel Blank Professor of Legal Studies and Business Ethics at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, has been elected president of the International Industrial Relations Association (IIRA), succeeding fellow alum Russell Lansbury (see above). The IIRA's first president in 1967 was Professor BC Roberts from LSE.

## 1977

**George Papandreou** (MSc Sociology) has been elected prime minister of Greece, having been leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) since 2004. The minister of finance in his new government is George Papaconstantinou (PhD Economics 1991), previously Pasok's economic adviser.

## 1981

**Andrew Nien-Dzu Yang** (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management), has been appointed Taiwan's deputy minister of defense. He has been on the faculty of the National Sun Yat-sen University in Taiwan since 1986, and is the secretary general of the Taipei-based Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies.

## 1982



**John Barrett** (PhD International Relations) has been appointed as Canada's ambassador-designate to the Republic of Austria, and ambassador and permanent representative to the international organisations in Vienna. Dr Barrett has held prominent positions in the Canadian government (foreign affairs; national defence), at NATO, in the office of the governor general of Canada (head of state), the Privy Council office (secretariat to the prime minister), a leading non-

governmental think tank and, in the academic world, as a post-doctoral research fellow.

## 1984

**David Bederman** (MSc Econ), professor at Emory School of Law in Atlanta, was the winning attorney in the US Supreme Court case: Ministry of Defense and Support for the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran v Elahi. He is a former chair of the Atlanta Chapter of the Alumni and Friends of LSE in the US (AFLSE).

**Angela Burns** (BSc Econ) has been appointed by the National Assembly of Kosovo as a board member for the Kosovo Pension Savings Trust. Her role is to set the investment and risk policies for the Trust, which is Kosovo's new national pension scheme open to all Kosovan nationals, and to oversee external asset managers.

## 1987



**Barrett Reasoner** (Dip International Relations), is the new president of the Houston Bar Association. He is a partner at Gibbs & Bruns LLP, where his practice focuses on complex commercial litigation in a broad array of areas, including oil and gas, legal and professional malpractice, construction, securities and intellectual property.

## 1988

**Alice Tai** (LLB) has been awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star, the highest rank in Order of the Bauhinia Star in Hong Kong. She has served as ombudsman in Hong Kong from 1997-2007.

**Mark Wyeth** (LLM) has recently been appointed Queen's Counsel. Mark is a very experienced practitioner in all areas of criminal law, including serious organised crime and fraud cases, murder, sexual offences and drug importation cases.

Formerly founder and head of chambers at 2 Paper Buildings (1987-1999), he joined his current chambers, 5 Paper Buildings, in 1999 and is also a visiting lecturer at the University of Iowa.

## 1991

**John Brewer** (MSc International History) has been appointed as the associate administrator for US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

He joins the FAS from the consulting firm Booz Allen Hamilton, where he worked on a variety of intelligence and finance related projects for the Departments of Defence, Justice, Homeland Security, Treasury, and private sector financial institutions such as Bank of America and Wachovia.

## 1993



**William Foote** (MSc Development Economics and Economic History) is founder and CEO of Root Capital, which recently received an Achievement in Banking at the Bottom of the Pyramid Award. The award recognises development and delivery of innovative, viable, and replicable financial products and services that engage and empower the poor.

## RAPID RESUMÉ



**Sháá Wasmund** (BSc International Relations 1994) is founder and CEO of Smarta.com, which offers support for business owners and entrepreneurs.

**What led you to study at LSE?**

I was fortunate enough to have lots of university options, but to be honest, my heart was set on London for the clubbing! I'm kidding (well, kind of!). Seriously, I didn't fancy the Oxbridge cliques and knew I wanted to be in the capital. LSE was always my first choice. I loved the atmosphere, the dynamism and the cultural mix. I looked at King's and UCL and whilst they are great universities, the international nature of LSE drew me from the start – it just felt like such a hip place to be and I knew I would be comfortable there, plus it had (and still has), a global reputation for being one of the best.

**What do you most remember from your time at the School?**

My time at LSE was not exactly typical – it was while I was studying that I won a competition to write for *Cosmopolitan* and decided to interview the boxer, Chris Eubank. To my amazement, he agreed to an interview and by the end of the meeting I had landed myself a job as his PA in charge of all his PR

and fight promotions. I was 21 and trying to juggle working full-time for Chris Eubank and doing my finals – not easy! I actually had to persuade a friend to record some lectures so that I wouldn't miss out. But I also remember fabulous parties, being the only sober person in the Three Tuns Bar (I don't drink!) and some phenomenal guest speakers and lecturers – hearing the Rev Al Sharpton has always stayed with me.

**What have been the highlights of your career so far?**

I have been amazingly lucky to work with some phenomenal people throughout my career. After Chris Eubank I set up my first business, a PR and marketing company. James Dyson was one of my first clients and my role in establishing Dyson as one of the best known brands in the UK won me numerous awards including *Cosmopolitan* Business Woman of the Year. Then a chance meeting with Sir Bob Geldof led me into the internet and I worked with him at Deckchair.com. The big breaks in my career have come from

meeting the right people at the right time and that's why my latest venture, Smarta.com, is all about bringing business people together for advice, support and inspiration.

**How has what you learned at LSE influenced your career?**

The most important thing that I took away from my time at LSE was a truly international perspective. I think today, more than ever, it is crucial to have a global view. I'm a big believer in thinking big and I can honestly say that being at LSE instilled that in me. It also taught me about collaboration being key to success – we have to connect and work together in order to achieve.

**What are your plans for the future?**

My focus right now is on building my business into a global brand. Smarta.com is all about nurturing and encouraging business. I want to continue to encourage more people to run their own businesses and to see enterprise as not just a viable career option, but a far better one than say, going into the City. I love what I do and want to go further to encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship.

**Any advice for LSE students today?**

Absolutely – don't be afraid to experiment. At this point, in this economy you really have nothing to lose. The safe option of a 'job for life' doesn't exist anymore, and there are a million different paths out there. Don't do something because you feel you should – or that it would please your parents. Too many people have great ideas or dreams and never do anything about them. What is the worse that could happen? Wouldn't it be worse to end up at 60 thinking: 'what if?'. We regret what we don't do far more than what we do. Now, this may sound corny, but I believe it's true. A life without passion is a life only half lived. Find your passion and pursue it, no matter what. ■

## 1995

**Professor Anthony Cheung**

(PhD Government) has been awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star, the highest rank in Order of the Bauhinia Star in Hong Kong. He is president of the Hong Kong Institute of Education, and also serves as a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, chairman of the Hong Kong Consumer Council and chairman of the Subsidised Housing Committee of the Hong Kong Housing Authority.

## 1997



**Hector Birchwood** (BSc

International Relations; MSc Politics of the World Economy 1998) and his company Celtic Research have been featured on the BBC series *Heir Hunters*. The series follows the work of probate detectives looking for distant relatives of people who have died without making a will, and featured footage shot at the School.



# LSE OBITUARIES

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

**Allen, Sheila** (née McKenny)  
BA Sociology 1953, MA 1954

Allon, Dr Dafna PhD 1936

**Ambrose, Frances Pauline Mary**  
Certificate in Social Science and  
Administration 1953

**Askham, Janet Mary**  
BSc Sociology 1963

**Balsekar, Ramesh Sadashiv**  
Bachelor of Commerce 1939

**Barna, Professor Tibor** BSc Econ  
1940, PhD Economics 1943

**Barnes, Philip** BSc Geography 1950

**Berrill, Sir Kenneth** BSc Econ 1941

**Brandes, Lawrence** BSc Econ 1950

**Broh, Gerald** Certificate in Social  
Science 1948

**Buluba, Arnold** MSc Social Policy  
and Administration 1977, MSc  
Health Planning and Financing 1992

**Cassar, Joseph Anthony**  
BSc Econ 1942

**Chambers, Lady Edith** BSc Econ 1939

**Chandran, T R Satish** Diploma in  
Social Administration 1962

**Chare, Marion** Certificate in  
Personnel Administration 1955

**Curtis, Paul Francis** BSc Econ 1963

**Dahrendorf, Lord Ralf** PhD 1956, LSE  
director 1974-1984 (see page 29)

**Deering, Doris Hilda**  
BA Geography 1948

**Devine, Lorcan** BSc International  
Relations 1978

**Doyle, Donna** BSc Anthropology 2008

**Easton, Richard John** BSc Econ 1957

**Elkan, Irmi Julia Mathilde**  
Certificate in Mental Health 1946

**Goldring, Warren** Certificate in  
Business Administration 1953

**Gripaios, Hector**  
MSc Economics 1950

**Guthrie, Robin** MSc Social Policy  
and Administration 1968

**Hall, Julian** LLB 1974

**Hart, Dr Vivien Mary**  
BSc Sociology 1968

**Harwood, Charles Lloyd**  
BSc Econ 1951

**Hurst, John Richard** LLB 1968

**Jarrett, Richard** Certificate in  
Applied Social Studies 1959

**Kennan, Bruce McKenzie** Diploma  
in Business Administration 1963

**Lemmon, Helen Maude** Certificate  
in Social Science 1956

**Martin, Pamela Taylor** LLM 1993

**May, Martin** MSc Economic  
History 1998

**McCann, Olga Edna**  
BSc Sociology 1958

**McGovern, Dr Peter** BSc  
Geography 1956, PhD 1963

**Mosley, Alexander James**  
MSc Economics 2004

**Mosley, Gillian** (née Carpenter)  
Diploma in Social Policy and  
Administration 1967

Moss, Dr Bernard Haym LLM 1992

**Nyondo, Bright** Diploma in  
Statistics 1970

**Pout, Dr Hanna Theodora** BSc  
Econ 1957, PhD Sociology 1979

**Reddihough, Alice** Certificate in  
Social Science 1944

**Rees, Huw** LSE field work tutor, Social  
Science and Administration 1973-90,  
and LSE Benevolent Fund Officer

**Rennie, Scott Andrew** BSc  
Management Sciences 2008

**Savage, Graham Paul** MSc  
Accounting and Finance 1982

**Saville, John** BSc Econ 1937

**Scharf, Betty** BSc Sociology 1938

**Schlei, Norbert Lincoln** General  
Course 1994

**Screen, Dr John Ernest Oliver** PhD  
International History 1976

**Shamir, Sheila Ann** MSc European  
Studies 1993

**Shapiro, David** General Course 1972

**Shenoy, Sudha Raghunath** BSc  
Economics 1966

**Sheriff, John Stewart** BSc Econ 1947

**Smith, Anthony Edward**  
BSc Geography 1933

**Southall, Aidan**  
PhD Anthropology 1952

**Taylor, Richard** BSc Economics 1997

**Townsend, Professor Peter**  
LSE emeritus centennial professor,  
Social Policy (see page 19)

Webber, Brian Edward  
BSc Econ 1952

**Whitaker, Rodney** BSc Econ 1975,  
MSc Economics 1977

**White, Enid Ethel** Certificate in  
Social Science 1947

**White, Thomas Reginald** Certificate  
in Trade Union Studies 1963

**Wolf-Phillips, Leslie Arthur**  
BSc Econ 1958

**Zubrzycki, Jerzy** BSc Sociology  
1948, MSc 1952

## Professor Antoine Faure-Grimaud 1968-2009



Professor Antoine Faure-Grimaud died on 6 July 2009, at the age of 41. Antoine spent his entire academic career at LSE, joining the staff in 1996 and becoming a professor in 2004 at the age of 36. His contribution to the academic life of the Institute of Management (now the Managerial Economics Strategy Group), the Department of Economics and, finally, the Department of Finance, was exceptional. Throughout his entire time at LSE he was a key member of the Financial Markets Group. His reputation as a researcher in corporate finance and regulatory economics

placed him at the very top of the profession internationally.

Antoine was magnificent: a brilliant teacher and researcher, and a wonderful person. It was a privilege to have him as a colleague and a friend. He loved LSE and played a key role in building the new Department of Finance. He was a cornerstone of the department's PhD programme, as well as the FMG's Corporate Finance and Governance Research Programme, which he directed. During his time as the programme's director, Antoine saw the continuous growth of its research output. He also played a leading role in many high profile initiatives and events, such as the establishment of the Corporate Governance at LSE seminar series.

His untimely death deprives us of a great colleague and an academic leader. Many of us have lost a good friend. However our sympathies must be with his wife, Soenje, his mother and his three sons.

*Professor David Webb*



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

## FEATURED BOOK

# Changing times



### Life and LSE

Roger Alford  
Book Guild Publishing,  
496pp £18.50 h/b

*Howard Glennerster writes:* Roger Alford spent most of his working life teaching at LSE after a period in

the army after the Second World War. This autobiography covers his early years, the army, time in the city, family life, his other interests, and – unusually – his own financial affairs; but the core of the book dwells in some detail on life at the School from his time as an undergraduate, entering in 1949, as a junior member of staff and then as an active participant in School life for over 50 years.

His memories, supported by his regular diary entries, capture the ebb and flow of everyday academic life and the way that changed profoundly. Junior academics shared rooms crammed into Houghton Street premises of which the Library took a large part. That too was crowded – my memories are of perching on the window sill to catch up with students' reading lists. Then there were furious discussions over coffee in 'Smokey Joe's' – Wright's Bar. No anti smoking legislation then.

If the School was crowded it was also small and more relaxed – morning coffee and afternoon tea with Lionel Robbins always standing in his place on the same side of the SCR fireplace holding court.

But the most powerful impression that I take from this book is how much LSE owes to those who keep doggedly to the task of improving the day to day workings of the institution. Returning from time at the Bank of England, Roger Alford set up the money and macro economics seminar, drawing in outsiders. He urged the

Library to photocopy key articles and set up a separate collection of key texts – the basis of today's course collection (pictured).

Teaching quality was not properly rewarded in the promotions process: something should be done to remedy this. Teaching duties had to be fairly allocated and he was given responsibility for organising this within his department. He was given the job of producing a formula that would do that. (I remember doing exactly the same as a lecturer in my own department!) Then he got involved in trying to get a systematic consideration of the most appropriate word processing system the School should adopt, urging further reforms and getting gradual improvements in the stuff of everyday life.

Of course, some of the changes were rapid and uncomfortable. His account of 'the troubles' of 1968 is passionate. He thought the students entirely misguided. He attended as many student meetings as possible to tell them so.

Confront and argue. Perhaps that should be an addendum to '*rerum cognoscere causas*'. It typifies some of the best in the School's traditions.



## LSE AUTHORS

### The Economics of New Health Technologies

Eds: **Joan Costa-Font, Alistair McGuire** with  
Christophe Courbage  
Oxford University Press, 312pp, £29.95 p/b

This book offers a global economic analysis of healthcare technologies, taking the subject beyond simply economic evaluation, and exploring the behavioural aspects, organisation and incentives for new technology developments, and the adoption and diffusion of these technologies.

### Kosovo: the path to contested statehood in the Balkans

**James Ker-Lindsay**  
IB Tauris, 288pp £52.50 h/b

In February 2008, Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia. Was this the successful conclusion to the Balkan Wars of the 1990s? Or was it just one more wrong turn in the path to stability in the Balkans which has set a dangerous precedent for regional conflict throughout the world?



### Work-Family Balance, Gender and Policy

**Jane Lewis**  
Edward Elgar, 264pp £65 h/b

Gender inequalities in the division of paid and unpaid work underpin the whole issue of

work-family balance. But what constitutes gender equality? In spite of growing political emphasis on the importance of choice, a real choice to engage in either or both the socially necessary activities of paid and unpaid work has remained elusive.

### Russia Against Napoleon: the Battle for Europe, 1807 to 1814

**Dominic Lieven**  
Penguin, 672pp £30 h/b

In 1812 Napoleon marched into Russia with the largest army ever assembled. Less than two years later the Russian army was itself marching into Paris and Napoleon's empire lay in ruins. The author describes from the Russians' viewpoint how they went from retreat, defeat and the burning of Moscow to becoming the new liberators of Europe.





### Contemporary Latin America

**Francisco Panizza**  
Zed Books, 305pp £60 h/b  
£16.99 p/b

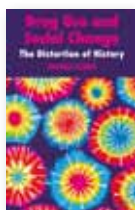
This book traces the intellectual and political origins of the

Washington Consensus, assesses its impact on democracy and economic development and discusses whether the emergence of a variety of left wing governments in the region represents a clear break with its politics and policies.

### When News Was New

**Terhi Rantanen**  
Wiley-Blackwell, 168pp £45 h/b

The author investigates how news has been reinvented throughout history, from medieval storytellers to 21st century bloggers and podcasters. Rather than asking whether news is 'objective', the book explores its temporality and spatiality, showing how it changes not only itself but the space around it.



### Drug Use and Social Change

**Michael Shiner**  
Palgrave Macmillan, 256pp  
£52 h/b

Using Britain as a case study and drawing on national survey data,

Michael Shiner explores the social characteristics of those who use illicit drugs, the broader lifestyle context in which they do so and the way that drug use fits into the life course.

### A Blueprint for a Safer Planet

**Nicholas Stern**  
Bodley Head, 256pp £16.99 h/b

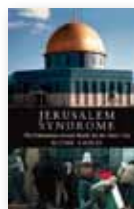
Action on climate change will require the greatest possible international collaboration, but if successful will ensure not just our future, but our future prosperity. Focusing on the economic management of investment and growth from the perspective of both adaptation and mitigation, Lord Stern confronts the most urgent questions facing us today. (See also article page 8.)

### Conversations on Ethics

**Alex Voorhoeve**  
Oxford University Press, 72pp £18.99 h/b

The author elicits answers to questions of moral philosophy from eleven outstanding philosophers and social scientists: Ken Binmore, Philippa Foot, Harry Frankfurt, Allan Gibbard, Daniel Kahneman, Frances Kamm, Alasdair MacIntyre, TM Scanlon, Peter Singer, David Velleman and Bernard Williams.

## ALUMNI BOOKS



### Jerusalem Syndrome: the Palestinian-Israeli battle for the Holy City

**Moshe Amirav** (PhD Geography 1995), Sussex Academic Press, 230pp  
£39.95 h/b

A unique insider's perspective on the Israeli-Palestinian struggle over the Holy City, including previously unrevealed facts and creative solutions for resolving the conflict.

### Pakistan: eye of the storm

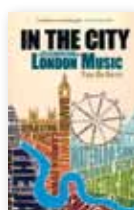
**Owen Bennett Jones** (BSc Government 1983), Yale University Press, 408pp £12.99 p/b

A review by the BBC correspondent of Pakistani history from 1947 to the present day, with this latest edition including coverage of the Musharraf years, the role of the ISI (Inter-Services Intelligence), the assassination of Benazir Bhutto and the unlikely election as president of Asif Ali Zardari.

### Corporate Power in Global Agrifood Governance

Ed: by **Jennifer Clapp** (MSc Politics of the World Economy 1988, PhD International Relations 1992) with Doris Fuchs, MIT Press, 312pp £15.95 p/b

Examines how transnational corporations exercise power over global food and agriculture governance and the consequences for the sustainability of the global food system.



### In The City: a celebration of London music

**Paul Du Noyer** (BSc Econ 1975), Virgin Books, 336pp  
£18.99 h/b

The founding editor of music magazine *Mojo* explores four hundred years of popular music in London, from street balladeers and music hall to The Kinks, The Clash and Amy Winehouse.

### Accountants' Truth: knowledge and ethics in the financial world

**Matthew Gill** (PhD Sociology 2006), Oxford University Press, 208pp £45 h/b

An exploration of how accountants construct knowledge, which develops a new vocabulary for debating the underlying issues of transparency, professionalism and ethics.

### Syria and Iran: diplomatic alliance and power politics in the Middle East

**Jubin Goodarzi** (PhD International Relations 2002), 376pp £16.99 p/b

This study traces the critical stages in the evolution and consolidation in the 1980s of the alliance between Syria and Iran and offers explanations for its longevity into the 21st century. It demonstrates that, contrary to prevailing views, the alliance is essentially defensive in nature.

### Global Finance in Crisis: the politics of international regulatory change

Ed: **Eric Helleiner** (MSc 1987, PhD International Relations 1991) with others, Routledge, 208pp  
£21.99 p/b

Leading scholars assess whether the flurry of ambitious initiatives to improve and strengthen international financial regulation signals an important turning point in the regulation of global finance.



### Performing Gender at Work

**Elisabeth Kelan** (MSc Gender Studies 2002, PhD Gender Studies 2006), Palgrave Macmillan, 256pp £60 h/b

Provides academics and practitioners with a cutting edge view on how to make sense of gender in the rapidly changing workplace.

### Eastern Christianity and the Cold War, 1945-91

Ed: **Lucian Leustean** (PhD Political Science 2007), Routledge, 400pp £85 h/b

Provides a comprehensive overview of the dynamics between Eastern Christianity and politics from the end of the Second World War to the fall of communism, covering 40 Orthodox churches including diasporic churches in Africa, Asia, America and Australia.



### After America: narratives for the next global age

**Paul Starobin** (MSc International Relations 1981) Viking Books, 368pp \$26.95 h/b

Explores the question of what will come next, and how quickly, now that a once dominant America has reached the end of its global ascendancy.

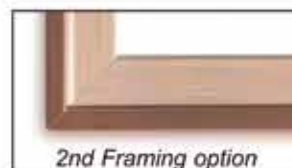
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